



NEW PUPPY INFORMATION & INSTRUCTIONS

When you and your pup visit the veterinarian for the first time to establish an immunization schedule, take the Puppy Pack health record with you. This is very important for your baby's protection. He should be thoroughly checked at that time for worms or any signs of illness. Also, during this visit you should consult with your vet concerning methods for flea control. There are many new products for flea control now available such as Frontline, Advantage Program and others. Ask your vet what he recommends for you and your baby.

Flea collars should never be used. Also talk to your vet about Heartworm Preventative. It only takes one bite from a mosquito for your baby to get heart worms.

When shopping for products such as shampoos, dips, sprays or powders to use, always seek out products that are safe for use on puppies or small dogs. Look for active ingredients such as Pyrethrin, Organic (D-Limonene), Allrethrin, or Linalool. There are many brand names containing these organic insecticides. Always **avoid** chemical treatments containing such ingredients as Carbaryl, Dursban or Lindane and always closely follow label directions. In addition, always observe your pet closely for abnormal behavior following any flea bath or treatment. If you detect abnormal behavior, wash your pet with household soap (ie: Joy, Palmolive, etc...) and call your vet immediately.

When changing your puppy from one food to another, mix the old and new foods together for several days to avoid stomach upsets. Never starve a puppy to try to force him to eat something he has refused, this will make him/her ill. If your puppy refused the new food, offer him/her something else. When you find what he/she will eat, mix it with his/her current food for a period of time. Eventually your puppy will eat the new food alone.

A puppy placed in new surroundings with new owners sometimes will not eat properly due to stress or excitement. The puppy would rather run and play or follow you around than to eat and rest. However, to avoid overtiring or illness, the puppy must **eat** and **rest**.

Puppy Training Schedule: What to Teach Puppies, and When

Puppy 2-3 Month Schedule

- **His daily routine.** Where his food and water dishes are located. What times of day he will eat (typically morning, early afternoon, and evening). Where his bed is. What time he

goes to bed. What time he gets up. Where he goes to the bathroom. Where his toys are kept. What routes he will be taken on for walks. And so on.

Puppies love routines. They feel reassured and safe when they know where everything is and when they're on a predictable schedule. Routines reassure your puppy that, regardless of the unfamiliarity of his new world, everything is predictable. Routines reassure him that he knows what comes next, that his world is the same as it was yesterday, and that it will be the same tomorrow. Routines reassure him that YOU are dependable, that he can count on you to say and do the same things.

- **Correction words.** What "No" means -- to stop what he's doing when you say "**No!**" or "**Ah-ah!**" or "**Stop that.**"
- **Praise words.** What "Good" means -- to wag his tail and look happy when you say "**Good!**" or "**YAY!**" (Puppies especially love the sound of "Yay!")
- **Crate training.** To stay quietly in his crate at night when he goes to sleep - and during the day whenever we're not interacting with him.
- **Housebreaking.** You should immediately introduce him to his bathroom spot, but a puppy of 2-3 months old is still an infant, so it will be several months before his internal organs are developed enough for reliability. Toy breeds are especially slow to housebreak, with many not being reliable until eight to ten months of age.
- **Acceptance of being handled.** Teach him what a grooming table is, and introduce the grooming positions of "**Sit**" and "**Stand**" and "**Open your mouth**" while you handle him all over, brush his coat, brush his teeth, and clip his nails.
- **Food words.** "Hungry," "Supper", "Breakfast", "Biscuit".
- **To take things gently from your hand.** "**Easy!**" No grabbing.

Puppy Schedule and training 3-6 months

- To sit on command.
- To lie down on command - and to STAY lying down for up to 30 minutes.
- To stop barking when you tell him to be quiet.
- To interact well with strangers, other dogs, and other animals.
- To walk politely on the leash.
- To look directly at you when you say his name.
- To come when called.
- To "give" or drop whatever is in his mouth when you tell him to.
- To play games (such as "Find it!" and "Bring it!") with his toys.
- To wait inside the door or gate, even when it's wide open.
- And more...

