

SO YOU THINK YOU WANT A NEWFOUNDLAND?

(A guide for prospective owners)



COPYRIGHT

Published by
THE NEWFOUNDLAND CLUB

© 2001

THE NEWFOUNDLAND CLUB, OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE CANNOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE QUALITY OF PUPPY PURCHASED FROM THE BREEDER OF YOUR CHOICE

NEWFOUNDLANDS ARE :

Big, hairy, clumsy, enthusiastic, hungry, usually slobbery, frequently wet, often muddy, sometimes naughty, invariably in your way, generally 'deaf' to your commands and always demanding of your time and affection. BUT they are a joy to the lives of those people daft enough to be devoted to them.

If you are houseproud, lead a busy life or are out at work full-time, this is **NOT** the breed for you. They need love, attention, good food, regular grooming, more love, basic obedience training, space to run and a loving 'family'. This is not a breed to live in a kennel or be left alone, either shut outside or in another room. They demand the company of humans and are happiest living as one of the family – but with all the doors wide open please. BE WARNED they can become addictive, and many people have more than one.

*Newfoundlands love
being wet, muddy and slobbery and sharing your bed!*

HISTORY OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND BREED

The Newfoundland developed on the island from which it takes its name. It is almost certainly a combination of the ancient, native Indian dogs and the many European breeds which were carried across the Atlantic by explorers and fishermen from the 15th century onwards. By the end of the 17th century. This 'cocktail' had stabilised into a large, web-footed, thick-coated dog, capable of draught and water work. Its useful qualities were soon recognised well beyond the North American continent, as was its equable temperament, which meant it worked well with other dogs and was easily trained. Imported in considerable numbers throughout Europe, these dogs soon attracted the attention of rich people, who bought them to ornament their estates and entertain (and watch over) their children.

Many tales have been told of the courage displayed by Newfoundlands in lifesaving exploits and this attracted the attention of a large number of artists, who have portrayed the dogs in paint, stone, bronze and porcelain over the last two centuries.

The breed prospered in the United Kingdom, until 1914 and again in 1939, when its numbers were almost fatally depleted by wartime restrictions. Since the 1950s, there has been a steady increase in numbers and popularity while still remaining a relatively uncommon breed, this is not least because a Newfoundland's great size and fondness for playing around in mud and water make it very unsuitable for most homes.



©KB

“Of course, they **do** dribble a bit”

