

Caring for your Puppy

To the proud new “parent”,

Congratulations on the arrival of your new puppy. Owning a puppy is a big responsibility and a lifetime commitment.

The transition period from mother and kennel to a new home is probably the most dramatic change your dog will ever go through. The puppy will be counting on you to provide security, love and affection.

A puppy crate or big open cardboard box with an old blanket is ideal to take him home in. The ideal time to bring a puppy home is when he is about 8 to 10 weeks of age. This is the period when a puppy learns the most.

His first day in a new place will be most exciting for him. He will experience new smells, a car ride, new people and strange places. Collect your puppy early in the day so he has time to ‘suss out’ his new home before going to bed on his own.

Keep yourself and your children calm and quiet. Don’t let him get over-excited or over-tired and allow the puppy to look around at his own pace. Show the puppy his water bowl and his bed and have newspaper in the spot where you want him to relieve himself.

Have you considered the needs of your other pets? Do not change the habits or routine of an existing pet when you bring a new puppy home. They might feel a bit jealous, especially as the new puppy will need constant attention and, of course, three or four meals each day.

Give them time to acquaint themselves. The first meeting is best done outside rather than inside the house, as there is more space for both to feel comfortable or to escape if the going gets tough. Supervise the introduction and only let them play for short periods at a time. You don’t want either of them to get over-excited or hurt. You can gradually increase the time they spend playing together until they settle down, but you must always be near to supervise them.

The first year of your puppy’s life will be a lot of fun for you – so enjoy it!

Stonequarry Jack Russells

32 Jarvisfield Road, Picton NSW 2571 • PO Box 122, Picton NSW 2571

p 0403 335 690 e info@stonequarryjackrussells.com

Dogs NSW Member No.: 210037096

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Stonequarry

JACK RUSSELL TERRIER STUD

BATHING

We recommend that puppies (and dogs) be bathed every 2-4 weeks. Human shampoos and even many dog shampoos, can irritate and damage the skin, strip it of essential oils and reduce the effect of topical flea products. We recommend using gentle products such as the Dermcare. We also provide a sample dog soap that is provided by **Guardian Animal Soap**, supporting Australian businesses, this soap is a natural wash and conditioner in one. Refer to your free sample and brochure supplied in your puppy pack.

MICROCHIP AND REGISTRATION

Microchips are a safe and permanent way of identifying your dog. A very small electronic chip is implanted (through a needle) under the skin in the back of your dog's neck/shoulders. The microchip contains a series of numbers which are linked, via a central computer registry, to your personal details. If your dog is ever lost or injured, then a vet or council pound will be able to scan the dog and contact you. Microchip identification and lifetime registration is compulsory in NSW.

Microchip implantation is done when your pup is 6 weeks of age. Registration is handled by your local council and must be done by 6 months of age. You'll save money by desexing your dog before registration.

It is important that whenever your address or contact details change to notify council as soon as possible.

DESEXING

Unless you're serious about breeding, then all dogs, both males and females, should be desexed at 5-6 months of age. As well as stopping unwanted breeding, it makes them happier, healthier pets. There is no maximum age at which a dog can be desexed, but there are definite medical and behavioral advantages in performing the surgery at this age. Desexing reduces the territorial nature of dogs therefore aggression, wandering and urine marking. Serious illnesses such as uterine infections, ovarian and testicular cancer can be prevented and the incidence of prostate diseases reduced. If females are desexed prior to her first season then her risk of breast cancer is no more than that of a male dog (virtually zero).

PEDIGREE CERTIFICATE

Your puppy has been registered with Dogs NSW, as a pure bred Jack Russell. All puppies are sold on Limited Register, meaning that they may not be bred with, nor shown unless prior arrangements made to purchase your pup on Mains Register with intentions to breed or show. This certificate will be directly posted to you from Dogs NSW.

For further information visit <https://www.dogsnsw.org.au/breeds/why-a-purebred>

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Educating your Puppy

PUPPY PRESCHOOL AND TRAINING

Training is important for you and your dog. Start early - we recommend Puppy Preschool. It is usually a 4 week course run in Veterinary Clinics. Early intervention is crucial for socialisation and education, and what's more it's fun.

Puppy Preschool is an excellent and safe way to provide this social contact for your dog. It also teaches your pup good manners and basic obedience, and educates you on the development and basic care of your puppy.

