



Paw Paw Puppy Tales

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Vaccination Schedule

Your puppy's health and wellbeing is IMPERATIVE and their shots are what will protect them against the MANY illnesses that they will be exposed to throughout their life!

1. The 1st Distemper shot & De-worming is done before the puppy leaves our home at 7-9 weeks old.
2. The 2nd Distemper is to be administered 3-4 weeks from the date of the 1st Distemper
3. The 3rd Distemper is to be administered 3-4 weeks after the 2nd Distemper
4. After the puppy has received all 3 Distemper Boosters he or she will need their adult Distemper & Rabies shots which are administered at 5 months old or (20 weeks)

If a family has any issues with being able to obtain ANY OR ALL the shots listed above FOR ANY REASON please contact Paw Paw Puppy Tales! (There are many financial assistance programs available for puppy and dog vaccinations so do not hesitate to reach out to us for help) We trust all our wonderful clients to be responsible with their new pups and that includes calling us if you need our help in any way, we are always available for our families!

Puppy Routine and care instructions

Meals/Feeding

1. We will inform you of the brand of food your puppy is currently eating
2. The puppy needs to be fed 3x's daily Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
3. Each meal should be measured out ¼ cup
4. Keep the puppy in a small confined area while eating

Structured Meal Times for Dogs

This method teaches the dog that you are the alpha member of the pack and that you and only you provide his sustenance. This method also helps with house training as it provides a consistent means for you to schedule outdoor walks. Those that use this method will provide three meals a day for very young puppies, reducing it to two meals, as they get older.

- if you prefer a regularly scheduled mealtime, we suggest that puppies eat on the following schedule.
8 weeks until 6 months: 3 times per day
6 months to 1 year: 2 times per day
1 year and up: 1 to 2 times per day

Free Feeding

On the other hand, some prefer to provide food throughout the day—free feed. This method works better for busy families who may not always be available at the same time each day to feed the dog, creating inconsistencies in his schedule. It is also hard on small breed dogs, such as the Shih Tzu, Yorkie, or Maltese, because they are prone to hypoglycemia, which can be treated if caught early. It can also be fatal if the dog does not eat within a relatively short period. So, if you know that you will not always be available due to games or school events, feeding your puppy on this type of regime might be the answer.

Potty Training

Puppies need to go out or to their potty place:

1. After they eat or drink water (usually within 15 minutes)
2. First thing in the morning and each time they awake from a nap
3. After training, playing, or exercising
4. Before being put in a crate
5. Before bedtime

Consistency pays off and will make training much easier. The dog will be able to anticipate the schedule and know what you want him to do if his daily routine remains the same. Relax and know that accidents are going to happen. If you happen to catch the puppy squatting where he should not, pick him up and take him to the correct location. If you encounter an accident, simply clean it up. Punishment is useless and any harsh scolding will only cause the puppy to be more anxious and fearful.

Potty Pads

1. Place Potty Pads in any areas that the puppy will be allowed in
2. Spray each Pad with training spray if necessary
3. Place puppy on pad first thing in the morning as soon as it wakes up! Do not hesitate for ANY reason. They need to urinate right when they wake up!
4. Keep puppy in a confined area with pad 30 minutes after mealtime
5. If you see the puppy potty on the pad PRAISE them and even better reward with a training treat.
6. When weather permits take puppy outside to potty 15 minutes after mealtime if they have not yet used the pad. If they potty outside, again, praise and reward with training treat.

Bed time

1. If you will be crating the puppy at night hold off on dinner until 8:00 pm or later. This will help the puppy sleep through the night.
2. Place the puppy in the crate 30 minutes before your bedtime this will help you sleep! After 30 minutes the puppy should be done whining or crying and fast asleep. This will avoid you having to hear them crying while you are trying to fall asleep yourself.
3. Place a blanket over the entire crate! This will help them sleep by keeping the crate dark and not being able to see all the fun they are missing out on!

Brushing & Bath time

1. Brush your puppy every other day to get them use to grooming tools
2. Bath your puppy as needed with “TEARLESS PUPPY SHAMPOO”
3. Be sure to avoid eye area, you can wash their head, just try to cover their eyes with your hand during rinsing. If you get soap in the eyes rinse the eyes with water as best you are able.

Groomer – (Get them used to this as soon as possible!)