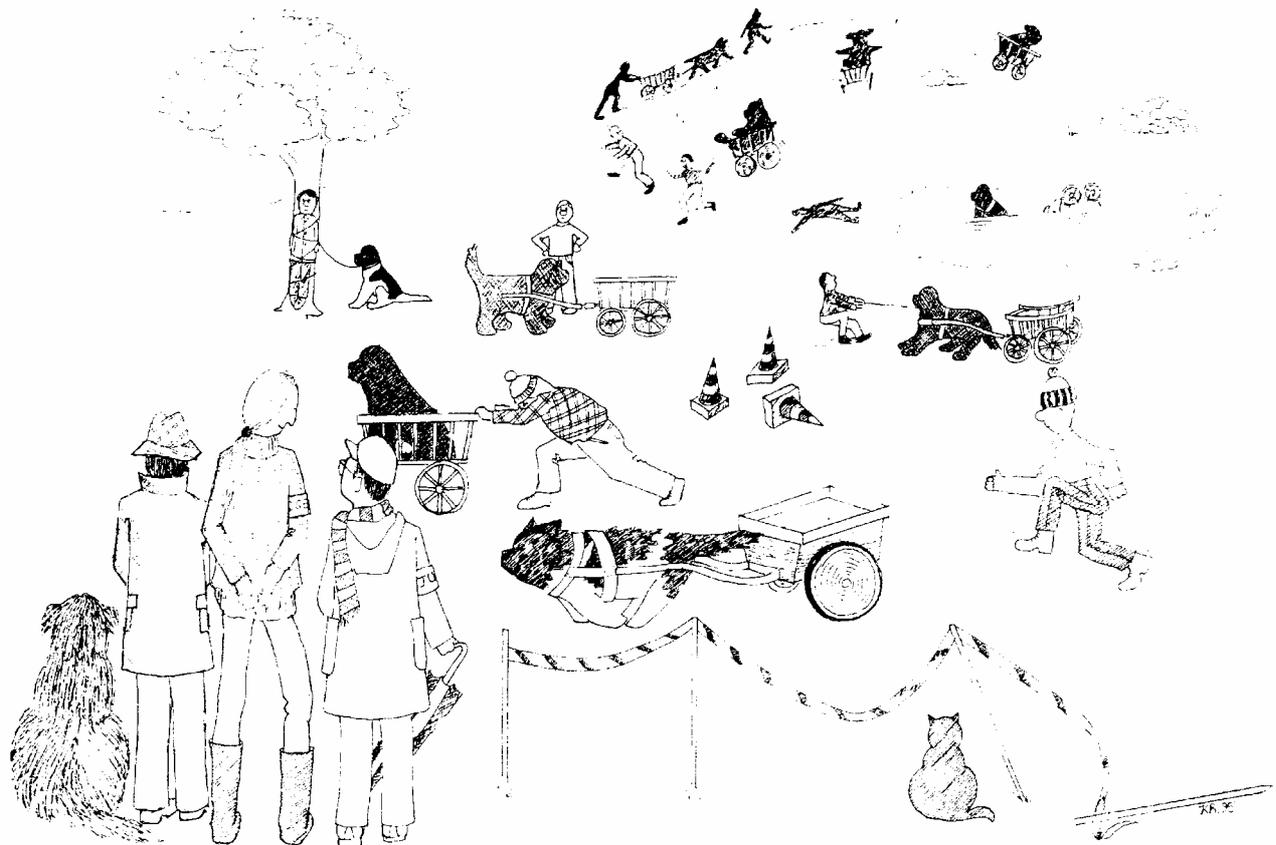
THE NEWFOUNDLAND CLUB

The Newfoundland Club was founded in 1886, by a group of gentlemen eager to promote the breed and also preserve its working capabilities. To that end, a few years later a Breed Standard was approved and remains, with very few alterations, the standard by which the Newfoundland is judged world-wide, to the present day.

In spite of difficulties during and after the two World Wars, the Club has remained intact for 11 years. Recently, a considerable expansion of activities has taken place, with a revived interest in working dogs.

The Club seeks to serve all its members, whatever their chosen activity may be, running three shows a year, Obedience, Water and Draught training and test days and health education seminars as well as fun events for the less ambitious.

The Club is particularly committed to safe-guarding and improving the health status of the breed and trying to reduce the incidence of hereditary disease.

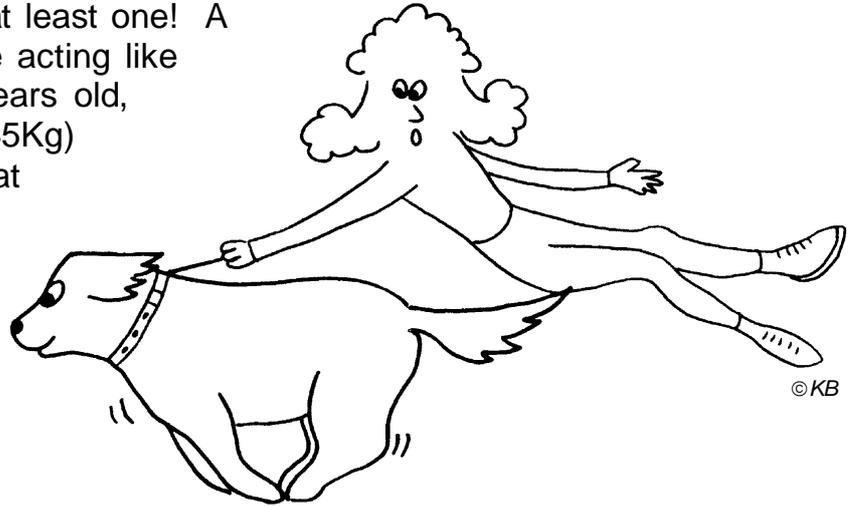


©KB

“Were we expecting many passes today?”

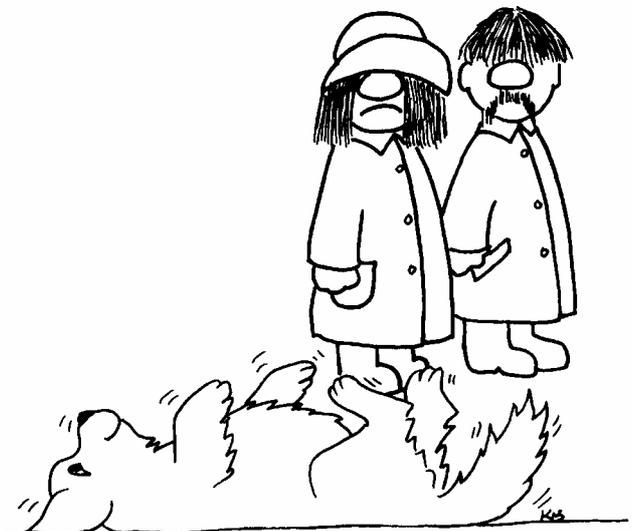
IS THIS THE BREED FOR YOU?

The beautiful, cuddly, fluffy bundle of love you see at the breeder's home will become 80+ pounds (35Kg+) of energy within a few months. That lovely coat sheds hair everywhere, no outfit in your wardrobe will be without its sprinkling, you will leave hairs wherever you go, and every pot of yoghurt will contain at least one! A Newfoundland could still be acting like a puppy when he is two years old, weighs at least 7 stones (45Kg) and is 25+ inches (60cm) at the shoulder. Gentle and loving he may be, but the frail, elderly and very young may be knocked aside in his joyful rush to greet them. This is why basic obedience training is so important and must be started as soon as possible.



