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Things to take when you pick up your new English Setter

When the big day arrives for you to pick up your English Setter, you will need to take the following items with you:

- A collar and lead
- A crate with a towel or blanket inside
- Extra towels
- A container of water and a bowl
- Paper towels
- A spray cleaner
- Several large plastic bags in case towels get soiled
- A toy
- Poop pick-up bags

You should know what kind of food your English Setter has been eating, the amount fed and his current feeding schedule. This will make his transition to his new home easier. If the food that your English Setter is used to eating is not available in your area, ask the breeder for a small amount that you may mix with his new food to make the adjustment gradual.

Below are tips to help your English Setter adjust to his new home. No matter how wonderful a home you have for your dog, it is a traumatic experience for him/her to leave familiar surroundings and littermates.

Settling Your English Setter in a New Home

- Don’t have unrealistic expectations.

Your English Setter will be lonely the first few days and nights that he is separated from his littermates and familiar routine. Please have compassion and help him with this transition with lots of affection, attention, trust building. Don’t expect your puppy or dog to “know” what to do once you get him home. Like children, puppies need to be taught what is expected of them. Even adult English Setters will have to adjust and learn the particular rules and routines of your home. Don’t expect your new ES to understand your verbal commands. Their meaning must be taught over time with patience and positive reinforcement.
One of the biggest mistakes that people make with a new English Setter is to spoil him, allowing behaviors (just for today) and granting too much freedom too soon.

When you correct your Setter for an improper behavior, don’t apologize when he gives you one of those true English Setter looks which says, “I didn’t mean to, I’m sorry, don’t you love me?” Don’t dwell on the error. Be firm, consistent, and brief in any correction. Your dog will appreciate clear boundaries and knowing how to please you. Lavishly praise good behavior.

Decide ahead of time who will be responsible for caring for your English Setter.

If you have children, it is best to divide the duties among them. Don’t assume that the children are doing their assigned chores. It is an adult’s responsibility to make sure that proper care, including food, water, exercise, clean bedding and a clean exercise area, have been provided.

Crate training should begin as soon as you bring your new English Setter home.

It is important to understand that crating an English Setter is not cruel. Dogs have a nesting instinct and the desire to find a protected spot of their own. The crate becomes your puppy’s special “room” where he can feel protected and sleep or relax.

Crating will help your dog adjust to his new home, keep him safe when you are away for short periods and help in the housebreaking process, since dogs, by nature, do not like to eliminate in their dens. You should feed your new English Setter in his crate, as well as provide comfortable bedding and something safe to chew. This will help him adjust. Teach your puppy to sleep in his crate the first night you bring him home. Make sure he is tired and ready to rest before putting him into his crate for the night. The best place for the crate is in your bedroom so he can be near you, and you can hear him cry if he has to go out during the night.

It is not unusual for a puppy, or even an adult to cry or whimper during the night when he gets lonely. Think of your new dog as a baby learning to sleep on its own. A day or two of steeling yourself against the whimpering will pay off handsomely in the form of a secure and well-adjusted dog. Don’t give in and take your puppy to bed with you unless you are willing to sleep with your dog in the bed for the next 14 years (some of us feel that’s not so bad).
The first few days and nights will have a big impact on your English Setter’s adjustment to his new home.

Inconsistency and carelessness on your part may result in an undependable, confused pet. Be diligent and consistent, and you will have a happy, well adjusted, well trained English Setter.

Set up a “dog area”

Young puppies and adult dogs need their own space where they can get away from children and the hubbub of a busy family. In addition to crate training your dog, you may also designate an area such as a laundry room or other room preferably with a tiled, easily mopped floor which can be sectioned off with a baby gate. Portable exercise pens with limited space can be used as a dog area.

If you have questions, don’t hesitate to contact your breeder or rescue group.

Many a puppy has gotten the upper paw as soon as it walked into its new home. Be consistent with your training and you will be rewarded with many happy years with your faithful new companion.

Don’t allow your puppy to be out of your sight until he is fully housetrained.

If you aren’t available to watch your puppy with your full attention, let him rest in his crate until you are able to devote your time to the puppy. It may take time for your puppy to learn to let you know when he needs to go out to potty. After taking him from his crate immediately let your ES go outside to exercise himself. If your puppy has an accident because you were not watching him, it does no good to punish him “after the fact.” He won’t be able to make the connection that he did something wrong. If, despite the fact that you are watching closely, your puppy starts to go potty, immediately take the puppy to his potty area. Wait until he goes, and then reward him with praise.

This puppy seems to have inherited the dreaded “toilet paper gene,” which compels the puppy to pull the toilet paper off the roll and shred it. In extreme cases, the puppy will run through the house, unfurling toilet paper as he goes. Alas, there is no cure. Owners must resign themselves to closing the bathroom door or putting the toilet paper out of reach. Puppies often outgrow this childhood “disorder.”
- **Introduce your English Setter to the other animals in your household.**

If you have other dogs in your home, introduce your new English Setter in neutral territory, like in the yard. Keep all the dogs on a leash, and fully supervise them at the beginning. Before introducing a new dog to the pack, hug that dog so your scent will be all over him and make him more familiar to the other dogs.

Your small puppy can be accidentally injured by a large dog, even during play. Always supervise when puppies and adults are together.

Make sure you feed your pets separately. Your English Setter should always eat at a regular time undisturbed in his crate.

Make introductions to cats slowly, keeping your dog on a leash, and allowing the cat to warm up to the dog. Let the cat wander near your dog while he is in his crate. They will usually learn to get along.

Your dog’s diet should not include your cat’s food or droppings from your cat’s litter box. Keep cat food and the litter box away from your English Setter.

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**Lifting Your English Setter**

It is very important to pick up an English Setter (puppy or adult) carefully. *Small children should never pick up an English Setter.* ES are too big to be handled correctly by a small child. Lifting an English Setter by his front legs or shoulders can cause injury. You should use both hands to pick up an English Setter -- one hand to support the hindquarters and one the front legs. They should never be picked up in the middle.

*Left: this is the correct way to support an English Setter puppy in your arms (they can be quite hefty).*

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**The Aggressive English Setter**

While it is very unusual to have an English Setter that exhibits aggressive behavior toward people or other animals, it can happen. Should you see any sign of aggression, contact your breeder or rescue group immediately for advice.

Puppies will sometimes get carried away and play a little too roughly with their companions. Any nipping, possessive, or overly aggressive behavior should be corrected.
The minute you arrive home with your puppy take him outside to a spot so he can eliminate (use the same location each time). Do this before bringing him into the house.

Literally keep an eye on your puppy at all times indoors and outdoors when you first bring him home. You may have to do this for a couple of weeks or months until he is housetrained.

When you are not able to watch your ES puppy, confine him in his crate. Until your puppy is housetrained, confine him to his crate at night. At the end of your day, take him out one last time as late as you can and wake up as early as possible to let him out first thing in the morning. Until he is housetrained, be sure his crate is not too big or he may be tempted to eliminate in a corner of the crate. Always clean and disinfect any crate mistakes before returning the puppy to his crate. And wash and towel dry the puppy.

Take a 2 or 3 month old puppy outside to eliminate at least every 3 or 4 hours. The more consistently you follow a schedule, the better.

Key times to take him out are (1) first thing in the morning, (2) after waking up from any nap, (3) 15 to 20 minutes after eating and (4) after playtime. Do not play with your puppy before he has eliminated.

Watch for your puppy’s signals that he needs to eliminate; the most common signs are sniffing, whimpering, circling or going to the door.

Allow plenty of time for elimination. Use a key phrase to signal elimination such as “Go potty!” Some puppies need 20 minutes or more.

Walking or trotting your puppy on a lead can help stimulate a bowel movement.

When your puppy eliminates, reward him immediately with a treat, verbal praise, affection, and/or playtime.

Reprimand your puppy only if you catch him in the act of soiling in the house. Thoroughly clean the soiled area to remove any odor.

Consistency is the key!
Eight to twelve week old puppies do not have the bowel or bladder control to go more than 3 or 4 hours without eliminating. If you work, you can try one of several alternatives.

Housetraining When Owners Work

- Install a doggy door which goes out to a secure fenced area or arrange for someone to let your puppy out every 4 hours.
- If the above arrangement is not possible, set up an elimination area in a confined area or room in your home. A plastic tarp or thick pads of newspaper may be used for this purpose. Or, you can try recycled newspaper pellets (Yesterday’s News) in a litter box. Or, you can try a device called a Potty Park, which is a plastic box with a grate on top and then a piece of artificial turf. When you come home, you remove any solid waste, empty the liquid and hose off the turf, and you’re good to go again.
- At the age of 6 or 9 months, a puppy has more bladder and bowel control and at this time the indoor elimination area can be progressively made smaller until it is not necessary.

- When you are using the inside elimination area as part of training, remove this area when you are at home and can supervise the puppy. You should encourage elimination outside.
- As your puppy progresses, teach him to eliminate while on a leash and on different types of surfaces. This will help avoid problems if you are traveling or if and your dog are in unfamiliar surroundings or at another house.

