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## BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS

Dogs and people have lived together for thousands of years but that doesn't mean we always understand each other. Living with pets can sometimes be as frustrating and confusing as living with other people!

Dogs are **PACK ANIMALS**. They are social and like to interact with people and other dogs. Your dog will do what you want it to do if it earns him praise or petting and he considers you to be the leader of his pack. All dog packs have a leader dog that makes decisions for the rest of the group. Other dogs are subordinate to the leader. Your dog should never think he is the leader in your house. You are the one who should decide when to eat, when to go out, etc. As with children, dogs that have rules to follow and respect for their parents are well behaved. Many behavior problems are a direct result of a lack of leadership on the part of the owner.

Dogs behave as they prefer knowing that you are in charge, and often seem much happier when they understand that you have taken charge. Following the advice below may be harder on you than on your dog! It's lonely at the top, so give your dog a break and take over. He'll love you just as much.

Keep in mind that dogs are very sensitive to body language and visual cues. Behaviors that you don't think much about may have meaning to your dog in a way that may not be what you intended to say! For instance, two people talking face to face are confrontational in a dog's body language. Standing side by side is not. You can learn to take advantage of nonverbal clues to your dog.

The following suggestions are an effective and humane way to let your dog know that it is safe, well loved, and not the leader of the pack. Keep in mind that love is not related to social status and that most dogs live in relaxed harmony when the social hierarchy is clear, no matter where they stand in it.

It's not good to cater to your dog. Your dog's behavior should drive your decisions on how to treat it. If your dog has always been a perfect gentleman, you may not need to change a thing you are doing. But if your dog gives you problems, follow these suggestions.

If it bites you, totally ignore it for two days to notify it there's been a change in the household. Don't speak to it or look at it, even when feeding or letting it out. Then follow this program to the letter for at least a month before giving any slack. Applying "social distance" when your pet is misbehaving and rewarding with praise and attention only when it is good is the key to good behavior. Reward the behavior you want to see continued!

### TRAINING STRATEGIES

#### **Petting:**

Keep it brief and pet only for obedience. Reward obeying commands with attention. If your dog demands petting, either looks away (fold arms, turn head up & away from the dog) or asks for a sit or down and then pet when it obeys. If you want to pet your dog, call it to you, don't go to it.

#### **Practice "Look Always":**

Don't let your dog demand play, food, or petting. **IF** your dog gets pushy, simply cross your arms, turn your head upward and to the side away from the dog. If your dog counters by moving to your other side, turn your head the other way. This is good practice to do any time your dog approaches you if he is very dominant and pushy. It is especially important if your dog has been aggressive towards you.

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### Teach "Lie Down & Stay."

A good solid down & stay is one of the best learning tools. It teaches your dog to be patient and to wait for your command. You can practice while watching TV. Start with one-second stays for the first few days, and work up to longer and longer ones. After three weeks, most dogs can handle a half-hour down stay during a quiet time of the day. Correct breaks with a body block or a downward leash correction—not by simply repeating "down" & "stay" over and over again. If your dog gets up 25 times, then correct it 25 times with the same actions and tone of voice. Do not include anger in your correction. **BE FIRM!**

### "Wait At The Door":

The pack leader has priority meaning they get to push out the door first to get something they want. This is why a lot of dogfights occur at doorways over who gets to go out first. Control the space in front of the dog and you control the dog. Use body blocks or head toward a door or doorway and then suddenly turn and go the other way if your dog tries to get ahead of you. This puts you back in the lead. Praise and pet your dog when it starts to turn around after you and keep moving until it reaches you. Practice this as you move around the house until your dog is content to stay behind you and follow your lead.

### "Four On The Floor."

Dogs interpret an increase in height as an increase in status. Dogs who sleep up on the bed are especially impressed with themselves. Keep dominant dogs on the floor, not up on the chairs, couches, or bed. If you want to cuddle, get down on the floor, ask for obedience, and then pet when your dog complies.