Newfoundlands are not all like 'peas in a pod'; heights range from 24 – 30+ inches (60 – 75cm) at the shoulder; weights may vary from 7 – 13 stones (45 – 80Kg) at maturity; heads can vary between long and narrow to short and broad; body shape differs too, as does coat density and length. Accepted colours are black, 'Landseer' (white with black markings) and brown. They are large dogs and have an appetite to suit; they require good quality food to keep them healthy and this is not cheap. Veterinary costs will be higher than for a smaller breed, worming tablets alone will cost at least £20 a year. If medicines are needed the doses will be big and so will the bills – this breed is not for those on a tight budget.

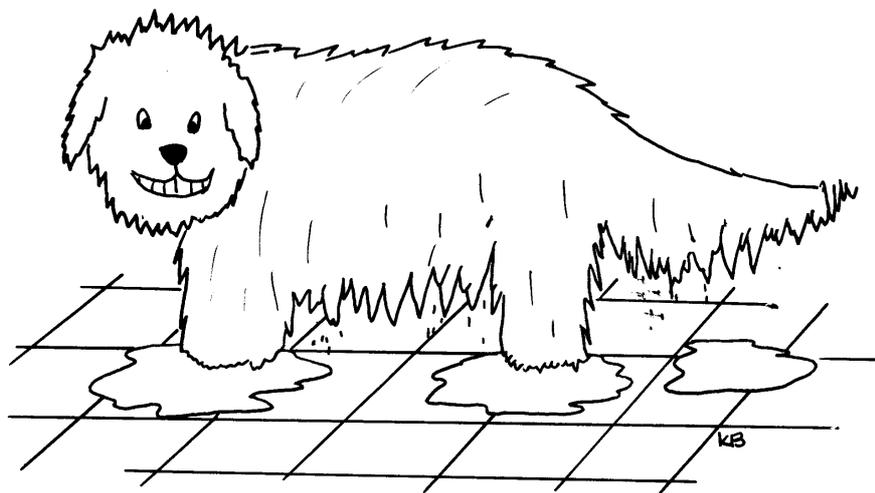
While most Newfoundlands are happy at times just to lie dozing, never forget that this is a working breed and as such, they should have regular exercise. With this in mind, you must have a safe, appropriate place where your mature dog can be let off its lead to enjoy free exercise. You need to have plenty of time and energy, enjoy the outdoors (the colder and wetter the better!) and be fit enough to cope.



©KB

WHERE CAN YOU SEE NEWFOUNDLANDS?

Try to meet as many Newfoundlands and their owners as you can – but remember to wear your oldest clothes! It is a good idea to visit some of the many events (fun-days, water and carting tests and training sessions) held by the breed clubs and training groups.



At Championship Dog Shows, you will see beautiful, well-groomed Newfoundlands – but this gives you no idea what one is like wet, muddy and covered with a variety of leaves and twigs after a run in the park.

©KB

The Newfoundland Club runs a Breed Liaison Scheme to put prospective owners in touch with Newfoundland owners in their area. These people are happy to spend time discussing all aspects of the breed and provide an opportunity for you to see adult dogs living in a home setting, as part of a family. Do this before you commit yourself – a puppy will only be fluffy and cuddly for a few short weeks, he will be a ten stone adult for many years. It is amazing how much bigger a Newfoundland looks inside a house than it does outside – and how much smaller a house seems when there is a Newfoundland in it.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW BEFORE YOU BUY

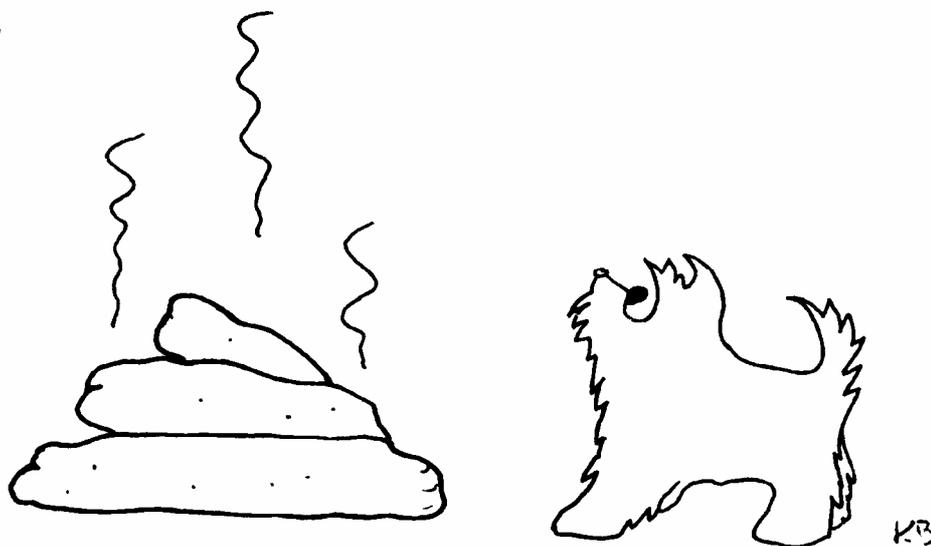
When you buy a Newfoundland you buy a dream – it is up to you to make sure the dream does not become a nightmare. You will have a responsibility to your dog; to your family; to society in general and to other dog owners.

