



The Pembroke Corgi Handbook

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CHAPTER 1

THE ORIGINS OF THE BREED, THE CHARACTER OF THE CORGI

The origins of the Pembroke Welsh Corgi are shrouded in mystery. That it is an ancient breed is most likely probable, as it seems as if it has been in existence in Wales forever. Many legends abound about this small drover of cattle and keeper of the farmer's livestock. The tale that intrigues me the most concerning the origins of the Corgi deal with two children who were in the hills of southwest Wales tending the family's cattle. The children found two puppies, which they thought were little foxes. They took the pups home, and were told by the men of the family that the small dogs were left for them as a gift from the fairies. The "wee folk" of Welsh legend used the little dogs to pull their carriages or as fairy steeds. As the pups grew, they learned to help their masters by watching over their cattle, as some of them do to this day! If you doubt that this legend is true, you must only look upon the backs of the Welsh Corgi, as they still bear the marks on their shoulders of the little saddle used by their fairy masters - the Corgi's distinctive "fairy saddle!"

Some say that this gallant little dog hails back to the dogs portrayed in the decorations of Egyptian tombs. Some say proof of his origin is to be found in the Laws of Hywell Dda (Howell the Good), King of South Wales. These laws were written about 920 A.D. and were taken from the unwritten Welsh law. The Pembrokeshire Corgi's roots seem to go back to the Spitz Group, that Nordic group which is characterized by a sharp-pointed muzzle and foxy face, erect and point-tipped ears, and high-set and gaily carried tail. Obvious near relatives are the Swedish Vallhund, the Norwegian Buhund, the old-type Pomeranian and perhaps even the Schipperke. Unfortunately, there are so many different ideas on the origin of the Corgi that the true origin of this marvelous little dog is probably lost forever.

THE CHARACTER OF THE CORGI

The Corgi was bred to drive cattle, to keep rats down around the barn, and to protect the homestead from intruders be they man or in the form of foxes or badgers, etc. Although he is rarely used for the purpose of driving cattle today, there are many Corgis who show an instinctive aptitude to do just that. The Corgi is still excellent at earning his keep by serving as guardian of hearth and home. By using his keen sense of hearing and his uncommon alertness, he protects both owner and house. Some Corgis have even been successfully used as a hunting companion! Many have been taught to find fallen birds and retrieve with a gentle mouth. Their thick, short coat aids them in retrieving game through thick cover. But the place

a Corgi really shines is as a loving companion to man. The Corgi is an energetic dog, full of life, quick in movement and mind. But he is not one to wear you out with perpetual motion. He is just as ready to relax in quiet moments of companionship.

Corgis are extremely intelligent, and possess a persistence and curiosity not often seen. They are quick to sense your moods and often know, almost before you do, what you will do next. They are easy learners, but sometimes not so easily trained. (Sometimes they are just too busy to heed a command on the first go 'round.) They are somewhat independent in both spirit and mind and like to think for themselves. Their worst enemy is boredom, and they will think up clever things to do to amuse themselves. Most Corgis have a delightful, droll sense of humor, and will devise many games to play with you or by themselves. They are very playful, both with humans and with other dogs. Many love to swim, and take great delight in the water.

A Corgi must be taught, much in the same way you would teach a child to have the proper manners to interact with society. If they are not checked as youngsters, they are very likely to turn into bossy little dogs that try to run the entire household. They are very watchful, and will "mind" things. An example of "minding": once a brush used to groom one of my Corgis was knocked off of the table onto the floor. Penny took it upon herself to guard the brush and issued a low growl whenever anyone passed too close to "my" brush. She was "minding" it for me.

As with all dogs, the Corgi develops only so far as his human owner allows him to. If he is thought of as a much loved member of the family, and is allowed to be with his human companions much of the time, there is no limit to the depth of personality that this Corgi will develop. If he is left outside much of the time, with little or no human contact, he will remain just another dog.

Corgis are robust, healthy little dogs, with few hereditary problems. The exception to this is Von Willebrand's Disease, an inherited bleeding disorder. A question to the breeder will determine if the animal is a carrier of this disease. The dog that is a carrier, but exhibits no symptoms of the disease (no bleeding episodes), or even one affected by the disorder should in no way interfere with its function as a pet and companion as long as you and your veterinarian are aware of the fact. There is also an incidence of hip dysplasia in the Corgi, but, thankfully, most Corgis who develop this problem, show few, if any symptoms. The only way to know for sure is by radiographic examination by your veterinarian.