1. For a basic bath, ear cleaning, pads shaved, sanitary shave, anal glands, nail trim on a puppy approx. 9-14 weeks runs about \$25. Puppies can go to the groomer this young with shot records. They do not need rabies shots first! Puppies do not get their rabies until 5 months. If the groomer demands rabies records ask to speak to a manager at that saloon!
2. Ask your groomer when is the best timing for the first haircut!

Puppy Biting

One of the first things that owners notice is chewing and nipping behavior, especially if the dog is young and has not obtained his/her full set of adult teeth. While many puppies will stop nipping on their own as they mature, many others will not unless taught otherwise. It is important to nip the nipping in the bud before it turns into a problem. Many adult dogs end up in shelters because they were guilty of biting the toddler. Some breeds are more prone to this than others, and even within a breed, there will be some individuals who border on the more aggressive side (either due to genetics or early experiences). Never take a chance on your dog being the one that must be relinquished because he bit someone. If the puppy is doing this grab the upper skin of the nose and wrap it under their teeth and squeeze until the puppy makes a noise that it hurt! If the puppy doesn't feel that you are teaching it “NO BITE” it will not learn. Another method that works is a slight flick on the nose! Flick puppy on the nose and tell them “NO BITE”! If your puppy continues after you have tried those two actions it's time for puppy to have a time out until he or she calms down and plays nicely! Be sure if you put them in a time out (crate, bathroom etc.) that the puppy understands it has been a bad girl or boy! NEVER HIT YOUR PUPPY OR DOG WITH YOUR HAND!!!!!! We do not promote spanking a puppy or dog but if you feel it necessary roll up a newspaper or magazine and it is a slight tap on the butt! A slight tap is enough they will understand!!!! If you use your hand the puppy will become HAND SHY and will also start to become afraid of people, especially their hands. This could make the puppy become aggressive and think it needs to defend itself against humans, that is the last thing you want to have happen!

Leash Training: Train Your Pup to Walk Nicely

Loose leash training is an important skill that every puppy should master. Not to be confused with heeling or more formal obedience training techniques, walking nicely on a leash means being able to walk with you on a normal walk without resisting, pulling or making erratic movements. This is the kind of walking you would expect a puppy to do when taking a stroll through your neighborhood. Many small breed dog owners often do not think about leash training when they get their new puppy. The puppy is not likely to wander very far, and thus is easy to manage without a leash. Besides that, if the dog gets into trouble, just pick him up. Why bother with training? This type of thinking leads small breed dog owners into trouble. It is not a good excuse to omit this type or any other form of training because as we all know, puppies eventually grow into adult dogs. I would go so far as to speculate that faulty thinking about training leads to what is commonly referred to as small dog syndrome. Puppies are not born knowing how to walk on a leash. New puppy owners are often surprised when they try out a new leash for the first time. Very few puppies actually master this skill the first time around. In fact, most puppies resist at first or dart out ahead of you, pulling hard at the reigns.

Supplies You Will Need For Leash Training

- Tasty tiny treats
- **Harness ONLY with Leash** (NEVER WALK YOUR PUPPY OR DOG USING A COLLAR) this could collapse their Esophagus and or dislocate their shoulder.
- Four or Six foot leash

To help your puppy learn how to enjoy the walk, you will need some treats, a collar and a leash. Treats should be soft and tiny so the puppy can ingest them quickly without stopping to spend much time chewing. You may want to gather several different treats that you know your dog will eat. If training is to last more than a few minutes (5-10 minutes for very young dogs 3 months and younger or 15 minutes for 4 month and older puppies) have several treats ready to use. The reason we do this is because many puppies will grow tired of one type of treat and stop working unless some more enticing treat is offered. Lightweight leashes are best and either a 4 or 6 foot leash will work fine.

Your Training Goals

1. Your dog will start in a sit position on your left side
2. Your dog will walk comfortably at your side.
3. Your dog will stop when you stop and sit.

Techniques Of Leash Training

Attach the leash to the collar and place the dog on your left side. If he sits calmly, reward him with a treat. Next, say, "Let's go" or "come on." Choose whatever word feels right for you, but remember, you must use the same words consistently every time. Tug gently on the leash as you take a few steps. Three things can happen:

1. Your dog dashes out in front of you, pulling on the leash.
2. Your dog resists, grinding in his heels and refuses to move.
3. Your dog begins to walk comfortably by your side.

You will want to reward appropriate walking with a marker such as the word, "Yes", "good job Max" or something else that you can say enthusiastically, and then treat. If you use the word "Yes" when you train, try drawing it out such as "Yesssss."

