



New Puppy Manuel

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The First Few Days

What a wonderful day it is when you pick up your new puppy and bring it home. This cute little ball of fur is finally all yours to keep and be responsible for, the rest of its life. Oh how wonderful it is.



The first thing you should do, if you know the day you are getting your puppy, is to make an appointment with your Vet. Preferably a day or two after you get back home. You will want the puppy to be relaxed after the trauma of going to a new home, but not any longer than that as it is too easy to become attached to a pup and if there is something wrong with it, it will be a lot easier on you, if you have to take it back.

Better yet, ask the breeder if the puppy has been taken to a Vet for a checkup, the date, and the Vet's name before you go see the puppy. Then you can call that Vet and get his advice on the health of the puppy before you see it and fall in love. This saves a lot of heartbreak.

Visitors

New puppies should not be taken out with you and shown off to all your friends for at least a week or two. He needs to get to know and trust his new Mommy or Daddy and not be upset by strangers wanting to hold or play with him.

After the puppy have become adjusted to his new home it is time to invite family and friends to visit and I also recommend the Rule of Seven:

From the age of 7 weeks until 7 months, a puppy should meet 7 new people every 7 days. Everyone she meets should give the puppy treats, and as much variety as possible in terms of size, age, color, and personality type should be represented.



The puppy should also go 7 new places every 7 weeks (or at least one new place a week), and the places should be as different from each other as possible, such as a lake, a park, a shopping mall parking lot, the vet's office, a pet store, etc. And don't stop there! These recommendations are minimums - the more people and places your puppy experiences, the more well-adjusted he'll be as an adult.

Be sure the puppy is put on his own four feet for these introductions and visits; holding him in your arms can send him the wrong signals and prevent him from experiencing the world on his own.

Hypoglycemia

I think this is the most important subject in this whole article. It is very traumatic for a puppy to be taken away from its mother and go to a strange home with strange people in it. The puppy is very confused, lost and frightened. So here some information on the subject. The most important thing to know about in raising puppies or acquiring a new puppy is "Hypoglycemia".

Hypoglycemia is the medical term for low blood sugar, which is a condition in which there is a drastic, sudden drop in the level of blood sugar in the puppy. In small breed puppies from post-weaning to 4 month of age, the most common form of hypoglycemia is called Transient Juvenile Hypoglycemia: "Transient" because the symptoms can be reversed by eating; "Juvenile" because it is seen in young puppies.

Background on blood sugar:

Glucose is the "simple" sugar that the body uses for "fuel" to run its various functions. Table sugar, or sucrose, is made up of two simple sugars, glucose and fructose, and can be broken down rapidly after eating. All sugars are carbohydrates. Grains are also carbohydrates but are considered "complex" carbohydrates because they have many more components and take longer to be broken down. The body uses glucose as its primary energy source. All the parts of the body except the brain can, if needed, use alternate energy sources - fatty acids, for example, which the body accesses by breaking down fat stores. The brain, however, is completely dependent upon glucose to function. If the glucose in the blood is lower than normal, the brain function is the first to show signs. The liver is responsible for manufacturing glucose and for storing it in a usable form, for release into the blood stream as needed. Muscle tissues store some of the important materials used in this process. Therefore, a serious liver abnormality or insufficient muscle mass may make it difficult for the body to keep its blood sugar properly regulated.

How are small breeds different?

Puppies of very small and toy breeds of dogs have characteristics that make them more prone to the development of Transient Juvenile Hypoglycemia, which is brought on by fasting. Pups of any breed are more likely to develop hypoglycemia than adults, because their skeletal muscle mass and liver size are smaller and brain size, larger, in proportion to the rest of their body. Therefore, there is less glucose being put out into the blood and more being used by the brain, which is dependent upon adequate glucose in order to function. In small and toy breeds, this discrepancy is more pronounced. Even a brief period of fasting in a toy breed puppy can trigger a hypoglycemic "attack". Puppies with Transient Juvenile Hypoglycemia have normal liver size and function, but inadequate glucose precursors or glucose in its stored form (body fat).

What are the symptoms?

Signs of an attack are a weakness, confusion, wobbly gait, frothing or drooling from the mouth - sometimes even a seizure and drain of blood from the head. A check of the gums will show them to be pale, almost a grayish white in color rather than a healthy bright pink. The puppy can go into shock and, if not cared for properly and promptly, may even die.

What causes it?

Episodes of hypoglycemia often occur without warning. A puppy may be stressed by shipping, or because of their tiny size toy puppies cannot eat a lot at one time, and literally run out of fuel quickly, being chilled, or even exhaustion from too much play may cause the body to use up more sugar than is available. For the young pup prone to this condition, even a brief period of fasting in a toy breed puppy can trigger a hypoglycemic "attack". Recurring hypoglycemic attacks in toy puppies can cause brain damage. Puppies should be fed several times a day a high quality diet. Most puppies will outgrow the problem. Some very tiny dogs will continue to have bouts of hypoglycemia through out their life

What is the Treatment?

Feeding recommendations for puppies at risk for hypoglycemia include: frequent (4-5 times a day) feedings of high-carbohydrate, high-protein and/or -fat foods. Feeding soft moist foods may help to prevent a hypoglycemia attack due to the high sugar content. Gatorade mixed with a little honey, Ringers lactate with dextrose or Pedialyte are good products to use if dog is having an attack. These products have electrolytes, which ailing puppies need. Honey and corn syrup can be used also. For pups who have had recurrent or prolonged signs, monitoring the urine for ketones with a "dipstick" made for diabetics is helpful, since a return to "ketone negative status" signals a return to normalcy. If these measures don't correct the problem, a trip to the vet is recommended. Eating food that is

readily digested and metabolized will reverse minor signs, but intravenous glucose administration is required for severe cases.

If your puppy is conscious, give him/her a little Karo Syrup, or Honey under its tongue, or rubbed on its gums. You can also mix honey, or corn syrup with pedialite, stir to dissolve, and dribble it into the puppy's mouth. I think that Nutri-Cal also works extremely well in an emergency. I will give my puppy a 'squeeze of Nutri-Cal' into their mouth. The puppy should begin to improve within fifteen to twenty minutes, if not contact your vet as quickly as you can.



Nutri-Cal is a high calorie dietary supplement in a low volume form. It is a great tasting vitamin paste. You can purchase this tube for under \$10.00. I recommend that you have this on hand for all emergencies and especially when you travel with your yorkie.