CHAPTER 2 THE HISTORY OF "JIMANIE"

I have always been fond of animals: dogs, cats and horses in particular. In 1969, I purchased my first "show" dog, a German Shepherd Dog by the name of Achtung's Jalk vom Sixtberg, C.D. The purchase of Jalk opened a whole new world to me - that of exhibiting, training, and breeding dogs. I was involved in breeding and

showing German Shepherds for a number of years prior to my involvement with Corgis.

As to the origin of "Jimanie" it came about, almost by accident, in 1973. We were also exhibiting Siamese cats (yes, I said CATS) and wanted to register our cattery name with The Cat Fancier's Association. Our first choice was turned down, as someone had already registered it, so I just combined my husband's first name, Jim, with the last part of my first name, Stephanie, to form Jimanie. After awhile, I got used to the sound of the name, and decided to make that my kennel name for the dogs, too. I had been using Adlerhaus (German for "the house of eagles"), which wouldn't quite do for the Corgis!

My first Corgi was Ch. Oldland's Pennywise, CD, (Penny) purchased from Christy Gordon-Creed. But the dog that I consider to be my true beginning in Corgis was Jimanie's Abracadabra, Penny's daughter. Abby was in the first litter of Corgis that I bred. She was born a week to the day after my daughter Leah's birth in February, 1978. Abby really hated the show ring, and only garnered one point towards her championship. I could see no reason for making her continue doing something she so obviously hated, so I quit showing her. Showing the dogs has, and always will, come second to loving the dogs. Abby did become the mother of the first Champion Jimanie Corgi, as if to redeem herself for hating to participate in the shows. She is the dam of the first 3 Jimanie champions. In 1984, Canine Chronicle rated Abby as one of the top producing Pembroke Welsh Corgi dams in the country.

Three other dogs that were influential in the first Jimanie pedigrees were the males: Ch. Horoko Caralon Dickens and his sire, Ch. Schaferhaus Yul B of Quanda and Ch. Caralon's Q-T Sequoya (Punkin). In 1987, Yul became the top Corgi sire of all time, having produced over 60 Champions. Then in 1998, his son, Dickens, who now has over 70 champions to his credit, surpassed Yul! Both Yul and Punkin appeared in the most influential bitch here at Jimanie, Ch. Caralon's Chelsey of Horoko, who was also a full sister to Dickens.

The year 1996 ushered in a new era at Jimanie, when I was fortunate enough to obtain co-ownership in the third influential male, Ch. Llyswen Foreign Affair at Rumney, during a trip to the United Kingdom. I first laid eyes on "Merlin" when he stepped into the show ring at "Crufts." The largest dog show in the world is held in Birmingham, England. This stunning black-headed tricolor Corgi won his large class that day and five days later Linda Galphin (Foxllyn Corgis) and I journeyed by train to Bridgend, Wales to buy him and bring him home. The first time he stepped into the show ring in the US, he won his first points toward his US championship. He had a whirlwind show career, finishing his championship in less than 6 weeks by winning points not only at all-breed dog shows, but by winning the championship points at two Specialties: The Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club of the Potomac under English breeder/judge Simon Parsons (Deavitte) and Mayflower Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club under American breeder/judge Lynn Brooks (Busy B). Unfortunately,

Merlin was lost as a sire after only a few litters, but one of his daughters will carry on for him as will his only show quality son, Ch. Vache's Pendragon by Jimanie, who is a Best in Show winning dog in his own right.

In the past we averaged one or two litters per year here at Jimanie, but in recent years as the judging assignments become more numerous, there have been fewer litters. The only time I breed a litter of Corgis is when I want something for myself, either to show or to continue on with my line. In 1999, I decided to show less due to my increasing commitments as a judge. Still, for those pups that are born here at Jimanie, I feel that a breeder has a responsibility for the animals they bring into this world, and I am always prepared to keep an entire litter for as long as it takes to find the proper home for each dog. Each of my puppies is closely observed to give us a reasonable idea of the type of personality that dog will develop. People have many different reasons for wanting a pet, and I try to screen carefully to make sure that the dog you get will be the correct one for you! Any dog that I have sold will always be welcomed back at Jimanie if the owner's situation changes and they can no longer keep a dog. If this ever happens to you, ***it is in your contract that you call me first before deciding to do anything else with your pet.***