Do not even consider buying a puppy which has left its original breeder and travelled to some other place to be sold. Breeders who cannot be bothered to sell pups individually to new owners, but who hide behind dealers are ‘puppy farmers’ and **MUST** be avoided at all costs. Dealers have a range of ‘farmed’ puppies readily available; they are renowned for selling puppies which are sickly or develop physical disorders and behavioural problems.

You should do everything possible to ensure your dog has a healthy, happy life :-

- Learn about basic dog care, there are several good books available (see book list on p. 20)
- Everyone wants a healthy dog, so it is wise to be aware of any future problems and make sure that the parents of your puppy have had the relevant basic health checks (see later).
- Correct socialisation is vital – find out as much as you can (see book list on p.20)
- Basic training is a must – *visit* a training class before you take your puppy to see what methods are used. Remember, you cannot **force** a dog that may weigh more than you, he has to **want** to obey you.
- Dog mess is a health hazard so you should clean up after your dog – just because no-one else seems to is no excuse – everyone will know whose ‘dump’ it is (the size is a dead give-away!) and in some places, fouling is an offence punishable by a fine.

*“Wasn’t me Guv’nor –
Shorty down there,
he’s the culprit . . !”*



©KB

With the increasingly anti-dog attitude of society, it is essential that you know the laws about dog ownership and comply with them. (The present ‘Dangerous Dogs Act’ is worded so that even a friendly dog, bounding up to a stranger to say ‘Hello’ can be classed as ‘dangerously out of control’ – and some Newfoundlands do this as a matter of course.)

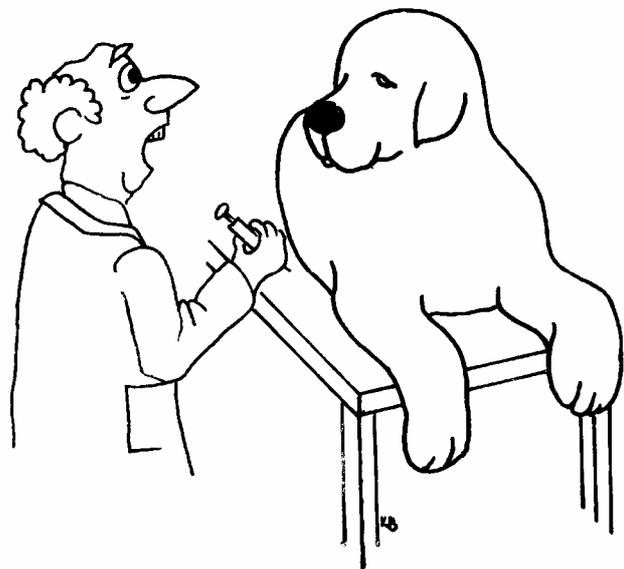
HEALTH AWARENESS

There are many reasons why you must make a very careful and informed choice before you buy a puppy. If you are tempted to buy a sickly puppy, you are risking anxiety, heartache, a lot of nursing and possibly great expense; you may never have the happy, healthy dog which you had in mind.

Puppies should be wormed for roundworms every two weeks until twelve weeks old or free of worms, then monthly until six months of age. It is recommended that all adult dogs should be wormed at least twice a year, and preferably four times a year if you have children or you live where there are farm animals. Consult your vet for the correct medication.

You should have your puppy vaccinated against Parvovirus, Distemper, Hepatitis and Leptospirosis. He will need boosters every year.

'Health insurance' is available for Newfoundlands – policies vary in price, the degree of cover and availability for older animals. Preventative treatments such as worming and vaccination are not covered, neither are neutering operations or problems associated with breeding.



©KB

There is no breed without health problems, but Newfoundlands are generally healthy – there are many 12 year olds who lead fit and happy lives. However, there are certain problems within the breed that are passed on in families. Some of these problems can be detected at an early age and reputable breeders will have their breeding stock assessed before they are bred from. These conditions are detectable by simple screening tests which usually give a 'grade' or 'score'.

New screening tests are becoming available for many hereditary diseases but there are many diseases that dogs may suffer from where there is no screening test or little is known about why the condition has developed. It is sensible to choose a puppy where the relatives live long, healthy lives.

Remember that dog shows are beauty contests, not health contests – a dog can be successful in the show ring despite having hereditary health problems.

HIP SCORING:

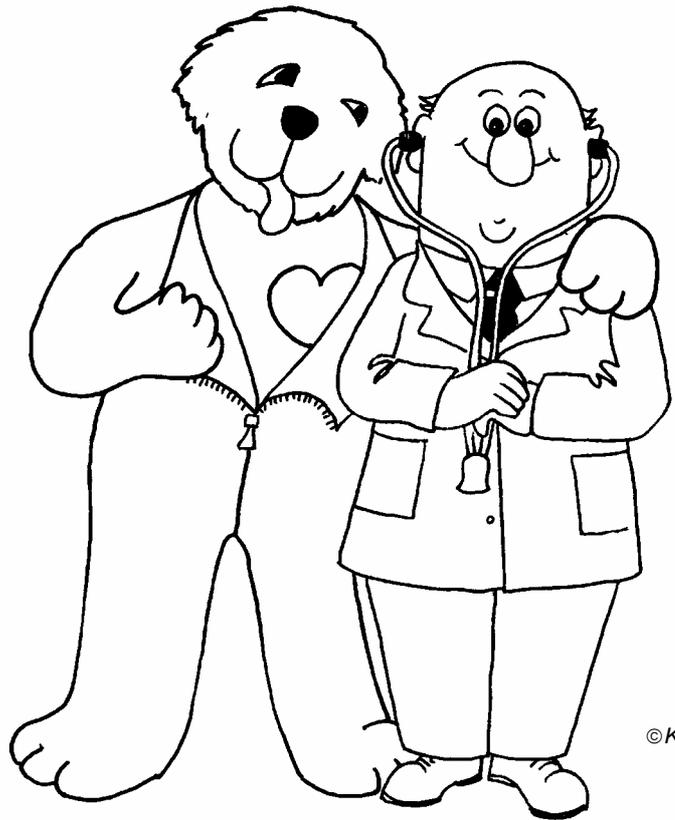
In common with all large dogs, Newfoundlands can have a problem with their hips where the hip joint does not form correctly. This condition is called 'Hip Dysplasia'.

- Once the bones are mature, the hips can be X-rayed to detect 'Hip Dysplasia'. A scheme is run jointly by the British Veterinary Association and the Kennel Club (BVA & KC).
- The X-rays are sent away to be examined by a panel of specialist vets who give 'points' for ill-fitting bones and abnormal wear of the joint in each hip.
- The scale of points is from 0 to 53 for each hip. Perfect hips score 0/0 (0 for the *right* hip and 0 for the *left* hip) and are very rare in Newfoundlands.
- The higher the score, the more likely the dog will develop severe, painful, crippling arthritis in later life. The average total point score (both hips added together) in Newfoundlands is gradually reducing and is now 25 (it was 31 in 1995).
- Breeders wishing to reduce the risk of hip dysplasia in the dogs they breed should only mate dogs and bitches with scores well below this number.
- There is no guarantee that breeding a dog and bitch who both have scores of 0/0 will produce a litter of 0/0 scoring offspring, but the lower the scores of the parents, the better the chances of having a sound Newfoundland, given sensible rearing.
- The breeder should also be able to tell you the hip scores for many of the antecedents of each Newfoundland they intend to breed from. This information should be included on the written pedigree of any puppy.
- A copy of an Official Hip Dysplasia Scheme form can be found at the back of this booklet. A breeder should be able to show you the relevant form for each one of their dogs that has been 'hip scored'.

HEART TESTS:

Several breeds of dog are known to be prone to heart problems. The Newfoundland Club recommends that breeders screen all of their breeding animals to try to eradicate a hereditary problem called 'Sub-aortic Stenosis'. This condition can cause a heart murmur and in severe cases, may lead to sudden death at a young age.

- A basic screening test is for a Veterinary Cardiologist to listen to the dog's heart with a stethoscope, to hear if there is a murmur.
- If no murmur is heard, the dog's heart is graded 0/6. The loudest murmur is graded 6/6. Eighty-eight percent of Newfoundlands **do not have a murmur.**
- A more accurate test is a 'Colour Flow Echo-Doppler' examination, (an ultrasound examination of the heart). This is a very specialised technique and to be acceptable, must be performed by either a Veterinary Cardiologist (heart specialist) with a 'Diploma in Veterinary Cardiology' or a Veterinary Surgeon accredited to perform the examination by the Veterinary Cardiovascular Society.
- During this type of examination, the speed of the blood passing out of the heart (via the Aortic valve) can be measured, and the valve itself can be 'seen'. In a *healthy heart*, the blood speed, called *the aortic flow rate*, is *1.7 metres per second or less and the valve shows 'no structural abnormalities'*.
- The Newfoundland Club **strongly recommends** that **all** breeding stock should have this type of examination. (Club rules *require* that stud dogs belonging to Club members and first mated after March 2000 *must* have had an echo-Doppler examination of the heart.)
- The 'heart test results' of Newfoundlands tested since March 2000 under the Veterinary Cardiovascular Society official scheme are published by the Newfoundland Club (and results of many tested in the preceding 5 years)
- A copy of the Veterinary Cardiovascular Society Official Certificate of Heart Testing can be found at the rear of this booklet



CHOOSING A BREEDER

Don't be in a rush – the more homework you do, the higher your chances of getting the right Newfoundland for you.

Once you have decided that this IS the breed for you, ask the owners of dogs you admire who bred them. This will give you an idea of where to start looking for your puppy. Contact two or three breeders and arrange to visit them (be prepared to travel). Be wary if a breeder is very reluctant, or will not allow you to visit and see all of their dogs, unless they have a very young litter at the time.

Allow plenty of time when you go to see a breeder. You may feel slightly embarrassed about visiting them at home – don't be, because this is the only way to find out all you need to know. An ethical breeder will welcome such an opportunity – to get to know you, discuss all aspects of owning a Newfoundland, and assure themselves that yours will be a suitable home for one of their puppies.