Puppy Schedule and training 6-10 months

- To stay sitting while you walk away from him.
- To walk very attentively by "heeling" close behind your left leg.
- To retrieve his ball or toy when you throw it.
- To do simple tricks: "Shake hands!" "Dance!" "Roll over!"
- And more -- whatever else he's ready for!

RESPECT Training For Puppies and Adult Dogs

Teaching them to respect you will in no way diminish their love for you. And teaching them to respect you is mandatory if you are to take proper care of them.

Let's listen to a typical conversation regarding behavior between a breeder and owner ~

Kathy: "Michele, my dog Jake is being difficult. I can't make him do anything. He only listens to me when he's in the mood."

Laura: "I see. Would you say Jake is behaving **rudely?**"

Kathy (surprised): "What do you mean? How can a dog be rude?"

Hmmmmmmmmmmmmmm Let's count the way!!!!!!!



Me: "Does he ever **sass you back** when you tell him to do something?"

Kathy: "Well, if it's something he doesn't want to do..."



Laura: "Does he sometimes **dart just out of reach** when you stretch your hand toward him?"

Kathy: "Well, sure, if he doesn't want to be caught."



Laura: "Does he ever brace his legs and **refuse to let go** when you try to take something away from him?"

Kathy: "Well, if it's something he wants to keep..."

Laura: "Does he often **nudge you for petting** when you're trying to read the paper, or talk on the phone, or visit with guests?"

Kathy: "Yes, he does that when I'm not paying attention to him."



Me: "Does he **steal food** off your plate when you leave it on the coffee table? Does he get into the garbage?"

Kathy: "Um..."

Me: "Does he ever **grumble at you** when you wake him up? Or when you move him from his favorite chair? Or when you reach toward his food bowl while he's eating? Or when you touch some "sensitive" part of his body, like his tail or foot or stomach?"

Kathy: "I thought he was just telling me not to bother him."



Me: "Does he **struggle or complain** when you try to open his mouth to look at his teeth? How about cleaning his ears? Or clipping his toenails?"

Kathy: "True. He doesn't like me to do those things."



Me: "Does he **run away from you** when you catch him doing something wrong? Does he sometimes lead you on a merry chase around the house or yard?"

Kathy: "Uh-huh. So I can't scold him."

Me: "When he doesn't get his own way or when he's upset with you, does he ever **destroy things** or pee on your bed or belongings?"

Kathy: "Yes, he does sometimes "get back at me."



Me: "Does **Jake** decide who's welcome in your home and who isn't? Does he continue to **bark at visitors** or grumble at visitors even after you've let them in?"

Kathy: "Well, if he's excited... or if he doesn't like them..."

Me: "Ah, and if he does like them, is he calm and polite? Or does he **jump all over them?**"



Silence. Then... "I'm beginning to see your point."

Me: "And you said he only obeys when he's **"in the mood."**

Kathy (sighing): "You're right, Michele. Jake does do quite a few of those things. **Are they really that bad?**"

WHY RUDE BEHAVIOR IS BAD !!!

Me: "I'm afraid so. All of these behaviors are **rude and disrespectful**. If a dog is allowed to do **anything** that's rude or disrespectful, he will believe that he is **higher in the pack order** than YOU are."

Kathy (puzzled): "And the pack order is...?"



Laura: "The pack order is like a ladder. A ladder of hierarchy. Like **wolves**, dogs are sociable animals who like to live with other sociable animals in a group or pack.



The pack has a "**pecking order**." At the top is the most dominant animal, the **Pack Leader**. He (or she) **establishes all the rules** and **makes all the decisions**.

Next in line is the Number Two animal, who can tell everyone else what to do -- except for the pack leader. Then the Number Three animal, who can tell everyone else what to do -- except for the pack leader and Number Two. And so on, right down to the most submissive one of all, who can't tell anybody else what to do.

