

# Bringing home your new dog or puppy



- Always keep a tag with your phone number on your dog's collar. Never leave a choke collar on an unattended dog.
- Dogs and puppies thrive on love, attention and affection. Spend lots of play-time with your dog.
- When your dog misbehaves, correct him with a stern voice. Never hit your dog or yell at your dog.
- All dogs need to be exercised and socialized (with people and other dogs). Never tease a dog.
- Always have a bowl of fresh water for your dog (not the toilet).
- Dogs and puppies need to chew; providing them with appropriate toys eliminates unwanted, destructive behavior.
- Dogs have very sensitive hearing. Do not expose your dog to loud noises (fireworks, loud music, screaming and yelling).
- Take your dog to age and ability appropriate training classes.
- Make him part of your family. Most puppies and dogs love to go with you whenever possible.
- Call us with any questions, problems or concerns. It is better to call too often than to wait until things get out of hand. We have a lot of experience and a network of trainers who will work with you.
- Keep up the routine puppy shots (adult dogs only need to get rabies shots every 3 years unless you board him/her and the facility requires additional shots).
- Get your puppy altered by the date noted in your adoption agreement.



# HOUSEBREAKING TIPS

- 1) If you catch your dog having an accident in the house, startle him with a shake can and rush over to him, say “NO” gently and then rush him outside. Give him lots of praise once he finishes. If you don’t catch him in the act, don’t reprimand him. Your dog will not understand or remember what he did wrong.
- 2) Use a crate or a small area, such as a kitchen or bathroom to confine your dog when he can’t be supervised. Dogs do not want to defecate where they must remain. A crate is a useful training tool, but don’t use it to imprison your dog for a long period of time. This is psychologically damaging and inhumane.
- 3) Make sure to use the same door and watch for signs that he has to go out. Once outside, take him to his favorite spot and repeat a command like “Hurry up!” while you wait. Repeat the command every time he goes and give him lots of praise when he finishes.
- 4) Until your dog is housebroken, it is important to setup a feeding, watering and walking schedule to be consistent. For example, take him out first thing in the morning. After he eats and drinks, take him for a walk immediately. When he relieves himself, give him lots of praise. Consult your veterinarian for your dog’s food and water needs.
- 5) Use an odor neutralizer, which can be bought from a pet store to clean up messes inside. Ordinary household cleaners mask the odors that only dogs can smell.
- 6) Never punish your dog during housebreaking and only use positive reinforcements!





# What to Feed My Dog

Dogs need quality protein. Feed your dog or puppy a high quality food, either wet or dry or a combination of both.

Read the label on the package. It should contain:

1. Whole, fresh meats or single source meat/fish (“chicken” meal rather than “poultry” meal).
2. Meat/Chicken should be listed as the first ingredient on the label. Fish and beef or lamb and chicken rounds out the amino acid profile.
3. Whole unprocessed grains and vegetable (which are essential nutrients for a balance diet).

Most of these foods are available in quality pet stores. Do not buy store brand food.

## **Do not feed your dog:**

**Chocolate or any kind of sweets, onions, grapes, raisins, excess salt or milk. Do not let your dog chew on chicken bones or any bones that could splinter and lodge in their intestines. Rawhide is not for puppies and all rawhide is not for adult dogs. Please research the treats you want to give your dog before buying any.**

**Make sure that there are no artificial colors or artificial preservatives (BHA, BHT or Ethoxyquin) in the food.**



# Dog Training

## Westchester, Putnam NY



### **COMMAND CANINE – HIGHLY RECOMMENDED**

Personal Training for Dog Owners

Tracy Wolak, Instructor/Owner

(914)-937-7629

[commandk9@verizon.net](mailto:commandk9@verizon.net)

When you call mention you adopted a dog from Pet Rescue

### **Port Chester Obedience Training Club**

(67 years in business) – **HIGHLY RECOMMENDED**

220 Ferris Ave. – (Rear Ground Floor)

White Plains, NY 10603 – 914-946-0308 or 914 422- DOGS

**Discount:** \$50.00 off classes when adopting a rescue

Must show adoption agreement

[www.pcotc.org](http://www.pcotc.org)

### **Wishbone Dog Training**

Trainer – Kim Koettel

One-on-one training in your home

914-449-2028

Fees: \$125 for first consultation

\$100/hr thereafter

### **Bark Busters**

914-414-7936

Toll free 877-280-1700

Trainer comes to your home

### **Westchester Dog Training**

175 Fox Lane

Mt. Kisco, NY

914-234-9171

### **Petsmart**

3131 E. Main St

Mohegan Lake, NY

914-528-4478

### **Top Dawg Dog Training**

Gary Colorusso

347-922-4526

Private training

[www.topdawgtraining.com](http://www.topdawgtraining.com)

### **Divine K-9**

**Discounts Given to Pet Rescue**

Bobbie Bhambree

718-432-2927

646-245-1162

[www.divinek-9.com](http://www.divinek-9.com)