More recently in 2010, I had a show quality dog that I had sold as a puppy returned to me when the senior owner was diagnosed with cancer and could no longer care for him. Jimanie's Phantom of the Opera, call name "Andrew" came home confused but eventually bonded with me. He was seven years old at the time. The minute I saw him again I knew I had to show him. We went to a few shows and took a few 'reserves' and then I decided to show him at the Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club of America, Inc National Specialty Show in Lancaster, PA. He was going to be up against the best male Pembrokes in the world! My goal for this show was to earn a ribbon in the "Bred By Exhibitor Class". The show was dedicated to the memory of a friend, Michael J. Suave, who was a breeder who had become a professional handler, judge and then an Executive Field Representative for the AKC. Mike loved the BBE class. Instead of just getting one of the four places, we WON the class and I stood in the middle of the ring and cried like a baby. Not only did we win that class, he went Reserve Winners Dog at the national specialty, beaten only by the dog who went on to take Winners Dog. After the national, Andrew quickly became a champion, going Reserve Winners Dog at the 2010 PWCCA national specialty and finishing his championship from the Bred by Exhibitor class in six shows after his appearance at the national. One of those wins (5 point major) accrued by going Winners Dog at the Palmetto Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club, Inc. This championship meant more to me than any of the previously earned titles as I earned the Michael Suave Memorial Fox Covert pin given by PWCCA for finishing a championship earning all points from the Bred by Exhibitor class. Andrew got me back into

showing and breeding with two wonderful friends, Denise Scott (Vache) and Linda Stoddard (Woodwynne). The litters we breed as a trio are registered as Trifecta and a new era was started.

As previously mentioned, in 1988, I began a new chapter in my dog endeavors by being approved to judge my first three breeds (Pembroke and Cardigan Welsh Corgis and German Shepherd Dogs) by the American Kennel Club. My judging career progressed and in 1995 I was approved to judge the remainder of dogs in the Herding Group. Since then I have been given AKC approval to judge a second group, Sporting and am now about to complete the Toy Group. I have been fortunate to have been able to judge dogs, and the Pembroke Welsh Corgi, especially, all over the world. I have made friends through my association with this wonderful little dog in Jamaica, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, China, Ireland, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, Finland, Norway, Sweden and of course, all over the United States. I look forward to building on this as I progress in my judging career.

I have also been very active in the Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club of America, Inc. since being invited to join that group in 1988 and have served that organization and, therefore, the breed I love so well, in the capacity of Director, Vice President, Show Chair of the national specialty, Chair of the Endowment committee and chair of the Committee for the revision of the Illustrated Standard for which I did all of the design, drawings, photo manipulation and layout. I also served as webmaster of the PWCCA from 1997-2013.. I have been a member of the now defunct Carolina Corgi Club and was the founder of the Palmetto Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club, Inc. and have served that club in many capacities and continue to do so. I also am a lifetime member of both the Greater Columbia Obedience Club and of the Columbia Kennel Club. I am also a member of several organizations for dog show judges. It has been an exciting ride!

INTERNET CONNECTIONS

With the advent of the internet, Kathy Steele and I started a Corgi discussion list devoted to those who breed and show the Pembroke Welsh Corgi called ShowPem-L. **If you are buying a show quality puppy I'd strongly advise you to subscribe.**

To subscribe to ShowPem-L:

In the "To:" field, type: LISTSERV@APPLE.EASE.LSOFT.COM

In the "Subject:" line, put a period (for aol) or leave blank.

For the body of the message, type: **SUBSCRIBE SHOWPEM-L (Your Name)**. You will then get a welcome message with further instructions for participation in the list. We also have a Facebook page for those who want to breed and show.

If you have purchased a pet quality puppy, you may want to join a general discussion list for those who love the Corgi. I would recommend "Corgi-L."

To subscribe to Corgi-L:

In the "To:" field of your email message, type:

LISTSERV@listserv.tamu.edu

In the "Subject" line, put a period (for aol) or leave blank.

For the body of the message, type:

SUB CORGI-L <your_full_name>

You will then get a welcome message with further instructions for participation in the list. You will find many new friends on Corgi-L who have developed a deep affection for the Pembroke and it's cousin the Cardigan Welsh Corgi.

