

This Report is brought to you by...

The WOW Experience

Overdelivery is our Specialty!

Where Vision and Value Go Hand in Hand with Information and Opportunity!



Other Companies Make Promises -- We Make Dreams Come True!
We Offer QUALITY CONTENT in Every WAY, TYPE and FORM

- Exclusive WOW Private Label Releases
- Private Label Products
- Public Domain Products
- Master Resale Rights eBooks
- Master Resale Rights Software
- Bestselling Audio eBooks by Top Authors
- Non-Fiction Audio eBooks
- Exclusive WOW Affiliate Products
- Resale Rights Products
- Exclusive WOW Private Label Reports
- eBook to Audio Conversion Software
- Resale Rights Generation Software



And, of course, if you want it all tied up in a neat website package, with *all the work done for you*, we have our NEW [Niche Empire Builder Software](#) – the Niche Real Estate Business Builder's Dream Come True!

Niche Empire Builder

The Complete Done-it-For-You Niche Real Estate Business Builder's Dream Come True!

www.the-wow-empire.com

The WOW Content Club

Your Full Spectrum Content Provider

If Content Is King,
The WOW Content Club is the Kingdom
You Have Been Searching For!



www.wow-content-club.com

WOW Profit Packs

Help Yourself to Hundreds of Brand New, Blockbuster Products at Bargain Basement Prices!



www.WOWProfitPacks.com

Enjoy this Free Niche Report, compliments of WOW Enterprises
For Many More Free Reports, simply click on the links below.

www.TheWOWExperience.com

www.NicheEmpireBuilder.com

www.WOW-Content-Club.com

www.WOWProfitPacks.com

Dog Obedience: Your Dog Can Learn Just About Anything... But You've Got to Teach Him

Topics Covered:

How to Housebreak Your Puppy

Teething: Not Just For Toddlers - How to Handle Your Puppy's Teething Troubles

Obedience Training for Your Dog

Pet Tricks Training: A Fun Activity for You and Your Dog

Know Your Friendly Neighborhood Assistance Dogs

Fun Dog Sports for Every Breed

Field Trials for Your Sporting Dog

Hunting Dogs: Training Equipment That is Essential

Tips on Choosing the Best Dog Tracking System

Tips for Selecting Game Dogs

Training Your Dog How to Act Around Horses

Dog Obedience: Your Dog Can Learn Just About Anything... But You've Got to Teach Him

How to Housebreak Your Puppy

Housebreaking is the most indispensable thing your puppy must learn. Common sense should tell you why. Do you want your house to stay spic and span? Handle your puppy's housebreaking well. Aside from the maintenance of your household hygiene, trained dogs are happy dogs. As creatures of habit, it's in their nature to keep schedules as pack animals. Here is how you should housebreak your puppy:

Ideal Housebreaking Age

When your puppy reaches the age of 8 to 12 weeks old, it's high time to begin housebreaking. Remember that adage that old dogs can't learn new tricks? It is true so why take chances?

Crate Help

Dog trainers suggest using a crate in housebreaking your puppy. A crate is like a cage, with see-through bars and a locking door. Its size should accommodate well the dogs size for it to move around in. It should be used like a dog's bedroom. It is advised to not confine your puppy in his crate for more than two hours at a time.

The reasoning behind using a crate in housebreaking your puppy is that dogs will not dirty their sleeping areas. However, he may do so if you lock him in somewhere for longer than he can hold it in. Never use a crate to punish your dog, it will backfire. Generally, pups that are three-months old must eliminate every 3 hours, so you should lead him to a special outdoor comfort place more often.

Make Your Puppy Learn Routines

Another tip is to leave the house through one door only. This door should be the one that you want your dog to scratch to warn you about his being called by the nature.

Taking your pup out at around the same times every day will be very beneficial for the both of you. This will help in establishing a routine, and will make him learn to hold it in until you become available to take him out.