### Teach "Heel" Leaders are in the lead:

Teach your dog to stay at your side while you initiate pace and direction.

This basic obedience program should make treating any other behavioral problems easier. A dog that looks to you for direction can be taught almost anything. It will be happy to work for what it wants and it helps keep its mind occupied constructively. Integrate this training into your day by asking your pet to perform some action whenever it wants to go outside, be fed, play ball, etc. Letting you be in charge will soon become second nature to the dog.

Most problem dog behaviors are **NORMAL** dog behaviors that are simply unacceptable to the humans they live with. Redirecting and retraining can make our canine companions better and happier pets.

### A few more tips:

Do your homework! There are plenty of good books available to assist you in training your dog. Be cautious, as there are many philosophies of how to train a dog. Outdated or cruel methods are still widely available in print. Much progress has been made in the past few years in understanding how dogs think and learn. We are able to deal with problem behaviors much more effectively once we understand how a dog's mind thinks. Read more than one book and pick the methods that make the most sense to you. Consult with our staff if you are having problems. In severe cases, we may refer you to a pet behavioral specialist.

Consider using the **PROMISE™** halter. This is a different style of training collar, which takes advantage of the dog's natural response to pressure over the muzzle and behind the ears rather than a choke collar. Promise™ halters are more humane and more effective in solving several behavioral problems.

Using food as a reward for learning new commands is OK, but don't give a food reward every time. Giving food intermittently means your dog will perform commands for you even when you don't have a food, and also prevents weight gain. Keep all training positive and consistent. Call us to discuss any specific problems that develop with your pet.

# **Animal Medical Center & Spa**

Rosa Cardentey, Certified Trainer

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## **Housebreaking tips**

### **Do**

- Put the pet in a cage or puppy proof room if you are not able to watch him. Be enthusiastic when putting him (her) in and give a favorite toy or treat.
- Put your puppy on a feeding schedule. (i.e. 2x a day)
- Use a cue so the puppy can recognize it and advise you.
- Designate a specific area and stick to it until fully trained.
- Watch your pet closely after sleeping, playing, bathing and eating.
- Ignore until finished.
- Praise any sniffing action and when done.
- Have time to play before going back inside.

### **Do not**

- Leave food or water down all day
- Let your pet roam around the house unsupervised.
- Punish him after an accident if you didn't catch him (her) in the act.
- Play before he has a bowel movement or urinates.
- Train to use pads or paper if it's a male or a large breed dog.
- Use cage to punish or ground your pet.
- Let the pet go out unsupervised.

## BREEDING

Female dogs complete the "estrus cycle" every 6-12 months, depending on many factors. **Most** dogs repeat the cycle every 6-9 months. The "heat cycle" generally begins at 7-12 months of age-- the age of "puberty". Don't worry if your pet does not show a heat cycle until one year of age--this can be normal. It is important that you do **NOT** breed until at least ONE year of age, or the second heat cycle to insure proper development of the female dog. The period of estrus ("heat") is approximately 21 days. The dog is usually receptive to the male only during the second week. Most breeding occurs from the ninth to the twelfth day.

If breeding is not desired, the dog must be confined and restricted from male dogs for the **ENTIRE** three-week period since ovulation can occur at any time. Some animals, especially pets, will not stand for the male, and must be physically held or bred artificially. These dogs must have close veterinary supervision, using vaginal smears examined under the microscope, to determine the proper breeding time. If dogs do breed, we recommend breeding every other day as long as the female will accept the male to insure the best size litter. After a "normal" breeding, the dogs may remain "**TIED**" together for up to 30 minutes.

Occasionally, the male dog will turn around, making the dogs look "end to end". This is **NORMAL** and to be expected, and is no cause for alarm. Since pregnancy represents a considerable strain on the female, we do not recommend breeding every "season." Acceptable breeding programs include breeding every other "heat", or breeding two consecutive "heat cycles" and then skipping the third.