If Your Dog Pulls on the Leash

Walks are a great adventure for dogs and many puppies. High spirited puppies may get so excited that they pull and move in erratic fashions making walking with them nearly impossible. If the dog pulls, stop and reverse your direction. When he calms down, begin again by repeating the words, "let's go." Continue in one direction as long as he is not pulling on the leash. Stop and reward with a treat and a marker word such as "Good Boy, Max" or simply "Yes." This might take numerous attempts to get them to do what you expect. Make training classes short and positive. It is better to work with your dog several times a day for a few minutes at a time then to set aside an hour at the end of the day. The puppy's attention span is about the same as a human toddler or preschooler, which translates to very short.

If your Dog Resists Your Efforts at Leash Training

What if your dog resists after your initial gentle tugs on the leash? The best way to gain your dog's attention is to get down low, call your dog to you and reward him when he comes with a "Yes" and a treat. Then, get up and begin the walk again. You may need to repeat this several times. If after many tries, he refuses, stop the activity and move on to something else. Learning to walk on a leash should be a positive experience for both you and your dog and if your dog senses you are getting annoyed or frustrated, he will shut down completely. Some things that help dogs that resist leash training include enlisting the help of another dog and allowing the puppy more time to get used to wearing the collar and leash. When not walking, you can allow the dog to keep the leash attached as he drags it around. You should be available to supervise and intervene if he gets tangled. Practice inside in an area familiar to your puppy so to eliminate some of the distractions (and interesting smells) that he might encounter outdoors. Another dog who already knows how to walk on a leash nicely can help the new puppy master the skill. Dogs are capable of learning through observation and mimicking the actions of other dogs.

If Your Dog Walks Comfortably by your Side

Congratulations! Reward with your typical verbal marker, "yes" and a treat. Encourage your dog to sit every time you stop and reward at this time. Eventually you will be phasing out some of the treat rewards and replacing with verbal praise. But you want to be sure your dog truly understands what is expected before gradually weaning him off of the treats. As your dog gets better at walking by your side and sitting when you stop, try rewarding with a treat on a random basis. This means not rewarding every time, but periodically to reinforce the behavior. If done randomly, the dog will not be able to anticipate when the food reward will happen.

What about Clicker Training and Leash Training?

If the clicker works well for you, by all means use it. The clicker is meant to mark the point where the appropriate behavior occurred. The dog does what is expected, you click and reward. To use a clicker while teaching leash training, simply click, when you would normally say, "yes or Good Boy." Slow, positive consistent training will pay off in the long run with a dependable, happy, well-adjusted dog who loves to be by your side as you both enjoy a neighborhood walk.

Puppy Proofing Your Home - Puppies love to find cords to chew

When is it time for puppy proofing your home? The answer is easy--before your puppy comes home. A small breed puppy needs help from you to stay safe and out of harm's way. You need the peace of mind that your things will be safe from puppy's teeth. They can't knock over a lamp with the swish of a tail or reach the counter and eat your birthday cake. So why bother, you might ask. Small dogs have their very unique ways to entertain themselves, especially if they have lots of interesting things convenient to them and I'm not talking about adorable stuffed puppy toys or enticing dog chews. Puppy proof your home for no other reason than to keep your puppy safe.

Garbage is so much fun to explore

To Puppy proof your home you must get down to the level of a small puppy and think about all the neat things they might want to explore, chew, eat, shred or otherwise destroy. Anything that is on the floor in the room or area you have set aside for your puppy is fair game including the floor itself. It is much easier if you plan to keep your new puppy in an exercise pen which is tastefully decorated with two dog bowls, a crate and/or bed, some toys and some wee-wee pads. In the sanctuary of an x-pen, your puppy and your belongings are safe. What if you don't have an x-pen? What about those times when you bring your puppy out to play? Unless you watch every move, your puppy can get into trouble very quickly and in the puppy's quest to explore, destroy or get hurt, neither of which can have a good outcome.

So, what are some of the things that puppies find irresistible?

Remove these items when puppy proofing your home

- Houseplants
- Wires from electronics
- Books, newspaper, and magazines
- Shoes, slippers, socks, and underwear
- Chemicals that have been left out
- Human snacks you've been munching on
- Children's toys
- Trashcan contents
- Toilet paper or paper towels, Kleenex boxes, baby wipes or anything similar within reach.

