



Guide to finding the right dog

Welcoming a dog into your life and into your home is one of the most rewarding and enriching experiences you will ever have. Dogs are good for us. They give us unconditional love, loyalty and a sense of fun. They teach us to live in the moment and enjoy the simple things in life. In return we should give them the care, support, and enrichment they need to live life to the full as a dog.

Before embarking on this commitment, consider the following questions.

Are you sure you want a dog?

Do you really want a dog or do you just think you would like one? A dog is a huge responsibility and a long-term commitment. Many people buy a dog and then find that they can't cope physically or financially. Far too many dogs are surrendered to the overflowing rescues centres. Dogs need more than a roof over their head and food. They need exercise, opportunities for play, training, grooming, human and canine company, mental stimulation, love, and care when they are ill. They are expensive to keep and insurance may be costly. Veterinary bills are even more costly when you have no insurance. It is not advisable to have a dog if you are out at work all day. In these circumstances you will need to think about how to arrange for dog walking and social interaction for your dog during the daytime. If you like holidaying abroad, you will need to include the cost of kennelling your dog while you are away. If you want to take your dog abroad, there is the cost of fulfilling pet passport regulations.

Are you sure you want a puppy?

Think carefully about whether you want a puppy or an adult dog. Puppies make a lot of mess and need a great deal of attention and training. That cute puppy very soon becomes an adult dog. Many breeders have adult dogs which they want to sell on, and there will be many adult dogs available in rescue centres which can make wonderful pets.

Research

Do as much research as possible into your chosen breed or type of dog. Even breeds without extreme physical characteristics may be prone to some breed-specific genetic diseases. The severity and frequency of these diseases varies between breeds. Consult your local veterinary practice about breed-related health, lifestyle needs and temperament issues. Read the relevant breed club's website for information, but note that these will vary in quality and detail about health issues. Check the health information on the Dog Breed Health website: www.dogbreedhealth.com by selecting the breed you are thinking of and find information about the breed-related health and/or conformation issues and any available health tests.

Will this type of dog suit your lifestyle?

It's very important to choose a dog to suit your lifestyle. Some dogs are less suited to town life or homes without gardens. For example, a large dog and many working dogs will not be best suited to life in a city. No dog should be left alone all day or without human contact. All dogs need love, exercise, training, grooming and mental stimulation.

Duty of care

Bear in mind that you have a 'duty of care' for your dog under the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) 2006. According to the AWA you must ensure that you meet the following needs that a dog has:

- Its need for a suitable environment
- Its need for a suitable diet
- Its need to be able to exhibit normal behaviour
- Any need it has to be housed with, or apart from, other animals

- Its need to be protected from pain, suffering, injury and disease

Avoid extreme sizes and shapes

On animal welfare grounds, think carefully before choosing a giant breed as these have shorter life spans, are prone to cancer, heart problems, joint problems and other health issues due to their extreme size. They are also very expensive to keep and care for. Similarly, avoid miniature or 'handbag' breeds of dog which are prone to poor teeth, orthopaedic and spinal problems and hydrocephalus.

Also on welfare grounds, avoid breeds which have disproportionately short legs (dwarfism); excessive folds of skin which are prone to infection; long ears (painful if stepped on); too much hair (uncomfortable for the dog and difficult to groom); poor eyelid anatomy(which may result in weepy and sore eyes); disproportionately long backs (prone to disc problems); or very large heads. Avoid dog breeds that have flat faces (brachycephalic). These dogs can have difficulty breathing, over-heat easily, and often have soft palate and other airway issues which may require corrective surgery. All of these characteristics prevent a dog from enjoying a good quality of life.

Use the Puppy Contract

You are strongly advised to buy from a breeder who uses (or is prepared to use) the Puppy Contract which is made up of a Contract for Sale and a Puppy Information Pack (PIP) and may be downloaded at www.puppycontract.org.uk Ideally it will be the contract produced by the RSPCA and Animal Welfare Foundation (AWF).

Find an ethical breeder who puts the welfare of his/her breeding dogs and puppies first

Ideally, buy your dog or puppy from a breeder who is a member of a breed club and who registers all of his/her puppies with the Kennel Club. This is not a guarantee of good health but if you have a cause for complaint, the breed club and Kennel Club can be informed. In the case of a cross breed these should preferably be registered with a relevant club such as the Cockapoo Club of GB. Many breeders do not register their puppies and this can be acceptable, however the dogs used for breeding should still have undergone the relevant health screening.

Never buy a puppy from a pet shop or any third party or by meeting someone at a motorway services station. Be extremely cautious about buying through an internet or local paper advertisement because this avenue of marketing is a favoured outlet of puppy farmers.

Visit two or three breeders before making a choice and treat the first visit as a 'fact finding' visit. Discuss any issues that your family may have away from the breeder. Never fall for the line, 'If you don't take him now, he may not be here tomorrow.'

See the puppies' pedigree

When purchasing a pedigree dog ask to see the five generation pedigree certificate of the dog before agreeing to purchase. If the same name appears more than once on the pedigree it is a sign of a high level of inbreeding. Ask the breeder for the coefficient of inbreeding (COI) of the puppies and compare it to the breed average COI. This can be checked on the Kennel Club website or on the breed pages of the Dog Breed Health website. (Ref: '[A Beginners Guide to COI](#)' on the DBH website)

See the health screening certificates

Check that the breeder has done all of the relevant health screening on the parents of your puppy (or adult dog) and ask to see the relevant documentation to prove that both parents of your puppy are healthy and fit to breed. Find out what a genuine certificate looks like by visiting the BVA/KC Canine Health Schemes website: www.bva.co.uk/Canine-Health-Schemes/ and find out at what age a dog should be tested/re-tested. It is advisable to see this paperwork before going to see the puppies. It is so easy to let your heart rule your head once you have seen a puppy. If a breeder has not carried out all the available health tests (there may be good reasons) ask them to explain why. Breed specific health screening and DNA tests may be seen at www.dogbreedhealth.com Breed Information Pages.