If pregnancy results from the mating, the puppies will be due in about 63 days. Begin counting from the first breeding. Remember that 63 days is the average. Your dog may vary three days either way. We recommend examining all pregnant females that go over three days past the due date.

Before a planned breeding, the female should be checked for intestinal parasites and be current with vaccinations. She should be fed a high-quality commercial dog food and supplemented with **Pet Tab™ Vitamin Tablets**. **Pet Cal™ Supplement** should be started during the last three weeks of pregnancy, and continued until the pups are weaned.

### **FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW:**

X-ray can be used to diagnose pregnancy 45 days after the breeding. Milk generally will form in the breasts 1-3 days before delivery due date. Make a "whelping box/bed" (4'x 4' and 6" tall). Temperature should be maintained around 80 degrees F. Use shredded newspaper for bedding. Place bedding in a secluded, but familiar area of the house. A child's plastic swimming pool is ideal. Clip the hair around the breasts and vulva. Wash these areas before whelping to insure good hygiene. Twenty-four (24) hours before the onset of labor, the rectal temperature will usually drop from 101.5 degrees to 100 degrees or less.

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When labor nears, the dog often will dig and make a nest. Excessive panting and/or vomiting should be noted. If this occurs, or if uncontrollable tremors develop, notify the CLINIC. This can be a sign of low blood calcium, which can result in death of your pet.

The next step is **ACTIVE LABOR**. Usually, dogs have puppies with no difficulty. Problems do, however occur, and WE are always available for advice or assistance. If hard labor goes on for two hours with no sign of delivery, call us. Straining, bearing down, and pushing are the signs of active labor. If a puppy's head, feet, or tail can be seen, and the puppy is unable to be delivered in 15 minutes, please call us. If everything appears normal, **LEAVE THE DOG ALONE!!** Noise and movements often distract the dog so that she does not concentrate on delivering and/or nursing the pups. A green or black vaginal discharge with no pup delivered indicates a problem, call the clinic. If the female is bred to a male dog larger than herself, the puppies may be too large to be delivered without assistance. Many times when the male is a mixed breed, he will be carrying "genes" that will result in very large pups--causing a life-threatening problem. The pup is usually delivered in a "sac", but a small green sac of fluid may appear before the pup is delivered. If the female doesn't break the sac, after the pup is delivered, you must very quickly or the pup will suffocate. Wipe off the pup with a clean towel, cleaning the head and mouth first. Keep the pup's head down lower than the body to help fluid drainage. Leave the umbilical cord **ALONE** for 30 minutes. You may cut the cord one inch from the body **IF** the female doesn't do it herself. Tie the cord with sewing thread before cutting. The female may rest 30-40 minutes between delivering each pup. Sometimes, this period may extend up to one hour on large litters. Pups often come in pairs, with a longer period of time between delivering each pair. If a period over three hours has occurred, contact the **CLINIC**. Make sure the pups nurse within two hours after birth. When the female dog is done with delivery, she will rest and nurse the pups. Food and water should be available to her. Take her outside to exercise and relieve her. Some dogs make poor mothers and will not let the pups nurse. Some dogs will actually kill the pups--especially if very nervous. This is one reason it is important to keep the environment as quiet and calm as possible. Do not let children or friends handle the pups or stand around to observe. The female should be brought to the clinic for examination within 24 hours after delivery. Bring her during the first normal clinic hours the morning after delivery. She will receive hormone injections to contract the uterus, as well as, a uterine douche to prevent infections. We also want to be sure she has milk available some females do not produce milk, or worse yet, develop "mastitis", which is infected milk.

Puppy tails are docked and dewclaws removed at 3-7 days of age. Puppies should be dewormed at four weeks of age, and vaccinations started. Start feeding the pups at 3-4 weeks of age. Use 2% milk mixed half with water to moisten Gerber High Protein Baby Cereal to form a "mush." Strained baby food is also a good starter diet. A commercial puppy food of **HIGH QUALITY** should begin to be substituted gradually for the baby cereal after one week.

