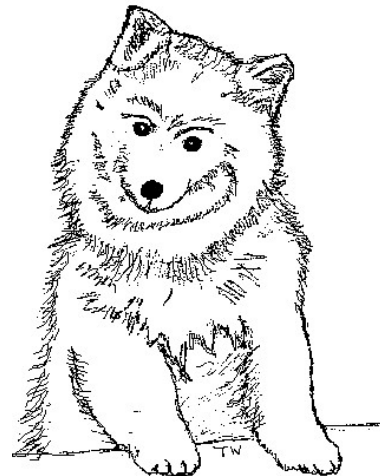


Wright's American Eskimos

When the puppy is picked up, a folder with documents and an adoption package provided to help the puppy adjust and adapt to their new people and home. Some of the items included in the package are listed below:



Health records –

- Vaccine given at time of pickup is Parvo and Distemper
- Worming that has been completed is recorded. (Puppies are wormed weekly with strongid. Then, a broad spectrum wormer is given around the time of vaccination.)

Food – a small bag of Diamond dog food is provided.

NuVet supplements and ordering information is provided.

A bottle of Homeopathic Nosodes is provided to detox the vaccine and use for long term acquisition of immunity.

Herbal supplements with Colostrum, Brewer's Yeast and Alfalfa is provided. Sprinkle a pinch of the herbs daily until the supplement is gone. This helps with the stress of transfer.

Microchip identification and registration

AKC and/or UKC Puppy Registration papers (these might be mailed to you if not ready)

- The AKC registration can be completed online. Full registration is provided (e.g. registration is not limited.)
- The AKC registration provides a discount to register the microchip number to you. This is part of the AKC registration process.
- The AKC puppy registration comes with a free month of health insurance that has to be activated. Coverage can be extended. This is highly recommended.
- The AKC puppy registration allows you to sign up for 24/7 dog training, behavior and psychology assistance. There is a one-time fee, it is very valuable and it stays in place for the lifetime of the dog.
- Filing the AKC/UKC registration papers provides proof and a title of ownership for your dog and can be cross-verified by using the microchip number. This is helpful in case the dog is lost or stolen – and provides a path to return the dog to you. Even if you never show or compete, the completed registration is your proof of ownership. Puppy papers are temporary, they expire and do not provide the necessary legal proof.

Food

The American Eskimo requires a premium food that is at least 26% protein and 18% fat. Protein sources must be poultry based (chicken & turkey), fish and egg. The fat should be poultry fat. This ratio is necessary to maintain a healthy coat and skin. All dog foods contain vitamins as well. The only supplement recommended is NuVet. Other supplements can cause imbalances.

We have successfully used Diamond Adult formula in the green bag since 1990. This formula is one that works consistently for all of our dogs and puppies, regardless of age. There are other formulas that you can use such as Diamond Professional (30% protein) or Diamond Puppy (32% protein.) Diamond foods are available at most farm stores (like Quality or Tractor Supply or Rural King), and at Menards. Diamond Feeds phone: 1-800-442-0402. Every time we have switched to a different brand

and formulation, we've experienced problems with coat, fertility, etc., which self-corrected after switching back to the Diamond Adult formula.

Other Foods: Please AVOID dog foods that have plant protein, added fruits and/or vegetables. Even though these sound delicious and wholesome to us "humans", the Eskie should not be consuming them on an ongoing daily basis. Examples of additions include, but are not limited to peas, carrots, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, asparagus, broccoli, cabbage, blueberries, soy, barley, oats or process grains. The problem is that plant proteins are "lectins" and they dissolve layers and create holes in the digestive tract that allow gut bacteria, enzymes and other toxins to cross into the bloodstream and lodge in the liver, kidney, pancreas and brain, causing inflammation and damage over time - and the symptoms manifest in many different ways. Plants also contain high amounts of "oxalates" which results in calcium buildup in the kidneys and the gallbladder (think similar to kidney stones and gallstones in people) that reduces the ability of the kidneys to filter out waste and clogs up the bile ducts with sludge which causes digestive sensitivities. (And YES, the same process can occur in people, too!) Please be sure to read labels carefully. The food should only contain the animal-source proteins and fats (poultry, fish and eggs) along with either whole grain wheat or rice (minimally processed – used to thicken the kibble), and the standard vitamins.

