

CONTRACT for the purchase of a SHAMWARI Border Colloodle puppy.

Puppy Sales Contract between Miss Janet Beale (Breeder) and the Purchaser (as noted below)

Puppy details:

Puppy name:

Sire:

Dam:

Date of Birth:

Microchip Number:

Gender:

Colour:

Coat type:

DNA tested for Non-shedding: Yes/No Result:

Parents DNA Tests

CEA,		Malignant Hypothermia,	
IGS,		PRCD,	
TNS,		Von Willabrand Type 1	

SELECTION PROCESS:

We know from considerable experience of 30 years breeding dogs, how important a suitable character in a pup is to successful matching to individuals and families, so, we are prepared and HAPPY to LOSE money to ensure that you have the best dog possible, which is most compatible for your own character and lifestyle.

Some aspects of a puppy's temperament can be changed through training, development and socialization experiences but other traits are stabilized before a puppy goes to its first home. Puppies should be matched to homes that either want or can manage its stable traits. Then owners can focus their efforts on changing the tweakable ones that are important to them. All decisions are made using similar protocols to [AVIDOG Puppy Evaluation Test \(APET\)](#) please click on link for more information.

The Total Purchase Price per colour, can be seen in the table below:

Colour and/or breeding rights	Total Purchase Price
Any Colour puppy <i>selected, by the breeder, using a character analysis from an agreed list of three puppies.</i>	£1200.00
<i>Any Common colour puppy, chosen by you with advice from breeder</i>	<i>Extra £100.00</i>
<i>Male or Female Stipulation</i>	<i>Extra £100.00</i>
<i>Chocolate and Chocolate Tricolor</i>	<i>£1300.00</i>
<i>Merle variations of above colors</i>	<i>£1600.00</i>
<i>Dilute Black (blue/slate) Dilute Chocolate (lilac)</i>	<i>£2000.00</i>

<i>Dilute Merle variations of the above colors</i>	<i>£2250.00</i>
<i>Very Rare or unusual colors not mentioned above</i>	<i>£2250.00</i>
<i>Additional Breeding Fee to grant Breeding rights:</i>	<i>Additional £2000.00 Plus breeders letter of confirmation</i>
<i>First pick of litter by 7 weeks</i>	<i>£2000.00</i>
<i>Second Pick of litter by 7 weeks</i>	<i>£1750.00</i>
<i>Breeding Rights FEE</i>	<i>£2000.00</i>

Price of puppy: £.....

Deposit Paid: £.....

Balance to Pay: £.....

Paid in full: £..... On Date / /

Also part of this agreement is the [Puppy Information Pack](#) from the RSPCA and The Animal Welfare Foundation.

Other Terms and Conditions as mutually agreed.....

.....
.....
.....

Purchaser Details:

Name(s) :

Address:

.....
.....

Telephone Number:

Mobile:

Email:

Second Email.....

This Puppy is sold to the Purchaser under the following strict conditions:

- 1. The puppy is sold to the purchaser as a pet only.*
- 2. No guarantee is given that the dog/bitch will be suitable for anything other than average pet requirements, or that it has the potential or suitability to compete in any dog sports or competition.*
- 3. No Guarantee is given that the dog, even if DNA tested for Non-shedding genes, will actually be suitable for people with allergies.*
- 4. Provided that the purchaser has indicated in their application form, prior to purchase, that the Border Colloodle is being selected as their pet specifically for its possible hypoallergenic potential, AND prior to collection of the puppy, has submitted, to the Breeder a doctor's report, saying that a family member, who is regularly living with the purchaser, suffers from allergies caused by dogs, thereby confirming that the main reason for selection and purchase is for reduced allergy reactions, and regardless of any DNA tests for Non-shedding or for selection based on those any DAN results, if any, provided that the puppy is returned:-*
 - 4.1. within 14 days of collection AND confirmed by our vet to be in good condition, free of any physical or mental damage, a full refund will be given, however, only vaccination costs will be included as additional expenses, the breeder is not responsible for any additional expenses occurred by the purchaser.*
- 5. If the above was not carried out, and it is found that the puppy is the cause of unknown allergic reactions within 14 days of collection, provided*
 - 5.1. The dog is returned to the breeder within 14 days of collection with a report from the purchaser's doctor indicating that the person's allergy is most likely to be caused by the dog.*
 - 5.1.1. If then returned, within 14 days of collection AND then confirmed by our vet to be in good condition, free of any physical or mental damage, a full refund will be given, only vaccination costs will be included. The breeder is not responsible for any additional expenses occurred by the purchaser.*
 - 5.1.2. If the puppy is found by our vets and experts, to be in ill health or has suffered from mental damage, no compensation will be given.*
- 6. The puppy is not sold as a breeding animal*
 - 6.1. If the puppy is bred from, without the breeders written permission AND the additional breeding supplement payment of £2000.00 being paid, the breeder reserves the right to claim through the courts the sum of up to £10 000 in compensation.*
 - 6.2. If in the future the purchaser wishes to breed from the above dog, this restriction can only be lifted at the breeder's discretion, and may still be subject to additional fees as stipulated above to be paid to the Breeder, this permission must be confirmed in writing by both parties.*
- 7. That the above dog is in no way to be rehomed, sold, given away, gifted or donated to any Person, other than the Breeder, without the written permission of the Breeder.*
- 8. In the event of the purchaser being unable to keep the above dog for any reason at any age, it must be returned to the breeder with all relevant paper work (for example registration documents, microchip and signed transfer forms vaccination card, health test certificates etc. if done. However, should the owner know of a suitable home, and provided that the home passes the breeders normal application process, the dog may be placed there with her written approval.*
- 9. It is also agreed by purchaser that the puppy: will be kept in appropriate conditions for its welfare and health according to [the code of practice for the welfare of dogs](#).*
- 10. Furthermore the dog will:*