CHAPTER 3

SPAYING OR NEUTERING

Corgis that have been spayed or neutered make excellent pets. Often the spayed or neutered animal is a better pet and companion as they do not have the seasonal fluctuations in an intact dog. My first Champion Corgi, Ch. Oldland's Pennywise, CD, was spayed at 10 years of age, and acted sprier and looked better than before she was spayed. This is a practice I not only strongly recommend, but also **require** of all Jimanie/Trifecta puppies placed as pets. You will not have to worry if your dog gets out, whether he or she is going to be the father or mother of another unwanted litter. Spaying also eliminates the heat cycle of a female, which can often be messy around the house and leads to heavier seasonal shedding. It is an old wives tale that a spayed female gets fat and lazy. They will only get fat if they are fed too much or not given the opportunity to exercise. An altered male or female acts no differently from an unaltered dog in personality and charm. In the case of a neutered male, altering may make him slightly less aggressive, if he exhibited an overly macho personality before neutering. Males can become miserable whenever a female in the area comes into season, often they will stop eating and may also exhibit unusual behavior (such as digging out of a fenced enclosure). You will also eliminate the worry of a male having cancer or prostate problems. It has also been proven that a spayed female has less chance of developing breast cancer and will eliminate ovarian cancer. Spay or neuter - it's the kindest way!

CHAPTER 4

THE STANDARD OF THE PEMBROKE WELSH CORGI

This is the written description of the ideal Pembroke Welsh Corgi. It was formulated by a committee of the Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club of America, Inc. and approved by the membership and by the American Kennel Club, Inc.

GENERAL APPEARANCE - Low-set, strong, sturdily built and active, giving an impression of substance and stamina in a small space. Should not be so low and heavy-boned as to appear coarse or overdone, nor so light-boned as to appear racy. Outlook bold, but kindly. Expression intelligent and interested. Never shy nor vicious. Correct type, including general balance and outline, attractiveness of headpiece, intelligent outlook and correct temperament, is of primary importance. Movement is especially important, particularly as viewed from the side. A dog with smooth and free gait has to be reasonably sound and must be highly regarded. A minor fault must never take precedence over the above desired qualities. A dog must be very seriously penalized for the following faults, regardless of whatever desirable qualities the dog may present: oversized or undersized; button rose or drop ears; overshot or undershot bite; fluffies, whitelies, msmarks or bliues.

SIZE, PROPORTION, SUBSTANCE

HEIGHT- (from ground to highest point on withers) should be 10 to 12 inches.

WEIGHT is in proportion to size, not exceeding 30 pounds for dogs and 28 pounds for bitches. In show condition the preferred medium-sized dog of correct bone and substance will weigh approximately 27 pounds, with bitches approximately 25 pounds. Obvious oversized specimens and diminutive toylike individuals must be very seriously penalized.

PROPORTIONS - Moderately long and low. The distance from the withers to base of tail should be approximately 40 percent greater than the distance from the withers to the ground.

SUBSTANCE - Should not be so low and heavy-boned as to appear coarse or overdone, nor so light-boned as to appear racy.

HEAD AND SKULL - Head to be foxy in shape and appearance. Expression - Intelligent and interested, but not sly. Skull should be fairly wide and flat between the ears. Moderate amount of stop. Very slight rounding of cheek, not filled in below the eyes, as foreface should be nicely chiseled to give a somewhat tapered muzzle. Distance from the occiput to center of stop to be greater than the distance from stop to nose tip. The proportion being five parts of total distance for the skull and three parts for the foreface. Muzzle should be neither dish-faced nor Roman-nosed.

EYES - Oval, medium in size, not round nor protruding, nor deep-set and pig-like. Set somewhat obliquely. Variations of brown in harmony with coat color. Eye rims dark, preferably black. While dark eyes enhance the expression, true black eyes are most undesirable, as are yellow or bluish eyes.

EARS - Erect, firm, and of medium size, tapering slightly to a rounded point. Ears are mobile, and react sensitively to sounds. A line drawn from the nose tip through the eyes to the ear tips and across should form an approximate equilateral triangle. Bat ears, small cat-like ears, overly large weak ears, hooded ears, ears carried to high or too low are undesirable. Button, rose, or drop ears are very serious faults.

NOSE - Black and fully pigmented

MOUTH - Scissors bite, the inner side of the upper incisors touching the outer side of the lower incisors. Level bite is acceptable. Over-shot or undershot bite is a very serious fault.

LIPS - Black, tight, with little or no fullness.

NECK, TOPLINE, BODY

NECK - Fairly long. Of sufficient length to provide over-all balance of the dog. Slightly arched, clean and blending well into the shoulders. A very short neck giving a stuffy appearance, and a long, thin or ewe neck, are faulty.

TOPLINE - Firm and level, neither riding up to nor falling away at the croup. a slight depression behind the shoulders caused by heavier neck coat meeting the shorter body coat is permissible.