Exercising Your English Setter

Exercise can be a walk around the block on a leash, a walk in the park, or a play date with another puppy. Or, you can throw a toy or play tag in your fenced yard. Don’t over-exercise a young English Setter while their muscles and bones are still forming. If your puppy says he is tired, stop and let him plop down for a few minutes. It is important that puppies be allowed to sleep after their play period.
Providing For Your English Setter in the Event of a Caregiver’s Death

Just as you might for your family in the event of your death, you should make arrangements for the care of your pet. Although difficult to think about, making these arrangements eases the burden for your family and can guarantee continued quality of life for your beloved companion.

Identification and ES

In addition to a collar with tags or embroidered name and phone number on a collar, there are several other methods you may wish to use to identify your dog. One is a unique tattoo. Microchipping is the best method. **It is so important to register your microchip with one of the national registries.** If you do, many humane shelters, veterinarians, and other agencies have scanners to read microchips and will be able to contact you in the unfortunate event that you and your dog become separated, and he is found by someone who doesn’t know who he is. Dog thieves can remove a collar with tags, but they can’t remove a microchip.

Although you take preventative measures, dogs do occasionally escape from their fenced yard or slip through an open door.

In the event that your dog becomes lost:

- Contact neighbors.
- Alert local law enforcement and animal control.
- Alert your mail carrier; they often spot lost dogs as they cover the neighborhood.
- Post ID flyers with photos and contact information at stores, schools and other public places, including on telephone poles.
- Contact local shelters **daily.**
- Contact your breeder or rescue group.
- Contact all veterinarians and dog clubs in your area.
- Advertise in the newspaper and on local radio.
- Use internet resources to spread the word and try to locate your dog.

You might be interested in participating in a program offered by the American Kennel Club involving microchips and called CAR, Canine Animal Recovery. Information about CAR is available on the AKC website at http://www.akccar.org/
Chapter 8

Feeding Your English Setter

A nutritious balanced diet is essential for your dog’s well-being. Ask your English Setter’s breeder to recommend the brand, amount, and type of food (dry/semi-dry/canned, or raw), the reasons for feeding that food, as well as a feeding schedule. Puppies are usually on a different food and different feeding schedule than adults.

If you are unable to purchase the recommended food in your area, ask for suggestions regarding a change of diet. When you bring your new dog home, make sure you have several days’ supply of the food he is used to eating. Make the change to a new diet gradually, if necessary.

1. Don’t overfeed your dog. When looking down on your pet, there should be a definite waist line just past the end of the rib cage. Obesity reduces the lifespan of your dog.
2. Don’t add human supplements except at your vet’s or breeder’s suggestion.
3. Ask your breeder, rescue group or veterinarian for suggestions about a healthy, appropriate diet and supplements for your dog.

Most English Setters love to eat. If your Setter skips more than one meal, something might be wrong, and you might want to have him checked by a vet.

Food, glorious food!
Feeding Tips

Below are some tips on feeding your English Setter for a long, healthy life.

- Don’t feed table scraps. This turns a dog into a finicky eater and can lead to obesity. Changes in food can cause diarrhea. The quantity of food your pet needs will change over time. Be sure to measure his food at each meal and make appropriate adjustments if he becomes too fat or too thin.
- Stick to a feeding schedule and feed your English Setter in his crate or separate area. Feeding at a regular time helps the housetraining process. Your dog should be allowed to eat undisturbed. Dogs thrive on consistency.
- Moving to a new home can sometimes affect your English Setter’s appetite for the first couple of days. Call your breeder or rescue group if the problem persists.
- Don’t feed your English Setter meat with cooked or uncooked bones. These can splinter or lodge in the throat and puncture the stomach and intestines. Large raw meaty bones, such as beef knuckle bones can be a great treat for your dog and help clean his teeth.
- Don’t over-feed. Obesity is a serious problem that can stress the heart and joints and reduce your dog’s lifespan. Your English Setter loves to eat, and it’s a pleasure to see his enjoyment while eating, but you are doing him great harm if you over-feed him.

Food Hazards

The ASPCA Poison Control lists the following as causing stomach upset and in some cases, severe toxic reactions: avocado, chocolate, coffee, fatty foods, macadamia nuts, spoiled foods, onions and onion powder, raisins, grapes, salt, and yeast dough. Never allow your dog to consume alcoholic beverages.
At first, you can bathe and brush your puppy about every week or every two weeks, depending on how dirty he gets. When your puppy grows up and has furnishings, called “feathers,” he may require more frequent grooming to guard against tangles and mats and to help with hygiene.

As the furnishings grow, you will figure out where the mats are found most frequently on your dog and banish them with your brush. Usually, a dog will mat under the ears, under the chest near the elbows, on the back legs, around the male parts (brush this area very gently!) -- wherever there is friction between body parts. Also, you might get a friction mat from a grooming coat or towel at the site of the pin.

You will need to brush your dog out after he has romped in dirt or snow and when he comes in from a rain if he’s gotten very wet, or you will get big mats. After your dog runs in a field, if there are twigs or seeds in his coat, brush those out, or a mat will surely form around them. It’s much easier to take care of potential mats before they form than it is to untangle a big mat. Don’t ever cut out a mat if you have a show dog. If you can’t get it to untangle, take the dog to a professional groomer and ask them to show you how to work it out. Cowboy Magic Detangler, The Stuff, Ice On Ice, and Pantene Detangler are just some commercial products you can spray on a mat to help loosen it.

Show dogs must be bathed at least once a week, and show males must have their furnishings bathed and brushed at least every other day to prevent urine stains. This might be motivation to finish your male’s championship early so you don’t have to care for the coat as much, but if you want to “special” your male (try for Best of Breed wins and Group Placements after he has completed his championship), you will need to tend to the coat carefully throughout his entire show career. The sight of an English Setter in full coat is so glorious that many owners get a great deal of satisfaction out of coat care. Tending coat can build a bond of friendship and trust between groomer and dog.

• The grooming chapter in The New Complete English Setter, 4th Edition, is an excellent guide to grooming your English Setter.

• Kettle Moraine English Setter Club has produced a DVD on grooming entitled Groom Your English Setter; for information, go to www.KMESC.org
Grooming Materials You Will Need

Above: Top left, pin brush (the mainstay); left center, soft slicker brush; top center, soft bristle brush, middle center, regular comb, wide tooth comb (helpful for mats), detangler comb with rotating pins (optional). If you get serious about trimming your Setter yourself, you will want to invest in electric clippers and a #10 blade. You will need a coarse and/or fine tooth stripping knife (upper right). You will need thinning shears which have teeth on only one blade and a pair of straight shears, about 8 ½ inches long. Get the best scissors you can possibly afford. Scissors and clipper blades will need to be sharpened from time to time by a professional.
Trimming Notes For Pet Owners

(Hint: Though breeders love to receive pictures of dogs they have bred, don’t send a picture of your ungroomed dog to his breeder; the breeder will not think this is cute). After one of your regular grooming sessions is the best time to get out your camera and snap away.

Use thinning shears to trim hair on top of the head to avoid the “punk” look.

Use clippers (10 blade) to shave the front of the throat and take the hair down on about the top third of the ear leather.

Trim feet by brushing the long hair up and cutting it even with the top of the foot. Trim between the pads. Trim around the edge of each foot for a neat finish.

Use thinning shears or 7F blade on your clippers to take excess hair off the body.

Use straight shears to trim feathering to an even shape.

Use straight shears to trim long hair off the back of the hock to about a half-inch in length.

Use straight shears to remove curls from base and top of the tail. Trim around the vent to leave a 1” gap between the tail and the body.

Use straight shears to trim tail feathering into a pennant or scimitar shape. Trim end of tail so it just reaches the hock when held down. About a half-inch of hair should be left at the tip of the tail to protect the tail against injury.

These notes are intended as a guide to keep the dog in a reasonably neat state. They are by no means intended as show trimming instructions.
Cleaning Your English Setter’s Ears

The English Setter’s drop ears may not allow good circulation of air and are therefore prone to debris, which, if built up over time, can lead to infection and other medical ear problems. Owners should clean the inside of their English Setter’s ears at least twice a month with one of the many liquid ear cleaners available from your local pet store or veterinarian. Start cleaning a puppy’s ears as soon as you bring him home and be diligent about frequently checking the inside of the ear for parasites such as mites, ticks and fleas. If you see a problem with the ears, seek veterinarian assistance, and if an infection is found, request a culture be done to determine the cause so treatment can begin immediately.

Soak a cotton ball with cleaning solution and swab out the inside of the ear. Take care not to probe too deep and possibly injure the ear canal. If the hair on the outside of or bottom of the ears is dirty, wipe clean with a damp cloth or spray with a spray bottle and gently brush out any debris lodged in the hair.

Cleaning the Anal Glands

Anal glands, which are located on either side of the anus, should to be checked and emptied regularly to avoid impaction and infection. English Setters with impacted anal glands often scoot their rear ends on the ground. Anal glands are cleaned by holding the dog’s tail up and gently squeezing each gland one side at a time. (When viewing the rectum, the anal glands are at 5 and 7 o’clock.) The smelly contents of the glands will then squirt out. Ask your veterinarian to show you how to express the glands. At home, this is best done in the bath tub, just before you bathe your dog.
Trimming Your English Setter’s Toenails

An English Setter’s nails need to be kept short to prevent soreness and stress on the feet. Long nails may break or get caught in the gaps between outdoor deck boards causing considerable pain and bleeding.