Plant proteins are NOT a suitable substitute for meat/fish/egg protein and can contribute to kidney problems. Plant proteins in foods should be avoided. Occasional use for a brief term is acceptable, but it's best to eliminate them from the diet.

Summary:

- **PROTEIN:** The nutritional needs of eskies are best met by feeding a diet that primarily consists of poultry, eggs and fish. Eskies need a minimum 26% protein in their ration.
 - **AVOID:** Beef, Lamb and Pork. Eskies don't seem to do as well when fed these meats on a long term basis. The coat tends to thin and dry out and the dog will look thinner and thriftier over time.
- **FAT:** In order to maintain coat and good muscular substance, the diet should contain 16-20% fat, the best type is fat from poultry and preserved with vitamin E.
- **CARBS:** Whole grain wheat is best tolerated. Grains provide fiber which is essential for proper digestive tract health. Examples of whole grains include whole ground wheat, whole grain rice.
 - **AVOID** foods that contain simple carbs such as white rice and processed grain byproducts (which might be named as starches or gluten or other grain by-products.) Feeding foods that contain "easy to digest" grains (such as Hills Science Diet) promotes fungal growth (candida) inside the body and sets up an environment that is friendly to cancer formation. High processed diets also promote inflammation and allergies.
 - Feeding a high carbohydrate diet to an Eskie is like giving candy to a baby - and the dog will tend to be hyper and very active.

AVOID low cost feeds like Puppy Chow, Dog Chow and GENERIC store brands. Although each brand claims to provide complete and balanced nutrition, there is a big difference in digestibility. Inexpensive brands can contain fillers and incompletely processed cereals which swell to 10 times their size when the kibble gets wet. This stretches the dog's stomach which weakens the lining and leads to maldigestion. The heavily processed grains form a glue-like substance that sticks to the walls of the intestine and blocks absorption. Additionally, processed substances can harbor bacteria and opportunistic organisms that release toxins that degrade the liver which eventually leads to arthritis in the joints over time.

- AVOID giving table food as this can cause a nutritional imbalance if the dog stops eating normal dog food. An unbalanced diet can be the root of deficiencies and behavior problems.
 - Dangerous people foods include chocolate (it contains theobromine, which is deadly to dogs.)
 - You can elect to prepare the dog's complete diet from scratch. Boiled chicken, boiled fish, boiled hamburger mixed with egg and boiled rice is a good regimen to use for cleansing and detoxing.

Feeding Schedule: Our puppies have dry food available all day. A growing puppy's stomach cannot hold a large quantity of food, which makes the "nibble and run" concept work well. A small supply of food will be provided with the puppy. It is up to you to decide on whether to have food available cafeteria style, or to feed at designated times 2 or 3 times per day. To convert to a feeding schedule, leave the food down for 20 minutes, then pick it up and wait until the next scheduled time. If the puppy gobbles down the food at the next meal, consider adding another feeding time into the schedule for a few weeks. With a timed feeding schedule, it will be easier to toilet train your puppy, since they will tend to potty about 5 to 15 minutes after each meal. Water should be available at all times. It is normal for eskies to drink a fairly large quantity of water.

NOTE: Some types of plastic dishes may oxidize the black pigment on the nose and turn it pink. Although it is normal for the nose color to fade to liver or flesh/pink in muddy/snowy weather (a condition called snow nose) the use of stainless steel or ceramic feeding bowls is recommended.

- Do not apply sunscreen to the nose or the pigment will fade. Also, be aware that sunscreen is added to hand cream, lip balms and other people products. Exposure to these sources can also cause the pigment to fade.
- Pigment intensity is governed by vitamin D and the amount of sunlight the nose is exposed to. Adding a few drops of cod liver oil to the food will provide vitamin D and pigment will start to darken within 24 to 48 hours.

NuVet Supplements provide minerals and biological nutrients that are deficient in the foods that are available today. These are NOT vitamins - all dog foods contain vitamins and supplementation with vitamins can cause an overdose and result in health problems. The nutrients in NuVet are designed to keep the body healthy and in balance. It ensures that your puppy will get all the nutrients she/he needs from their food, and populate the gut with beneficial microbes. Give ¼ to ½ tablet per day. Adults can have 1-2 tablets per day. To reorder, call **1-800-474-7044** and use **order code 21690** to purchase.