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## ENVIRONMENT and NUTRITION

### ENVIRONMENT

1. Protect the puppy from temperature variations. Remember that it is 8°–10° F cooler on the floor than at your eye level. Avoid drafty areas.
2. Completely **DRY** the puppy to prevent chilling after each bath. A bath is OK whenever it is needed, provided the puppy is thoroughly dried to prevent chilling. A blow dryer is preferred to insure complete drying. As a rule, puppies should not be bathed more than once each week, unless needed. The shampoos we dispense are pH balanced to avoid irritation of the pet's skin. Most over-the-counter shampoos are not. That is the major reason pets scratch after a bath using an over-the-counter product.
3. Portable Airline Shipping Crates make excellent beds for puppies, as well as aiding in housetraining. We suggest confinement of the puppy in a crate for the first 6 - 8 weeks at all times the puppy is not closely supervised to prevent housebreaking accidents. Puppies are "den" animals and like the security of the cage. Puppies are clean animals by nature. They do not want to mess up where they stay. Cage confinement encourages them to hold the eliminations as long as feasible which greatly enhances bladder and rectal tone.

### NUTRITION:

1. Feed **HIGH** Quality Puppy Foods. No generic or cheap brands!! Cheap brands of dog food substitute low quality protein sources, which often cannot be utilized by the pup. We highly recommend the premium, high quality foods. These foods are much more concentrated than typical grocery store brands. Even though these foods cost a little more than commercial store brands--over a month's time, it really will not cost you more to feed the pup, since you will be feeding less food if you follow the chart on the package. These foods greatly decrease stool volume, making housetraining easier.
2. Feed puppies 3 - 4 times daily until 6 months of age. Then feed twice daily until one year of age. Adult dogs can be fed either once or twice daily.
3. Feed the puppy **ALL IT WILL EAT IN 15 MINUTES** each feeding. Do **NOT** leave the food out continuously if you are trying to housetrain the pup.
4. We prefer to feed no table scraps. These often make the dog a "finicky eater" as well as cause vomiting or diarrhea.
5. It is best to avoid milk. It is best to give no milk since high quality commercial puppy food is balanced to contain everything the puppy needs for optimum growth.

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6. The only real difference in canned and dry food is the amount of water it contains. Canned food is composed of 80% water. Therefore we recommend dry food because it is much more economical--the nutritional content is the same. A tablespoon of canned food can be mixed with the dry food to enhance the flavor if you wish. Simply warming dry food in the microwave or by adding hot water enhances the flavor. Dry food also is better for teeth care. Make any changes in brands of food gradually by mixing the old food with the new food to prevent diarrhea and digestive upsets. We recommend feeding **DRY FOOD ONLY** after 3 months of age. Vitamin supplementation is recommended to increase the pet's resistance and improve general body health.

# VACCINATIONS

Many of the serious diseases of dogs can be prevented by vaccination. With over 50 million pet dogs in the United States alone, your pet is bound to come in contact with an infectious disease at some time. Even if you always keep your pet indoors, your dog can be exposed to viruses carried in the air, in dust, or on clothing. Vaccination is inexpensive protection against costly treatment, or even premature death of your dog.

## **DISTEMPER:**

Distemper is one of the two most important diseases of dogs. It is very widespread, and nearly every dog will be exposed to distemper within the first year of life in our area. Signs include coughing, vomiting, diarrhea, and loss of appetite, fever, and discharges from the eyes and/or nose. "Squinting" of the eyes is often the first sign observed. Once the virus enters the nervous system, convulsions, twitches, or partial paralysis become evident. It is spread through all body secretions and is highly contagious. It is usually fatal.

## **PARVOVIRUS:**

Since its devastating worldwide appearance in 1978, most dog owners have heard of parvo. It is transmitted through direct contact with an infected dog's feces. A dog that recovers from the disease remains a "carrier" spreading the virus in its bowel movements for 1-3 months. Signs include vomiting, fever, depression, and diarrhea, which often will contain large amounts of blood. There is another form where the virus attacks the heart muscle causing a heart attack and death. The younger the pet, the **GREATER** the chance of death. The death rate is very high in dogs under 4-6 months of age.