Look For Clues

If your un-housebroken dog is accustomed to roaming freely around the house, search for signs that show you he needs to do it. Be really observant enough of his behavior, i.e., heavy sniffing, circling an area, staring at the door with an intense look on his face, etc. If you catch him WHILE doing it, stop him with a quick grab of his collar and pull it up while saying "No" using your deep, stern tone (don't forget to use a deep, gruff voice when stating commands).

Then, take him outside and let him finish what he is doing. Lastly, pat him on his head while saying "Good (his name)!" It is a must to make your dog get used to being praised whenever he does anything that makes you proud. Giving him food as a reward when he does his business in the appropriate spot can help, too.

Patience is a Big Virtue

Like any training endeavor, housebreaking requires a lot of patience. If you definitely despise cleaning your dog's waste off your Persian carpets on an hourly basis and having your whole house smell like a public bathroom, you want the housebreaking to be successful in a wink of an eye, if not sooner.

Common Sense Makes a Lot of Sense

The use of common sense will aid you big time in dealing with your puppy's housebreaking. Logical thinking should inform you to not give your dog water before bedtime if his tendency is to pee often at night time. Catering to his schedule first will prove to be very helpful in making it gradually change into yours.

Aside from patience and common sense, consistency is also one of the important factors of this dog training activity. If you suddenly forget about the routines yourself, don't blame if your dog if he starts committing accidents more often. Remember that the stakes are high (dirty and malodorous house). If you would like succeed in this housebreaking feat or just about in any other training drills, don't treat it as a game. Allot enough time and commitment on your part.

Best of luck!

Teething: It's Not Just For Toddlers - How to Handle Your Puppy's Teething Troubles

When most people bring home their cute new puppies, the furthest thing from their minds is the stressful time of teething. Just as with babies teething, puppies will want to chew on everything they can get their mouth on. This can lead to total destruction of your belongings, but there are tried and true ways to help prevent this from happening, and help you and your pup get through the teething period with ease.

Many people bring home their new pup and leave them out to romp around the house when they're not home. Inevitably, this leads to chewing on shoes, books, socks, the couch, and any number of other things. The best way to prevent destructive chewing is to crate train your dog. To do this, you will need a crate that is just big enough for your dog to turn around in. Make the crate a safe and happy place for your dog. Provide him with stimulating toys while he is in the crate.

Crate training your dog will not only prevent destructive chewing, but will also aid in potty training and create a positive and safe environment for your dog to be when you're not around. Some people think that keeping a dog in a crate when they're not around is cruel. This is not

the case at all. Dogs by nature like small, darkened places and tend to feel very safe in crates. Almost all dog trainers today believe that crate training is a necessary and positive part of your puppy's development. If your dog is crated while you are not home, they will not have the opportunity to chew on your belongings and other harmful things such as power cords.

The next most important thing to teach your dog when he is teething is which toys are his and what is off limits. Purchase good things to chew on such as Kong toys or Bully Sticks. Kongs are made of tough rubber and can be filled with goodies such as peanut butter or cheese. They are excellent chew toys and wonderful for the teething period. Bully Sticks are 100% natural and 100% digestible dog chews that are low in fat and great for your dog to chew on.

Other chew toys that could be used are Nylabones which are made out of solid hard plastic and have bumps on them to soothe teething gums or other toys made of hard rubber or plastic. Reinforce which toy is for your dog by giving him his chew toy and saying something like, "Here is your toy, good boy!" If your dog chooses something that he is not to chew on, take it away and replace it with one of his chew toys repeating, "This is your toy, good boy!" With persistence, he will learn what is his to chew on and what he is not to chew on.

Another important thing to train your dog during the teething period is bite inhibition. In packs of dogs, the mother or other dogs would teach this to the pups, but in a home situation, it is up to you. Teething puppies will put their mouths on you and you must teach them at an early age that this is not acceptable. Just as mentioned above, every time they exhibit mouthing behavior, you must redirect them to an acceptable chew toy.