## Dog Training Rockland County

### **Petsmart**

155 E. Route 59  
Nanuet, NY  
845-620-1301

## Dog Training Connecticut

### **Best Friends**

520 Main Av.  
Norwalk, CT  
Obedience classes and  
One-on-one training

Discount: Free 15 minute evaluation for new pet  
20% off classes; 10% off one-on-one training  
20% off retail items (excludes food and frontline)  
Free shampoo and brush (up to \$50) at salon

### **Bandilane Canine Center**

80 Largo Drive  
Stamford, CT  
203-975-8151

### **Petsmart**

525 Connecticut Ave  
Norwalk, CT  
203-854-1772

### **Dog Gone Smart**

15 Cross Street  
Norwalk, CT  
203-838-7729

## Dog Training Long Island

### **Petsmart**

3545 Hempstead Tpke  
Levittown, NY  
516-731-2592



**Petsmart**

350 Walt Whitman Rd  
Huntington Station, NY  
631-425-0913

**Dog Training**  
**Staten Island**

**Petsmart**

1520 Forest Ave.  
Staten Island, NY  
718-273-3874

**Dog Training**  
**New Jersey**

St. Huberts  
22 Prospect Street  
Madison, NJ  
973-377-0116

**Petsmart**

300 Mill Creek Dr.  
Secaucus, NJ  
201-583-0861

**Petsmart**

57 Route 23  
Wayne, NJ  
973-785-4479

**Petsmart**

60 N. State Route 17  
Paramus, NJ  
201-843-0540





NEW HOMES FOR ANIMALS IN NEED

P.O. Box 393, Larchmont, NY 10538 (914) 834-6955

petrescueNY@aol.com

www.NY-petrescue.org

## VACCINATION: CAN IT BE HARMFUL?

**Since we put this report together several years ago, more and more evidence has come out about the harmful effects of over-vaccination. There was a segment on NBC news about it and more recently, a lead article in the Wall Street Journal. More information can be found on the internet.**

We've been saddened and distressed at seeing so many young and middle-aged cats and dogs become seriously ill suddenly, especially with cancer. Furthermore, we've noticed that these illnesses show up shortly after (2 to 3 days to several months) their being vaccinated. So we have become wary about vaccinating. When we have a cat or dog just plucked off the streets or needing building up, we put off giving it shots until it has been checked out and seems robust. Our long term charges which we've vaccinated minimally all seem to live long lives - cats into their late teens or twenties, dogs until twelve, thirteen, fourteen even as long as seventeen years. Not a big sampling, but compared to what we see around us - and we see a lot - something to wonder and worry about.

In 1995 a discussion between two Cornell and other veterinary experts entitled "**Are We Vaccinating Too Much?**" appeared in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association and is summarized in the Animal Health Newsletter of the Cornell Veterinary School. That's a mouthful of authority and important to keep in mind when considering vaccinating your pets. Holistic and homeopathic veterinarians have been arguing against vaccination and/or over-vaccination for years but when orthodox veterinarians rethink the vaccination issue, it's way past time to believe what we see.

In approaching vaccination, the vets cited in the Cornell letter are the most traditional of those cited here. Here is what they say:

- The need for annual boosters for parvovirus or distemper has not been established.
- Dogs continue to succumb to parvovirus in spite of an effective vaccine. Harmful!

Harmful! The Cornell Newsletter has reported in the past and reiterates: There have been many instances of *vaccine-associated tumors* developing in cats. Dr. Dennis Macy estimates that there have been about 22,000 such cases and he believes that it's **possible for more cancer to develop when more vaccines are given in a particular site over time.**

To counter the risk of over-vaccination in general, Dr. Fred W. Scott suggests rotating vaccines so that the pet is not getting all of the various types every year. Another way to counter the risk: pets can be given yearly tests to determine the level of antibodies and hence the actual need for new shots. One Cornell vet on the panel, Dr. Leland E. Carmichael, says he **vaccinates his own dogs once every three or four years.** The vets differ on some shots - for instance, should only high-risk pets get them? The two Cornell vets on the panel agreed that the case for coronavirus vaccine has not been made. Holistic vets go further.

### **ACUTE DISEASE BECOMES CHRONIC WITH VACCINATION**

Richard Pitcairn presented a paper in 1993 in which he declared that his experience had led him to understand that *vaccination was important in causing the problems* in many of his cases. He believes that there are many vaccine-caused diseases such as immune disorders. This is recognized by orthodox veterinarians, but they see these cases as exceptions. He does not. He has concluded that in many of his cases the underlying problem was a state of **illness induced by vaccination.** He cites many such cases and describes how he dealt with the diseases and cured the animals.