While most of the items are relatively harmless to your puppy, the mess that ensues may be the last thing you want to clean up after an exhausting day. Some things however can be dangerous such as electrical cords, poisonous plants, and chemicals. Need I mention the cost to repair? So, the more items you can segregate from your puppy, the easier your job will be. Inside your home, your wooden furniture is a great toy as small breed puppies love to chew but removing your furniture may not be a good puppy proof option. Outside, a large yard with lots of flower beds make a digging puppy very happy. Again, you don't want to remove the flowers just to puppy proof the property. That hackneyed grade school excuse that my dog ate my homework seems less lame when a new puppy enters your life. While puppies might find your stuff great fun, you may not find your canine companions' antics quite so amusing. If you have small children, you are bound to have a (very) large assortment of human toys that puppies cannot have. Just as with children three and under, puppies tend to put everything in their mouth. Small toy pieces are a definite NO. Small breed dogs are also notorious for finding board game pieces and either swallow them or render them unusable. At this point, you might be saying to yourself, "It's me or the dog!" But alas, there is hope and an easy solution to this dilemma. Some small breed puppies can be so calm and dependent that you are lured into a false sense of security. But don't let them fool you—they are very curious little dogs and can get into big trouble real fast. Here are a few things to keep in mind when making your home safe and puppy proofed for your young small breed puppy. Baby gates are great for keeping your puppy confined to one room or out of another room such as a craft room. They keep them safe at the top of the stairs or secure at the bottom. But, be sure any gate you get has adequate protection. Small breed puppies can be very tiny and tend to get through the gate easily. Don't make the mistake of buying a wooden gate, even though it matches your home décor perfectly. Consider a quality gate that was meant to last when you puppy proof your home. Infant gates are great but most people keep infant gates only until their child gets to the point of where they are no longer needed. You may decide that a gate is needed throughout your dog's 15 year life span. When puppy proofing, remove all house plants or put them where they can't be reached. So many house plants are poisonous that the list is too long to list here. Secure all wires and cords including computer wires, lamps, and even ear phones and cell phone chargers. Most puppies love to chew and any kind of cord becomes a favorite toy. Chewing behavior is worse when puppies are teething and improves once they get their adult teeth. However not all small dogs follow this schedule and will continue to chew if given the opportunity and nothing else to sink their teeth into. If chewing is a problem, a product such as Bitter Apple® can be used to deter chewing. When puppy proofing your home, don't forget about window blind cords. They can be extremely dangerous to puppies (and human babies as well). Secure cords well above the level where puppies can reach when standing up on their two hind legs. Any kind of paper is a great fun toy—your unread newspaper, favorite book or magazine or your family's heirloom Bible are all fair game for your puppy if they are left within reach. If left in a bathroom, your sweet little puppy can unroll and entire roll of toilet paper in less than 15 minutes then shred the empty roll. They have even been known to pull out every tissue in a tissue box. SO MUCH FUN—for them, not for you. If you want to puppy proof your home and still give your puppy his favorite paper to chew, make sure that the paper does not have ink or dyes and that the puppy does not accidentally swallow any pieces. This should be a supervised activity. They also seem to love plastic, so watch out for your medicine bottles and even your eye glasses! They are not trying to make your life miserable, they just see something, want to explore it and decide it is theirs. Speaking about plastic,

there are plenty of puppy toys out there made with plastic materials that can substitute for your things, so consider them when you puppy proof your home. Puppies are also notorious for finding food scraps on the floor, love to steal food out of a young child's hand or work hard to get a forbidden item. Most human snacks may be tasty, but are not harmful. The problem with snacks and a tiny 3 pound puppy is that they fill up on snacks and cannot eat the nutritious food needed for their growing body. There are some foods that dogs should never eat such as chocolate, raisins, or macadamia nuts. So, when you are puppy proofing your home, consider the foods that your puppy/dog should never eat.

Foods Your Small Dog Should Never Eat:

- Grapes or raisins
- Chocolate especially dark chocolate
- Coffee or other caffeine drinks
- Alcohol
- Tea
- Fatty food such as fat from a steak
- Avocados
- Macadamia nuts
- Onions
- Garlic
- Salt
- Chewing gum, candy and breath fresheners containing Xylitol
- Yeast dough
- Hard candies can be a choking hazard

After reading about Puppy Proofing, you might want to check out an article about [Foods Toxic to Dogs](#)