Dogs remain susceptible to Parvovirus infection until two **WEEKS AFTER THE LAST INJECTION** in the vaccination series. This is the **MOST SERIOUS** and **FATAL** disease we see today.

## **INFECTIOUS CANINE HEPATITIS:**

Canine hepatitis affects the dog's liver. Spread through an infected dog's urine, exposure can mean anything from a mild infection to death. Puppies are at the most risk with this disease. Vaccination has controlled this disease for several years, making it rarely seen by the veterinarian today.

## **LEPTOSPIROSIS:**

"Lepto" is a bacterial infection that affects the dog's kidneys. It can reside as a low-level infection for months or years, infecting other dogs while weakening your pet. It is controlled by vaccination.

## **CANINE COUGH COMPLEX:**

Technically known as "tracheobronchitis," it is an upper respiratory infection with the major sign being a persistent, dry, hacking cough. It often lasts several weeks and is **HIGHLY CONTAGIOUS**. It is caused by several viruses and bacteria, which are included in the vaccinations.

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**CORONAVIRUS:**

Corona virus is an intestinal infection resulting in diarrhea, vomiting, and depression. It is **HIGHLY CONTAGIOUS** and can be **FATAL**. Research shows it often co-exists with "Parvo" at the same time in many dogs.

**RABIES:**

Rabies is a **FATAL INFECTION** of the nervous system that attacks all warm-blooded animals, including humans. Rabies has become synonymous with the image of a vicious dog. Rabies is a public health hazard and a personal risk to all pet owners. Many states require vaccination against rabies, and most veterinarians recommend vaccination for all dogs and cats, regardless of state law. Rabies can be transmitted through the bite of an infected animal. Even dogs kept indoors can come in contact with a rabies carrier in a basement, garage, or attic. Because there is no cure for rabies, vaccination is your pet's only protection

**NOTE:**

Distemper, Hepatitis, Leptospirosis, Parainfluenza, Parvovirus, and Coronavirus are all available in one injection. A series of injections are required to develop the high level of immunity required in our area. Bordetella Bronchitis and Rabies must be given as separate injections.

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## FLEA FACTS

Flea Infestations are the most common parasite problem of dogs and cats in our area. It is estimated that American pet owners spend over 500 million dollars each year on flea products most of which do not work! During the past few years much research has centered on studying the life cycle of the species of fleas that attack dogs and cats in an effort to develop better flea control methods. There are over 2000 species of fleas, but only a few actually attack dogs and cats

### Here are some facts you should know:

- Flea eggs are white and about the size of a grain of sand. The eggs are laid while the flea is on the pet and easily roll off the fur into the environment. Eggs usually hatch in 1-10 days, depending on the temperature and humidity. Once the eggs hatch, the larvae move deeper into the carpet to get away from light and searching for food. Temperatures below 65° and relative humidity below 70% slow down growth of the flea. When the larva is mature, it produces a silk-like cocoon. Because the cocoon is sticky, it quickly becomes coated with debris from the environment that helps camouflage it.
- This stage can last 9-174 days. Adult fleas emerge from the cocoon when stimulated by heat, vibrations, and exhaled carbon dioxide. The entire life cycle can be completed in as little as 12-14 days, or as long as 140 days. Under average conditions, the entire life cycle takes 3-4 weeks.
- Adult fleas are attracted to house pets by the warmth of <animal> body, movement, and changes in light intensity, and exhaled carbon dioxide. Fleas have tremendously powerful back legs, which they use for jumping on <animal>. It is estimated that if we had the power in our legs as has the flea; we could jump over the Empire State Building. It is reported that fleas can jump as high as 13 feet.
- It is now known that the adult flea species that attacks dogs and cats spends its **ENTIRE** Adult Life on <animal>. Once the adult flea begins to feed on <animal>, it must have almost constant access to the blood of <animal> for it to survive. Adult fleas cannot live off <animal> more than 3-4 days without a blood meal.
- Egg production begins within 48 hours of the first blood meal, reaches a peak of 40-50 eggs per day and can last well over 100 days. Female fleas can produce over 2000 eggs during their life. This is equivalent to producing their body weight in eggs every day of their life. While only a fraction of these eggs will eventually develop to adults in the natural environment, this high rate of reproduction ensures that there will **ALWAYS** be fleas!
- New adult fleas must have a blood meal within 2-3 weeks after hatching. The higher the temperature and lower the humidity, the quicker the fleas will die.
- It is common for people to be attacked by fleas after returning from vacation or being away from home for several days. This is often due to the increased temperature that occurs when the air conditioning is turned back providing a better optimum temperature and humidity (in our area) for fleas to mature.