If your English Setter still has dew claws (the extra nail located about two inches from the bottom of the foot on the inside of the front legs), make sure to trim them as well. Forgotten dew claws can turn inward, growing painfully into the skin.

Nails should be trimmed at least every 10 to 14 days. The pliers type of nail clipper works better than the guillotine type for the fairly large nails on an English Setter, or you can get a grinder or cordless Dremel with sandpaper attachment. Your breeder, rescue group or veterinarian will be happy to teach you how to trim your English Setter’s nails. Some puppies may resist nail trimming but with patience and a gentle approach by their owners, they soon learn not to resist. *If you are too squeamish to trim your dog’s nails, make sure you have them done regularly by a competent groomer or your veterinarian.*

*If you cut the quick, the nail will bleed.* You will need to use a product like Kwik Stop styptic powder to stop the bleeding. Over a period of time, if you consistently trim your dog’s nails, the quick will recede as the nails become shorter.
Bathing Your English Setter

It’s a good idea to get your English Setter used to bathing when he or she is a baby. You don’t want to have to struggle with a 60- or 70-pound adult.

It’s easiest to bathe in the bathtub with a hand sprayer you can attach to the shower head. These are easily purchased at a hardware store.

Be sure to keep your ES white, especially if you plan to show your dog. A very good whitening shampoo is EZ-Groom Crystal White, which whitens with an enzymatic whitener that is activated by heat (avoid products that whiten by using bleach as they can damage the coat). You can obtain this shampoo from www.ez-groom.com. You can put a little of the shampoo into a squirt bottle, fill with hot water, and shake to mix. You can also heat in the microwave to activate the whitening ingredient, but don’t heat so long that you melt the plastic container (about 20 to 25 seconds should work). A small dish washing detergent bottle with a squirt top makes an ideal container for mixing shampoo and conditioner to dilute in water.

Take a look at your bath towels. If they’ve seen better days, treat yourself to new towels and recycle your old ones as dog towels. If your towels are still in good shape, then you can buy some inexpensive towels for your dog at a discount store. A normal bath towel is good for a female, but you will probably need an oversize bath towel for a fully grown male.

After the ES has had a bath and is partially dry, you will pin a large towel tightly around your dog in order to train the back hair to lie smoothly. You can get horse blanket pins at a tack shop or kilt pins in the notions department of a good fabric store. You need three pins per bath, and it’s good to have two or more sets of three. Monitor your toweled ES to make sure the pins are not chewed or come open.

The first step of a good bath is to mix the shampoo with warm water in your squirt bottle. Fill the squirt bottle about one-third with shampoo then add warm water and shake to mix. You only need to use the whitening shampoo once in a while; the rest of the time you can use regular dog shampoo. Before you start, also mix your conditioner, about an inch of conditioner, in your squirt bottle and add warm water to make about a 1:3 dilution. If you buy a gallon of conditioner (which will last a very long time), you can get a pump at Sally Beauty Supply that makes getting the conditioner out of the container easier. If you run out of dog shampoo and conditioner, Pantene shampoo and conditioner work pretty well in a pinch and give your ES a great smell at hugging and kissing time.
Wet the dog down thoroughly, squirt the diluted shampoo all over the dog, lathering, massage to loosen dirt, and rinse thoroughly. Squeeze out excess water from the dog. Then pour the conditioner over the dog, especially working into the feathers, wait a minute or so, and then rinse it out. For maintenance baths, leave a little conditioner in to moisturize the coat. For show baths, you will rinse all the conditioner out to make sure you don’t end up with a greasy look. Use the direction of the hose spray to make the back coat smooth. You may want to comb to separate feathers and blow dry the long hair on your ES. Or take a dog towel and blot the excess moisture out of the dog and then take a dry towel and pin it tightly around the dog’s body. Don’t let the dog shake because you want the coat to stay nice and smooth. If he does shake, have a pin brush handy and brush the hair down smooth, following the contours of the body straight down the back and then down the sides. Lay a towel on the dog’s back with about an inch of the towel extending past the end of the body near the tail. There will be excess towel over the head. Pin one pin tightly under the throat and then fold the excess towel back and pin a second pin again at the very base of the ears high on the neck. You don’t want the towel to be at the bottom of the neck because it will make a ridge over the shoulders. For the third pin, pull the feathers against the body out of the way of the pin and then pin tightly under the belly just in front of the loin. Toweling isn’t hard, but it’s much easier if a Setter person shows you how to do it. There’s a demonstration of how to pin a towel on a Setter in the Kettle Moraine English Setter Club’s DVD *Groom Your English Setter* and the Irish Setter Club of America’s Grooming DVD (see Appendix B). For maintenance baths, you can just towel for an hour or two and then brush the dog out. For show baths, you will bathe the night before, and the dog will sleep all night in the towel for the smoothest possible look for the back coat. You can blow the dog dry with a human hair dryer. Be sure to keep your wet dog in a warm place in the winter.

The dog on the left has a towel pinned on in the traditional way. Some owners prefer the convenience of a ready—made dog coat that can just be pinned under the loin (right). Such garments are available at www.groomingcoat.com or www.dogrobe.com.
A raised bathtub is really handy for bathing your English Setter. You may be able to find a used bathtub (for example, at Habitat for Humanity or a thrift shop) and build a sturdy platform to put it on if you also have a good drain, for example in a laundry sink. The drain must be lower than the tub, of course. Or, you can purchase a raised groomer’s bathtub from most of the online dog supply companies, but these are expensive. If the tub is raised, it saves wear and tear on your back and knees.

However, your own human bathtub is perfectly fine for bathing your English Setter. You can get a hose and spray attachment for your shower head at any hardware story for wetting your dog in your tub.

Always bathe your ES indoors with warm water (exception, hot summer days when cool water from the hose feels good). Not only is a cold bath extremely unpleasant for the dog, but it could also bring on “cold tail,” a condition where the tail lies limp and seems numb. A dog with cold tail is in pain and cannot lift its tail level with the back, a sure sign of distress.

A grooming table makes the grooming process much easier. If you don’t have one, you can make something that works pretty well. Get a one-inch-thick piece of plywood, 24” x 42,” glue a piece of carpet or rubber matting to the entire top, bungee it securely to the top of your dog crate or sturdy table about 30” high, attach a grooming arm with a clamp, and add a loop (a.k.a. grooming noose) that goes around the dog’s neck. The arm, clamp, and loop are available from most on-line dog equipment suppliers.
CHAPTER 10
The Health of Your English Setter

A variety of factors affect the health of your dog. In addition to regular preventative veterinary care, a balanced diet, clean dry bedding in a draft free area, daily exercise, love, and companionship will go a long way to keeping your pet mentally and physically healthy.

This chapter is not intended as a substitute for veterinary care.

IMPORTANT!
Seek immediate veterinary treatment for your English Setter when you first notice your dog is “not quite right”. Timely veterinary care can help prevent health problems.

Finding a veterinarian

As an English Setter’s caretaker, it is your responsibility to provide proper veterinary care. Choosing the correct veterinarian for your English Setter is an important decision. Ask for recommendations from your breeder, local dog club or rescue group.

It is important to have confidence in your veterinarian. Find out if your vet is available for after-hours emergencies, and if not, who will be available. The time to establish a working relationship with a good veterinarian is before you need it, not when you have an emergency.

Pet Insurance

As the costs of maintaining a pet rise, it may be advisable to consider pet insurance. There are many different programs available. You can find information on pet insurance on the American Kennel Club Website. You should also consult your veterinarian regarding an appropriate policy for your English Setter.
Preventive Health
Measures that Owners Can Take

✓ Buy an English Setter from a reputable breeder who will stand behind the health of the prospective dog. If you adopt from a rescue group, discuss the health issues which may or may not affect your new dog. Pet store and puppy mill English Setters are more susceptible to numerous health problems and genetic defects.

✓ Don’t overfeed your English Setter. Obesity is harmful to your English Setter’s heart and joints.

✓ Religiously clean your English Setter’s ears twice a month.

✓ Trim toenails at least once every ten days to two weeks.

✓ Check for impacted anal glands.

✓ Brush teeth regularly.

✓ Depending on the part of the country you call home, or where you and your pet travel, give your English Setter regular heartworm medication and check for fleas and ticks. Some medications treat Heartworm and fleas/ticks in one monthly tablet.

✓ Immunize your English Setter for preventable diseases. Follow your breeder’s recommendations for your dog.

✓ An English Setter is safest in a secure, fenced area.

✓ Make sure you continually “puppy proof” your home to keep your pet safe from toxic substances.

✓ If there is any sign of a medical problem, contact your veterinarian immediately.

**Special health alert -- insect bites:** Some English Setters are very sensitive to bee stings, spider bites, and insect bites. Signs that your ES might be having a bad reaction to an insect bite are a great deal of swelling of the flews, eye area, and face. The throat may swell so that the dog has a hard time breathing and swallowing. In extreme cases, the dog can go into shock (symptoms are collapse, involuntary urination and defecation, extreme drooling, and pale gums.) Liquid Benadryl may alleviate mild symptoms (if the throat is swollen, it’s hard to get a pill into your dog). Talk to your veterinarian about keeping a dose of epinephrine on hand in case of shock. If your dog goes into shock, rush him to your vet.
An Owner’s Checklist

Going over your dog regularly can help alert you to any potential health problems.

Check your dog’s body and legs for any unusual lumps and bumps.