Training is an on-going commitment. We firmly believe in Basic and Advanced training courses as a follow-up to Puppy Preschool.

HOUSE TRAINING

All puppies have weak bladders and need to go to the toilet frequently. It is a good idea to take the puppy out every hour or so initially, but always immediately upon waking, after playing, after feeding, and before going to bed at night.

Take him to the same spot each time and praise him for a 'job well done'! When inside have plenty of newspaper near his bed or in the room in which the puppy will be sleeping. Do not scold the puppy if he has an accident. Most puppies will not soil their bed and are usually quick to learn that outside is the correct place to go. After a few weeks most puppies will be house-trained.

Your puppy will probably take a few days to settle down at night as the puppy will miss his mother and litter-mates and is sure to cry, howl or bark when left alone. Do not shout at the puppy or smack him, and do not give into him. If you go to the puppy once during the night, he will howl again every time you leave him.

A toy to cuddle up with or a ticking clock may well be appreciated and help the puppy settle.

In the first few weeks, you must give the puppy your constant attention. You can teach him some basic commands, like 'sit' and 'come' or play ball to teach him to 'fetch'. Always be patient with the puppy, give him plenty of reassurance, praise and cuddles.

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Puppy - Feeding

We prefer **Royal Canin** premium dog food and are registered breeders with them. With being a breeder with **Royal Canin** we receive puppy packs for you which includes a comprehensive guide to help you and discount food offers.

To receive your **FREE 2kg bag of Royal Canin** puppy food, please register at <https://promos.royalcanin.com.au/mypuppy>. Enter the breeder code **C010138**, and the puppy pack serial number found on the back of the pack. Royal Canin will deliver this to your nominated address.

BREAKFAST

1/4 - 1/2 cup Royal Canin Mini Puppy (1 tsp of Puppy Mini wet food or big dog raw may be added)

LUNCH

1/4 - 1/2 cup Royal Canin Mini Puppy or a chicken neck

DINNER

1/4 - 1/2 cup Royal Canin Mini Puppy (1 tsp of Puppy Mini wet food or big dog raw may be added)

Until approx. 12 weeks your puppy will need a meal 3 times a day, after this time you may reduce to twice a day. Feed your puppy and leave the bowl for 10 minutes, any food that has not been eaten should be removed. This will stop "picky" eaters and avoid ants around the food bowls.

Please provide fresh, clean drinking water at all times. Your puppy has been raised on **Royal Canin** Starter (Mother and Baby) Mini and Starter Mousse (Junior Wet is the 8 week + equivalent along with Puppy Mini wet). If you decide to change brands, please slowly introduce new food whilst decreasing the Royal Canin food. We recommend a diet based on kibble (dry food). If wet food is needed to boost palatability a tablespoon of Royal Canin wet food can be used with the dry food. We also find some of our puppies enjoy **V.I.P. Pet Foods Natures Goodness Puppy roll**, grainfree nutrition with free range chicken and vegetables. Natures Goodness provides your dog with a holistic balanced formulation, that is high in protein, has no artificial flavours, colours or preservatives, and is made from a real meat recipe that is naturally good for your dog.

Puppy milk can also be given, it can be purchased from the supermarket. If your puppy remains on a premium food diet, milk is not required, as their daily calcium needs are being met.

Other brands of premium foods are: Blackhawk, Advance, Hills Science Diet, Ivory Coat just to name a few).



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RAW, MEATY BONES

Raw, meaty, bones as part of the diet not as a supplement. Offer for example: raw chicken wings and necks to puppies; lamb flaps, brisket or lamb neck as they get older. The size of the meaty bone is determined by the size of your pets mouth. Don't cut them up - let them to do the processing. 'Large knuckle bones or 'bones only' often cause tooth fractures and constipation. Meaty bones are the dog's toothbrush and are vital to help prevent gum disease and overall sickness. Start at an early age.