It is **not** a good idea to visit a breeder for the first time when they have a litter of puppies, especially if you have children. There is nothing so irresistible as a Newfoundland puppy and you will be tempted to buy, despite all your good intentions. The breeder will be very busy at this time and the puppies will distract you from the purpose of your visit, which is to find out as much as possible about the breeder and the dogs.

There are many advantages in choosing a puppy from a breeder rather than a dealer. You will be able to see where the puppies will be reared. Your eyes and nose will tell you if you are in premises that are generally clean, or whether you are seeing animal squalor, (in the latter case, leave quickly and do not visit any more premises before you have bathed and changed clothes).

Do NOT persuade yourself that you must buy a puppy 'to take it away from poor conditions'. The puppy handicapped by a poor start in life is not for you or your family.

Please do not be overcome by sympathy for a puppy which looks ill in any way and harden your heart against suggestions that a puppy will have to be destroyed if **you** do not buy it. Defective and ill puppies are the breeder's responsibility, NOT YOURS.

Good, strong, healthy puppies from caring breeders may need to be waited for – a 'puppy farmer' or dealer's favourite customer for sub-standard puppies is an impatient would-be owner.

QUESTIONS TO ASK A BREEDER & POINTS TO CONSIDER

A caring breeder will welcome your questions and answer them gladly and truthfully. Your chosen breeder should become a friend – to share the good times and help you through any bad ones.

How much will the puppy cost and what will be included in the price?

Insurance? Ear tattooing? Inoculation? A supply of food? Etc?

What is the feeding regime?

If you decide to change the diet recommended to you by the breeder, please wait until your puppy is over the stress of joining his new family (at least a week). Any change must be done very gradually, to allow the puppy's immature digestive system to adjust to the new food.

Will the puppy be registered with the Kennel Club?

If not, it *may* be a cross-breed.

Will the registration document be endorsed to restrict breeding or export?

For these endorsements to be binding, you must sign to say you accept them when you buy your puppy. (The breeder is the only person who may remove such endorsements.)

Is there a contract to sign? If so, can I have a copy to take away?

Remember that the existence of a contract does not affect your statutory rights. If you have any doubts about a contract, seek legal advice before you sign.

Which bitch can I expect a puppy from?

Do you think this bitch is physically healthy enough to provide you with a healthy puppy with a good temperament? –

Some useful questions to help you decide: (*Answers to questions 1 – 5 can be verified by The Kennel Club*)

1. How old is she, and how many litters has she had?

The Newfoundland Club recommends that a bitch should not have a litter before she is two years old, or after her seventh birthday.

2. How many puppies did she have in each litter and when was her last litter born?

The Newfoundland Club recommends that a bitch should not have more than one litter in 12 months.

3. What is her hip score?

Ask for a copy of the certificate.

4. What are her parents' hip scores?

Ask to see the certificates.

5. ***Have any of her previous puppies been hip scored. What are their scores?***
6. ***Can I see any of her previous puppies? Are they all still alive?***
7. ***Has she had a colour-flow echo-Doppler examination of her heart by a suitably qualified vet?***
Ask for a copy of the certificate.
8. ***Have her parents and litter-mates been heart tested? What are their results?***
Ask to see their certificates.
9. ***Can I spend some time with the bitch so I can see what her temperament is like?***
She should be friendly, responsive and eager to greet you. Steer clear of puppies from a bitch that is hesitant, doesn't like being handled, or is downright unfriendly – her puppies are likely to be the same.

Which dog will be the father of her next litter?

You need to know whether this dog is suitable to produce healthy puppies with a good temperament.

How old is he? Where can I see him and some of his previous puppies?

Ask questions 3 – 8 (above) for the stud dog too. A reputable breeder will already have these details from the stud dog's owner.

How frequently do you have a litter for sale?

Some breeders may not have a litter available for some time.

Will you take my dog back if I can no longer care for it?

Responsible breeders will take back and re-home a Newfoundland they have bred if you are no longer able to care for it.

How old will the puppy be when I collect it?

No Newfoundland should leave its mother before it is seven weeks (49 days) old. Do not take a puppy that is more than 8 weeks old unless you know for certain that it has already been well socialised with humans and has had many, varied experiences and plenty of attention.

Where will the litter be born?

They should be born in a quiet place, but be brought up as part of a busy, lively household.

Where do your puppies play and how much human contact do they have?

A puppy's future behaviour will be influenced by its mother, its relationship with its litter-mates and its owners; the more a puppy has been handled, the more likely it is to respond to training. Puppies raised with little human contact can be difficult to train and professional help is sometimes necessary.

How do you socialise your puppies?

The experiences that a puppy has between three and twelve weeks of age (early socialisation) are **critical** in the development of his personality.

Will the puppies be checked by a vet before they go to their new homes?

Every puppy should have a veterinary check within 48 hours of birth and again before it leaves its breeder.

If I have any problems can I come to you for help and advice?

The answer to this must be an unqualified 'yes'.