- Fleas consume 15 times their body weight with every blood meal. An infestation of 220 female fleas could consume 10% of a 1-pound kitten's blood volume in one day. The majority of blood consumed is passed out as partially digested feces ("Flea Dirt") that serve as essential food for flea larvae in the carpets and other areas.

## **FLEA CONTROL MUST INCLUDE TREATMENT OF THE YARD, HOUSE, & PET!**

### **ESSENTIAL STEPS FOR FLEA CONTROL**

#### **SPOT TREAT THE YARD:**

Treat shady areas, damp areas, dog houses, and other areas where <animal> spends the majority of it's time. Use Our Recommended Residual Sprays for Longer Lasting Effect. Spraying is most effective when the ground is damp. (Keep <animal> out until completely **DRY!**) Repeat Spraying Every 3-4 Weeks. (**DO NOT** use these products on <animal>!!) Dog Houses Should Use Cedar Chips For Bedding & Tack A "No Pest Strip" Underneath The Floor To Aid In Repelling Fleas.

#### **TREAT THE HOUSE:**

##### **ULTRACIDE® PRESCRIPTION HOUSE TREATMENT:**

Most OTC Foggers are totally worthless. This new prescription product works! We recommend a Professional Exterminator In Severe Cases. Current Laws now prevent the over the counter sale of the most effective flea control products. Use a professional exterminator who will give you a written guarantee to solve the problem. You will find this to be the most cost-effective way to treat the house. Solicit quotes from several exterminators in the area. Be sure to compare guarantees. Get it in writing. **VACUUM** the house **THOROUGHLY**, at least once each week to remove eggs.

**BATHE <ANIMAL> EVERY 2 WEEKS IN MYCODEX 3X™, ECTOKYL SHAMPOO™, or DAVIS FLEA SHAMPOO™:** These products are safe and can be used as often as necessary to keep <animal> clean and remove fleas. Most over the counter shampoos will dry out the hair coat if used too frequently. A common complaint we hear from clients using over the counter products is "I bathed my pet but now he even scratches more!" That is due to using a shampoo that does not have the proper PH balance.

**USE FRONTLINE TOPSPOT™ TOPICAL SOLUTION:** This solution is applied to the skin of <animal> every 4 weeks. It is safe for both dogs and cats. The cost of this product is about the same as the cost of a bath--only it's done just once each month. Do Not Bathe <animal> 48 Hours before or 48 Hours AFTER Application of FRONTLINE TOPSPOT™ Drops.

**USE AN OVIROL FLEA EGG COLLAR™:** These products inactivate flea eggs so they cannot hatch. The OVIROL FLEA EGG COLLAR™ is effective for about 6-9 months and is much cheaper than the pills. We strongly recommend Ovitrol™ Flea Egg Collars for all pets.