Vaccination - A conventional vaccination (shot) for Distemper and Parvo Virus is given prior to adoption at around 10-12 weeks of age. Along with this, a bottle of homeopathic nosodes (homeopathic vaccine fractions) is provided that must be given to the puppy in parallel (according to the homeopathic schedule) in order to detoxify the vaccination side effects and enable the body to gain immunity. When giving the course of homeopathics over several months, the puppy should acquire immunity to Parvo, Distemper, Kennel Cough, Parainfluenza, Corona, Lyme and Leptospirosis. Please keep in mind that the puppy's adaptive immune system that fights off viruses doesn't start to mature and work until they are about 12 weeks old. So, until the puppy is 16 to 20 weeks old, be careful to avoid exposure to other puppies or dogs that could be infectious. The vaccine actually inserts a form of the actual virus that causes parvo/distemper into the body, and then the homeopathics help the dog to respond and heal itself, and in so doing, instruct the body to produce protective antibodies that ward off more serious strains of the virus in the future. These antibodies last the lifetime of the dog. (Therefore, boosters can be harmful!)

PLEASE DO NOT REPEAT VACCINATION!! - There are studies that have shown that one conventional vaccination administered when the adaptive immune system is functioning is usually capable of generating antibodies and therefore protecting the dog for a lifetime. Repeating vaccinations once the body has immunity is dangerous and sets the stage for cancer and autoimmune conditions that can manifest months or years later.

Boosters must be avoided if the dog already has immunity in the form of antibodies. To check for immunity, an antibody titer is drawn from a blood sample and the titer will show if antibodies exist that will protect the dog from a particular virus (such as parvo and distemper.) If the titer is or non-existent for parvo, then only booster for parvo. If the titer is low for distemper, then only booster for distemper. If the titer shows good levels, then the dog is protected and no further vaccination protocol is needed for these. The antibody protection from viruses lasts a lifetime, similar to protection from chicken pox or measles, etc. NOTE: If your vet charges a high fee for an antibody titer, please search online for an antibody kit. The cost for these should be around \$50 to \$75. You can take these to your vet, have them draw blood and then send in the kit to receive the results.

Instructions for Other Vaccines – for example: hepatitis, parainfluenza, coronavirus, lyme, leptospirosis, etc. Vets usually push to give multi-valent vaccines, e.g. 5-way vaccines containing multiple viruses like Parvo, Distemper, Hepatitis, Coronavirus and CAV (canine adenovirus). These are not recommended because they can overstress the immune system. This can disrupt the digestive tract, result in leaky gut (where microbes and toxins enter the bloodstream) which leads to disease formation in the liver, pancreas, kidneys and brain.

- As a general rule, only vaccinate for viruses that pose an exposure risk in your area.
- Avoid vaccinating for leptospirosis, kennel cough, hepatitis and corona. These are bacterial infections (not viral) and in most cases, the dog can usually recover quickly if exposed to these infections.
- Avoid Bordetella vaccination as much as possible. This is a bacteria and 50% of the time, giving the vaccine results in the dog coming down with a full blown case of kennel cough that requires antibiotic treatment. This does not generate antibodies and any immunity is lost after 4 to 6 weeks after giving the vaccine. If a kennel or transporter requires this vaccine, it is better to pass them by and search for other providers that do not have this requirement. Chances are, the affected providers have had kennel cough/Bordetella inside their operation and the dog will be exposed and come down with the infection.
- AVOID vaccines with CAV-1 or CAV2 (canine adenovirus.) This virus fraction is an adjuvant that is supposed to create an immune system reaction in the dog. This virus attacks the cells of the eyes and damages them. The damage is often not seen until the dog is older and becomes a degenerative condition that can result in cataracts and affect vision.
- RABIES – Rabies vaccine is required by law and administration is based on the laws in your state. Your pup will need their first rabies vaccination between 6 months and 1 year of age. It may be possible to run a rabies titer and avoid rabies boosters, but you will need to check with the vet and abide by state laws. There is a study called the “Rabies Challenge” that is working on proving that the rabies vaccine lasts for at least 7 to 10 years, and hopefully the results of this study will extend the period between required boosters.