IN ADDITION

- The breeder should tell you about bathing, training and particularly about breed traits such as hand-holding and an amazing fascination with all water.
- The breeder should give you a five generation pedigree of the proposed litter, marked with each dog's hip score and coat colour.
- Ask the breeder to **show** you how to groom a Newfoundland. To keep a Newfoundland's coat and skin healthy, it must be groomed **right down to the skin** over the whole body, and not just have the surface hairs 'smoothed'.
- Ask for the names and telephone numbers of a few of their previous puppy buyers and talk to them later.
- You should expect a breeder to ask you many questions. They will want to satisfy themselves that you have the knowledge, time, lifestyle, facilities and income to care properly for one of their puppies.
- The 'preferred' colours for Newfoundlands are solid black (a white patch on the chest and/or a small amount of white on the tips of the toes is fine), solid brown (with some white, as above) or Landseer (i.e. solid white with, ideally, a black head (a narrow white blaze is good), black saddle and black rump and a minimum amount of black 'spotting' on the white). Other colour combinations occur fairly commonly, such as white & brown or solid black (or brown) with larger areas of white (like a sheep dog), but are NOT sought by careful breeders. Rarely, 'different colours' such as grey, black & tan, pure white and others may be produced.
- Newfoundlands that are these other colour combinations or 'different colours', while attractive, DO NOT HAVE RARITY VALUE from a show/breeding point of view and they are therefore LESS VALUABLE than the standard coloured Newfoundlands - do not pay more for a 'rare' colour. (In *some* instances the puppies that are 'different colours' *may* not be pure-bred.)

WHILE AT THE BREEDER'S HOUSE, LOOK FOR THE FOLLOWING:

- Are the premises clean?
- Is there enough space for the number of dogs present – would **you** keep a dog under these conditions?
- Do the dog's look happy, healthy and well-cared for?
- Are the dogs friendly and eager to meet you?
- Are there any dogs on the premises you are not invited to see?
- Notice the attitude of the owner to the dogs and the dogs to the owner – is it a happy relationship?

WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN A PUPPY

The most useful piece of advice you can have, and please do take it, is to buy from a reliable breeder, only after seeing the mother with all of her puppies.

NEVER VISIT PUPPIES IF YOU HAVE BEEN IN CONTACT WITH A SICK DOG

Once your chosen litter is born, try to visit them at least twice – but not before they are four weeks old.

Keep the following points in mind:

GENERAL

- By four to five weeks of age every puppy should be able to stand, walk, run a little and hold its head up squarely.
- As the puppies run and play they should be able to balance to 'do a pooh' and have well co-ordinated movements.



©KB

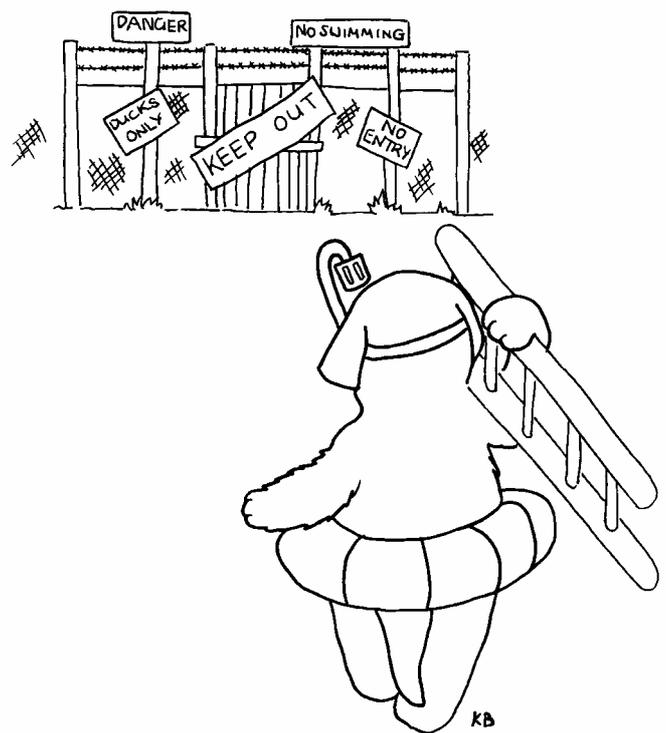
- Strong puppies are sturdy and compact.
- The coat should be dense, soft, fluffy and clean – be suspicious of bare patches or scabs.
- Make sure the skin is supple and a little loose.
- The skull should be reasonably wide between the ears, with a broad muzzle.
- The ears will look a little large compared with the size of the head: Are they pink and clean inside?
- The eyes should be clear and bright, not cloudy or weepy. The inner lining of the lower eyelid should not show when the puppy is fully awake.
- Is the nose clean, cold and free from discharge?
- Run your index finger gently along the front teeth – the ones in the bottom jaw must never be in front of those in the top jaw. On the other hand the lower front teeth should not be too far behind the upper ones.
- Are the front legs straight and parallel with the shoulders? They should not appear to ‘come out of the same hole’ in the chest.
- The feet should not be flat or splayed out.
- The puppies’ bodies should be firm but not fat. The tummy should be rounded but not distended (a ‘pot belly’ could mean that the puppy has a lot of worms).
- Is the rump broad and strong looking?
- Do the back legs look parallel all the way down from the hips to the feet?
- The tail should look too long and be thicker at the root than at the tip.
- Is the anal region clean and dry? There should be no signs of diarrhoea or discharge.