There is also another product called Pet Nutri-Drops is the first and only supplement that does not require digestion. It shunts directly to the bloodstream in minutes and quickly restores the immune system while other sources of nutrition are still in the digestion process. -Measurable in the bloodstream within 10 minutes. You will have to get this product on the internet as I haven't seen it available in local stores. It costs \$5.00 for a loz jar with a dropper attached.

Are there other causes of Hypoglycemia in puppies?

There are numerous other causes of hypoglycemia in puppies, but they are much less common. It is important to distinguish between whether the signs of hypoglycemia occur with fasting or just following a meal. Hypoglycemia can also be an inherited condition. If a female has been hypoglycemic, it's likely that she will pass it on to her puppies. Some problems are caused by liver problems, such as a defect involving an abnormal blood vessel shunt (a "detour," of sorts) around the liver, and some are caused by hereditary metabolic defects, hormone defects and deficiencies, and severe bacterial infections. All of these are serious problems that need to be diagnosed as soon as possible.

The best way to tell a puppy's sugar level is by his gums. If the gums are nice and pink, he is fine. If the gums are white, his sugar level has dropped.

You should check your puppy's gums often the first week he is in his new home. Check them before he leaves his old home so you will be able to know if his level has dropped on entering his new home.

Puppy Beds & Toys

Where does a puppy sleep when you get it home. Puppies are lost in a large area. They need a small space that they can feel safe in without fear of getting stepped on or tripped over. Ever try to get a puppy out from under a sofa or a bed? It's no fun.

I suggest you to get a baby playpen. You can pick them up real cheap from a garage sale or a thrift or goodwill store. You can get the smaller ones now too if you don't have a lot of space. You only need it for the first few months and can throw it out when you don't need it anymore. I get them from \$12 to \$16 dollars. Another option is buying a metal crate. (See crate training below)

In it put the puppy's bed, food and water, and paper in a corner to pee on. I like the doughnut beds with one side open so they can cuddle up yet still crawl out of easily.

You can put their toys in there also. I go to thrift stores a lot and you can buy a bag of soft toys for

about \$1.50. I wash them and remove all the eyes and anything that they can chew off and maybe choke on or swallow. I don't give them the furry kind (that comes off in their mouths and they can get in their stomachs), only the material or lambs wool ones. Usually I can find one with a wind up music box in it. They like the music, it's soothing. When they get to the stage that they chew them up, I go to the harder toys. The minute any toy looks like it's coming apart, throw it away.

We all lead busy lives today and have to go out at some time or other or we are just busy at home and want to know that our puppy is safe while we are not able to keep an eye on him. I can't think of anything better than a playpen or a small cage (if you want to go to that expense).

Please note, I'm not advocating you lock him up forever. Only when you can't watch him.



Puppies are naturally curious. They will pick up anything off the floor and usually eat it or make a good job of trying to. I know some people don't believe in cages or confining their pets in any way. Too bad. I most certainly do. Better caged than dead. Later, when the puppy is older, you can start leaving him out more and more as you get to know your puppy better and can trust him without keeping your eye on him every second. But their cages will always be their safely zone. It is where their food and their water and their beds. They know they will be safe there.

Watch your puppies' stool. It can tell you a lot about what's going on inside your pup. If it's nice and firm and a good brown, it's OK. Make sure he goes every day and doesn't have to strain to do it. Also make sure to keep the hair clipped around his rectum and check him often to make sure he isn't stopped up. Anything else, see your Vet.

Also watch your puppies' behavior. New pups sleep a lot and that's normal, but if he seems sluggish when he's awake and just not himself, take his temperature. I use the thermometer that beeps when done with a little KY jelly on it. A pups' temp. should be 101 degrees. Sometimes while playing or in the heat it can go to 102. If it doesn't come down when he quiets down and cools off, call your Vet.

Feeding

I believe in feeding only top quality food. I'm not going to recommend one now because I use them all. But, right now I am using QC+ (small bites), you can order this food online at <http://www.qcplus.com> . For my older dogs I mix different brands so they don't get bored I know I wouldn't like to eat the same thing every day of the year.

Yorkies have unique dietary needs and Royal Canin is the first to make a dog food just for the Yorkshire Terriers 10 months of age and older. Royal Canin recommends Puppy 33™ Formula For Dogs from 2 to 10 Months of Age.



In May 2003 I will be switching my dog's food to a company called Royal Canin, they have developed a food just for the Yorkshire terrier. It will be called the Mini Yorkshire. You should be able to purchase this food in your local pet store, if not you can go to Royal Canin web site to find a supplier near you. <http://www.royalcanin.us> .

If you like a certain brand it is just fine to keep using it, but you need to change the food the puppy is now eating gradually. I don't recommend you do this the first week as the puppy has enough to deal with just going to a new home. The less stress the better.

I free feed my puppies. There is always food in their cage along with water.

You will have to decide on how much and when you want to feed your puppy. But make sure that he has access to water at ALL times. For my adults, I pretty much follow the grid below on how much I feed them. (Which is why I like to buy the 1 1/4 cup hanging bowl. I fill 3/4 of the way full every day.

Adult Weight (lbs.)	(*Cups/Day)		
	Indoor Activity	(1 Hour/Day) Activity	(2 Hours/Day)
2	1/4	1/4	1/3
4.5	3/8	1/2	1/2
6.5	2/3	3/4	3/4
9 3/4	1	1	1 1/4
11	1	1 1/4	1 1/3
13	1	1 1/4	1 1/2
*cup = standard 8 oz. measuring cup = 92 grams			

By the next week when he's more used to you, start changing. Just add a little bit of the food you want him to eat at first. Make sure he likes it. If it's dry, offer him a piece and see if he will eat it. If he does then go ahead with changing gradually. A little more each day of the food you like and a little less of the original food. I would do this over a weeks time. If he doesn't like it at first just put a few pieces in a bowl and leave it there. Maybe he will decide later that it's not so bad.

When the pieces are gone add a few more. Just keep going like this till he gets used to it. If he plain doesn't like it and won't eat it, then it's up to you to find another good brand you like and start the process all over again.

Always remember that the main thing is to keep him eating no matter what the food. I have a friend whose puppy wouldn't eat anything but Gerber wenies. He's 4 years old and still eats them for snacks and such. Maybe a little wenie juice on his food might do the trick. If he plain won't eat anything, go ahead and give him the wenies. So what if you have a spoiled, rotten dog. He'll get that way sooner or later anyway.