His list of symptoms is long and ranges from skin and intestinal problems from diarrhea to spasms. Moreover, he cites an MD who made the observation that the person that is most susceptible to contracting the disease being vaccinated against *is more likely to die* when he does come in contact with it. He becomes more susceptible. According to Dr. Pitcairn, "...vaccinosis is the establishment of, instead of the acute natural disease, a chronic condition which now has the time to develop a multitude of manifestations not ordinarily seen" - the disease goes from *acute* to *chronic*. He notes the various symptoms that he sees as the specific chronic counterparts of the acute diseases: Canine Distemper, Rabies, Feline Panleukopenia. Dr. Pitcairn challenges further and asks:

### **ARE VACCINES EFFECTIVE?**

Figures on pets aren't available. Figures on livestock aren't valid because of the rapid turnover of the latter so that long term studies are almost impossible. Therefore, he goes to statistics on human diseases where the most complete studies are available:

**Smallpox:** It was on the decline before vaccination programs were enforced but smallpox increased in countries where vaccination *was* enforced. During a smallpox epidemic in Germany, 124,000 people died. All had been vaccinated. In Australia, when two children died from their smallpox shots, compulsory vaccinations were stopped but smallpox virtually disappeared from that country.

**Polio:** Before the Salk killed-virus vaccine, the polio death rate in the US and England had declined by about 50%. Polio epidemics declined in European countries that did not enforce vaccination. Dr. Salk himself testified in 1961 that the live-virus vaccine was "the principal if not sole cause" of all polio cases in the US. The Federal Centers for Disease Control (1992) admitted that the live-virus vaccine had become the dominant cause of polio in the US between 1973 and 1983. More recent figures showed every case caused by vaccine.

**Measles:** Dr. Pitcairn says this is similar to canine distemper. When the measles vaccine was introduced, there had been a greater than 95 percent decline in the measles death rate. Dr. Pitcairn cites figures from the World Health Organization that chances are fourteen times greater that measles will be contracted by those vaccinated than those not.

**Whooping Cough** has a similar history.

### **His conclusions:**

- Vaccination does not actually protect from disease
- Vaccination results in chronic disease
- Disease incidence increases in the weeks and months following vaccination

### **HOMEOPATHS MAINTAIN THAT VACCINATION IS DAMAGING**

In a homeopathic argument against vaccination, Richard Moscovitz, MD, explains why vaccination has such undesirable effects. "If we vaccinate, we have short-circuited very important primary responses to disease and have accomplished what the entire immune system seems to have evolved in order to prevent: we have placed the virus directly into the blood and given it free and immediate access - without any obvious way of getting rid of it." Veterinarian John Fudens explains his primary objection to vaccines. It is in the way they are delivered: "unnatural and artificial - - the disease totally bypasses the natural mechanism set up by the mouth and the respiratory system to resist most communicable diseases." He also cites the negative effects of the fungicides, aluminum sulfate, mercuric oxide etc. that are used to carry the virus particles into the body. In addition he is strongly ***opposed to the practice of injecting a multitude of viruses as a group, up to seven viruses at a time.***

He says that the worst reactions he has seen in his practice have been to the feline leukemia vaccine. "I vaccinated with the leukemia vaccination when it first came out and I can't tell you how many cats came back and I'd swear they had leukemia." He describes other symptoms after other vaccinations, many of which are listed by Dr. Pitcairn. In our literature on the homeopathic approach, we see agreement by homeopathic vets that they would "prescribe a remedy that is intended to strengthen the immune system and assist the defense mechanism in overcoming disease."



## WHAT TO DO?

There is much authoritative and reasonable opposition to some or all vaccines and the way they are administered on the one side. On the other side, many of our veterinarians still advise routine shots; our kennels and licensing agencies require them.

Our vets have been trained in the tradition of reliance on inoculation to prevent disease so in the interests of our pets as well as their professional standing, they advise routine shots. Questioning the safety and efficacy of shots is new in mainstream veterinary medicine - and there are differences of opinion - so it is no wonder that many veterinarians rely on familiar practice. Others are advising and giving fewer shots. Dr. Michael Fox, a veterinarian and internationally syndicated columnist wrote that ***any vet who gives shots to an older animal is engaging in malpractice.*** A vet in our neighborhood, now retired, stopped giving shots to animals after they reached four years old.

We believe that each caring pet owner should become acquainted with this material. Certain changes in the routine of giving shots can be safely made even for the most traditional.

## HERE IS WHAT YOU CAN DO TO MAKE YOUR PET SAFER

- Test to determine the level of antibodies and hence the actual need for vaccines and booster shots.  
**Cornell Diagnostic Laboratory**, P.O. Box 5786, Ithaca, NY 14852, reports on the actual strength of each antibody instead of just plus or minus, which will still leave you wondering about what to do.
- Vaccinate for only one disease at a time. The **rabies** vaccine, especially, should be given separately.
- Use only killed vaccines.
- Rotate vaccines so that your pet doesn't get all the shots every year.
- Make sure that your pet doesn't receive the injection in the same site each time.
- Don't vaccinate if your pet is in poor health, pregnant, undergoing surgery or is receiving corticosteroids.
- Consider using remedies to counteract potential adverse effects of vaccines. They are available.
- At least one homeopathic veterinary expert says **not** to vaccinate for feline leukemia. Other experts believe that this vaccine as well as the vaccine for infectious peritonitis should be used only for cats at high risk. Some vets advise only basic preliminary shots for cats who live indoors. **Consider the risk for your particular pet.**

We have condensed this material to try to make it convenient. If you would like a copy of the original please let us know. We'll be glad to send it to you.