TABLE SCRAPS

- Including lightly cooked vegetables will make up the balance of the daily food intake.
- Do not feed cooked or bbq bones, chop bones, corn cobs, potatoes and chocolate.
- Milk can cause diarrhoea.
- Over supplementation of vitamins and minerals can lead to medical problems

WHAT NOT TO FEED

Due to an improper balance of nutrients it is not recommended to feed human food ONLY diets to dogs (up to 50 ingredients are required to make a nutritionally balanced diet derived from human food alone). Meat ONLY diets are also imbalanced and severely lacking in calcium (essential for healthy bone development). Large quantities of preserved "pet meats" (such as kangaroo meat) can result in vitamin deficiencies and cooked bones which splinter easily can cause intestinal obstructions.

Chocolate, onions, large amounts of liver, grapes, sultanas & macadamia nuts should also be avoided to prevent potential life threatening toxicity.

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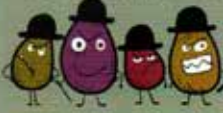












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<p>ALCOHOL  COMA DEATH INTOXICATION</p>	<p>AVOCADO  CONTAINS PERSIN: VOMITING DIARRHEA</p>	<p>RAISINS CURRANTS  KIDNEY FAILURE</p>
<p>COOKED BONES  STOMACH LACERATIONS</p>	<p>WALNUTS MACADAMIAS  NERVOUS SYSTEM AND MUSCLE DAMAGE</p>	<p>ONIONS GARLIC  TOO MUCH: BLOOD CELL DAMAGE ANEMIA</p>
<p>DAIRY  TOO MUCH: DIARRHEA</p>	<p><i>the world's</i> MOST DANGEROUS  FOODS FOR DOGS</p> <p><small>LILI CHIN & DESIGN LAB CREATIVE STUDIO 2018</small></p>	<p>GRAPES  KIDNEY FAILURE</p>
<p>MUSHROOMS  SOME VARIETIES: SHOCK DEATH</p>		<p>FATTY FOODS  TOO MUCH: PANCREATITIS</p>
<p>CAFFEINE  VOMITING DIARRHEA TOXIC TO HEART & NERVOUS SYSTEM</p>	<p>XYLITOL  (GUM, CANDY ETC.) LIVER FAILURE HYPOGLYCEMIA DEATH</p>	<p>CHOCOLATE  TOXIC TO HEART & NERVOUS SYSTEM DEATH</p>
<p>MEDICATIONS  (TYLENOL, ADVIL ETC.) KIDNEY FAILURE GI ULCERS</p>	<p>If you think your dog ate something dangerous, CALL YOUR VET or: ASPCA POISON CONTROL HOTLINE (888) 426-4435 NATIONAL PET POISON HELPLINE (800) 213-6680</p> <p><small>illustration by LILI CHIN layout by DESIGN LAB CREATIVE STUDIO DOGGIEDRAWINGS.NET DESIGNLABCREATIVESTUDIO.COM</small></p>	

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Vaccination & Worming

VACCINATION

Vaccinations are essential to protect your puppy from a variety of potentially fatal viral diseases. Distemper and hepatitis, once major problems, have now been almost eradicated by vaccination. However, parvovirus is still a big killer in this area, especially in young dogs. It causes severe bloody diarrhoea and vomiting, and death within a few days. Kennel cough (parainfluenza virus and Bordetella), although not fatal, is also quite common and causes a nasty choking cough. All dogs are at risk!

Vaccination is essential, as it's the only way to protect your pup against these diseases. We routinely use a "C5" vaccine to protect against all of these diseases. (A C7 vaccine may be recommended in some cases.)

An initial course of 2 or 3 vaccines is required:

- 1st at 6-8 weeks
- 2nd at 10-12 weeks,
- 3rd at 14-16 weeks,

Followed by annual boosters. **We advise you not to walk your puppy outside your own backyard until 2 weeks after the final vaccination.**

WORMING

Puppies are usually born with roundworm and will continue to receive them in the mother's milk. We start worming our puppies with a syrup against roundworms from 2 weeks of age and repeat every 2 weeks until they are picked up by their new owners. Worming should continue fortnightly until 12 weeks of age, then consult your vet on products available for further prevention.



FLEE CONTROL

Fleas cause irritation, skin allergies and in large numbers can suck enough blood to make your puppy anaemic. Good flea control requires an integrated approach, not just killing the fleas on your pup, but in the environment too.

We recommend Advantage – an easy to apply spot-on liquid on the back of the neck. Alternatively, if you're not using heartworm injections, you can use Advocate, which also covers heartworm and all intestinal worms - except tapeworm.

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