



My dog pulls too much when I walk him!

If your dog is pulling too much on the leash while on a walk, you can try several different products to try to correct the behaviour.

- Gentle Leader*
- Wonder Walker*
- Halti*
- No-Pull Harness
- Sensation Harness

*Head halter

The PEI Humane Society sells Gentle Leaders at cost for animals that have been adopted from the shelter

What they are



More and more people are finding out about head halters. Head halters are a humane aid in teaching your dog to walk on a loose leash. They are **not** muzzles. Your dog can eat, drink, chew and carry toys with his head halter on.

How they work

Head halters prevent your dog from pulling on his leash. They are better than choke or pinch collars. If your dog pulls on his leash with a head halter on, he will feel gentle pressure on the nose and neck straps. This pressure is designed to turn his head back towards you.

Guidelines for using head halters

Most dogs react strangely to a head halter at first because they've never worn anything on their head before. We suggest you follow these guidelines:

- If your dog squirms and reacts strangely to his new head halter, distract him with a toy or a tummy rub or by clicking and treating when he dog ignores the halter.
- When walking, keep your dog moving, and click and treat (*link to clicker training page*) him for paying attention to you. You can even hold a little treat hidden in your hand right in front of his nose to lure him along. Soon he will begin to associate the halter with the pleasant experience of going for a walk.
- Don't use the head halter on a dog that is tied outside.
- Don't jerk on the halter when it is attached to a leash.
- Put the halter on your dog only while he is being supervised.



Why we don't recommend choke chains

Choke chains and pinch collars can cause injuries to your pet. They can develop medical conditions as:

- Injured ocular blood vessels
- Tracheal and esophageal damage
- Severely sprained necks
- Fainting
- Transient foreleg paralysis
- Laryngeal nerve paralysis
- Hind leg ataxia
- Misaligned vertebrae
- Permanent nerve damage
- Horner's syndrome (causes recurring eye pain and severe headaches)