BODY - Rib cage should be well sprung, slightly egg-shaped, and moderately long. Deep chest, well let down between forelegs. Exaggerated lowness interferes with the desired freedom of movement and should be penalized. Viewed from above, the body should taper slightly to end of the loin. Loin short. Round or flat rib cage, lack of brisket, extreme length or cobbliness are undesirable.

TAIL - Docked as short as possible without being indented. Occasionally a puppy is born with a natural dock, which if sufficiently short is acceptable. A tail up to two inches in length is allowed, but if carried high tends to spoil the contour of the topline.

FOREQUARTERS - Legs short; forearms turned slightly inward, with the distance between the wrists less than between the shoulder joints, so that the front does not appear absolutely straight. Ample bone carried right down into the feet. Pasterns firm and nearly straight when viewed from the side. Weak pasterns and knuckling over are serious faults. Shoulder blades long and well laid back along the rib cage. Upper arms nearly equal in length to shoulder blades. Elbows parallel to the body, not prominent, and well set back to allow a line perpendicular to the ground to be drawn from the tip of the shoulder blade through to elbow.

FEET - Oval, with the two center toes slightly in advance of the outer ones. Turning neither in nor out. Pads strong and feet arched. Nails short. Dewclaws on both forelegs and hind legs usually removed. Too round, long and narrow, or splayed feet are faulty.

HINDQUARTERS - Ample bone, strong and flexible, moderately angulated at stifle and hock. Exaggerated angulation is as faulty as too little. Thighs should be well muscled. Hocks short, parallel, and when viewed from the side are

perpendicular to the ground. Barrel hocks or cowhocks are most objectionable. Slipped or double-jointed hocks are very faulty.

COAT - Medium length; short, thick, weather-resistant undercoat with a coarser, longer outer coat. Over-all length varies, with slightly thicker and longer ruff around neck, chest and on the shoulders. The body coat lies flat. Hair is slightly longer on back of forelegs and underparts, and somewhat fuller and longer on rear of hindquarters. The coat is preferably straight, but some waviness is permitted. This breed has a shedding coat, and seasonal lack of undercoat should not be too severely penalized, providing the hair is glossy, healthy, and well groomed. A wiry, tightly marcelled coat is very faulty, as is an overly short, smooth and thin coat.

Very Serious Fault - Fluffies - A coat of extreme length with exaggerated feathering on ears, chest, legs and feet, underparts and hindquarters. Trimming such a coat does not make it any more acceptable.

The Corgi should be shown in its natural condition with no trimming permitted except to tidy the feet and, if desired, remove the whiskers.

COLOR - The outer coat is to be of self colors in red, sable, fawn, black and tan, with or without white markings. White is acceptable on legs, chest, neck (either in part or as a collar), muzzle, underparts, and as a narrow blaze on head.

Very Serious Faults -

Whitelies - Body color white with red or dark markings.

Mismarks - Self colors with any area of white on back between withers and tail, on sides between elbows and back of hindquarters, or on ears. Black with white markings and no tan present.

Bluies - Colored portions of the coat have a distinct bluish or smoky cast. This coloring is associated with extremely light or blue eyes and liver or gray eye rims, nose and lip pigment.

GAIT

Movement free and smooth. Forelegs should reach well forward, without too much lift, in unison with the driving action of hind legs. The correct shoulder assembly and well-fitted elbows allow the long, free stride in front. Viewed from the front, legs do not move in exact parallel planes, but incline slightly inward to compensate for shortness of leg and width of chest. Hind legs should drive well under the body and move on a line with the forelegs, with hocks turning neither in nor out. Feet must travel parallel to the line of motion with no tendency to swing out, cross over, or interfere with each other. Short, choppy movement, rolling or high-stepping gait, close or overly wide coming or going are incorrect. This is a herding dog which must have the agility, freedom of movement, and endurance to do the work for which he was developed.

TEMPERAMENT

Outlook bold, but kindly. Never shy nor vicious. The judge shall dismiss from the ring any Pembroke Welsh Corgi that is excessively shy.

CHAPTER 5

FEEDING YOUR JIMANIE/TRIFECTA CORGI

How many times a day you feed your pup depends upon his age when you acquire him. Below is my schedule of feeding.

- Feed a young pup three to four times daily. A good plan is to feed him when you first get up in the morning.
- Then leave a small amount of dried food down for the daytime feeding (one meal's worth) if you work.
- His third feeding comes as soon as you get home from work, with his fourth feeding around 9 or 10 at night. (This gives him enough time to eat his meal and relieve himself before you retire for the night.)