Training



Another thing I believe in is obedience training for your puppy starting at 3 months of age. I don't mean the full training like for obedience trials or attack training. I just mean a couple of simple commands to keep your puppy safe.

What if you answer your door and your pup runs out of the house and into the street? And of course a car is coming at the same time. Wouldn't you like to know you could give your pup a command and he would stop immediately and come trotting back to you?

The best way to train him is to find an obedience club in your area. You would get to know a lot of nice people and have some support in your training efforts. The first thing you do is leash train your pup to walk with you. I prefer a harness type leash, so it won't collapse their wind pipe.

What I do is put the leash around his body up close to his front shoulders. Hate pulling on a pup's neck. Then I take him out in the grass and with short pulls encourage him to walk by calling and coaxing. Just keep pulling with short pulls, and he soon gets the idea. Work only about 10 to 15 minutes at a time. Also give him breathers every few minutes.

Once he's leash trained then start the "Come" command. Let's pretend your pup's name is Mickey (hee, hee). I guess you know I have a Mickey. You let your pup walk around on the leash and then you say "Mickey come" in a strong voice. You say his name first to get his attention, and then give the command you want him to obey.



When you say the word "come", gently but firmly, pull the leash to you until he is right in front of you. When he is in front of you, lean down and give him lots and lots of praise. Let him know what a good boy he is. Make sure the word come and the leash pulling occur at the same time. Never say more than these two words. A dog only understands key words when you talk to them. Don't confuse him.

After you've loved on him a minute or two, let him go play again. Then repeat the "Mickey come" command. I would do this about ten minutes in the morning and ten in the evening. You don't want to wear him out.

In about a week you shouldn't have to pull the leash at all and he will be coming to you on his own. Then start doing it in the house off leash at different times of the day. If he regresses, just put the leash back on a couple of times and he'll get the idea you're serious.

The next command is "down stay". Suppose he gets out and runs across the street. There is a lot of traffic and if he sees you he will try to cross the street to come to you and may get hurt. With the "down stay" command you can avoid this disaster. It's also good if you have to take a bath and don't want your little darling jumping in the tub with you.

Put him down on his belly and say "Mickey down stay". Keep your hand on his back and you can pet or scratch him while doing this and just keep repeating the command "Mickey down stay". (You can do this while sitting on the floor watching TV.)



After he gets the idea and doesn't try to jump up every 5 seconds, then remove your hand. Every time he starts to jump up repeat the command and put him down again.

When he gets the hang of this in a couple of days, then start going further away from him. When you can walk away from him to another room and he doesn't follow, you're half way there.

The next step is to take him for a walk on his leash and stop every so often and give him the "Mickey down stay" command and if he doesn't do it on his own, put him down when you give this command. You can renew the "Mickey come" command on the same outing. In about a month or two you will have a nicely trained puppy and you and he will be happier and "safer" for it.

Like I said earlier, this is "my" way of raising puppies. I'm sure there are a lot more and even some better ideas around. If you would like to send them to me, fine. Till then, good luck with your new puppy.

Trying to Think like a Dog and Why

The things we just do not know about our dogs. To understand your dog think about our ancestors who had to fight their ancestors for food. We were at one time rivals for life, it must have been a strange meeting for man and dog to come together. One can only guess how that happened, whatever happened the union between man and dog was made.

Can you just imagine having been the first human to have had a wild dog take meat from your hand, it must have been incredible. To think that the dog that lays at the back door, the sofa or the



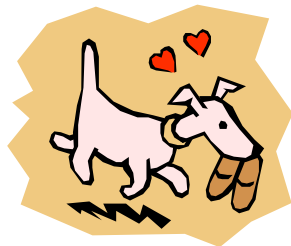
master's bed, once hunted our kind. It must have been by accident, possibly by raising young pups. The strength of the human pack must have been similar to that of the dog. The wolf is known to be the forebears of the domestic dog, in the northern part of the world. If we were to examine the wolf family we would see the levels of dominance therein, the dominant male is just that - dominant. The things your dog does to you are the natural way of the dog, and he or she will try to dominate you.

Let's take a look at the things your dog will do that its kind have been doing since the meeting between man and dog first took place. There are lots of good books on the market today about dogs in general, and at least one book on just about every breed. Let's break it down - dogs, is dogs, is dogs, from the littlest to the biggest. We are not going to talk about a breed of dog, we are going to talk dogs.

Your dog can maybe do tricks other dogs cannot do, or is more protective, shy, happy or goofy, pick a word that best describes your dog. Dogs look different than their ancestors did, just like us. The dog must have been raised as a pup, for the only way to dominate a pup is to use its ways of the pack. The young dog is the easiest to dominate, and let's not kid ourselves into believing that this doesn't happen. When a dog is dependent on you for its place in the pack it'll do one of two things, it will submit to you if it is shown it must, or it will dominate you.

The one thing that kept man and dog together was that a young dog depends on the pack to feed it, and to the young dog who has not yet learned to hunt, this means survival. In its pack it soon starts to learn who the boss is. The boss is the pup who can physically overpower any other pup. Once that is in order the pups soon start to understand the order within the pack as a whole.

The dog has some basic instincts, and this applies to all domestic dogs. Dog genetics have been altered by man to meet different needs. The instinct remains the same. The pack's instinct, which goes back how many years no one really knows, is part of your dog's day to day life. You know your dog is happy to see you at the end of the day. You also know how your dog wants your attention. Before you get the keys out of your pocket, he is bumping into your legs, he doesn't care if your arms are full of groceries, he's just glad your home. Everything is normal. As long as you're there, he'll just keep bugging you for attention. One of two things can happen at this point. You can put up with it and let the dog turn it into a game, after all he's been alone all day, or put him in his place.



Can it be so hard to figure out what goes on in our dogs mind? It's very hard if you do not understand why the dog does what it does. Everything you and your dog do seem trivial to you, to your dog it means everything. Your dog knows its place. If it does not, then, as a responsible dog owner, it is up to you to put your dog in its place. I can hear you saying "what does this person know about dogs". Well there are lots of ways to train a dog, right? This is one of them. Try to put yourself in the place of the dog, what does woof, woof mean. What's the matter? Can't understand common dog language? It means woof! Now that we have that out of the way, we can understand nothing about this new language at all. Well the same applies to the dog, he too wouldn't understand "get the stick" the first time he hears it. The word you choose as a command means nothing, the way you say it is what matters, and only that.