Check your dog’s coat. It should be clean and shiny. Look for any bald spots or evidence of fleas or ticks. Poor quality hair coat could indicate hypothyroidism.

Check your dog’s eyes. They should be clear and free of discharge.

Check your dog’s eyes. They should be clean and shiny. Look for any bald spots or evidence of fleas or ticks. Poor quality hair coat could indicate hypothyroidism.

Your dog’s nose should be free of discharge.

Brush and clean your dog’s teeth regularly with dog toothpaste and a brush or gauze wrapped around your finger.

Check and clean your dog’s ears at least twice a month.

Cut your dog’s toenails at least twice a month. Don’t forget to trim the dewclaws if they are present.

Check your dog’s anal glands and rectal area. It should be clean and not irritated. Ask your vet or breeder to show you how to manually empty the anal glands.

Make sure you can feel your dog’s ribs under the skin. If you can’t feel them easily, he is probably too fat. If ribs, backbone, or hip bones are clearly visible to the eye, he may be too thin.
BEWARE of Unprofessional Advice

Your veterinarian should be consulted when your English Setter becomes ill. NEVER medicate your dog without the advice of a veterinarian. Don’t try home remedies, remedies from the neighbor, internet chat rooms, etc. Don’t use human prescription or nonprescription medicines without the advice of a veterinarian. Even over-the-counter medicines can be deadly. For example, acetaminophen can cause liver failure in dogs.

Recognizing when your English Setter is “not quite right.”

It is your responsibility to monitor your dog’s general condition and learn the importance of recognizing when he is feeling a bit off. While you don’t want to assume a loss of appetite or constant lethargy is an emergency, in some cases they may be. Because your English Setter can’t “tell” you when he is ill, watch for any changes in behavior such as loss or increase of appetite, restlessness, an unwillingness to move or exercise as usual and withdrawal or depression.

Delays in obtaining necessary treatment can have tragic results for your English Setter. Since your dog cannot speak, it is important that you be able to describe his symptoms as accurately as possible to a veterinarian or other healthcare professional.

If you believe that your dog is not well, check his vital signs, especially his temperature.

VITAL SIGNS FOR YOUR ADULT ENGLISH SETTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>101-102.2 Fahrenheit</th>
<th>Use a rectal or digital thermometer with a dab of Vaseline on the tip. Insert it carefully into the rectum. Read after 2 minutes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pulse</td>
<td>70-130 beats/minute</td>
<td>Place your fingers just inside the elbow and gently press to count the pulse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiration</td>
<td>10-30 breaths/minute</td>
<td>Watch for movement of the chest.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Administering Medications

Giving A Prescribed Pill

_There are several ways to give your dog a prescribed pill._

Hide the pill in a small piece of meat or cheese.

If your English Setter refuses this treat, open his mouth, place the pill at the back of the throat and close the mouth. Stroke the throat and watch for him to swallow while keeping the mouth closed, making sure the pill has been ingested.

_When giving prescribed medication, follow the directions carefully. Don’t stop the medication unless directed by your veterinarian._

**Administering Eye Drops or Ointment**

1. With one hand, hold your dog’s eye open. Brace the dog’s head against your leg to hold it still. With the other hand, gently administer the drops.

2. Make sure you use the correct number of drops or amount of ointment.

Keep your veterinarian’s telephone number next to the phone or on speed dial. Ask your vet to help you put together a first aid kit for your dog.
Health Care Schedule

Regularly scheduled checkups are a necessary way to monitor your English Setter’s health. Ask your veterinarian what he/she recommends.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended Veterinary Health Care Check Up Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your veterinarian should examine your dog’s teeth yearly, and if necessary, clean the teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart-worm and/or Lyme check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yearly blood tests to check for heartworm and Lyme disease (if prevalent in your area) are recommended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A general physical should be performed annually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination Boosters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many infectious diseases may be prevented by maintaining a proper vaccination schedule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stool check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The presence of intestinal parasites can cause your pet to lose condition. A twice-a-year general check-up with stool sample worm checks can prevent problems.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health note related to weather:** Most English Setters like cool weather better than heat. They tend to be much more active in cool weather. If you live in a hot climate, plan your vigorous activities for the cool of early morning or evening. Be sure to provide a way for your ES to cool off during the heat of the day. When attending outdoor dog events in hot weather, bring fans, shade cloths, ice, and even a shade canopy to keep your ES from becoming over-heated. The following are signs of heat stroke: rapid panting, bright red tongue, red or pale gums, thick, sticky saliva, weakness, dizziness. If you think your ES may have heat stroke, remove the dog from the hot area immediately. Prior to taking him to your veterinarian, lower his temperature by wetting him thoroughly with cool (not ice cold) water, and increase air movement around him with a fan. Then high-tail it to the vet!
Preventing Diseases through Vaccination

Before you bring your new dog home, check with your vet to be sure that your new English Setter has been adequately inoculated by the breeder.

The information below is from www.peteducation.com, a service of Drs. Foster and Smith.

- As we gain more knowledge regarding the length of immunity produced by vaccinations, vaccines improve to provide a longer duration of immunity, and better methods to test immunity are developed, we are seeing changes in the recommended vaccine schedules for dogs and cats. Vaccine schedules are becoming more individually tailored to the animal. In the future, most vaccines will not be given annually, and vaccine rotation will be more common e.g., vaccinate against disease "A" one year, against disease "B" the next year, disease "C" the third year, and then repeat the rotation.

- The American Veterinary Medical Association's Council on Biologics and Therapeutics Agents has recently released a report that includes recommendations on the vaccination of dogs and cats. Some of the main points made in the report are:

  ✓ Vaccinations are an important part of preventive medicine.
  ✓ Vaccination is associated with benefits and risks for animals. Knowledge of immunology and vaccines, including associated benefits and risks of vaccine use and the patho-biology of infectious diseases, is necessary to implement an effective individualized vaccination program.
  ✓ Individual animals will require different vaccines and vaccination programs. The probability of exposure to the organism, susceptibility, severity of the disease, efficacy and safety of the vaccine, potential public health concerns, and owner's preferences should be taken into consideration.
  ✓ Re-vaccination recommendations should be designed to create and maintain immunity to disease while minimizing the risk of adverse effects. The practice of re-vaccinating animals annually is largely based on historic precedent supported by minimal scientific data. There is increasing evidence that some vaccines provide immunity beyond 1 year. Unnecessary stimulation of the immune system does not result in increased resistance to disease and may expose animals to unnecessary risks.
  ✓ Vaccines should be divided into two classes: core and noncore. Core vaccines are defined as those that are appropriate to provide protection in most animals against diseases that pose a risk of severe disease because the pathogens are virulent, highly infectious, and widely distributed in the region. Core vaccines are considered to be highly efficacious, to have benefit-risk ratios high enough to warrant their general use, to be of substantial public health importance, or are required by law. Noncore vaccines meet one or more of the following conditions: they target diseases that are of limited risk in the geographic region or in the lifestyle of the pet, they help protect against diseases that represent less severe threats to infected animals, their benefit-risk ratios are too low to warrant product use in all circumstances, or inadequate scientific information is available to evaluate them. Veterinarians and owners/clients need to carefully consider the benefits and risks of using noncore vaccine products on an individual basis.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Efficacy</th>
<th>Length of Immunity</th>
<th>Risk/Severity of Adverse Effects</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canine Distemper</td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>&gt; 1 year for modified live virus (MLV) vaccines</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Use in high risk environments for canine distemper in puppies 4-10 weeks of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>Noncore</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Infrequent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parvovirus</td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>&gt; 1 year</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis (aka Adenovirus)</td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>&gt; 1 year</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Only use canine adenovirus-2 (CAV-2) vaccines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabies</td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Dependent upon type of vaccine</td>
<td>Low to moderate</td>
<td>Required by law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory disease from canine adenovirus-2 (CAV-2)</td>
<td>Noncore</td>
<td>Not adequately studied</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>If vaccination warranted, boost annually or more frequently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parainfluenza</td>
<td>Noncore</td>
<td>Intranasal MLV - Moderate Injectable MLV - Low</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Only recommended for dogs in kennels, shelters, shows, or large colonies; If vaccination warranted, boost annually or more frequently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bordetella</td>
<td>Noncore</td>
<td>Intranasal MLV - Moderate Injectable MLV - Low</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>For the most benefit, use intranasal vaccine 2 weeks prior to exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptospirosis</td>
<td>Noncore</td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Up to 30% of dogs may not respond to vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronavirus</td>
<td>Noncore</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Risk of exposure high in kennels, shelters, shows, breeding facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyme</td>
<td>Noncore</td>
<td>Appears to be limited to previously unexposed dogs; variable</td>
<td>Revaccinate annually</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As your English Setter matures into his “golden” years, there are several things you can do to assure his health and well-being.

A senior ES takes a break from the heat.

Much the same as humans, as an English Setter grows older, he may be affected by arthritis, loss of vision and hearing, lessened bladder and bowel control, and slowing metabolism that leads to weight gain. Your English Setter’s yearly veterinary check up becomes more important as he approaches 10 or 11 years of age.

As he gets older, your English Setter’s muzzle may grey and he may become less interested in playing if he is particularly achy or tired. Potty habits of your English Setter may change with age. He may need to go more frequently. Pay close attention to these habits as they can alert you to a potential problem. If his hearing diminishes, make sure that your dog is not startled when sleeping. Some senior dogs develop cataracts which can cause some vision impairment.