Worming

Puppies are on a worming schedule from birth. The cycle is virtually impossible to break since worm cysts are passed to puppies through mother's milk and then they wait for the opportunity to hatch. Wormer is only effective against adult worms, but not against eggs or larvae. The eggs opportunistically take advantage and hatch during times of stress, such as vet visits, vaccinations, and separation from mom and siblings. Therefore, routine worming is required to allow the dog to mature and suppress outbreaks.

The worming medicine used is usually pyrantel pamoate or praziquantel. These wormers are available at most farm stores or pet supply stores. Worming should be continued from the time of pickup on a monthly or bi-monthly schedule until about a year of age. At this age, the flora in the digestive tract can resist hatching worm cysts, however, it is advisable to have the stool checked and routinely give wormer once or twice per year.

When the puppy is ready to go to their new home, a broad spectrum wormer (usually Virbanel) is given. Although rare, you may see dead worms in the stool that look like pale yellowish threads. Don't be alarmed, this is normal because wormers are only effective against the worms that have hatched, it is not effective on cysts or eggs.

Safeguard Paste (Fenbendazole) wormer is very effective against parasites that lodge in the stomach and small intestine such as protozoa, amoeba and other unicellular organisms. These organisms are picked up by walking through damp soil, puddles, etc. They originate from bird droppings or are from wild animals (or even cat poo.) They can cause a loose stool. Safeguard wormer is also the same as brand name Panacur. Administer this wormer every day for 10 to 15 days in a row. You can buy the horse wormer in a tube at pet stores or feed stores. Set the dial on the tube and use ½ to 1 full turn and dispense the wormer into the dog's mouth. This helps flush out the parasites without harming the host.

During times of stress, the organisms that live in the digestive tract can shift out of balance. Antibiotics and steroids also disrupt the normal gut flora. When the biome is disrupted, they can become irritable, exhibit poor behavior and go off of their feed. They can also become susceptible to fungal overgrowth which causes liver congestion and this shows up in the form of itching, rashes, licking spots and chewing on their paws.

To assist with digestive flora, the following items can be used:

- **Benebac** – or beneficial bacteria. Yogurt can also be used (natural yogurt, no sugar or flavor)
- **Diatomaceous Earth** – food grade – can be sprinkled on food. This helps the digestive tract to eliminate parasites such as worms, protozoans and other organisms that take advantage of a depressed immune system. (Note: Other people have recommended DE for parasite control, however, I have not had luck with this. In my experience, it has given dogs a loose stool that corrects itself when the DE was stopped.
- **Colostrum** – this is the antibody that comes from mother's milk. This also helps the body eliminate parasites and other invasive organisms – or at least keep their numbers low and prevent them from overpopulating.
- **Brewer's Yeast** – excellent source of vitamin B complex
- **NuVet** – excellent supplement that provides nutrients not normally found in commercial foods
- **Milk Thistle** – protects and regenerates the liver
- **Calms** – Contains valerian root, chamomile, vitamin B to help digestive system feel better

- **Quiet Times** – pheromone spray – this spray contains a pheromone that helps the dog feel more secure in case they get anxiety over being alone or if they're in a new situation. Many of these items can be found at Revival Animal – www.revivalanimal.com

Stress and Non-complicated Diarrhea

Going to a new home, being in unfamiliar surroundings, and homesickness is stressful. This can cause a loose stool, and the digestive flora can become imbalanced. It can take a week to a month to get back to normal. If the loose stool turns to water then a vet should be contacted. These cases could indicate an infection (such as coccidia or toxoplasmosis) which can occur if the dog has consumed droppings from wild animals (like bunnies, cats, and opossum). It could also indicate that the dog swallowed something non-digestible that has gotten stuck.