At this point you must be thinking does this all make sense? Yes it does. The dog only understands how you say it, not what word you're using. One of you is saying "oh yeah, my Aunt Mary's neighbor's dog would get the newspaper every night". I believe it, I've seen it myself. That's not to say the dog understands the word newspaper. Every time you ask your dog to do something and you

get him to do it, you have used the same tone of voice while teaching the dog the act of getting the newspaper. Once the dog has the hang of what you want you can change your tone of voice, the dog has learned this command and can maybe relate to the human language.

I once saw a cartoon of a man standing over his dog with his finger in the dog's face. The caption read as follows: "blab blab blab blab Blackie blab blab blab blab blab. Blackie blab blab blab blab blab blab". Now, can you guess what this guy is trying to get Blackie to do? No? Well neither does Blackie. He can't understand English, French or Chinese. That's why short commands are the best, use one word if you can. Like the cartoon is trying to tell us, the dog doesn't understand you at the beginning of his training, he only relates to how you say it.

If you want to get your dog to stop doing something it's not supposed to be doing, let's say chewing a shoe, don't run at your dog and scream "quit chewing that shoe you dumb dog!" Remember blab blab blab. If the young dog being house trained squats to relieve himself, don't say "come on puppy I'll take you outside" blab blab blab. One word and one word only should be used to stop your dog from doing what he is doing. Again any word will do as long as you mean what you say. "NO" is a good word, short and sweet, say it like you mean it or it won't mean anything.



Do not plead with the pup, BE FIRM. Does any of this make sense yet? Maybe, not yet. There are those of you who are saying "I've tried that, and it didn't work". Okay, let's take a look at how an older dog would handle a young dog. The older dog would put up with this unruly pup for awhile, and then it may give a warning, maybe a growl. If that didn't work the growl would be followed up by a quick snap, or a small nip just to let the pup know enough is enough. If that doesn't work, the older dog will bite into the pup's neck and maybe give it a shake, or pin him to the ground. If you have ever seen this happen you know the pup is put in its place and doesn't need to be told twice. Once this is over, the pup knows the older dog is dominant and yields its aggressive attitude.

Now is the time to get your pup's attention. If you do it right the first time there is no question in the pup's mind you're the boss. When that has been established patience will get results. I'm not telling you to beat your puppy up to get his attention, just be firm even if that means grabbing the dog by the scruff of his neck, and pinning him to the ground. A firm "NO" will get his attention. After this, let the pup come to you and you'll see him approach you with a lot more respect. He'll want to lick your face. He'll nudge your hand and try to get you to pet him. Pet him, but do not let him lick you. Remember "NO", and you will have set the groundwork for a lasting friendship. The pup now knows its place.

The Best Approach to Housebreaking

Potty training is a long process. You will not accomplish this overnight or in a week. It's much like training a child. The most important thing in training is *consistency & putting them on a schedule*. An important technique to incorporate when teaching any "new" behavior is the KIS technique "Keep It Simple." You will have more success and avoid confusing your puppy or dog if you minimize changes within his immediate environment and introduce new changes gradually.



Paper Training

When you take your puppy home, it is a good idea to have a few things on hand to make house training easier. These supplies include; a pet carrier, small or medium, depending on the size of your pup, a supply of bedding for the carrier, old, clean towels will do, a supply of newspapers, a good carpet cleaner (I use a combination of vinegar, water and a few drops of dishwashing liquid) for spot

cleaning and a deodorizing spray.

One of the 1st thing you want to do is get them use to the area they are going to be trained to. If inside paper training, choose the room that the papers are always going to be in, a utility room is a nice size generally. Put up a mesh baby gate. *Do not close the door* in so small of a room as that can cause them distress to be closed off in so small a space without being able to look out.

Depending on what age your pup is when you take him home, please don't expect miracles till at least 21 weeks. Most pups that come from responsible breeders have access to paper from the time that they are first toddling around and the majority of pups will not mess in their beds. Paper training is my best advises for the first little while. Cover the floor with newspapers. I also recommend the pee pads or weewee pads that you can buy at most pet stores or from Wal Mart . Put the pad in the area that you want them to go to in this room on top of one section of the papers. When they are in the room they will learn what spot they are to go in. Pull up areas of the paper as you see fit, until you are down to just one section of paper in the room.

To get the best success with house training will take a commitment from you to be aware of your puppies whereabouts *at all times*. Do not let your pup have the run of the house right away. This is too overwhelming for them and they tend to relieve themselves everywhere. Try to confine them to a single room (the most used room in the house) and ensure that there is an abundance of papers on the floor for the pup to use. When your puppy has relieved himself on the paper, praise him greatly. Do not scold or hit him if he goes off the paper. If you catch him going off the paper, quickly pick him up and place him on the paper and he will quickly get the idea. Clean any mistakes with the cleaner and spray with a deodorizing spray. Try to put your pup in his crate/bed when he is tired or sleeping and as soon as he awakes take him directly to the paper. Also take him to the paper after he has eaten, had a drink (approximately 15 minutes for this), or after a play period. If you wish to train your pup to relieve himself outside if he is successful with the paper training, just move the paper closer and closer to the door until one day you move the paper outside. After going outside on the paper for a time, just eliminate the paper outside.

When you let them out to play in the house, make sure you are watching them. Don't get distracted because they know that and will take advantage and go potty somewhere. If you see them going in circles than get them into their potty room. Wait until they go so that you can praise them. Don't be skimpy on the praise. In fact act like a fool over them going. They want to please you and when they see how happy this makes you every time, they will catch on and do it automatically. If you can't keep an eye on them than do not let them out of their confined area. Once they get the idea you can pretty much count on that they can be out for at least a couple hours at a time without having to go again. At 1st it is like training a child, you really train yourself, but that does get you results. You will learn about what time they are going each time & know to expect it.

Another thing to keep in mid with yorkies, they love to shred paper, so don't be surprised when you see the pad shredded across the floor. Just keep letting the puppy know what is acceptable behavior.

Potty Training in the Litter Box

Once you've found the perfect place for your pup's litter pan, fill it with the litter, covering at least 1" - 2" of the entire bottom, or to the fill line mark. Let your puppy explore the pan. Now your pet can get used to the "new smell" within his litter pan.

You may want to place a small amount of your pup's urine or solid waste in the pan prior to introducing him to it. This method could aid in the training by cueing him as to what the pan is intended for.