Arthritis can lead to stiffness, lameness or some discomfort for an older English Setter. Climbing stairs and getting in and out of cars may become increasingly difficult. Be ready to help your dog. Your veterinarian may be able to make him more comfortable with medications.

Regular tooth brushing, grooming and nail trimming should continue. Not only will it alert you to the existence of a lump or infection, it will help maintain his coat and skin. Proper diet, exercise and good preventative care can help provide your senior English Setter a long, happy life.

With good care and a little luck, English Setters can live to 13 or 14 years of age.
Unless you have purchased a “show quality” English Setter and have a pre-arranged future breeding agreement with a reputable breeder, it is not advisable to breed your pet. English Setters that are purchased from pet stores or backyard breeders should not be bred because their puppies will not improve the breed as a whole, which is the goal of a responsible breeder.

**Do not breed your English Setter for any of the following reasons:**

- You love your pet’s personality and want to have puppies like him or her.
- You think it would be a good experience for your children to see the “miracle of birth.” Whelping a litter of English Setter puppies is very difficult and expensive, and maintaining a litter is very time consuming. Many problems can arise that put both mother and pups at serious risk.
- You plan to make money on the litter. Most breeders lose money raising litters. Their goal is to improve the breed and they accept monetary loss as part of the endeavor. The fact is that breeding a bitch, whelping, and raising a litter to an appropriate placement age is extremely expensive.
- It will provide a nurturing or sexual experience for your pet.

**THE ABOVE ARE ALL THE WRONG REASONS TO BREED YOUR PET ENGLISH SETTER!**
IF YOU DECIDE TO BREED YOUR ENGLISH SETTER, MAKE SURE YOU ARE PREPARED TO DO THE FOLLOWING:

- Have flexible working hours.
- Be able to function on little or almost no sleep. It may be necessary to supplement feed puppies if the mother is unable to or doesn’t produce enough milk.
- Have at least one person to stay with the puppies at all times for a minimum of two and a half to three weeks.
- Be prepared to deal with illness or death of any puppies you place or decide to keep.
- Be prepared to deal with the death or illness of your English Setter bitch.
- Be prepared to keep puppies you can’t place. If a great home is not available for each puppy, you should keep that puppy yourself.
- Be aware that puppies are extremely noisy and require hours of cleaning up after and socializing.
- Be aware that you are responsible if you place puppies that are not healthy. You need to be prepared to pay for any health issues which arise due to genetic defects.
- Be aware that you will need to take puppies back if they do not work out in the homes you have placed them in.
- Be prepared to pay hundreds or even thousands of dollars in vet bills if something “goes wrong” with the litter.
- Double check the contract for the pet you bought and make sure there are no restrictions on breeding your English Setter.

A litter should be bred only after much thought, study, and research and with the help of an experienced breeder who is also a mentor.

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Providing some basic training for your English Setter will make him a safer and happier pet and a more welcome member of your family. Participating in a local training class can be a rewarding experience for both you and your new puppy or adult companion. Local dog clubs, veterinarians, pet supply stores, online resources, and local newspapers may have information about classes available in your area. Whether you choose to go to a class, or proceed on your own at home, a few basic skills will help your pet become a socially acceptable member of your family. English Setters do not respond well to harsh corrections. They need an encouraging and rewarding atmosphere and positive reinforcement (treats and praise). The more training you do with your ES, the more his brain will develop, and the more he will be able to do.

Rather than allowing your English Setter to develop bad habits, basic training should begin as soon as possible after you bring your pet home. Both young puppies and more mature adults can begin to learn the basics.

Patience, persistence and practical knowledge will aid you in training your English Setter. Training times should be short - no more than five or ten minutes per session several times a week. It is important that you and your dog enjoy the experience. Your dog will love and thrive on the one-on-one attention he gets in your training sessions, and this will strengthen the bond between you. The family member who gets to train the dog is the lucky one.

**Rewards and Praise**

Enthusiastic praise for a correct behavior is a big key to successfully training your dog. Food rewards are helpful but remember that your English Setter has a keen nose and will know when you have a treat available and when you don’t! If the only purpose of doing an exercise correctly is to receive a treat, when a treat isn’t available, your English Setter may choose to hold out, but he can always have access to your approving smile and a big “atta boy (or girl”) Use both praise and food rewards.
No!

For your puppy’s safety, “No” should be the first word you teach. “No” is your puppy’s signal to stop whatever he is doing immediately.

Leash training

A lightweight buckle or clip-on collar is the best choice to start your puppy’s early leash training. Let your puppy get used to the feel of the collar and when he is accustomed to it, clip a leash on and encourage him to follow you. Try a few steps at a time, then gradually lengthen the distance. Praise your puppy when he follows, and give him encouragement. The earlier you start, the earlier he will learn this lesson.

Leather or Nylon Buckle or Clip Collars

For puppies and most adults, a leather or nylon buckle or clip-on collar works well. It is important to adjust the collar correctly so the puppy cannot back out of the collar and pull away from you and get loose.

Choke collars

Choke collars must ALWAYS be removed after training sessions. There is a danger of strangling should the collar get caught on an object. It is best not to use a choke collar on young puppies. A sharp correction can injure their throats. The leash should attach to the live ring. When you give a soft pull on the leash, the live ring will move up toward you, and the dead ring will tighten. When you lower the lead, the (dead) ring will release. If the collar is on backwards, the dead ring will not release. Be sure to have an experienced person demonstrate how to use a choke collar before using it on your ES. Many ES trainers rely on a buckle collar, never using a choke collar at all.
Haltis and Prong Collars

There are several head collars on the market today and various disagreements regarding their usage. They operate on the premise that where the head goes, the body must follow. If you choose to use one, make sure it is of the type that buckles around the neck and acts as a collar should the dog remove his nose from the ‘muzzle’ portion.

If you are having a lot of trouble controlling your dog on lead, you might consider the use of a prong collar. You definitely need the help of an experienced person before using one of these. It should never be left on the dog between training sessions, and its use should be phased out as soon as you have consistent control of your dog.

Puppy Kindergarten

Puppy Kindergarten is a class which is designed to give basic training for young puppies. Kindergarten will provide a great venue to socialize your puppy and assist you in teaching your puppy basic commands like come, sit, stay, and down. Your trainers at Kindergarten will be able to help solve any problems you may be having at home. If you don’t have a training class available in your area, you can train your puppy at home, but you should be certain to take your young puppy to many different places, such as pet supply stores, hardware stores, the mall, and outdoor athletic events, for social development.

This puppy responds well to praise and love.

Novice or Beginning Obedience Class

Classes are designed for adult dogs and puppies over 6 months of age. Beginning obedience commands include heel, stand, sit, down, stay and come. This class provides your dog with the opportunity to learn skills which will help him to behave well in public, as well as at home. If you have an interest in participating in organized obedience trials, these classes provide a good beginning. Should you then decide to move to more formal obedience training to ready yourselves for obedience competition, you and your dog will be well prepared.
Sit!

As in all training, there are several ways to do particular exercises. We’ve included two ways here for you to consider.

Hold a small treat above your puppy’s nose. Lift the treat up and back. Puppies will often sit to reach for the treat. After he sits, give him the treat. This method is illustrated below.

Another way is to have your puppy on lead, and give him the sit command. Press lightly down on the hindquarters. You may need to bring his head gently back and nose up while pressing on his hindquarters. When he sits, praise him enthusiastically.

A second or two of good behavior is a good start. Gradually increase the time. If your English Setter breaks from the sit, place him back to the sit position and repeat the sit command.

When the exercise is finished, your English Setter may leave the sit position. If you plan to do any formal obedience, use a release command to tell him it’s okay to move from the sit. “Okay” is one example.

Begin with your dog standing in front of you on lead. (Later move him to your left side with both of you facing the same direction.)

Lift your treat over the dog’s head and backward.

When the dog sits, give the treat, stand up straight and praise.
Start with your dog on leash, give the “sit” command and follow that closely with “Stay”. While you give the “Stay” command, place your palm toward the nose of the dog. Step directly in front and facing your dog, standing toe to toe. If your English Setter tries to leave his position, correct the behavior by quickly returning him to his sit position, and again give the “Stay” command. When he has stayed in place, step back beside your dog and give him his release command. Reward him with praise for a job well done!

Begin with just a few seconds and gradually lengthen the time your dog stays, as well as your distance from him. Over time, your dog will learn to stay, even when you are many steps away. Don’t try too much too soon.
Come!

Before you teach your puppy to ‘Come!’, he first needs to learn his name. This is one of the most important commands you can teach your puppy. If your puppy sneaks out the door without his leash, you may save his life if he knows the ‘Come’ command.

All training exercises should be taught with your puppy on a leash and collar. When teaching your puppy to come, call his name, followed by Come! The tone of your voice should be both pleasant and loud enough to hear, not threatening. Do this in a small area where you have your puppy’s undivided attention. Start walking forward, stop, call the dog’s name and “come” then trot backwards, encouraging the dog to come to you with a gentle tug on the leash. Run just a few steps, stop, and reward him with lavish praise and enthusiasm. Over time, gradually increase the distance your puppy comes to you. Keep your puppy on lead while you do this so you can encourage his progress toward you if need be.