If the stool is loose but the puppy is acting otherwise playful and happy, try one or more of the following:

- Give Safeguard wormer for 7-10 days in a row.
- Give Pepto bismol (one tablet or 1 tsp liquid) every few hours.
- Use bottled water. A change in the water can take a few months to adapt to. We have deep well water, high in calcium, magnesium, and iron. Changing to drinking water obtained from a municipal supply that is chlorinated and contains chemical additives will always produce a loose, pudding-like stool. Use bottled water for two to three weeks, and gradually add in your regular water until the changeover is complete.
- Add electrolytes to the water. This provides trace minerals which helps restore the balance, and also has the side effect of reducing or eliminating tear stains.
- Sometimes yogurt with beneficial cultures can help.
- VAL Syrup (vitamins-amino acids-liver) syrup can help with a debilitated puppy. It's a dark liquid. Give a couple of droppers full every 4-6 hours.

Puppy Development:

Newborn pups come into the world with white fur and all pink skin. Their eyes and ears are closed until they are 2 to 3 weeks old. At first, they resemble skinny white rats. After two weeks, the skin around their nose, lips, eye rims and foot pads starts to fill with pigment and they begin to resemble hamsters. After their eyes and ears open, pigment progresses and they begin to look like little piglets. Around 5 weeks, they finally begin to resemble a puppy.

The pups start to look like Teddy Bears around 6 to 8 weeks. The coat begins to grow longer, their bodies fill out and they start to come out of their shell when their natural sense of curiosity prompts them to explore outside of their "den." The interactive phase begins when they begin to discover the doggie meaning of pack order as they meet the other dogs. Some of the females act like aunties who play and babysit them.

They also play with cats, get plenty of fresh air and have fun just being puppies. During the first 10 weeks puppies are establishing the baseline experiences that they will draw from when they are older. Baseline experiences provide a sense of security, chances to explore and play safely, a time where there is consistency (no trauma and no major changes) and a sense of fun. After 10-12 weeks is the start of the period when they are able to adapt to a new home without overdue stress or trauma. Their personality starts to develop around 12 weeks, which is the same time the adaptive immune system starts to mature. Prior to 10-12 weeks, their behavior is based on instinct and habit.

IMPORTANT: At the age of 10-12 weeks, they are comparable to a 4 to 6 month old human child. It is important to understand that they are nubile and their brain capacity for retention does not begin to function until they are 6 to 9 months old. At best, they start to develop habits, but even a habit takes 6 to 8 weeks of repetition for the habit to become set. This makes it challenging to train them, because they can respond correctly for several days and then suddenly forget and respond differently to signals.

What is most important for the foundation of the puppy is to allow them to be a puppy. They need to know the comforts of mom, then sort out a pecking order among littermates, as well as eat and play and learn where to potty. We use a litter box with sawdust pellets and urge them gently to use the box. We also urge them to go outdoors and potty out there as well, but there will be much training and re-training needed in this area. It can take them several months to get it right for housebreaking, but we've tried to start them well.

Puppy Biscuit and Coat Colors

The honey or tan coloration in the coat is called biscuit markings. These are normal and natural for our bloodlines and will fade to white or very light cream when the dog matures. This is a desirable trait because biscuit is genetically linked to darker and deeper black pigmentation for the nose. Lips and eye rims. On the other hand, puppies with a whiter coat and no biscuit have liver color pigment which is not as deep and can rub off easier in winter. Puppies that have puppy biscuit around the head and back have black points that fill in faster. The puppy biscuit fades to white or cream when the adult coat comes in. Puppies that have white coats take longer for the pigmentation to complete.

The puppies play predominantly play on surfaces that are rubber or concrete. This can make the coat appear yellowish on the hind legs. Any discoloration will lighten to white as the puppy coat is shed. Shampooing can reduce the discoloration.

Tear stains, a brown discoloration around the eyes is normal in puppies. Sometimes the stains are due to long fur around the eyes that gets pushed into the eyes during nursing. The tear ducts also have a tendency to clog with small particles of dirt. Rub the pup's eyes a couple times a day in a circular motion. The tearing and stains will (if any) will fade and disappear by the time he/she is full grown.

Preparing for Puppy

To prepare your home for the puppy, make plans for where the puppy will be kept. A fenced yard or kennel enclosure is recommended to keep the dog from entering the street or running around the neighborhood. The pup should be on leash whenever you are outside of an enclosed area. The most common tragedy is a pup hit by a car. The puppy may tend to nuisance bark if left outside without something to occupy him. If the dog is allowed to run freely, he will make the neighborhood his territory, instead of your yard. Now is the time to plan your pup's limitations, and be prepared to enforce those limits once he arrives. Caution – if you plan to use an underground fence, be sure the collar is working properly. A malfunctioning electronic collar (or even the electronic signals from the underground wire) can cause seizures and epilepsy from the shocking mechanism.