Upon exiting his crate, place your puppy in his pan, give him his elimination command (such as "Go

potty") and praise him for a job well done when he complies. Always have treats in hand and be ready to offer a reward early in training; make the treats a random surprise later so your dog will always do the right thing in hope of an occasional treat.

If your puppy tries to leave the pan, or if you observe him trying to eliminate outside of the pan, use the redirecting method described earlier: Startle him with a loud sound like "Ahh!", then gently pick him up, put him in the pan and praise him when he eliminates inside it.

If your dog does not eliminate during one of his regularly scheduled visits to the litter pan you will have to return him to his crate or supervise him carefully (we don't want any accidents). Schedule another visit to the pan approximately 30 minutes later. If you have to leave for work and your dog has not eliminated, enlist the help of a neighbor or friend while housetraining (or we suggest you use the confined area). Leaving a puppy or dog crated longer than they can physically control their bladder or bowel is cruel. Like any other trained behavior, elimination control will be learned gradually with your help.

During the first 2 weeks, use every opportunity to teach your pup to enter the pan. Quickly, he will recognize that it's the appropriate place to eliminate. Once your puppy is completely housetrained, you may (and should) gradually give him more freedom within your home.

Make sure the pan is always accessible when the pup is loose. As stated earlier, always fill the pan in the absence of your pup, as the sound of the litter could be confused with that of a kibble hitting their dish.

Potty Training for Outside

If outside training, you will start with the inside training the same way, but you will start the puppy outdoors also. The 1st thing when you get up take the puppy out, even before you go. Each time the puppy wakes up, take the puppy out. After each meal, take the puppy out. Sometimes you may have to stand there for some time to get the puppy to go. This is very important in the beginning so that you can praise the puppy for going potty. Praise goes a long way in potty training a puppy. If you are outside training you may use a room to keep them in or a crate. The smallest size I would use would be the 18 inch by 36 inch. There is room for a bed, dishes and newspapers. If they are confined some hours they need more space than a little airline carrier.

Some people like to use a collapsible exercise pen to keep the puppy in during training. This folds up flat for storage or transporting. They open up about the size of a baby's playpen. These are also wonderful for outside training for those that do not have a fenced yard. You just set it up next to the back door and put the puppy out in to it. If for outside use, I would get one at least 36 inches high. You can buy these from the larger pet stores, or some of the mail order catalog dog supply companies or at dog shows.

On males you can tie or pin a tube sock around them from underneath up around to their top line. That way if they do make a mistake they are not establishing a spot to go back to. Just throw the sock in the washer when done. What I do is attach a feminine mini pad/pantie liner to the sock, that way it doesn't drip. This is a nice item to carry with you on trips when visiting friends and family, you won't be embarrassed if he has an accident. On females you can buy the little baby underpants with cotton on the inner and plastic on the outer side and just cut a hole for the tail. This will help while they are playing if you do miss them going, plus you will know if they had an accident if you find the apparel damp. If you want to get fancy you can buy boy belly band or girl panties at www.dogbows.net.

The biggest complaint I hear is "they came straight in from outside & pottied". Well you didn't leave them out long enough. Puppies get out there and get excited and want to play for awhile until they

learn what they are suppose to be doing. Remember **consistency and patience** is the key to successful potty training. Under no circumstances should you spank the puppy or rub their nose in the mess. That will just create a bigger problem. Just don't get discouraged! Who cares if it takes months as long as the end results are what you want. A happy dog and a happy owner.

Crate Training

I'm a big believer in using crates, they serve a multitude of functions:

1. A crate gives a dog a place to call it's own. Dogs are den animals, and once adjusted to the crate, they will be happy to go there when they want to be left alone.
2. They are the equivalent of putting a child in a playpen when you can't directly supervise him. They keep the dog from hurting himself or being destructive towards the furniture. You know when he is in the crate that he isn't in trouble. Note: the crate is **NOT** a punishment device, like sending the child to his room; dogs don't understand that punishment.

Why crates make sense!

- * The canine species are den animals.
- * Dogs derive a feeling of security from being in their crates.
- * The crate's first use is as the dog's bed. It is also an excellent training tool.
- * An open bed gives a puppy too much freedom to find trouble.
- * A crate will protect your possessions and your dog.

Introducing the crate

(if you purchased you puppy from me, the puppy will already be familiar with crates)

1. Line the crate with newspapers or blanket.
2. Your dog's first experience with it's crate should be pleasant.
3. Place the crate on the floor and allow the puppy to explore it.
4. Don't force the dog inside until he has sniffed every corner of the crate.
5. Prop the door open and place a few treats just inside the door
6. As the dog develops more courage, toss the treats to the back of the crate so that the pup must go inside to get the treats.
7. When the pup is comfortable in the crate, close the door and leave it shut for a few minutes.
8. Let the dog out without ceremony.
9. Repeat the process several times, gradually extending the length of the closed door sessions.
10. The dog may complain at first, but do not reward the dog for whining by opening the crate door. Simply ignore the protests and they will soon stop.
11. If the pup is at all hesitant about entering the crate, do not force the pup through the door. Try feeding the pup in the crate for a day or two. We want this to be a safe haven for your pup, not a punishment!
12. When the puppy is comfortable in its cage, you're ready to take advantage of all it's wonderful uses.

Where to get the cage:

I seemed to have tried all the different models and manufactures from Walmart brand to Midwest cages and I prefer to use the metal cages from Central Metal Products. You get purchase them at certain dogs show or directly at: <http://www.centralmetalproducts.com>.

They are slightly more expensive than other models, but they last for ever. The legs this cage has keeps it off the ground for easier cleaning. You can remove the



pan for cleaning even with the dog inside standing on the hanging grill.

You order cages ala cart method. You choose the size & shape of the cage, I prefer model #2418-18 size: 24"L x 18"W x 18"H, then you chose between stainless steel or aluminum pan and different spacing width on the hanging grill. I get the 1/2" spacing.



I also get a large water bottle that is used to feeding rabbits and hang it on the outside of the cage (no water spill). On the inside of the cage I use Stainless Steel Snap-In Bowls. I get the 1 1/4 Cup Capacity.

I put in the pan the wee wee pads and if there is an accident, I just slide out the tray and put in a new pad. I buy several beds 18" or 19" x 16" and that is their bedding.