- 10.1. *be fed a suitable diet for its age and condition,*
 - 10.1.1. *the breeder highly recommends a RAW natural food diet which is free of additives and chemicals.*
- 10.2. *Receive all necessary veterinary care to maintain its good health.*
 - 10.2.1. *The breeder highly recommends that a good quality insurance policy is taken out to cover unexpected situations. See clause on Insurance under "Breeders Responsibility" for additional information.*
- 10.3. *will receive regular (weekly minimum) grooming and coat maintenance and if this is not sufficient then the dog must be taken, as necessary, for grooming/clipping by a qualified professional groomer, OR the owner must undertake, if they do not already possess this skill, to successfully complete a basic course on dog grooming and clipping in order to carry out grooming and clipping themselves.*
- 10.4. *If the dog is found, at any time, to be in an unkempt appearance, with matted coat, which, at the inspection of a third party vet or an official animal welfare organization, is deemed to be causing the dog suffering and skin problems, the dog will be removed from the Owner and must be returned to the Breeder, no compensation will be given.*
- 11. *The purchaser agrees to undertake to train the puppy and ensure the dog is well exercised and offer brain stimulation exercises on a regular basis. If the Purchaser does not have the knowledge or skills already in place, to achieve this minimum, they must agree to:*
 - 11.1. *attend puppy classes of the type recommended by the Breeder in her Puppy Instruction Manual, and continue regular classes until the dog is well socialized and trained to reliably respond to basic commands and will walk on the lead without Pulling.*
 - 11.2. *It is highly recommended that the Purchaser completes the [Canine Good Citizens Scheme](#)*
- 12. *If the dog is found to be consistently out of control and/or suffering from any stereotypic or disrupting behavior disorders damaging to the stress and health of the dog, AND the owner has not:*
 - 12.1. *Attended regular training classes,*
 - 12.2. *and/or, worked for a minimum of 12 weeks, under guidance from at least 1 qualified accredited trainer/behaviorist AND attended at least two classes held by the Breeder, the dog will be removed from the Owner and must be returned to the Breeder, no compensation will be given.*

It is understood that if the purchaser fails to keep any part of this contract or if the puppy in any way is maltreated, the purchaser will surrender the above dog back to the breeder with all paperwork. This will be without financial restitution or compensation, unless otherwise stated.

Signed (breeder).....Date.....

Signed (purchaser).....Date.....

Witness Name:

Witness Address

The following is just a small part of what you will get from SHAMWARI FAMILY FRIENDS when you purchase a Border Collooodle and join our growing extended four-legged family.

PUPPY INFORMATION

The Parents of your puppy have been carefully selected for temperament and training ability, health and their own ability to be a super pet to live with.

Most of our females are also very accomplished sheepdogs capable of herding sheep to the highest level, or they are in training to become fully fledged sheepdogs, but they also spend time in our house just being companion dogs.

Hybrid breeding (a cross between two completely unrelated animals, breeds or species where possible) is the best way to prevent disease occurrence known to breeders, this does not mean the dog could not still be affected with a genetic illness or defect but the chances of this happening are greatly reduced.

We have currently carried out on our bitches, where available, DNA health testing for the most life-threatening and/or expensive diseases both breeds of parents commonly have. We have used sires who are also tested normal for the common diseases within that breed.

We will not knowingly breed from mum's and dads who are affected by any particular disease and have therefore done as much as we currently can to prevent problems at the time of mating and cannot do anymore to prevent disease occurring, until new DNA tests are developed. Some diseases like CEA are unknown to occur in the poodle breed so therefore it is still safe to use a carrier if the sire is tested normal for that diseases there will be NO puppies born affected.