Eskies tolerate hot weather by consuming a larger quantity of water and digging small holes to lay on. To ward off heat exhaustion, have water available at all times in a container that will not spill. Death can occur in as little as 15 minutes on a hot summer day. To keep your yard from being dug up like swiss cheese, lay some concrete blocks in a low, shady, cool area. Fill a small kiddie pool with water when the weather is unbearably hot; chances are, your pup will enjoy playing ducky in it and splash

all of the water out of it while keeping cool. To prevent the dog from continually digging nuisance type holes, mix Pine-Sol with dishwashing detergent and water in a spray bottle and spray the area where they are digging. This solution can also be used to deter chewing. It will need to be applied daily, but the solution will keep bugs away and should not harm your plants and lawn.

All puppies love to chew and dig, and the Eskie excels at doing both! Give them rawhide chewies and toys to distract them from your shoes and other articles. (Avoid milk bones due to the carbohydrate load.) Rotate the toys so that the pup will always have something fresh and interesting. If you give them toys that resemble your shoes or belongings as they are likely to mistake them for the real thing. Keep in mind that the simplest toys are the best; sticks, old socks with a ball in the toe, plastic bottles, etc., seem to be preferred over store bought rubber or other play toys.

"PUPPY-PROOF" your home, and remove items and dangers that are within reach. This breed has a strong propensity for curiosity, and, if allowed, will leave no item untasted. Remove items that are valuable or dangerous; house plants, treated wood, antifreeze, household chemicals, acorns, aspirin, or chocolate can kill if consumed. Chewing on electrical cords can result in severe burns and/or electrocution. Dogs can choke on common household articles like rags, rubber baby toys, shoelaces, or garbage. It is for these reasons that a crate should be used to keep in puppy in while you are away, or for overnight. A crate is not a prison, it is the dog's special den, a place where he feels secure and protected. He will usually avoid soiling his crate, and proper use will help with toilet training. There is nothing worse than a spanking session upon your return when you find your valuables chewed up and the floor soiled. The greatest benefit is gained by preventing situations where he is prone to misbehave.

Grooming Tools

Since most Eskies are generally "high energy" dogs, use grooming time as a massage and "calmdown to feel good" time. Massaging the ears is especially good to induce relaxation and this also promotes healing. Repeat a command like "relax" or "settle" as you stroke them along their topline, under the belly, and down the legs. Using lavender essential oil as aromatherapy helps calm the dog.

- Wire Pin brush is used for general brushing. This type does not create static and does not pull the hair to the point of discomfort. Brush opposite to the lay of the coat, then let the dog shake out, so the coat will lay naturally.
- Slicker brush - pulls and separates the strands of hair. Works well on the legs. Great for show ring grooming and touch ups to get maximum lift and fluffiness.
- Shedding comb and/or mat rake. Helps separate the shed coat from the guard coat. Eskies get mats behind the ears, the front elbows, and around the trousers.
- Bathe the puppy as often as needed with a gentle, moisturizing shampoo. There are many brands of animal shampoos on the market. You can bathe every day if the shampoo has plenty of moisturizers and conditioners. (If the shampoo dries out your hands, it's too harsh.) Note: Shampoos with bleaching or blueing agents might turn the dog's coat yellow (until the coat is shed.)
- A leave-in conditioner can help keep the coat and skin in good shape.
- The puppy coat retains dirt, but the adult coat has a unique dirt-shedding ability.

Grooming as accomplished by brushing the coat with a wire pin brush opposite to the lay of the fur. A slicker brush is the best thing to use on the legs. The coat of the puppy gets dirty quite easily until the adult coat comes in (after about six months of age.) You can bathe your puppy as often as necessary, but you should use a shampoo that has plenty of moisturizers and humectants to avoid

drying out the skin. The best shampoo I have contains Tea Tree (Melaleuca Oil). After bathing the dog, it is best to make sure that the coat is dry before brushing, otherwise, you can damage the coat. When brushing, pay special attention to the areas behind the ears, behind the front legs, and around the skirts in back. These areas get matted quite easily. The best remedy to prevent tangling is to apply a coat de-tangler or leave-in conditioner and brushing routinely.