Another important factor in bite inhibition and limiting mouthing behavior is proper socialization. It is very important in this stage to take your dog to a puppy class or puppy play group. Many good trainers offer these services. When allowed to play with other pups, your dog will learn what is acceptable play behavior. The other dogs will help your dog to learn that biting is not appropriate. You must also socialize your dog to many different kinds of people and situations. This will help your dog to not be afraid of new things and will significantly lower the potential for biting.

By following the above advice as well as the advice of your veterinarian, you can rest assured that the teething period will be a positive learning period for you and your puppy.

Obedience Training for Your Dog

We've all encountered them at some point: Ill-mannered dogs. We've even seen their owners yelling at them, tugging at their leashes trying to make them behave. What is sad is that you can't blame the dog for the owner's irresponsibility.

This type of behavior could have been avoided with obedience training. Obedience training is a platform for the dog and the owner to learn how to effectively communicate with one another.

Can you conduct obedience training on your own? This is a question that has long been debated by the experts. One school of thought is that it would be better if a professional does

the training, while others feel the owner can do it if they feel competent. The truth is that a combination of trainer and owner is probably the most effective.

Find an obedience school in your area. You will probably be told that they recommend a series of lessons that include both the dog AND the owner. Sometimes the classes can be arranged where trainer comes to your home. Some trainers feel that training where the surroundings are familiar is helpful where some prefer their own location.

However, whether the obedience training is done at home, by a professional trainer, or in an obedience school, there are things that must be considered when incorporating this kind of training. Here is a list of the things that should be taken into account.

1. Fun

Obedience training does not necessarily mean that strict rules should be imposed. This is because the dog is not aware of the reasons why he should be trained. Therefore, for him to respond to the commands, the training must be done in such a way that the dog sees the activity as something that is fun.

The dog should be praised when he exhibits proper behavior. Some trainers also recommend treats and some do not. That should be discussed with your trainer.

2. Consistency

During the course of obedience training, it is very important to have consistency in the training. For example, if a dog was allowed to sit on the rug the other day and when the dog tried to sit on the rug today, he was scolded. Things like this should not be taken for granted. It is extremely important to teach the dog what he should and should not do and stick to it. Confusion will only make the matters worst.

3. Obedience training instructor/trainer

When people choose to enroll their dogs in an obedience class, it is important to analyze the trainer before the owner leaves his dog. The character and personality of the trainer is extremely important. They should be professional enough to know how to handle the dog's behavior and how to train them properly. Again, you might want to find a trainer that works with both you AND your dog.

4. Referrals

It is best not to try new and unfamiliar obedience training schools. This could be really risky both for you and for your dog. It would be better if dog owners will ask for some referrals from their veterinarians, dog breeders, or other people who can give their honest opinions.

5. Charges

Not all obedience training schools are created equal. They vary depending on the kind of services they offer. It is best to consider their fees and what services they offer at that rate.

This is one area where you don't want to scrimp so cheapest isn't always the best. Also, make certain you are dealing with a trainer that will work with both you AND your dog.

6. Methods used in the training

It is highly recommended that dog owners ask about the methods being used in the training. Make sure the terms are spelled out clearly. Shop for the best training you can find for the money. Don't make a decision quickly. If you don't feel comfortable with one individual, by all means keep looking.

There are some dogs that just seem to follow directions with little or no effort with never a session of profession training. Unfortunately, these examples are few and far between.

Invest in obedience training and you can look at a long and healthy relationship with a loving companion. With obedience training, dogs will surely be on their way to happier and more enjoyable stay with their masters and the people around them.

Pet Tricks Training: A Fun Activity for You and Your Dog

Teaching your pet tricks is easiest when you work with their nature, not against it. Most dogs are eager to please and respond enthusiastically to rewards. Teaching tricks is often as much a matter of simply using those rewards to direct or build on a spontaneous behavior as it is teaching an entirely foreign one.

Watch for spontaneous behavior close to the one desired. A dog will sometimes crawl on its belly for no apparent reason. It may be scratching, it may simply be having fun. If this is a desired trick, watch for the beginnings of the behavior, then be prepared to associate it with a hand gesture and voice command, then reward immediately.