House Training With A Crate

Morning

At first peep, whine, or bark in the morning, open the crate door and immediately carry the smaller pup (attaching the leash as you go) or leash-lead the larger one, to the exact spot you want the dog to use. just stand and let the pup wander about it's leash. Make tip a term that means "potty" to the dog. Some common ones are "potty" or "go pee". Once you've chosen a word or phrase, everyone in the family should use it consistently As soon as the puppy goes, say "good dog!" Continue to allow the puppy to explore in the same small area. If you find you are just staring at each other, move the leash back and forth to get the pup moving again. When the puppy has a bowel movement, give more praise or just an approving "good dog" not a standing ovation and take the pup back inside. If the pup messes in the crate before waking you, don't scold. Set your alarm for 15 to 20 minutes earlier and be certain the pup relieves itself before going into the crate at night. You may even try changing it's feeding schedule and removing the water dish a little earlier. This may help your pup make it through the night. Your goal is prevention, not punishment. You want to set him or her tip for success, not failure!

Then it's breakfast time for your puppy Place the (dog's food dish and water bowl side by side in the crate. Allow 10 to 15 minutes for the dog to dine before removing the dish. Remove it when the time is up whether or not the dog his eaten all the food. Now take the dog back outside to that same spot. When the pup has eliminated, or if after 5 or 10 minutes, he shows no sign of wanting to, play or go for a short walk. Then back to that spot again. It's extremely important to be right there to say "good dog" as the pup eliminates (at least for the first couple of weeks). This is basic puppy training, however, and will last a lifetime! Now is a good time for some supervised freedom to explore the house, but only with supervision. In a working household this may be a weekend luxury.

Daytime

Be sure to monitor your pup's activities throughout the day. When the pup sniffs, walks around in circles and appears anxious, it's your cue to head to the "spot" with the puppy The success of house breaking depends on your quick response to the cue. If the puppy is successful again and again, he will soon begin to head for the spot when he feels the urge. If you can't constantly supervise the puppy, put it in the crate when you are busy. Just don't let it make a "mistake." If the puppy must be left alone, place the crate in a restricted area, such as the kitchen or bathroom with a baby gate across the door, and leave the crate door open. Put some safe toys in the crate and leave just one patch of newspapers on the floor for an emergency. If you put newspapers all over the floor, the pup will decide where to go which could be just about anywhere. By putting three or four sheets of newspaper in one spot, you have taken charge. Another good alternative is to have a friend or neighbor take the dog outside to his spot while you're at work. Then put the dog in the crate with .a small treat and a couple of toys. Latch the door and take off (NO SPEECHES!). If you'll be gone more

than two hours, confine the pup in a restricted area as described above. Older dogs can remain in their crates a little longer. When you return, immediately take the puppy out to the same spot.

Bedtime

A young pup's last meal should be no later than 7:00 or 8:00 p.m. followed by a drink of water. Then remove the water bowl. An hour or so before your bedtime, take the pup out for the last time. Put the crate in your bedroom before putting the dog to bed for the night. Then put the puppy into his crate with a toy and a small treat. Your mere presence will be comforting, so don't fail into the trap of talking to the pup as you're going to bed, or he will try to stay up to keep you company! If you go about your business, the pup will too. The important thing is that you'll be there to hear the very first sound that signals the first trip in the morning. When you put your pup in the crate and say good night, mean it. No going back to say good night later. No response to crying, whining, or barking, if you are certain the pup relieved himself before entering the crate. Don't even punish the pup if it fusses. Your angry shout of "Quiet" is, to the pup, a response to his cries. The puppy reasons that any reply is better than none, so it will be encouraged to keep it up. Things will get better each night. A well-socialized puppy will very likely be sound asleep long before you turn out your light.

By adhering to a consistent schedule, you can house break your puppy in only a few days. But don't rush to brag yet! Monitor the pup's actions for several months. If the pup soils your house, be sure to clean the area immediately. If a pup is allowed to "urine mark" places in the house, he will return again and again to mark that spot. Do not punish the dog for house soiling unless you catch the pup in the act!

Other Uses for the Crate

Car Travel

The crate physically protects the dog in the car. It restrains the dog in case of an accident. In case of a serious accident, the crated dog will not be thrown into the window or out of the window. The dog cannot escape from the car to become lost or killed. The crate enables anyone coming to your rescue to remove the dog quickly from the scene. This alone could save needed time to assist others. Two hundred thousand dogs are killed each year from falling, jumping or being thrown from cars and pickup trucks.

Traveling Bed

If you travel with your dog, his crate is invaluable. When you take a crate along, the dog identifies with the security of this little piece of home. You can prevent nights of lost sleep if you take a crate with you to the hotel, the camp site or your friend's home. A dog that whines, destroys or soils the facility is not likely to receive invitations to return. You will be a welcome guest if your dog displays good manners. If air travel is in your plans, the crate will be the vessel that carries your dog to your destination. If your dog is already crate trained, the trip will be less stressful. A calm dog will not need tranquilizers to travel in a crate.

In-Home Confinement

There are times that the dog is just in the way, or some friends are just not suited to enjoying the dog's company. Older people and children often are better guests when your dog is out of the way. The dog won't mind spending some time in his special place. Crate training plays a major role in preventing separation anxiety. A correctly crate trained dog seldom experiences the panic of being left alone.

For the injured dog, or the dog that is recovering from surgery, the crate will help the healing process. When your veterinarian advises you to keep the dog quiet and still, the crate provides a way to comply with the instructions.

Once you've discovered all the fine uses for the dog's crate, and after you see how much the dog likes his crate, you will develop an even longer list of uses for it!

The main thing that anyone should do if still having a problem potty training is to start them in obedience school. You will form an unbelievable bond with your dog and the potty training seems to straighten itself out with the training they are getting at the class. I can not emphasize obedience training enough.

General Winter Concerns



1. Don't leave your yorkie outside in the cold for long periods of time. Wind chill makes days colder than actual temperature readings. Be attentive to your yorkie's body temperature and limit time outdoors.
2. Tiles and uncarpeted areas may become extremely cold, so make sure to place blankets and pads on the floor in these areas.
3. Be extra careful when walking or playing with your yorkie near frozen lakes, rivers or ponds. Your yorkie could slip or jump in and get seriously injured. Be sure to check your dog feet after you bring them in, it is very easy for your yorkie to cut their paws on the ice and crusted snow. Your yorkie should have their paw hairs clipped to ease snow removal and the cleaning of their feet.
4. Groom your yorkie regularly. Your yorkie needs a well groomed coat to keep him properly insulated. If possible put a sweater on your yorkie when it is outside.
5. Towel or blow-dry your yorkie if he gets wet from rain or snow. It is important to dry and clean his paws, too. This helps avoid tiny cuts and cracked pads. A little petroleum jelly may soften the pads and prevent further cracking.

