

PUPPY DIET SHEET

Congratulations on the purchase of your new puppy. Your puppy has been raised with love and affection and will give you many years of happy companionship.

Feeding

A well-fed puppy is a happy puppy. The following diet is a suggested guide only to the feeding of your new baby and of course may be added to as you discover items your puppy may particularly enjoy. Remember that as in humans a varied diet is important with no particular item in excess.

At the time of purchase your puppy has been on 3 meals per day, small but often being the best way to go. Try and keep feed times as regular as possible while at the same time working around your own lifestyle. Your puppy has been fed at the following approximate times:

7 a m Breakfast
12 noon Lunch
6 pm Dinner
10 pm Night time light snack (if needed)

The above meals have basically consisted of one of the following, taking care to alternate these items:

- Dried Food - Royal Canin (small puppy breed one) soaked in hot water to soften and allowed to cool. A little grated cheese or raw mince may also be added to enhance the taste. There are many brands of dried dog food on the market and the quality varies tremendously. Your puppy will also enjoy a little unsoaked dried food as a snack or light meal from time to time. Always make sure that puppy has access to clean water as dried food makes him very thirsty.
- Chicken and sheep hearts. You will need to cut the sheep hearts into small pieces and the chicken hearts into at least halves, feed raw but room temperature.
- Fresh Meat – Your puppy has enjoyed fresh meat warmed in the microwave. If you look in the dog food section of the supermarket (where they have the dog rolls) “Jimbo’s” have a good selection of veal, lamb and beef, or straight beef in one kilo or half kilo containers. This is already pre minced so makes feeding really easy. We generally make it a rule that once or twice a week when puppy has raw meat a calcium supplement is added (Calipup or similar). This is best obtained at your vet or pet shop – add about a quarter of a teaspoon (mixed well in).
- Chicken – Puppy also loves his chicken in his time with us – this is cooked, with no bones and once again you can add rice. In fact chicken and rice cook-up has been the stable diet of your puppy in his first few months of life. The recipe is as follows:

One kilo of minced chicken (no bones – obtainable from Countdown Supermarket as “Chicken Pet Mince”
Then add ¼ cup of rice, Uncle Bens rice is best, a handful of pasta (elbows) ½ ltr water and cook for 15 to 20 minutes on high in your micro-wave. cool and serve.
- Dog Biscuits – Small puppies find these a little difficult to deal with, however as time goes by puppy will enjoy these more and more and in fact by the time he is an adult you will probably only be giving him a couple of biscuits for breakfast. There are many brands on the market, experiment a little until you find his preferred choice. We feed our adult dogs “Pedigree Meaty Bites” they really like the “with Beef” flavour and others such as “Tux” dog biscuits because of their superior nutritional value. Other preferred brands include “Bonny” and “Pal”.
- Dog Rolls – Do not feed any type of dog roll until puppy is at least 12 weeks as they may cause loose motions in a youngster. However good quality dog rolls supply further variety for puppy as he gets older. We find out older dogs love the green WAG rolls or the barbecue flavour.
- Tined Food – Your puppy has not had any tin food but once he is over 6 months you can try these out, if they make him have runny poos then don’t feed him that brand again. If we feed any tin food it is normally the “Chef fine cuts” cat variety of tined food, this tends to be much firmer than the dog varieties and of a better quality and therefore more suitable for small dogs. My Dog tin food can be ok as a one off once in a while.

Many other items that baby will enjoy include a beef brisket bone to chew on, rabbit (all bones removed) and just about anything that you enjoy for dinner. Always ensure puppy has access to clean water.

Warning : do not feed any of the following : pigs ears or rawhide, chop, chicken, fish or rabbit bones.

As your puppy gets older, gradually reduce the number of meals per day so that at adulthood he is on just biscuits (a couple of Tux/Bonny/Eukanuba) in the morning and a more substantial meal at night

House Training

The golden rules in house training your puppy are

- Always take him outside to the grass the moment he wakes from his nap etc
- Always take him outside after each meal
- Keep puppy reasonably confined for the first month or two at night – for instance sleep him in a large travel case or purpose built box with his blanket etc
- Always take him outside to the toilet immediately before putting him to bed
- Use the same encouraging words when taking him out to the toilet (eg “go wee-wees”) and praise him when goes
- During the day take him out at regular intervals, at least every hour or so for the first 3-4 weeks
- Try not to growl when he has an “accident” (at least not for the first few weeks)
- When trying to get him to go don’t play with him until he has gone to the toilet.
- Remember, FOOD IN, POOP OUT.

Many owners try to house train their puppies onto newspaper, we have found it more successful to train directly onto grass. However it is advisable to leave a few sheets of newspaper on the floor for puppy.

Fleas

By far the most successful flea control that we have found is “Advocate” by Bayer and covers puppy for worms as well. While rather expensive, it really does work and one application lasts about 3 months (available from your vet). There are new ones on the market each year, just watch that they don’t upset him if it’s a pill.

Vaccinations

At the time of purchase of your puppy at about 9 weeks, he will have had one vaccination and for a strong immunity against diseases it is imperative that a full programme of vaccinations is completed. Your puppy is due for vaccination at the following ages:

12 – 13 weeks
then annually.

As your puppy’s immunity is not particularly strong until at least two weeks after his 2nd inoculation, it pays to be on the cautious side and keep him confined to your own property with limited exposure to other dogs.

Worming

Most flea applications now cover for worming as well however should you decide to use one that does not provide this service it will be necessary to worm puppy regularly throughout his life. A suitable worming regime is as follows:

Up to 6 months of age.....worm monthly

6 months onwards.....worm every 4 –6 months

As the flea acts as the intermediary in the life cycle of the worm, if your puppy is kept flea – free he should also be free of any worm burden.

The best worming products are obtained from your vet, follow his advice on what to use.

We hope that you enjoy your new puppy, should you have any queries or problems please do not hesitate to contact us.

Please remember that your puppy can be returned any time up 7 days after no questions asked and full refund will be given as long as pup is in good health and well cared for. Vet check may be required before any refund is made. After this time if you can no longer keep him/her we will still take him/her back and rehome.