Teaching the basic 'sit', 'come', etc commands is usually simple. A few repetitions with a treat or verbal praise and the dog learns rapidly. Teaching tricks can sometimes be as easy as expanding on the basic behaviors. 'Come' can easily be transformed into 'walk in a circle'. Abbreviate to one word, such as 'circle' or 'spin' for example.

At first it might be helpful to use treats to encourage wanted actions, but don't overdo it. Diets spoil easily, and ultimately you want the dog to respond to verbal command and praise without food rewards. After the command-behavior pair becomes automatic, treats can be withdrawn.

Favorite toys are a good way to encourage certain tricks. Take a short rope the dog loves to play tug with and encourage a jump by moving it rapidly up and down, just out of reach. Then, after the command-behavior pair is established forgo the rope and just use your hand.

Hide-and-seek is another game easily taught using a favorite bone or chew ball. The dog's sense of smell is keen not only close up but at surprising distances. Take advantage of it by hiding the toy under a box a few feet away, then lengthen the distance, remove the box to another room or place it up on a table. Proceed in stages.

Dogs' affection is a useful trick training aid. Many spontaneously want to offer a paw to express themselves. Put the dog in a 'sit', then kneel down in front of him. Hold up your own 'paw' and give a command 'five' (for 'high five' or 'give me five' or 'paw', whatever works).

Sometimes the paw comes up right away, for others you may have to gently pull it up using the voice command at the same time. Praise anyway, once you're in position. Put the paw back down and try again.

Extending tricks is easy, too. Start with one 'high five', then extend into 'sit pretty' by taking the paw and lifting gently. The other will often come up spontaneously. Hold both and praise and reward. When sitting at the desk and I want mine to sit pretty, I often pat my chest and up he comes followed by lavish praise.

Training tricks should be fun, both for you and the dog. Other training is for safety, control, discouraging property destruction, etc. Tricks are strictly to give you and your friend something to laugh about. Enjoy!

Know Your Friendly Neighborhood Assistance Dogs

Dogs, aside from being his best friend has also served man in so many useful and varied ways – from shepherding, to cattle rustling, to rescue, and protecting property.

It doesn't come as a surprise that they also are able to assist those who cannot get about by themselves. Assistance dogs are specially trained dogs that serve to complement, assist, and aid those that may have some sort of limitation. They have also become indispensable to some who have difficulty with mobility due to some disability.

Below are a few ways dogs have truly become man's best friend as assistance dogs.

Guide Dogs:

When you mention assistance dogs, this is the first function they perform that comes to mind. These types of dogs help those who have visual impairment and help them move about conveniently. They help these people cross roads, climb stairs, and find their way around a place. They are usually able to help these people manage even potentially hazardous areas.

Hearing Dogs:

These dogs assist those that have hearing impairment, and are specially trained to nudge their owners when they hear certain noises such as telephone rings, doorbells, and horns among others.

Mobility Assist Dog:

These friendly canines pull wheelchairs, and carry light equipment for their owners in their backpacks. These amazing dogs assist those who cannot move around easily to at least find convenience moving around an area.

Seizure Alert/Response Dog:

These dogs are trained to hit a button that contacts 911 in case of a seizure or cardiac attack. Operators are advised in advance that calls coming from this line are activated by dogs. In turn, they alert paramedics on a possible emergency situation. As with most assistance dogs, they do not leave their owner's side and are constantly alert and observant.

Psychiatric Service Dog:

These dogs provide an emotional security blanket to those who may have mental illnesses and phobias. They also help autistic people stay focused. These dogs never leave their owner's side and provide steady, reliable companionship to their owners.

Combo Dogs

These dogs are a hybrid combination of the above mentioned assistance dog types. They are trained to assist those with multiple disabilities or needs. Although their jobs may seem quite advanced, they do accomplish their tasks consistently.

Assistance dogs serve a vital part of many people's lives. They are not only 'tools' that assist a deficiency, but friends that provide companionship for the duration of their lives.