Don’t use the “Come” command to call your English Setter to discipline a mistake in behavior, such as a housetraining or chewing incident, or for anything your dog finds unpleasant, like a bath. If he comes to you and gets in trouble for it, he won’t want to come to you at all.

Start out walking forward. Then stop and trot backward.

Call his name, say ‘come!’, run backwards, encourage him to come to you, praise and treat when he does.
Down!

The ability to lie down on command is a behavior that will serve your English Setter well, especially when you have guests in your home.

One method to down your English Setter is from a standing position so the dog folds backward like a concertina.

Begin with dog standing in front of you. With a treat in one hand, put the treat hand in front of the dog’s mouth, push back gently with the treat while a hand on his shoulders also pushes back gently.

Another method is to slide a treat down and forward while your dog is sitting, and as he follows the treat with his nose, he will gradually lie down. To encourage him, press very gently downward on his shoulders.

Down/Stay!

The down stay is taught the same as the sit/stay.
With a puppy, use a clip-on or buckle collar. Begin with your dog in the sit position. Call your dog’s name followed by ‘Let’s Go.’ (Heeling is a precise activity reserved for formal obedience training.) Your dog should walk on your left side, with the leash in your left hand, and the excess leash folded up. A quick short tug (or pop) on the lead will help keep your dog in the correct position. You must not maintain a steady pull. To do so will choke your dog. Discourage your dog from sniffing the ground with a slight pop and the words, “no sniff” or “leave it”. Use your voice to encourage your dog. The goal is for your dog to stay in place near your side on a loose leash.

Walk!

Your English Setter should walk properly on a lead. Your walks will be much more enjoyable when you go for a walk, rather than for a “gag and drag” or a pull fest. When you are in a congested area, near doors or stairs, it is much safer for both you and your dog if he walks properly on lead.

Begin the exercise with your dog in the sit position on your left.

Call your dog’s name, followed by ‘let’s go’ and step forward.

If your dog pulls you hard while walking on leash, you need to find a training class to help you with this issue.
Traveling by Car

Your English Setter should be comfortable traveling by car. If your dog gets carsick, take him on short neighborhood trips to allow him to become used to the car. You may want to tie a bib or towel around his neck to keep his coat cleaner. Consult your veterinarian for medication to help relieve symptoms of car sickness.

- Traveling in a crate is the safest method of travel for your English Setter.
- Your dog’s chances of surviving an accident are much greater in a crate. A dog riding quietly in a crate is much less distracting than one loose in the car. Leave a leash and collar clipped to the crate. In the event of an accident, you want yourself or your rescuers to be able to take your dog to safety immediately.
- A safety harness is the next best thing to crating your pet.
- Never allow your dog to ride in the back of a pick-up truck. This is both dangerous, and in some places, illegal.
- Don’t feed your dog less than an hour before you travel.

Vacations: Traveling Responsibly

Although you love your dog, not everyone shares that same feeling. As a responsible dog owner you should never allow your dog to disturb others. Your English Setter should be kept on a leash at all times when not crated. You should always pick up your English Setter’s poop.

Don’t leave your dog alone in a parked car. Temperatures can rise to deadly levels (120 degrees inside the car) within five minutes on a warm day.
Whether you are staying overnight or visiting just for the day, make sure that you know the pet policy at your destination.

- *Clean up after your dog exercises.*
- Motels don’t appreciate dog hair or damage in their rooms. Keep your dog cratered while you are in the room and don’t leave your dog in the room unattended. Dogs left unattended can be destructive and noisy. *Help the motels that are pet friendly stay that way by being responsible.*
- Don’t allow your English Setter to run loose.
- Many theme parks and other vacation destinations don’t allow pets but do provide boarding facilities to use while you are visiting. Make sure you take a copy of your English Setter’s vaccination records with you when you travel.

**Recreational Vehicle Travel**

Don’t leave your pet unattended in your RV. Should your air conditioner or generator fail, or if you have a fire, your English Setter will be defenseless. Keep a leash and collar ready at all times to evacuate your dog.

**Air Travel**

You will need the following:

- Health Certificate issued within 10 days of the day you travel
- Rabies certificate and at times, a certificate of acclimation (in case of extreme temperatures)
- Crate rated for air travel
- Airline requirements vary; make sure you check for current requirements. Travel outside the United States or to Hawaii usually requires additional paperwork.

Plastic bowls for food and water should be attached to the inside of the crate and a small bag of food and bottle of water taped to the top of your dog’s crate. PetSmart sells a travel kit with bowls, signs, and other handy items. You should attach your travel itinerary, including phone numbers in case your dog is misrouted or doesn’t arrive at his destination. Your crate should be well labeled with name, address and phone numbers.
General Travel Tips

- Exercise your dog before you travel and give regular potty breaks during travel.
- Always clean up after your English Setter.
- Make sure your English Setter is comfortable traveling in your vehicle. A few short trips around your neighborhood are good practice for your pet.
- Bring water, food and any medication your English Setter needs along with an extra amount in case your return home is delayed.
- Carry a photograph of your dog in case he gets separated from you.
- Make sure you have a leash, collar and your English Setter’s ID tags.
- It is a good idea to have your dog identified by microchip.
- Keep his vaccination record with you in case you need to unexpectedly board him at a kennel.

Flight Tips

- If possible, schedule nonstop or direct flights.
- If a direct flight is not possible, make sure the connection time is at least one to two hours long so that baggage handlers have time to move your pet from one plane to another.
- When you check in for your flight, and at each connecting flight when you board, notify the airline attendants that you are traveling with your pet and ask them to inform you when your dog is loaded.
- Make sure you carry a leash and collar with you. When you arrive you will be able to exercise your dog.
- Don’t feed your dog within two hours of shipping.
- If your trip is longer than ten days, make sure your paperwork is in order for the return trip.
Boarding Your English Setter or Using a Pet Sitter

Should you be unable to travel with your pet, your veterinarian or dog friends may be able to recommend a good boarding kennel. Prior to your vacation, tour the facility. Make sure the temperature is comfortable, and ask to see both the outdoor and indoor areas. Both areas should be very secure, clean and odor free. Ask for references. Expect boarding facilities to require a copy of an up-to-date vaccination record for your dog.

If you don’t wish to board your pet, consider a pet sitter for your home. Your veterinarian may be able to recommend one. Ask for references. Make sure your pet sitter can drive in the event of an emergency.

✔ Notify the kennel or pet sitter of your English Setter’s special needs and provide his health history. For a boarding kennel, you’ll need proof of vaccinations.

✔ Provide the food and medication your pet requires during your absence. Supply extra food and medication in case your return home is delayed.

✔ Leave a detailed itinerary, including phone numbers where you may be reached in case of emergency.

✔ Leave your veterinarian’s name and phone number. Depending on your vet’s office policy, consider authorizing treatment charges for your veterinarian for emergency care.

Everyday Emergencies

A variety of unexpected events can prevent your return home to care for your pet. It’s a good idea to have a trusted friend or neighbor on call to fill in for you. They should have a key for access to your home, be familiar with your pet and its habits, and have access to your pet’s disaster supply kit (see next page).

Evacuating with your English Setter

Depending on where you live, you, your family and your dog may need to evacuate your home quickly. Fire, tornadoes, hurricanes and floods can all require immediate evacuation. While there may be times when you have a few hours notice, most times you will have little or no warning.
Being prepared and knowing proper emergency procedures in your area can make a life-saving difference for you and your English Setter.

Disaster preparedness information can usually be found by contacting your local government officials or dog club. The American Red Cross has information available on its website http://www.redcross-cmd.org/Chapter/Services/animal.html. With the exception of service dogs, most emergency shelters, including those set up by the Red Cross, do not allow pets.

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### Disaster Preparedness

**Plan ahead to protect your family and your English Setter**

| Where to go? | Family or friends may be able provide safe haven during a disaster. If not, locate several hotels in nearby states that accept pets. Make sure you have those phone numbers and driving directions. Keep them in your pet’s disaster supply kit. **If disaster strikes and you need to evacuate, don’t, don’t, don’t leave your dog(s) or any other pets behind.** |
| **Identify your dog.** | Your dog should travel with his ID tags and be microchipped in the event that you are separated from him. |
| Your Pet’s Disaster Supply Kit. | ✓ Leash, collar, ID tags (In the event you are separated from your dog during a disaster, you should include information on your prearranged location on adhesive tape on the back of his tag.)  
 ✓ Medications with instructions, vaccination records and medical history  
 ✓ Several days food and bottled water for your English Setter (include can opener, spoon, and food bowls)  
 ✓ Crate with bedding and a few dog “toys or chews”  
 ✓ Photocopy of AKC papers, tattoo or microchip information and photo of your dog  
 ✓ Paper towels, plastic “pick up” bags to keep things tidy, and towels |

*This kit should be assembled and reviewed regularly to make sure information is still current and food and medication still fresh.*

**Additional information on Disaster Preparedness may be found on the website of the American Red Cross.** [http://www.redcross-cmd.org/Chapter/Services/animal.html](http://www.redcross-cmd.org/Chapter/Services/animal.html)
The English Setter Association of America is the national club for the English Setter in the United States of America. ESAA is the guardian of the breed and determines the official breed conformation standard. Its members are dedicated to the responsible breeding and ownership of the English Setter. ESAA advances and protects the interest of the breed through events, education, research, and rescue.