See the puppies with their mother (dam) and siblings. See the father (sire)

It is essential that you see the puppies interacting with their mother and in a home environment where they have had a chance to be properly socialised with humans and other animals. Never accept a puppy which has been taken from its mother at less than eight weeks old. The breeder must also show that

the mother's comfort and welfare is paramount. Ideally you should meet your puppy's father as well to make sure that his temperament (as well as the mother's) is sound. Note that in larger scale breeding establishments adult dogs will be accustomed to kennels. However, the pups should have interaction with humans several times a day from birth and at about five weeks be brought into the house for a couple of hours on a regular basis. Puppies need to be accustomed to a variety of household sounds (for example, vacuum cleaner, washing machine, dishes clattering, loud music, noisy children, thunder and fireworks) from a very early age. Good breeders will have habituated puppies to a variety of sounds and may send a puppy home with a sound CD as part of the puppy pack. Various CDs and downloads are available so that the process can be continued by a new owner if necessary. An excellent DVD is *'Well balanced pup'* created by Sue Jones: www.wellbalancedpup.co.uk Puppies should be introduced to children and cats as well so that they are not fearful of them in later life.

When seeing puppies for the first time they should be playful and eating well. Check that the eyes are clear and bright, there is no diarrhoea, and the coat is clean. A good breeder will help you to choose a puppy whose temperament will suit your lifestyle and family circumstances. To avoid an impulse purchase, visit several breeders and litters before choosing your puppy. Inform each breeder that you are doing this.

Vaccinations and vet check

It is essential that your puppy is checked by a veterinary surgeon for any obvious abnormalities or health problems. Good breeders will already have done this. They will also ensure that your puppy has been given its first round of vaccinations for canine distemper, canine parvovirus, kennel cough, leptospirosis and parainfluenza. Your puppy should also have been wormed. The second round of vaccinations may be your responsibility (depending on the age of the puppy at purchase) and your veterinary practice will advise you on this.

Microchip

It is a breeder's legal responsibility to microchip the puppies at eight weeks before they are passed on to a new owner. The breeder should be registered as the first owner on the microchip. After purchase an owner must re-register the microchip details under their name. (It is important that the breeder's

details are retained on the microchip database to enable traceability and accountability at any time in the future).

Breeder's accountability

A good breeder is willing to have responsibility for the dogs he/she breeds for life. A good breeder will offer to take a dog back if there is a change of circumstances for the owner. A good breeder will keep a record of the health of any dogs they have bred. Ideally they will also record their age at death and cause of death.

Expect the breeder to ask you questions about your lifestyle

Expect the breeder to ask you many questions. He or she needs to know if yours would be an appropriate home for one of their pups. If she/he doesn't ask questions about your home and lifestyle, they are not a responsible and caring breeder.

A good breeder will offer to give whatever support you may need in future. A good breeder will offer to take the puppy back no matter what the issue and be prepared to re-home any dog at any age that he/she has bred.

Ideally, a breeder should visit your home to make sure it is suitable for the type of dog in question. If this is not possible they should ask for photographs of your house, garden and surroundings. It is essential that a dog owner has a secure garden that a dog cannot escape from.

Ask for the breeder's policy on problems which may arise after purchase

Ask what the breeder's policy is on any health problems that may arise in a puppy soon after purchase, or genetic problems that may arise much later. A good breeder will ask to be kept informed of all relevant health issues and will take these into account in future breeding plans. Check if the puppies come with free temporary pet insurance.

How to find an ethical breeder

This is not an easy task. More and more people now look on the internet for a puppy but this route is fraught with danger. If you are looking for a specific

breed, contact the relevant breed club for puppy availability or check on the Kennel Club's website for a KC Assured breeder, selecting the breed you are interested in. Neither of these choices is a guarantee of a healthy and 'well-bred' puppy but it is a useful starting point. All the checks outlined previously would still have to be made.

Buying from a commercial breeder

All the above applies if you buy a puppy from a commercial breeder. In addition, you should check the accommodation and welfare of the adult dogs which are being used for breeding. If you are not allowed to see the living quarters of the adult dogs, walk away.

Do not take children on an initial visit to the breeder

Do not take children with you on an initial visit to a breeder and to view the puppies. It is incredibly difficult to walk away without a puppy if you have children with you.

Warning!

Never purchase a puppy from someone who offers to bring the puppy to you or meet you en route.

Never buy from a third party seller (meet the actual breeder and see the puppies with their real mother)

Be on the lookout for a 'stooge' mother. Some breeders will collect puppies from a 'puppy farm' and bring them into a house with an adult dog which is not the real mother. This may be obvious from the way the dogs behave with each other.

Do not buy from a breeder who says she has mislaid the health test certificates and /or pedigree!

Do not see the puppies until you have discussed all these matters with the breeder. Do not let your heart rule your head.

Walk away and report

If you are in **any** doubt about the welfare standards of a breeder, be prepared to walk away and consider reporting the breeder to the Local Authority Trading Standards or Animal Welfare Department, or a Welfare Charity such as the RSPCA.

Owning and caring for a dog is one of the most rewarding experiences you can have. Making the right choice in the first place will ensure that it is.

‘Dogs are for life. Think carefully. Choose wisely. Love deeply.’
(Canadian Federation of Humane Societies)