Fun Dog Sports for Every Breed

Engaging in sports is not only for humans. It is also well-loved by our best friend, the dog. Dog sports do not only make a dog's life fun, but healthy, as well. Here is a list of dog sports that you may want your dog to get involved into depending on his breed, of course.

Agility

This is when a dog moves through an obstacle course, i.e., contact obstacles, tunnels, jump, etc., as guided by his or her handler. What controls the dog is only its handler's voice and body language. Without a leash, obedience training is the major requirement for a dog to enjoy this sport. Speed and accuracy are the names of this game.

Carting

Large breeds usually participate in this dog sport. It mainly involves the dog pulling a cart filled with supplies like firewood or other farm goods, sometimes even pulling people. It is also known as dry land mushing and sulky driving and is well-known and practiced all over the world.

Frisbee Dog

Commonly known as disc dog, frisbee dog competition is about a dog and a human disc thrower competing in events such as a choreographed freestyle catching and distance catching. The division of events on this kind of dog sport depends on the handler's skill and experience. What makes this one of the most popular dog sports is that any kind of dog can participate.

Flyball

This dog sport is a relay wherein teams of dogs race against each other leaving their handlers. These teams need to surmount four hurdles that are placed 3 meters apart from each other. Then, they have to reach a box that will release a tennis ball that needs to be caught when the dog presses the pad which is spring-loaded. Then, they have to go back to their respective handlers while carrying the ball.

Scotering

It is a sport where one or more dogs pull an unmotorized scooter in which a human is riding. It is similar to another dog sport done in the winter known as mushing, only dog scooter involves fewer dogs and instead of a dogsled used in mushing, a scooter is used. Like sled dogs, dogs that are doing scootering wear harnesses and are hooked to the scooter using a gangline.

Sheepdog Trial

Also known as "dog trial", this is one of the competitive dog sports in which breeds that are into herding move sheep around a field, gates, fences or enclosures as directed by their handlers. Think of "babe" the movie about a pig. This is more popular in UK, Canada, Ireland, the USA, New Zealand, Australia and other farming nations.

Field Trials for Your Sporting Dog

For those of you who aren't too familiar with the term "field trials," it is a sport in which the sporting dog competes under hunting conditions. The dog can pick up the scent of a rabbit or small animal and follow the trail until he's found it. There is also the bird trials where the animal retrieves a fallen bird. During competition, the different breeds are divided into various groups. The following groups are: Pointing Dog Trials, Retriever Trials, Spaniel Trials, Beagle Trials & Hound Trials. The following guidelines are an example of what is expected before entering your sporting dog.

If a club is hosting a trial, they must advertise the trial with a fitting advertisement which states the following information: date of actual trial along with the place, location of drawing, time of drawing, sponsoring stakes and lastly, the contact person's name, city and state.

The next condition for entering is the age of the dog. There are two seasons. If you are interested in entering your puppy in the current season's Puppy Stakes competition (July 1-December 31, 2005, he must be whelped (born) on or subsequent to June 1, 2004. The next half of the season is from (January 1-June 30, 2006), the dog must be whelped on January 1, 2005 or after this date.

Before entering your dog in a trial, make sure you have all information on the dog being entered. It is very important that all information is put on the entry form. It will consist of the dog's name, the breed of the dog, registration number, color, sex and sire and dam's names.

“Field trialer” is the name of the owner or handler of the sporting dog. Field trials is an enjoyable sport for field trialers because of the exercise as well as the excitement of seeing their dogs follow a trail. Talking with other field trialers is another thrill of competing.

If you are new to the sport or just getting started, it can be mind boggling choosing just the right dog, especially if you don't even know how to get started. The first decision in choosing a sporting dog is deciding which pedigree you want. When choosing a dog, if possible, find out information about the sire and dam. What kind of accomplishments have they achieved? What are their strengths and weaknesses?

It's a good idea to watch a particular breed in action to see if that's what you're looking for in a sporting dog. Also talk to other field trialers who are more experienced in this area. They may be able to recommend a breeder. You can also read magazines or books on the subject. Find out as much information as you can before you choose your sporting dog.