Health Tips

1. Antifreeze is highly poisonous. Although it smells and tastes good to your dog it can be lethal.
2. Rock salt may irritate footpads. Be sure to rinse and dry your yorkie's feet after a walk.
3. Provide plenty of fresh water. Snow is not a satisfactory substitute for water. Your yorkie can become dehydrated in the winter as in the summer.
4. Be careful of supplemental heat sources, fireplaces and portable heaters can severely burn your dog. Make sure all fireplaces have screens and keep portable heater out of reach.

Holiday Safeguards

1. Holly, mistletoe and poinsettia plants are pet poisons! Make sure they are kept in places where your yorkie cannot reach.
2. Remove holiday lights from lower tree branches. They may get very hot and burn dogs.
3. Watch out for electrical cords. Yorkies often try and chew them. Place wires out of reach.
4. Avoid using glass ornaments. They break easily and may cut a dog's feet and mouth.
5. Tinsel is dangerous for dogs. It may obstruct circulation and if swallowed, block the intestines.
6. Alcohol and chocolate are toxic for dogs, even in small amounts. Keep eggnog, sweet treats and other seasonal goodies out of reach.



Bathing and Grooming

The typical Yorkie coat is one that requires some considerable care to keep looking good. Bathing, conditioning, trimming and brushing are a few of the things that are necessary to keep your Yorkie in good coat.

Bathing

Most Yorkies need only a bath when they are dirty or if being shown they need a bath usually every week. If your not going to show the little guy/gal, please don't bath too often as it leads to dry, itchy skin.

Before attempting a bath, please make sure that all knots and tangles are reduced to a minimum (bathing only makes them worse!).



The best place to give your little one a bath is in the kitchen sink, easier on the back and lots of counter space. You will need on hand; shower head attachment for the faucet, mat for footing in the sink, a good quality shampoo and conditioner and a couple of thick thirsty towels. I recommend the Pet silk products for shampoo and conditioner, but any quality pet product will work.

Adjust the temperature of the water before placing the dog in the sink (easier when you don't have a wiggling pup in your hands) and thoroughly wet your dog. Don't spray the dog directly in the face with the sprayer! Just use your hands to gently pour the water over the crown of the head. Try to avoid getting it up their nose. Don't be afraid to wet their eyes and the surrounding area, they don't seem to mind this as much as the water up the nose. Hold the sprayer right up against the body, they don't like to actually feel the spray. After thoroughly wetting the dog, apply the shampoo and work into the coat thoroughly. A good massaging action seems to be appreciated by these guys and helps them relax. When you feel you have thoroughly shampooed, rinse very well. Note: if you spent 5 minutes shampooing, spend 10 minutes rinsing. Not thoroughly rinsing the shampoo can lead to flakes and itching. Repeat the shampoo and rinse. To condition, you can do it a couple of ways. You could just apply the conditioner straight to the coat or you could mix it with about 2 cups of warm water and pour over the dog (I find the second one to be much more effective). Let sit a couple of minutes or longer if the coat is dry at all, then rinse thoroughly similar to rinsing for the shampoo.

Teeth Cleaning

This is a good time to clean their teeth. At about 5 to 9 months, your Yorkie will start to get his adult teeth and sometimes, as with most toy breeds, they don't lose all their baby teeth. Usually this is not a problem, time usually takes care of this and eventually they do fall out. If they do cause a problem, gingivitis, soreness, reluctant to eat, please consult your vet. It is a relatively easy procedure to remove the excess teeth.

Purchase a pet toothbrush and toothpaste at the pet store or just the toothpaste and use your fingers to massage their teeth. Keeping their teeth clean is very important and will save their teeth from falling out not to mention saving on vet bills for teeth cleaning. , I recommend that you allow your pup access to some meaty bones or raw veggies (carrots work great for this.....they do love them).

Squeeze out as much of the water as possible and wrap in one of the towels, then wrap in the second towel. Hold the pup like this for about 10 minutes (cuts down on the drying time) and either let the dog run around to dry or blow dry on low setting. If you do blow dry, brush with either a pin brush or a natural bristle brush gently till dry.

After bath is the best time to trim nails. I recommend that you buy the cat claw trimmers, much easier to use with these little guys. Just clip the claw carefully, it is better that you trim not quite enough then too much!

Trimming and Brushing:

Now we come to the point of keeping your Yorkie looking well-kept, how to trim and brush properly.

With a young pup, the main reason that we do brush is that although they don't have much hair to work with it does get them used to the business for when they get older and need a more intense brushing. Make it fun for them, let them wiggle and squirm. Holding still can come later when they are older and more able to stay still for longer than 5 seconds! Begin brushing with a natural bristle brush (boar bristle) and just lightly brush over the dog's body. As the dog gets older, you might want to introduce a pinbrush and a metal comb. These are very good at removing tangles and small knots.

Regarding trimming, to ensure that your pup's ears either stay up or come up eventually (not all go home with erect ears, had one boy who waited until 4 1/2 months before he finally decided to raise his ears) trim the top 1/3 rd of the ear with either scissors or with a man's mustache trimmer (I use the Wahl brand, very good results). Just run the trimmer up the ear, back and front and gently along the edges. Also make sure to trim the hair between the pads of the feet. Again, I use the Wahl trimmer for this job, but you can use scissors as well. This job is best done with the pup on his/her back on your lap. Other places that are easier to take care of if kept trimmed are the anal area and with boys the end of the penis and girls the area around the vulva. Use your discretion when trimming these areas, it's up to you how close a shave they have!

If you're going to send your little one out to a groomer to be groomed, introduce him early to the groomer and his/her shop. There are new and sometimes scary sounds/things at these places and if you take them a couple of times without the stress of grooming, it gives them a chance to get used to it.