All dogs should be fed a dry dog food as the basic food. I use Eukanuba Puppy Food (the one with the Dalmatians on the front). I feed almost exclusively Eukanuba, Iams or Purina Pro dog food. *Never use a generic brand of dog food.* A good quality dog food is a must! It is much better to invest in a good dog food and feed your dog well, than to spend the money with your veterinarian! Over the last several years, I have switched my adult dogs to a grain-free food. This is mostly due to the problems with aflatoxin contamination in dog foods containing corn. I have a mixed breed dog, Max, whom I love dearly. Max has always had allergy problems with itchy skin and oily skin. One flea bite wreaks havoc on his entire system. I switched him to Purina Pro Plan Sensitive Stomach (a salmon based food) free of corn, wheat and soy. I could not believe the difference it made in his coat! Max looks like a new dog, with less itching and way less dandruff-like scales and oil in his coat. He is still on daily medication for a bad congenital heart murmur, but after 10 years, he's still with us and I hope that can continue a long time. Please don't let people make you believe that the mixed breed dog is healthier than the purebred. Max is living proof that is just not so (as well as a [study by UC Davis](#) on the health of mixed-breed compared to purebred dogs). I am feeding my adult dogs any of the grain free Purina Pro Select foods - with Max on the Sensitive Stomach (and skin!) and my oldest, Ch. Sua Mah Always in Cahoots "Hootie" is on Iams Senior for 11+ years. My adult Corgis generally get a total of 1 1/2 to 2 cups of dry food with warm water poured over it one time daily in the morning during the summer months and twice daily in the winter. The amount is scaled to the physical activity of the dog. The oldest gets 1 to 1 1/2 cups daily while the more active dogs get 1 1/2 to 2 cups daily.

You should get a package of food that your pup has been eating prior to taking your puppy home.. You should feed this for at least four days after you bring him home.

If you do decide to change him to another food, then do so in 25% increments over a four day period. First day, add 1/4 new food to 3/4 present food. Second day, 1/2 to 1/2; third day, 3/4 to 1/4, fourth day, all new food. Though I would urge you to feed him as I recommend.

Feeding times should be done on a 7-day schedule. If you work or are away on weekdays the pup should not be fed during those "away" hours on the weekend. I try to feed my pups approximately every 5-6 hours during the day.

- **Morning Feeding:** Feed the amount stated on the package directions. Usually around 1/2 to 3/4 cup in an 8-10 week old puppy. Mix with warm water and add one If you wish, you may add a Tablespoon of a good meat-type canned dog food (again, I prefer a no corn, wheat or soy) but this really isn't necessary. I do add one Tablespoon of plain yogurt (live culture) to the food of a newly acquired puppy or dog, simply to help keep their digestive tract calm with the changes they are experiencing. Let mixture sit for 5 minutes at room temperature before feeding. Do this when you first get up, as you will have to give the pup time to eat and relieve himself before you go to work.
- **Daytime Feeding:** leave an appropriate amount of dry kibble down during the day if you are not going to be there to feed him yourself. Or feed as above, leaving off the yogurt. Leave this feeding off at three months (12 weeks) of age.
- **Evening Feeding Feeding:** feed as for morning feeding, leaving off the yogurt. You may substitute one hard boiled or scrambled egg for the canned meat on occasion. Add heartworm preventative (either one of the daily kind or the once a month wormer - you can also get the once a month heartworm medication with flea control, too which I highly recommend. Your dog should be kept on heartworm preventative medication for the rest of his life!

USE COMMON SENSE! Alter the amount you are feeding your pup if he begins to gain weight. A Corgi should always have a discernable "waist" right behind the ribcage in the loin area. Leave off one of the feedings earlier than called for if you see he is becoming too heavy. As always, consult your veterinarian on what they recommend what is best suited for your individual pup. **FOLLOW HIS or HER ADVICE!**

After six months of age, you may wish to feed only one time daily (or if your pup is one that leans to the pudgy side!), but I recommend feeding twice a day to spread

the dog's nutrition throughout the day. Just be sure to divide the recommended feeding amount in half.