**ALL PETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD MUST BE TREATED AT THE SAME TIME.**

**TO WIN YOUR WAR WITH FLEAS, IT IS IMPORTANT TO TREAT THE YARD, HOUSE, AND <ANIMAL> AT THE SAME TIME USING APPROPRIATE PRODUCTS FOR EACH. DON'T WASTE YOUR MONEY ON OVER-THE-COUNTER PRODUCTS AND "QUICK CURES."**

<date>

## NAMES FOR YOUR DOG

Rather than name your new dog "Spot" or "Rover", let your imagination go a bit and select a name that appeals to you and suits your pet's personality or individual traits. Here are a few suggestions the rest is up to you..

### **ROYALTY OR RANK:**

Duke, Duchess, Count, Countess, Colonel, Major, Prince, Princess, Sabrina, Royce, Conal, Vance, Nolan, Sarge, King Arthur, King Richard, Prince Valiant, Queen Victoria, Caesar, King, Queenie

### **FAMOUS NAMES:**

Napolean, Bonaparte, Wellington, Disraeli, Dinah, Creta, Brutus, Sampson, Delilah, Mickey, Minnie, Casper, Bambi, Scarlett, Rhett, Dancer, Prancer, Blitzzen, Tallulah, Frosty, Kojak, Rhoda, Maude, Archie, Linus, Jabba, Yoda, Elvis, Fabian, Bonnie, Clyde, Solomon, Salome, Noah, Byron, Keats, Shelley, Moses, Stacy, Pepe, Flip, Oliver, Duffy, Maxwell, Chiquita, Sherlock, Omar, Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Tarzan, Sheena, Humphrey, Woodrow

### **FAMOUS PLACES:**

Camelot, Redwood, Reno, Savannah, Tacoma, Tampa, San Fran, Dallas, Cheyenne, Yokon, Jersey, Dakota, Sierra, Dixie, Omaha, Utah, Calcutta

### **COLORS:**

Whitey, Blanco, Blondie, Rud, Red Rambler, Red Rover, Rufus, Blaze, Red Rose, Rouge, Rory, Rusty, Sandy, Ruby, Mustard, Mocha, Bruno, Sable, Cocoa, Goldie, Copper, Blackie, Pepper, Black Velvet, Silver, Crystal Ebony

### **BRAND NAMES:**

Maxim, Yuban, Ballantine, Olympia, Budweiser, Pabst, Coke, Pepsi, Tang, Honeycomb, Prime, Gainsey, Ruppert, Chivas, Bosco

### **WESTERN:**

Ringo, Comanche, Apache, Navaho, Tonto, Trigger, Champion, Annie Oakley, Davy Crockett, Daniel Boone, Hondo, Billy the Kid, Waco, Denver, Tex, Fargo, Belle, Bullet, Buck, Pinto

### **SPORTS:**

Johnny U, Catfish, O.J., Ali, Karim, Yogi Zimmie, Andre, Tug, Casey, Dizzy, Daffy, Babe, Arnie, Pele, Kyle, Rocky, Magic

### **ZODIAC:**

Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces

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**MYTHOLOGY:**

Zeus, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Neptune, Pluto, Mercury, Saturn, Apollo, Vesta, Thor, Diana, Adonis, Juno, Odin

**MISCELLANEOUS:**

Tuffy, Taffy, Toffy, Brandy, Sherry, Scrappy, Happy, Frolic, Spiffy, Nugget, Peanuts, Rufus, Speedy, Lightning, Twinkie, Muffin, Cindy, Penny, Molly, Lady, Joker, Gypsy, Claude, Angus, Waldo, Festus, Melissa, Dory, Seth, Olaf, Marcus, Noel Benji, Cara, Melinda, Boris, Gunther, Tessie, Fritzie, Babette, Cali, Frenchie, Dutchie, Aussie, Snoopy, Lad, Ruff, Tory, Abdul, Pal, Checkers, Heather, Wolf, Ginger, Cider, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Clover, Vixen, Toby, Nippert Fala, Mopsy, Curly, Trooper, Flush, Perry, Pudgie, Butch

Quaker

Professional Services, Pet Foods Division

The Quaker Oats Company, P.O. Box 9001 Chicago, Illinois 60604