Plants That Could Be Fatal To Your Pet

Acorn	Castor Bean	Elephant Ears	Iris	Jonquil	Mushrooms (certain ones)	Philodendron	Tobacco
Arrowhead	Chocolate	Dieffenbachia (Dumb-cane)	Jack-in-the-Pulpit	Lantana	Narcissus	Poison Ivy & Sumac	Tulip
Bittersweet	Daffodil	Devil's Ivy	Japanese Lantern	Lily-of-the-Valley	Nightshade	Pokeweed	Wisteria
Buckeye	Fox Glove	Holly	Jequirity Bean	Marijuana	Oak	Rhododendron	Yew
Buttercup	Four-o-Clocks	Hyacinth	Jerusalem Cherry	Mistletoe	Oleander	Rhubarb-Blade	
Caladium	English Ivy	Hydrangea	Jimson Weed	Morning Glory	Peach Kernels (pits)	Star of Bethlehem	

Canine Diseases

Canine Distemper is a widespread, often fatal neurological disorder that is the most feared canine disease in the world. All dogs, even older ones, should be vaccinated against canine distemper.

Canine Adenovirus types 1 & 2 cause infections hepatitis and respiratory infection, respectively. Hepatitis caused by adenovirus type 1 may cause severe kidney damage or death adenovirus type 2 is an important factor in kennel cough.

Canine Bordetella (B. bronchiseptica) may contribute to kennel cough syndrome. The bacterial infection can occur alone or in combination with distemper, adenovirus type 2 infection, parainfluenza. And other respiratory problems.

Canine Leptospirosis (lepto) is a bacterial infection which may lead to permanent kidney damage. The disease is easily spread to other pets or to humans.

Canine Parainfluenza is another cause of kennel cough syndrome. Although parainfluenza is often a mild respiratory infection in otherwise healthy dogs, it can be severe in puppies or debilitated dogs.

Canine Parvovirus (parvo) is a widespread disease that may cause severe dehydrating diarrhea in dogs of varying ages. Parvovirus infections are especially dangerous for puppies.

Rabies, one of the worlds most publicized and feared diseases, is almost always fatal. Rabies virus attacks the brain and central nervous system, and is transmitted to humans chiefly through the bite of an infected animal. Vaccine should be administered by your veterinarian.

Canine Coronavirus (corona) is a highly contagious intestinal disease causing vomiting and diarrhea in dogs of all ages. Especially in young puppies, dehydration from corona infection can be life-threatening.

Lyme, a bacterial disease caused by *Borrelia Burgdorferi*, may be spread through direct contact and by insects such as flies, fleas, and ticks. Arthritic-like symptoms may occur.

Guide to Love and Understanding your Puppy

Whatever type of puppy you choose doesn't enter into it at all. This puppy only understands one thing and one thing only; it has just been ripped from its pack and it is alone. Your puppy feels lost. His whole life has just gone from one of normal, as he knows it, to one of the unknown and of fear.



The first night home your puppy will call, what we refer to as crying. Well he is not crying. He's calling out to the others, "come on I'm over here come and get me". And he will continue to call for his pack, waiting to hear them call back so he can feel safe again. Please understand all of this may seem strange to you, but think like the dog. He will call out in a sort of howl. Some puppies are better at howling than others, either way it's a howl. He'll carry on for a bit and then he'll stop. He's waiting for one of the pack to answer. When they don't he tries again. You'll notice that the first night is the worst.

Throughout the day your puppy may either be a little nervous of you, or it may follow you right away. If the puppy follows you and seems content, your next night will not be quite as bad. But if the puppy shies away from you, the next night could be even worse than the first. This puppy has a chance of being a good and loyal member of the pack. He's not going to give up trying to find his old pack.

This is where you come in. Do you think you'd like someone to come along and be your friend if you couldn't find your family? The answer to that is yes, right? Well the same thing holds true with your dog. He needs someone or something to let him know he is safe.

Understanding the primitive instinct of the dog now comes into play. He's alone and confused, he needs a friend. Go to him; maybe give him a little water. No doubt he has spilled what you left for him earlier. Use a soft tone when you talk to him. Reassure him everything is okay; Try to get him to relax. This is where the word "EASY" comes in. If you do this you have just shown the puppy that you have answered its call and have come to the rescue. The puppy has made its first real bond with you, and now knows its call has been answered. You may not be quite what he was looking for, but you'll do.

Each puppy is different, and like all animals, including us, each may take longer to learn. You can be reassured that the puppy will come around. He'll soon learn he is part of your pack now. He will also want his place in the pack, and that's where you come into it again. You cannot let him think he is the top dog. If you do, he will not want to submit to you. If given the chance any dog would rise to the top of its pack. Only the strong survive in the dog's world. You may be looking at a little helpless

puppy, and you are. Just make sure that you understand this little puppy is going to grow up and be a dog.

Now we can look at training your puppy. First you should set up some rules for him to follow, and now is the time to do just that. If by chance you happened to get the dominant puppy out of the litter, and believe me one was dominant, or you got the weakest puppy in the litter, does not enter into it at all. You have to show the puppy you are the boss in this pack, You are number one. Every member of the family has to make this part clear. No one can let the dog think it is above any member of the family, if you do, that person will have no control.

Children have a way of exciting puppies. The puppy wants to play and he may play hard. This can cause some problems. The puppy starts out playing and as it gets a little rougher he gets a little more excited. The puppy will play for control, he wants to be able to dominate this other pack member. The child gets excited, and the puppy gets even more excited. The puppy gets a little rougher. Soon the child is crying "the puppy jumped up on me and scratched me," is what you hear.

The act the puppy carried out is normal for him. He's just climbing his way to the top, and in his world he fights to get there. The puppy will jump up on the child trying to knock the child down. That's what he has to do to win. If the child struggles the puppy works harder to get this pack member down and make it submit. Let's get one thing straight, this new puppy isn't a killer. It doesn't want to rip your child's throat out. It's just working out the order of things. He'll rough house with you too, and for the same reason. Only you are bigger, and can subdue any size puppy. When you do this the puppy has been put in its place. You can make it submit with no problem, a child can't. The puppy will continue to try jumping up on the child. Try to remember your puppy is just a kid too. Try to teach your children to use the command "NO" just like you do. If you can all do this, soon the puppy reacts to the command. Remember earlier I said "NO" means stop doing what are doing and stop right now. Soon the puppy starts to understand. Some take longer than others. Just keep in mind your puppy will mature at a fast rate. What you teach him now will be very important.

We have now looked at the puppy in a nutshell. What you teach him now will make him a well-adjusted dog in the future. If you have done your part right, the rest of the dog's training will be relatively easy. Not to say there may not be a few setbacks. There will be. But you must continue to let the dog know you are in control and the head of this pack. Patience and time end in successful results. When you discipline your dog make sure to do it right. Don't make a half-hearted attempt, be forceful, but don't use force, if you must.