Training Tips and Techniques

The best way to acquaint yourself with your new puppy is to cover the eyes and blow gently three times into the nose. Then, uncover the eyes and say the dog's name. Repeat this for the first few days. You will like the results.

Be **DOMINANT** and **CONSISTENT** with your puppy. Start training your puppy to be what you expect from the first moment you let him/her out of the crate. Be gentle, yet persistent. The puppy training video will help, and obedience classes are a necessity. These will help you understand the way dogs think and react.

If the pup misbehaves, or will not settle down, say "NO" (and repeat it as often as necessary,) shake him by the scruff, or tap him on the muzzle with your finger to communicate your displeasure of his action. If he persists in the wrong behavior, isolate him to his pen or crate for 15 minutes and ignore them completely. (Cover the crate if needed.) Then go to them, pick them up and "love" them up in your special way after the puppy is settled and in a calm state. This reinforces that you will come to them when YOU are ready, and that you love them.

Puppies will carry on with bad behavior just to get attention, and can be very headstrong and refuse to obey. Just be persistent, and you will eventually get your way. For example, if the pup fusses, squeals, turns somersaults, and chews at the brush while you are trying to stack the puppy and give its daily brushing, the pup is being obnoxious and trying to have its own way. If this is allowed, the dog will learn how to control you, and make your life miserable. You may need to repeatedly order the pup to stand still while you brush. If he chews on you while you're doing the feet, say "NO!" and tap him on the muzzle and continue. Explain that this is a necessity. You may have to re-stack the pup 50 times each session, but the message will hit home eventually (some pups are very suborn) and he will enjoy it, and there won't be any tender or untouchable spots on the dog's body when he grows up. Use this "persistence" technique whenever your pup is stubborn, and don't allow them to win.

Highly Recommended – The Dog Whisperer series with Cesar Milan –

This series is on the National Geographic Channel and there are also DVDs available of the episodes and for training. Cesar uses dog psychology to help people understand how the dog thinks, feels and understands. Learning how the dog perceives things is essential in many cases, because we as humans tend to overlay human feelings and qualities on them, which is where many nuisance problems begin. (You can also rent some of the DVDs from Blockbuster or Netflix.)

Health

All of our breeding dogs have been through DNA testing and are genetically clear of at least 6 known health conditions that can potentially affect the American Eskimo. In addition, they are also clear of over 190+ genetic markers for other conditions and diseases that have been identified in other breeds. There are no known illnesses or issues in our bloodlines, given that these lines have been producing several generations of puppies over the past 40+ years.

It is possible for a congenital condition to occur during formation and development. Nature is always prone to make mistakes during these fundamental processes. The occurrence is very low, perhaps once every 5 to 10 years.

If congenital condition occurs that is life threatening not medically manageable, a refund of the adoption fee is the maximum recompense that can be offered. (Transport costs are not refunded or included.) If such circumstances occur, the Adopter must provide proof (Veterinary treatment records) in conjunction with a Veterinarian's statement of fact that such disease is solely congenital, with no possibility of any other cause, such as accidental poisoning, falls, insect borne diseases, parasitism, viruses, etc. Examples of congenital conditions would be a portal shunt, a heart wall failing to close by 6 months of age, etc.

NOTE: The AKC Registration includes a free 30 period of veterinary insurance. The puppy can be registered online and the offer must be activated by the Adopter. This can help with veterinary expenses. Ongoing expenses are maintained by the Adopter, but is optional.

The puppy has conformation show potential, however a "Show Quality" replacement guarantee is not included.

Adopting a puppy is life choice that you have made. Life's circumstances can change quickly, and if they do, you should have a plan that will provide for your puppy including the time, related care and expense of finding a new home. If it becomes necessary for you to return your dog to us, please understand you are responsible for all costs involved in returning the puppy to the breeder.

Thank you again for reserving your puppy from Wright's American Eskimos. Pictures and brags and stories are always welcome.

Theresa Wright, 121 Ridgemount Drive, Troy, MO Phone (eves & weekends): 573-384-5043

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