FEED NO BONES! Bones can cause intestinal impactions. Feed no milk or raw eggs. Your dog cannot digest milk or raw egg whites. You may give your dog 100% rawhide chew bones or Nylabones. *Avoid ANY food, treat or chewy made in China, especially rawhide.* They may also safely be given the packaged, natural sterilized bones available your favorite pet shop or you can pick up good raw bones from the butcher's department of your grocery store. The chew hooves that are so popular can cause slab fractures of the teeth, so do not let your dog have them. I do not recommend giving your dog pig's ears or any of the other exotic body parts available simply as they can easily carry unhealthy bacteria. *NEVER let your dog eat grapes or raisins, onions, chocolate (especially DARK chocolate), cocoa or macadamia nuts. All of these can be fatal to a dog!*

TREATS: I keep a regular supply of grain free dog biscuits (small) on hand to use as training rewards and treats (and occasionally for a bribe). All the Jimanie Corgis are attuned to the rattle of the biscuit tin or if they hear the word "cookie" they all come running! Give treats no more than a couple of times a day. You don't want "cookie" to become another meal.

CHAPTER 6 PLAYTIME, TRAINING

TOYS - Just as with children, make sure that the toys you leave with your puppy cannot be taken apart or eaten, or he will, with gusto! Be sure that you do leave him some toys to play with during the day. As I have said before, a Corgi will invent games to amuse himself, especially if he has the toys with which to do it. There has been a literal explosion of dog toys in the last several years, so you will surely find one or two that will become favorites. Just make sure that those little teeth cannot tear it apart (or work the squeaker out of it).

A good variety of toys should be kept on hand. Do not give them to the pup all at once, but rotate them every few days. Good toys for solo play include a large soccer type ball, such as a "Boomer Ball"; "Kong" which is a great self motivator as it bounces crazily when he drops it; soft toys for teething and security such as the "Booda-Bone" or the numerous plush-type toys; a large rawhide toy (large to prevent choking); and a hard toy. Do not give the pup anything with rope strings on it unless you are going to supervise his play. The strings can be pulled out and wreak havoc in his intestines.

For supervised play you will want small balls, latex toys or Frisbee-types for retrieving games, and tug toys, but play gently with these to prevent damaging

incoming teeth or encouraging aggression. You will just have to experiment to see what your pup likes best. The very best thing you can do is to teach your pup to retrieve a ball or toy. That way you can play endless games with them without having to kill yourself doing it.

Schedule a regular time to play with your Corgi. He needs the exercise and the companionship. This will help keep him in good shape, mentally and physically. If you jog, take him with you, as long as you keep in mind his age and the conditions of the day. (Jogging is only for dogs over 12 months of age, and limit it to an easy, short distance, until he is at least 2 years old.) Dogs can easily suffer from heat stroke on a hot day!

TRAINING - Your Corgi would greatly benefit from obedience training, as would any dog. You should leash break your pup as soon as you get him. To leash break, buy a flat nylon or leather collar and a small nylon or leather lead or better yet, one of the flexible-retractable leads. (Do not get a chain lead, as this is murder on your hands.) NEVER put a choke chain or nylon slip collar on a dog and leave it on him. These are for training only, and can easily hang a dog up on an object or another dog while playing, and choke him to death. When buying the flat collar, keep it loose enough so that you can slip one or two fingers between the collar and the neck.

Leash break the pup by attaching the lead to the collar and carrying him outside, away from the house. Put him down, and then follow him around for awhile. If you use the flexible lead, the pup can wander away while maintaining contact with you. Then try gently leading him in the direction that you want him to go. As a general rule, you want eventually to teach the pup to walk at your left side. If he resists, tug, do not pull, on the lead. Call his name, tug, and start walking. He'll get the idea soon enough. By taking the dog on a walk daily, you will quickly leash break him, and he will soon be looking forward to his walks, and will rush to the door when he sees his leash in your hand. I highly recommend buying a "Flexi-lead" of medium strength to walk your pup. You should still train him to walk on a short lead even if you use a flexi.

I strongly recommend that you enroll your Corgi in an obedience class. If he is young, many obedience clubs offer a Kindergarten Puppy Class. If you are from this area, the Greater Columbia Obedience Club offers classes twice a year. For more information concerning obedience classes, check the GCOC website at www.gcoc.net. If you are from an area other than Greater Columbia, SC, your veterinarian will usually know someone in obedience or kennel club in your area.

CHAPTER 7 HOUSEBREAKING

The easiest way to housebreak a pup is by establishing a routine. A routine is paramount to success in housebreaking. Prevention, not punishment, is the key to painlessly housebreaking the newest member of the household. A pup needs to "go" when he first wakes up in the morning, after naps, after eating, drinking, playing or other stimulation, and just before bedding down for the night. This sounds like he needs to go every minute, as this is just about all a puppy does all day! Just be sure that if it has been two or three hours since he last went out, give him a chance to relieve himself.