Once you've chosen a puppy, look the puppy over from front to back. Look for flaws in the structure of the puppy. Does he have unsteady balance? Are his hind legs weak or stiff? Are the front legs bowed? Serious flaws can prevent the dog from performing well out in the field. The fields are not easy obstacles. There may be bushes the dog may have to maneuver through and other obstructions in the way. The dog must be healthy and strong in order to maneuver quickly.

Many field trialers will refer to the nose of the dog as being the animal's ability to find the scent and pursue. Each dog has its own personality as to how he pursues the game. Some can be very aggressive, while others are more cautious. Each dog may have its own style which is what makes them so unique. One style is not better than another. It is really up to the field trialer as to what he likes better. The way the dog follows the scent is not the most important aspect of the sport. The most important aspect is that he finds the trail and stays on it until he finds the game. How well does their nose perform. When they do lose the rabbit, how far do they wonder off course? Do they try picking up the scent again, once they lost it? These are questions to ask yourself about your sporting dog.

Field trailing is an exciting sport, not only for the sporting dog, but also for the field trialer. If this sport sounds interesting to you, get involved with various clubs that support this type of sport. Go out and give it a try.

Hunting Dogs: Training Equipment That is Essential

Producing a “finished” hunting dog, one that will perform the tasks of pointing out game or retrieving game, is not a simple matter. In some cases, it can take several hunting seasons and specialized training equipment to achieve the desired results.

It would be ludicrous to begin training a dog to perform hunting skills without first teaching it basic obedience. Your dog must be able to sit, stay, remain quite and come on demand before moving into the more complex areas of the hunt. The success of the hunt, as well as the safety of the dog and its handler, is directly correlated to the dog's performance and self control. For

example, an unruly dog that barks at incoming geese will not only spoil the hunt, but will not be invited back again. Further, a dog that bolts out of a blind too quickly can jeopardize a shot and even cause a shooting accident. Control is most essential.

When the hunter is ready to begin training his dog for the hunt, there is a variety of equipment that will prove valuable. Probably the first and most essential item is a piece of 3/8-inch polypropylene rope of about 30 feet in length. The rope allows the handler to maintain control of his dog during exercises and eliminates the chance of having to chase the dog and correct him for straying.

Most dogs have a natural fear of loud noises, especially gunfire. Therefore, the trainer will have to involve a training pistol or firearm in his training program. A handgun is preferable; a shotgun is too large and difficult to handle while holding the lead line and juggling other training devices. When training the retriever, training "bumpers" or dummies are utilized to teach the dog to fetch. These aides come in various colors and sizes. White bumpers are generally used for "marking" drills where the dog is being taught to retrieve by sight and colored bumpers are used for "running blinds" where the dog is sent blindly into an area to retrieve a downed bird that fell out of sight.

The retriever should be trained to respond to the sound of a whistle. The voice of the dog's handler will not always be loud enough or distinct enough to alert the dog to give up the search and return to the handler's side. Some of the more elaborate whistles come with built-in megaphones that allow the sound to be heard more easily and direct the blaring sound away from the hunter(s). They are usually well worth the extra cost.

Some trainers will use a friend or "bird boys" who position themselves some distance from the trainer and toss the bumpers high into the air to simulate a falling bird. For those who train without assistance, bird launchers are a big help. These launchers come in single or multiple bird capacity; however, they are usually bulky and can be expensive.

Electric dog training collars are effective but controversial. These collars have a small electronic device attached that administers a remote controlled mild electric shock to the dog. The control is hand held by the trainer. These pieces of equipment allow an immediate correction when the dog fails to respond to the more conventional command. The level of shock involved has been compared to the static shock one receives from a carpet or from touching a car door handle in cold weather. Actually, the electric collar could be considered a humane alternative to the aggressive tactics or brute force used by some trainers.

One of the best ways to embark on training your hunting dog is learn from the experts. Training tips and guidelines are now available on tapes that show the student step by step training procedures. These instructional tapes should be on every novice trainer's list of essential training equipment.