Now YOU might think this kind of structure sounds harsh, **but pack animals love it!**

They all know **exactly where they stand** with each other. This makes them feel secure, because they know instinctively that the well-being of any group depends upon each member being able to handle his or her respective position.



The pack instinct separates dogs from cats. The pack instinct is why dogs wedge themselves into our families, rather than prowling along the fringes, like most cats. Cats are solitary animals who like to do their own thing. **Dogs are pack animals who like to belong.** That one instinct makes a tremendous difference in the way each pet should be raised.

When a dog joins your family, **even if your family is only yourself, a pack is formed.**

Oh, yes, in his mind it certainly is, and his instincts compel him to seek out its structure. **Who is the leader? Who is the follower?**

Whoever is allowed to set the rules and make the decisions is the leader.



I hope you understand now why dogs need the security of knowing **who is in charge**. And also why, if you don't establish YOURSELF as the leader, your dog will feel compelled to assume the role himself. This is when you will start seeing all those rude and disrespectful behaviors. Your dog, of course, isn't actually being rude or disrespectful. He is simply carrying out his role as pack leader. He figures that since YOU haven't

assumed the role, HE has to do it."

Kathy (anxiously): "But I don't want to control my dog. I just want him to be my friend."

We'd all like to think of our dog as the perfect friend. But friends are EQUALS. A healthy relationship with your dog has to be very different.

Laura: "Kathy, when you think about it, Jake can never be just your friend. He's your **dependent**."

Think about it. Jake depends on you for his food, his health, his safety, his very life. There are times when you have to do things with Jake that he doesn't understand and doesn't like:

- give medicine that tastes awful
- pull a sharp stick out of his teeth
- roll him onto his back to remove a tick from his belly



Jake doesn't understand that medicines will help him, that sticks can puncture his throat, that ticks carry disease. Without this knowledge, **Jake doesn't know what's best for him.** For his own safety, he must always accept your greater human knowledge and judgment.

If your dog won't accept little things, such as clipping his toenails or cleaning his teeth or giving up a toy or sitting quietly while you attach his leash, then he won't suddenly accept something major that you have to do with him. **You have to start with little things.**"



Kathy: "But I'm worried that if I take charge all the time, he'll resent me."

Laura: "Oh, no, Kathy, Jake won't resent you -- **he'll respect you!** You'll not only be making him the most well-behaved dog you've ever had, but also the happiest and the smartest!"

Kathy (startled): "Come again?"

Follower dogs are happy because they're secure.

They know that you, their trusted leader, **have everything under control.** They don't have to worry about trying to figure out our complicated human world. They can **relax and enjoy life** while YOU handle all the decisions.



Follower dogs are happy because they're appreciated and complimented by everyone who meets them.

Since they're ready and willing to listen and learn, it is **easy** to teach them the **positive behavior skills** that make them wonderful companions. And because they are well-behaved, they can **do more things and go more places** with you.

Follower dogs are happy because they know the consequences of every behavior.

They know which behaviors they should do to get **praise, petting, and rewards**. And they know which behaviors they SHOULD'N'T do, so they can easily avoid being scolded.

Follower dogs are happy because they learn what your human sounds mean.

Like anyone who learns a foreign language, they feel empowered and able to participate in your life because they can **understand what you're saying**.

Follower dogs are smarter because their brain has been developed.

The simple act of teaching your dog **anything** makes his brain stronger and faster, which in turn makes him more successful learning OTHER things. In other words, his intelligence and learning skills start to "snowball" with the very first thing you teach -- and keep right on snowballing with every new word.



Kathy: "I didn't know all that! I thought dogs just automatically **wanted to please** the people they love!"

"Dogs want to please the people they **respect. They want to please leaders. Dogs will simply co-exist with non-leaders. Or they will ignore non-leaders. Or they will challenge non-leaders.**

They will love you either way, for dogs do not equate love with respect.

They love blindly;

they respect only those who have earned it.