When you first get home with him, let the pup eliminate outside and then let him explore the entire house or apartment, room by room. This helps him to establish the entire house as his territory, and he is less likely to soil an area in this territory. Let him do this with your supervision; don't just let him wander off alone. Try a little light play activity, such as fetching or playing with a toy.

CRATE TRAINING - I firmly believe that every dog needs his own "place" where he can go and get out of the way when he wants to. I use a dog crate. Get one that is large enough to house the animal when he is full grown, but not too large. For a small pup, a #200 airline crate is usually just right. (For an adult Pembroke, I strongly recommend a 300 or Intermediate crate measuring approximately 32"L x 22"W x 26"H.) This is where he will sleep until he is completely housebroken and my adult dogs actually like their crates and often retire there voluntarily for naps during the day. . If you are going to leave him for any length of time alone, then you can confine him to his crate with a chew toy and rest assured that he is safe. Once the pup is completely housebroken, you can move him into his own bed in your bedroom or wherever you think is best. We have found that our house pets really love the beanbag beds for dogs. If you are going to leave him for any length of time alone, then you can confine him to his crate with a chew toy and rest assured that he is safe.

If you work during the day, do not place him in his crate all day, instead, place the crate in a small area, such a bathroom or a sectioned off part of the kitchen. Leave the door of the crate open, and spread newspapers over the entire exposed floor area. Place his food and water near the entrance of the crate. This will give him a place to sleep (the crate) and a place to eliminate (the newspapers). Eventually, you will gradually eliminate the papers and train the dog to go entirely out of doors. This is a gradual process, especially with a very young puppy. When you are home, do not leave the papers down, as the pup may simply use the papers on which to eliminate, instead of waiting to be taken outside.

When you are unable to supervise the pup for short periods of time, you may place him in the crate. He may protest at first- quite loudly, but don't give in! He will really learn to love the security his crate offers. Do not let him out if he is

fussing. Only let him out when he has accepted the crate and is quiet. Keep him out of the crate as much as possible, so that he will learn to fit into the household routine.

HOUSEBREAKING TO THE OUTSIDE: This is by far the best method of housebreaking a pup. As mentioned above, the young pup needs to go often, especially after he has been asleep and within an hour of eating. Other signs include an excessive sniffing of the floor, and circling as if starting to squat. Be alert to these signs. Newspapers are great for protecting your floors and preventing the pup from developing a preference for other surfaces, just remember that the habit of eliminating in the house is strengthened whenever the pup uses the papers in the house. *Therefore, every effort should be made to reduce as soon as possible the number of times the pup eliminates indoors.*

At first, always take the pup to the same spot outside, so that he knows by smell what is expected of him. Generally, a dog will urinate first, and then defecate. Be patient. Walk him around a little, but don't let him get distracted from the task at hand. Praise him lavishly when he has performed. The first couple of weeks, be sure and take him where you want him to go and **stay with him**. Don't just push him out the door and hope he does the job. Remember, the only way you can reinforce the correct action is by praising him. Be consistent!

If you should catch him in the act, scold him with a disapproving tone of voice and immediately take him outside to the proper location. Tone of voice is most important in praising and scolding your dog. He really doesn't understand the words yet, but he sure understands the tone of voice. Do not discipline the pup if you find an accident later - only if you catch him in the act. No rubbing his nose in the mess, no hitting him with rolled up newspapers - just use your voice to scold!

If you do find an accident, clean it up with a 25% solution of white vinegar and water and any household disinfectant you choose (other than ammonia) or one of the numerous products on the market for pet accidents and odor control. Then block off the area with an overturned chair or other object until it is dry. **DO NOT** let your pet watch you cleaning up a mess. Letting the dog observe can be confusing for some and encouraging to the bossy, dominant types.

Once he has learned what is expected of him, take him to different places to eliminate on different surfaces. Dogs can become "fixed" on a particular spot or surface and refuse to go anywhere else! Let the pup know that he can relieve himself outside wherever he is led: on grass, dirt, gravel, or concrete. Remember, be alert to signs that he needs to go, and be consistent in his training.

I have done all that I can to give you a healthy, happy dog or puppy. What happens now is up to you! I am always available to help or answer any questions that you might have - no matter what it is. There are no silly questions as far as I am

concerned, so if you are uncertain about anything, ask. After all you are a member of my "Jimanie/Trifecta Family" now!

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