When you're training your dog in the wilds you should be prepared to care for him if he is injured. Therefore, the final thing on our list of essentials is a First Aid Kit. Many of the items you'll need for your dog are also appropriate for use on humans, so the kit can be mutually beneficial to both you and your dog. Fill the kit with such items as: sterile bandages, topical solutions, tape, scissors, tweezers, antibiotic ointments such as Neosporin, ibuprofen (safe for

both humans and canines) and possibly a veterinarian prescribed anti-inflammatory such as Deramaxx or Rimadyl. A well stocked First Aid Kit has prevented many a pleasant hunting trip from becoming a nightmare.

Tips on Choosing the Best Dog Tracking System

Dogs are man's best friend, and this is not an understatement. This is because man and dogs find things that they can both enjoy such as playing, wrestling, running, and even hunting.

There are people who bring their dogs along whenever they are out for a hunting activity. They do this because they find their dog's company during hunting a worthwhile inclusion.

Moreover, there are dogs that are also adept in hunting activities especially those that were trained for specific types of hunting activities.

It is for this reason that certain devices were created in order to help hunters monitor the activities of their dogs. An example of these devices is the dog tracking system.

Basically, a dog tracking system is a device that is used by hunters to track the activities of their dogs while they are out hunting. These tracking systems are typically used to monitor dogs on their location, their current activity, or to check whenever dogs have already gotten the prey.

For people who are not aware of how dog tracking systems work or why they are so important for some people, here's a list of some facts regarding this device:

1. Dog tracking systems are used mainly by hunters like coon hunters, upland bird hunters, hounds men, etc. They use this system in order to monitor their dogs while they are out in the field.
2. This particular tracking system is also used whenever the hunters can no longer see their dogs because of distance or terrain.
3. Dog tracking collars are great alternatives when hunters can no longer use their dog bells or their beeper collars.
4. With dog tracking collars, they can easily spot their dogs and call their attention. Best of all, dog tracking collars are also applicable in tracking numerous dogs in a certain hunting activity.
5. There are some dog tracking systems that allow the handler to verify or find out what the dog is doing. All they have to do is to use some performance systems that are included in the collar.
In this way, the handler can tell if the dog is currently walking, if it has stopped, if it is barking at something, or if it has already caught its prey.

Moreover, dog tracking systems are not only for hunting purposes. There are people who can make use of this device whenever their dogs are lost.

With a dog tracking system, hunting can be fun for both dogs and their handlers.

Tips for Selecting Game Dogs

Proper training begins even before the pup is born. While it's not always possible to buy a pup from champions, selecting the proper breed and temperament is essential.

Choosing a pup starts with choosing the dam and sire, whenever possible. The pup's parents should be active, alert and amenable to training and preferably gaming dogs themselves.

But even the best of parents have offspring that differ in personality. Some pups simply don't have the interest or temperament to be working dogs. No amount of training can overcome that limitation.

You'll also need to zero in on what you intend to use the dog for. Flushing dogs stay close to the hunter, typically within a few dozen yards. Spaniels are often seen in this role.

Pointing dogs take on the task of finding birds, then holding a point until the hunter catches up to flush them. Most pointers will also be trained to retrieve downed birds.

True retrievers find downed birds and, as the name suggests, retrieve them. Sometimes that entails moving through thick, tall brush. At other times, your canine partner will swim out in water you would find too cold and fetch a bird.

Once you've found a pup from a breed that fits the bill, it will take several months to determine whether it can be completely trained. Intelligence and a willingness to learn are essential, but they're not enough. It must also be able to take instruction and not become distracted easily. Most puppies are active and easily distracted at first. It will take time to discover whether that energy can be directed to suit your goals.

When you've determined you have a good candidate - healthy, good stamina, responsive to commands, eager to please - real training can begin.

The basic commands taught to any companion are done first, of course. They'll all be needed out in the brush or woods, just as they are at home. Sit (or hup), stay, leave it, drop, down and a number of specialized behaviors will all be used.