Now you have seen the whole litter and assured yourself that they are physically healthy and look like ‘typical’ Newfoundlands, think about:

TEMPERAMENT

- The puppy you choose should be active, inquisitive and alert. When it first meets new people it should not cower, but come forward to investigate and greet them.

- Some floors are very slippery, especially when wet (which they will be!). To prevent damage to soft bones and joints, these floors should be covered, temporarily, with the cheapest carpet you can find – until the puppy is at least nine months old.
- Any steps over four inches high (10cm) should be covered with a non-slip ramp, preferably with sides, until the puppy is able to negotiate the drop with ease.
- The stairs and any other area ‘out of bounds’ can be conveniently sectioned off with a ‘baby gate’.
- Keep outside doors latched and low windows closed to prevent wandering.
- Puppies chew – it’s a fact of life – put electric flexes, all cleaning and decorating materials and anything you value where he cannot reach them. (This will be *at least* a foot higher than you think.)
- A good fence is essential. You may need wire mesh to ground level on gates and beneath hedges.
- Keep all gardening chemicals locked away.
- Many common garden plants are poisonous. (See the book list, p.20)
- Make sure your garden pond is covered (or behind a six-foot fence – this *is* a Newfoundland puppy after all).
- A special car ‘dog guard’ will reduce injuries to occupants in the event of a sudden stop. However, the adjustable types are not strong enough to stay in place when an adult Newfoundland leans on them, let alone hits them with force – find one that can be bolted to the body of the car or use a purpose built, mesh car-crate.
- Air-conditioning in your car is not a luxury if you have a Newfoundland.



©KB

**NEVER
LEAVE A DOG IN A CAR ON A HOT OR SUNNY DAY**

YOUR LIVES TOGETHER

With lots of work in the early months, your Newfoundland will eventually be well-behaved and eager to please. He will repay the time and effort you took during his first year many times throughout the coming years. He will be a friend and companion, loved and admired by those who know him, and you will be proud that he belongs to you.

Collecting your puppy can be the beginning of a new life. A door is there for you to open into a world of opportunity for you and your dog. As well as the owners who get tremendous enjoyment from showing their Newfoundlands, you can find enthusiastic owners who explore every aspect of the Newfoundland's working abilities.

Opportunities exist for:

- Water rescue training.
- Carting work.
- Obedience.
- Nosework.
- PAT Dog and other charity work.
- the list is long and growing.
-

There are Newfoundland working groups and activity groups as well as regular 'fun days' for those whose dogs refuse to take life too seriously. There are also seminars where owners can learn about all aspects of owning and caring for a Newfoundland.

So go on, get out there with your dog, and **HAVE FUN TOGETHER!**



WHERE TO FIND OUT MORE :

BOOKS

The Newfoundland – Edited by Carol Cooper : ISBN 0-9505674-2-6
(£16.90 inc. P&P from Breed Liaison – see below)

The Perfect Puppy – Gwen Bailey: ISBN 0-600-58581-6

Good Dog Behaviour – an owner's guide – Gwen Bailey: ISBN 0 00 413321 8

Understanding Your Dog – John Rogerson: ISBN 0-09-174579-9

Why Does My Dog? – John Fisher: ISBN 0-285-63058-x

Your Dog and Your Baby – S. Hartmann-Kent: ISBN 187348300-7

First Aid for Dogs – Dr. Bruce Fogle: ISBN 0-72072042-7

Doglopaedia – J. Evans & Kay White: ISBN 1 86054 074 0

Poisonous Plants and Fungi – Cooper & Johnson: ISBN 0-11-242728-9

The Good Behaviour Guide – David Appleby (Available from Breed Liaison)

VIDEO

Sirius Puppy Training – Ian Dunbar
James & Kenneth (Publishers),
P.O. Box 111,
Harpenden,
Herts. AL5 2GD

ADDRESSES

If you require further information, please contact:

The Newfoundland Club – Breed and Puppy Information Co-ordinator
Mrs C Cooper
Ty'n-Y-Cwm
Llanfilo
Brecon
Powys
Tel: 01874 712089

The Newfoundland Club – *Acting Honorary Secretary*
Mrs. Mary Pitcher,
"Conifers",
31 Pipwell Gate,
Moulton Seas End
Spalding,
Lincs.
PE12 6LU Tel. 01406 371477
Email: secretary@thenewfoundlandclub.co.uk

The Newfoundland Club – Welfare Coordinator
Mrs S Hislop,
Windyhaugh,
Harbottle,
Morpeth,
Northumberland,
NE65 7BP Tel: 01669 650320
Email: welfare@thenewfoundlandclub.co.uk

The Kennel Club
1 – 5 Clarges Street,
London.
W1Y 8AB Tel. 0207 493 6651 / 0207 629 5828

The Association of Pet Dog Trainers
Peacocks Farm,
Northchapel,
Petworth,
West Sussex.
GU28 9JB