ESAA is dedicated to providing information for persons wishing to adopt or purchase an English Setter. Prospective English Setter owners can locate regional English Setter clubs, ES breeders who are ESAA members and have signed the club’s code of ethics, or find English Setters to adopt through recognized rescue organizations.

There are 23 ESAA Member Clubs spread throughout United States. The English Setter Association of America has booklets available on the breed. In addition, the club’s website has a great deal of information about the English Setter, including a number of health-oriented links. Schedules of events as well as breeder, membership and rescue information are also included. The ESAA website is located at www.esaa.com.
I understand that membership in the English Setter Association of America is a pledge of sportsmanship, ethics, and responsibility and that as a member:

• I am the caretaker not only of the individual dog but of the reputation and welfare of the breed as a whole.

• It is my responsibility to educate the public and to explain, define, and protect the breed.

• It is incumbent upon me to set the example of each dog being individually cherished but only the physically and temperamentally sound being bred.

• I accept the premise that if I breed a litter those dogs are my responsibility throughout their lifetime.

• My conduct and actions in the sport should reflect positively upon the Association and other fanciers of the breed.

• I will volunteer my time and talents in Association works and endeavors.

• I will encourage the novice, guide the beginner, and school the student while myself seeking to exhibit the friendly sportsmanship that befits this gentlemen’s breed.
General Appearance

An elegant, substantial, and symmetrical gun dog suggesting the ideal blend of strength, stamina, grace, and style. Flat-coated with feathering of good length. Gaiting freely and smoothly with long forward reach, strong rear drive, and firm topline. Males decidedly masculine without coarseness. Females decidedly feminine without over-refinement. Overall appearance, balance, gait, and purpose to be given more emphasis than any component part. Above all, extremes of anything distort type and must be faulted.

Head

Size and proportion in harmony with body. Long and lean with a well-defined stop. When viewed from the side, head planes (top of muzzle, top of skull, and bottom of lower jaw) are parallel. Skull--oval when viewed from above, of medium width, without coarseness, and only slightly wider at the earset than at the brow. Moderately defined occipital protruberance. Length of skull from occiput to stop equal to length of muzzle. Muzzle--long and square when viewed from the side, of good depth with flews squared and fairly pendant. Width in harmony with width of skull and equal at nose and stop. Level from eyes to tip of nose. Nose--black or dark brown, fully pigmented. Nostrils wide apart and large. Foreface--skeletal structure under the eyes well chiseled with no suggestion of fullness. Cheeks present a smooth and clean-cut appearance. Teeth--close scissors bite preferred. Even bite acceptable. Eyes--dark brown, the darker the better. Bright and spaced to give a mild and intelligent expression. Nearly round, fairly large, neither deepset nor protruding. Eyelid rims dark and fully pigmented. Lids fit tightly so that no haw is exposed. Ears--set well back and low, even with or below eye level. When relaxed carried close to the head. Of moderate length, slightly rounded at the ends, moderately thin ear leather, and covered with silky hair.
Neck and Body

*Neck*—long and graceful, muscular and lean. Arched at the crest and clean-cut where it joins the head at the base of the skull. Larger and more muscular toward the shoulders with the base of the neck flowing smoothly into the shoulders. Not too throaty. *Topline*—in motion or standing appears level or slightly sloping downward without sway or drop from withers to tail forming a graceful outline of medium length. *Forechest*—well developed, point of sternum projecting slightly in front of point of shoulder/upper arm joint. *Chest*—deep, but not so wide or round as to interfere with the action of the forelegs. Brisket deep enough to reach the level of the elbow. *Ribs*—long, springing gradually to the middle of the body, then tapering as they approach the end of the chest cavity. *Back*—straight and strong at its junction with loin. *Loin*—strong, moderate in length, slightly arched. *Tuck-up*—moderate. *Hips*—croup nearly flat. Hip bones wide apart, hips rounded and blending smoothly into hind legs. *Tail*—a smooth continuation of the topline. Tapering to a fine point with only sufficient length to reach the hock joint or slightly less. Carried straight and level with the back. Feathering straight and silky, hanging loosely in a fringe.

Forequarters

*Shoulder*—shoulder blade well laid back. Upper arm equal in length to and forming a nearly right angle with the shoulder blade. Shoulders fairly close together at the tips. Shoulder blades lie flat and meld smoothly with contour of body. *Forelegs*—from front or side, forelegs straight and parallel. Elbows have no tendency to turn in or out when standing or gaiting. Arm flat and muscular. Bone substantial but not coarse and muscles hard and devoid of flabbiness. *Pasterns*—short, strong, and nearly round with the slope deviating very slightly forward from the perpendicular. *Feet*—face directly forward. Toes closely set, strong and well arched. Pads well developed and tough. Dewclaws may be removed.
**Hindquarters**

Wide, muscular thighs and well-developed lower thighs. Pelvis equal in length to and forming a nearly right angle with upper thigh. In balance with forequarter assembly. Stifle well bent and strong. Lower thigh only slightly longer than upper thigh. Hock joint well bent and strong. Rear pastern short, strong, nearly round, and perpendicular to the ground. Hind legs, when seen from the rear, straight and parallel to each other. Hock joints have no tendency to turn in or out when standing or gaiting.

**Coat**

Flat without curl or wooliness. Feathering on ears, chest, abdomen, underside of thighs, back of all legs, and on the tail of good length but not so excessive as to hide true lines and movement or to affect the dog’s appearance or function as a sporting dog.

**Markings and Color**

*Markings*--white ground color with intermingling of darker hairs resulting in belton markings varying in degree from clear distinct flecking to roan shading but flecked all over preferred. Head and ear patches acceptable. Heavy patches of color on the body undesirable. *Color*--orange belton, blue belton (white with black markings) tricolor (blue belton with tan on muzzle, over the eyes, and on the legs), lemon belton, liver belton.

**Movement and Carriage**

An effortless, graceful movement demonstrating endurance while covering ground efficiently. Long forward reach and strong rear drive with a lively tail and a proud head carriage. Head may be carried slightly lower when moving to allow for greater reach of forelegs. The back strong, firm, and free of roll. When moving at a trot, as speed increases, the legs tend to converge toward a line representing the center of gravity.
Size

Dogs about 25 inches; bitches, about 24 inches.

Temperament

Gentle, affectionate, friendly without shyness, fear, or viciousness.

Standard approved November 11, 1986.
APPENDIX B
USEFUL BOOKS AND RESOURCES

About the English Setter

- *English Setter Visualization of the Standard.* Published by the English Setter Association of America, Inc. Available from Judges’ Education Coordinator; consult the ESAA Secretary for the name and address of the current Judges’ Education Coordinator.

- ESAA Annuals. Produced since the 1960s, these are a treasure trove of living modern breed history. If old Annuals become available (e-bay, owner selling them) it’s wise to snap them up. A new Annual is produced every year, and you can find information about the current year’s Annual in the ESAA Newsletter.

- Tuck, Davis, Elsworth Howell and Judy Graef, *The New Complete English Setter,* 4th edition. Howell Book House, 1982. This is the standard reference, but it is out of print. You can sometimes find it on eBay or Amazon.com. The 4th edition is the most recent, but editions 1 through 3 are also valuable guides and have photos of dogs from the past that are not in the 4th edition.


Health Care


- *Merck Veterinary Manual* online at www.merckvetmanual.com/mvm/index.jsp

Web Site Resources

- English Setter Association of America www.esaa.com
- The American Kennel Club www.akc.org
- ASPCA Poison Control Center www.aspca.org
- Orthopedic Foundation for Animals, www.offa.org
DVDs

• Kettle Moraine English Setter Club, *Groom Your English Setter*, www.kmesc.org
• Irish Setter Club of America, *Grooming Your Irish Setter*, (techniques are similar to grooming English Setters), www.irishsetterclub.org/isca.Foundation.html#DVD

For information on how you can become a member of the English Setter Association of America (ESAA) refer to the Membership Application on the next two pages, or download an application from the ESAA web site, www.esaa.com
2009 ESAA NEW MEMBER APPLICATION FORM

ESAA CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

I hereby make application for membership in the English Setter Association of America, Inc. and enclose dues in accordance with the ESAA Constitution and By-Laws and the ESAA Code of Ethics (see reverse side). I also agree to abide by the ESAA Constitution and By-Laws, ESAA Code of Ethics, and the Rules of the American Kennel Club.

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

Date ___________ / ___________ / ___________

Telephone # ________________________________

Mr. _______________________________________

Mrs. ______________________________________

Mr.&Mrs. _________________________________

Miss/Ms. _________________________________

(Member’s Name/s - PRINT PLAINLY)

(Member’s Signature)

Endorsed by Two ESAA Members 18 years of age - not of same household

(Sponsor’s Name - PRINT PLAINLY)

(Sponsor’s Name - PRINT PLAINLY)

(Sponsor’s Signature)

(Sponsor’s Signature)

CLUBS $50.00

FAMILY $50.00 (2 Adults/Children under 18 years or 1 Adult/Children under 18)

SINGLE $40.00

JUNIOR $ 5.00

Surcharge for Members residing in Canada or Mexico (Non-U.S. North American continent) $15.00* Surcharge for At Large Members (non-North American continent) $30.00*


Check here if you do not want to receive a paper copy of the ESAA newsletter and wish to receive your ESAA newsletter electronically (a check in this column will negate the need for a surcharge)

RESCUE FUND DONATION $________________ All funds MUST BE in U.S. Currency.