Added to those elementary tasks, a pointer will need to be taught self-restraint. It should locate and point, not flush game early. A retriever should locate, retrieve and then release the game. Those that insist on retaining game, or put up a struggle, flunk the test.

Training will have to be carried out for at least an hour every day, usually two in separate one-hour sessions. For those who haven't the time, expertise or interest 'started' dogs can be purchased, but at a premium. A 'started' dog is one bought slightly older and already trained up to a point.

What point that is will vary widely. Don't be shy about asking for details of the training regimen. 'Started' dogs cost two or three times what's already a more expensive pup, \$2,000 is not unusual. You want to make sure you're getting your money's worth.

In either case, you'll need to continue a patient, time-consuming training routine if you want the dog to serve its intended purpose.

Training Your Dog How to Act Around Horses

You've undoubtedly noticed that your dog is much smaller than a horse. (Well, most are anyway.) Nevertheless, most horses are much more frightened of dogs than the reverse. That creates unique problems - for dog, horse and the person who has to govern both.

In this case, unlike other animal training areas, it helps very little to start the interaction out when both animals are young. Young horses are at least as skittish as older ones, and are often accompanied by a mare. Neither is naturally fond of nor curious about puppies. To a horse, nearly everything but their owners and a few other horses are threats - at least until they're mature.

But there are many circumstances where dogs and horses interact successfully. Whether the dog owner is a regular visitor to barns or riding schools, or whether the dog lives on the premises both can get along well.

Always keep puppies restrained around horses until they've learned what to do and what to avoid. A leash, for at least the first several weeks of training, is essential. And ensure that the horse is not in a position to rear or run where the dog can be injured.

Training a dog around horses involves a series of separate, but easily learned behaviors.

First, the dog has to learn to respect a boundary - whether a paddock with metal bars a dog can easily slip through, or a series of stalls, or other enclosure. Begin by using a leash and collar and make the boundary training part of a more general walk where you train the dog to follow you. Follow you, not lead you.

As the dog approaches the boundary, its sense of smell will cause it naturally to be curious about the horse. Allow the dog to approach - but not move beyond - the boundary. If it tries to breach the boundary, tug on the leash and give a sharp 'No!' or 'Stop'. ('Stay' is a different behavior, requiring a different - and unique - command.)

Next, simultaneously really, any tendency to bark needs to be suppressed. Barking frequency varies with breed and individual temperament, but horses aren't discriminating. When seemingly threatened, they react - and a horse's reaction to barking is not usually something pleasant.

Dogs, like horses, are pack animals and will usually follow the lead of the alpha (leader), unless they're trying to be the alpha. This drive for dominance, coupled sometimes with fear or simply the desire to warn of a threat, can lead to barking.

Reinforce your 'top dog' status, by a sharp jerk sideways on the leash, accompanied by a sharp verbal 'No bark!'. Jerk sideways, not back, in order to get the dog's attention without risking injury to the throat. Dogs have very strong neck muscles, but throats can still be too easily bruised by excessive force.

If the dog insists on barking, remove him from the area and try again another day. Don't give up too easily, though. You don't want to train the dog that every time he barks 'Danger', you obey by fleeing.

As with any dog training regimen, patience and consistency are the keys to success. Be firm, but not abusive, and execute the same unique command and physical movement regularly for each associated behavior taught.

You are invited to pass this report along to as many people as you like, provided that you make no changes to it and that you give it away for FREE.

If you would like **your own Private Label Version of this report** and hundreds of others just like it on hot, high interest niche topics – all of which come complete with 5 custom cover graphics – [click here to visit our Niche Reports Resource](#).



WOW: Where Vision and Value Go Hand in Hand with Information & Opportunity!

Please click below to check out all of our entrepreneurial friendly sites and products.

=> <http://www.The-WOW-Experience.com>

Always something NEW on the horizon. Always something for YOU to use to grow your business!
That's what WOW is all about. Your success is our ultimate goal and our reason for growth.