HEALTH/GENETIC DONATION $________________

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED $______________

Make checks payable to ESAA and mail to the ESAA Membership Chairman:

Sandy Miller • 127 Glenwood Road • Rossford OH 43460

WHEN SENDING FED-EX—UPS—PRIORITY OR EXPRESS MAIL—WAIVE SIGNATURE

MUST INCLUDE BOTH PAGES WHEN SUBMITTING YOUR RENEWAL FORM.
BY-LAWS—Article I—Membership

SECTION 1. Eligibility. There shall be one type of voting membership, open to all persons eighteen years of age and older who are in good standing with the American Kennel Club and who subscribe to the purposes of this Association. Additionally, non-voting memberships shall be available to Juniors (under the age of eighteen) and to local English Setter Clubs recognized by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 2. Dues. Membership dues in an amount established prior to the month of November by the Board of Directors are payable on or before the 1st day of January each year. The Board may establish a special family-dues rate for two adults and children under the age of eighteen and/or one adult and children under the age of eighteen. Any member whose dues are not paid for the current year shall be considered not in good standing and shall not be entitled to nominate candidates for office, be a candidate for office, hold office, vote or receive any privileges of Association membership. A statement of his dues for ensuing year shall be sent to each member no later than December 1st.

SECTION 3. Election to Membership. Each Applicant for membership shall apply on a form as approved by the Board of Directors and which shall provide that the applicant agrees to abide by these Constitution and By-Laws and the rules of the American Kennel Club. The application shall state the name and address of the applicant and shall carry the endorsement of two members, not of the same household. Accompanying the application, the prospective member shall submit dues payment for the current year.

Upon receipt of the application, the applicant’s name and address shall be printed in the Association Newsletter. Unless an objection in writing is received by the Secretary within thirty (30) days of the mailing date of the Newsletter, the applicant shall become a member of the Association. If such objection is received, no later than sixty (60) days following receipt of such objection, the Board of Directors by written mail vote shall pass on the applicant. Affirmative votes by 2/3 of the Board members voting shall be required to elect such applicant.

An application which is failed acceptance by the Board may be presented by one of the applicant’s endorsers at the next meeting of the Association and the Association may elect such applicant by favorable vote of 75% of the members present.

SECTION 4. Termination of Membership. Membership may be terminated:

(a.) By Resignation. Any member in good standing may resign from the Association upon written notice to the Secretary, but no member may resign when in debt to the Association. Dues obligations are considered a debt to the Association and they become incurred on the first day of each fiscal year.

(b.) By Lapsing. A membership will be considered as lapsed and automatically terminated if such member’s dues remain unpaid thirty (30) days after the first day of the fiscal year; however, the Board may grant an additional thirty (30) days of grace to such delinquent members in meritorious cases.

(c.) By expulsion. A membership may be terminated by expulsion as provided in Article VI of these By-laws.

CODE OF ETHICS

I understand that membership in the English Setter Association of America is a pledge of sportsmanship, ethics, and responsibility and that as a member:

- I am the caretaker not only of the individual dog but of the reputation and welfare of the breed as a whole.
- It is my responsibility to educate the public and to explain, define, and protect the breed.
- It is incumbent upon me to set the example of each dog being individually cherished but only the physically and temperamentally sound being bred.
- I accept the premise that if I breed a litter those dogs are my responsibility throughout their lifetime.
- My conduct and actions in the sport should reflect positively upon the Association and other fanciers of the breed.
- I will volunteer my time and talents in Association works and endeavors.
- I will encourage the novice, guide the beginner, and school the student while myself seeking to exhibit the friendly sportsmanship that befits this gentleman's breed.
Workbook Exercises

The written exercises that follow are based on the *English Setter Owner’s Guide*. They are comprised of easy-to-answer formats such as True and False, Multiple Choice and Fill-In-The-Blanks. To answer the questions refer back to your *Owner’s Guide*.

**The E-Setter E-College**

**English Setter Owner’s Certificate of Completion**

E-Setter E-College will send each English Setter owner who completes the written exercises a *Certificate of Completion*. Doing your Workbook exercises will help you and your family learn the key information that owners should know about caring for their English Setter.
To receive your Certificate of Completion for Course #101 English Setter Owner’s Guide, send this page along with your completed exercises and a check for $5.00 made payable to

Jill Warren
1066 Encantado Dr.
Santa Fe NM 87501

A Certificate of Completion will be sent to those who send in the Workbook Exercises and answer 80% of the questions correctly. To apply for your certificate of completion, send your workbook test with answers and the following completed form to the address above.

E-Setter E-College
Course #101 English Setter Owner’s Guide
request for Certificate of Completion

Please Print
Date ______________
Name ____________________________________________
Address __________________________________________
__________________________________________
Email  __________________________
Phone  __________________________
My check for $5.00 is enclosed ___________
True and False Questions

Place a T or F in each blank. Base your answers on the text in the English Setter Owner’s Guide.

1. Knowing the English Setter’s history and origin are of no use to a pet owner. T

2. The English Setter is a scent dog, with origins in France. T

3. The English Setter’s original purpose was to attack and kill prey. F

4. English Setters can be allowed to run loose since they are homebodies and won’t wander far. F

5. English Setters prefer to be the only dog in the household. T

6. The English Setter is considered a small dog. F

7. Stress on the joints of an English Setter puppy can cause permanent injury. T

8. An English Setter is the first dog recorded in the AKC Stud Book. F

9. English Setters are content to live outdoors in a doghouse or tied to a stake. F

10. English Setters are well suited to accompany joggers, hikers, and cyclists. T

11. The best place to obtain an English Setter is from a reputable breeder. T

12. AKC registration is a guarantee of the puppy’s quality. F

13. It’s better to buy a puppy from a pet store than from a reputable breeder. F

14. Rescue groups are a viable option when looking for a pet. T

15. An adult English Setter won’t bond with a new family. F

16. The age at which a puppy should go to a new home is 9 weeks or older. T

17. There is relatively little difference in temperament between male and female English Setters. T

18. Because the English Setter is a purebred dog, it never should be spayed or neutered. F

19. The normal temperature of a healthy English Setter is 98.6 degrees F. T
20. The English Setter never does well in obedience competition.

21. English Setters and toddlers are similar in their curiosity, necessitating English Setter-proofing your home.

22. Invisible fencing works well for English Setters.

23. Gates should always be locked to protect your pet.

24. New puppies should be given free run of the house.

25. Crating a puppy/dog is cruel.

26. Multiple pets in the same household should be fed separately.

27. Tattooing and microchipping are good methods of dog identification.

28. English Setters usually like cool weather better than hot.

29. It is fine for English Setters under 4 months of age to jump on and off elevated objects like beds and sofas.

30. English Setters are finicky eaters.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

Circle the correct answer based on the *English Setter Owner’s Guide*

1. The English Setter’s original function was to
   a. Lie on the couch   b. Locate upland game birds   c. Guard the home
   d. Kill its prey

2. English Setters like
   a. Solitude   b. Hyperactivity   c. The company of people and other dogs
   d. Baths

3. Special attention must be given to an English Setter’s
   a. Ears   b. Anal glands   c. Coat   d. Toenails   e. All of the above

4. A well-bred adult English Setter male’s average weight is
   a. 30-35 pounds   b. 40-45 pounds   c. 60-70 pounds   d. 75-85 pounds.
6. The best place to obtain an English Setter is from
   a. A pet shop
   b. A backyard breeder
   c. A reputable breeder
   d. A puppy mill

7. Reputable breeders usually keep their puppies until at least
   a. 12 weeks of age
   b. 6 weeks of age
   c. 9 weeks of age
   d. One year

8. English Setters should live
   a. In an outside dog house
   b. Tied to a tree
   c. In the house as a family companion
   d. In the yard

9. A rescue English Setter
   a. Never makes a good companion
   b. Usually is aggressive
   c. Is not housebroken
   d. Is an excellent choice for a family wanting an adult dog.

10. The safest outdoor environment for an English Setter is
    a. Invisible fencing
    b. A dog trolley/tie out
    c. Running loose
    d. A securely fenced yard with locked gate
Fill-In-The-Blanks
Use words from the word bank below.

quality coat Laverack body leash
reputable breeder companionship crate compete Llewellyn medium bird

1. An English Setter is a ___________dog, bred to hunt over and through difficult terrain.

2. English Setter puppies or adults should be obtained from a _______________ _______________.

4. A ______________ is a recommended training tool for a puppy.

5. English Setters can ______________ in a variety of AKC events.

6. Although the American Kennel Club is the most highly regarded registry in the United States, AKC registration is no guarantee of a puppy’s ________________, so you must do some research on any prospective English Setter for your home.

7. An English Setter’s _________________ requires special attention.

8. The English Setter is considered a _________________-sized dog.

9. English Setters enjoy the _________________ of other people and dogs.

10. A fenced yard or walking your dog on a _________________ is essential to keeping your English Setter safe.

11. The pioneers of the development of the English Setter breed are __________________ and __________________.
Wouldn’t you like to be in this scene with your ES?