Vaccinations.

Our bitches are up to date with DHPPI and LEPTO 4 vaccinations at the time of mating and whelping, and therefore should give a high level of immunity to their puppies when they drink the first milk at birth, it should be noted that unless vaccicheck titre testing is carried out, prior AND after, vaccination; nobody can determine if the puppy is sufficiently protected against Parvo, Distemper and Hepatitis, either by the mothers maternal antibodies or by the vaccine itself.

Therefore, we cannot guarantee nor protect your puppy, from these diseases once the puppy leaves our premises.

The puppy is only covered by our guarantee within the average timescale of incubation of these diseases and by which confirms without doubt, that the puppy contracted the disease ON OUR PREMISES and whilst under our direct care.

Please refer to the [World Small Animal Veterinary Associations Guidelines on Vaccination](#).

We recommend that the pups are Titre tested with Vaccicheck Immunocomb prior to being given any vaccinations to assess their immunity to Parvo, Distemper and Infectious Hepatitis, this Titre level, should offer a guide as to when the puppies will require their first vaccinations and will hopefully allow you to take your puppy out and about, with reduced risk, much sooner than normal.

If you vaccinate when there are still Maternal Antibodies (MAB) present in the puppy the vaccine is highly unlikely to work and give any protection, in fact it is also known that vaccination can cancel out any MAB as well which will then leave the puppy totally unprotected. You have two other options: Vaccinate the puppy every two weeks for Parvo/Hepatitis/Distemper (DHP) from 8 weeks of age and KEEP the puppy away from potential infective sources (AND keep all outside shoes in a plastic bag at your front door) until he is vaccichecked with a good titre at 16 weeks of age or before.

OR Keep him protected from potential infective sources, etc. until he is 12 to 16 weeks old and then vaccinate once with DHP and then vaccicheck two weeks later.

Basically, your puppy is NOT protected or guaranteed to be protected against parvo until he is vaccichecked with a positive titre, please be aware that there is small percentage of dogs who never respond to vaccinations.

We will endeavour to do our absolute to prevent infectious diseases affecting our puppies: by carrying out the following, which is also part of the conditions of our Breeders License. Routine disinfection and pest control procedures around the property.

Deworming program

We start deworming our dogs at the time of being mated, two weeks prior to the due whelping date and then the pups and the mother are dewormed at 2 to 3 weeks, then every two weeks until 3 months of age.

Therefore, the pups will be regularly dewormed, and you will be advised the date of his last treatment.

We suggest that you treat him for all the worms as well as GIARDIA, (see below).

There is little point in us treating him here for Giardia, as he would immediately re-infect, we ourselves never have problems with Giardia in any pups we run on, as the pups we retain do not go through the stress of moving home and they develop an immunity to it without any symptoms.

We strongly advise that you seek your Vets advice on all and subsequent de-worming treatments throughout the dog's life.

GIARDIA is common in the environment and in humans and puppies/dogs alike but in times of stress; like moving to a new home and new food the puppy's immune system can be compromised which will allow the Giardia to suddenly take hold and multiply – Faeces usually are soft, poorly formed, pale, malodorous, contain mucus, and appear fatty. Watery diarrhoea is unusual in uncomplicated cases, and blood is usually not present in faeces.

Occasionally, vomiting occurs, and pup has no elevated temperature and the puppy appears otherwise normal but perhaps not super hungry or energetic.

If this happens soon after arrival with you, then please de-worm your puppy with Panacur Paste or Granules for at least 5 but it is better **for 10 DAYS** this will ensure cover all the worms but particularly GIARDIA.

We have found from experience that using Panacur for only three days (manufacturer's details) is not enough, hence the 5 to 10-day treatment as described in the following link to the Merck veterinary manual.

http://www.merckvetmanual.com/mvm/digestive_system/giardiasis/overview_of_giardiasis.html

If the puppy does not respond to the de-worming and the stools do not become normal within a week OR he/she starts vomiting or goes off its feed or runs a temperature, then going to the vet is an emergency.

Please keep us informed, we are very experienced with puppies and can often bring new ideas to your vet in some health situations.

Parentage and Health tests.

You will be given a copy of the parent's pedigree, DNA and other health tests carried out on the parents when you collect your puppy, or these are available on request by download.

All our 'babies' are regularly played with and handled by us and prospective owners, visiting children, their parents and friends.

They are born and raised in our busy household and are used to all our household noises, we even play them a cd which has all sorts of loud noises and bangs.

When we do have puppies available, we aim to insure they go to loving and permanent homes, where the new owners have the time and commitment to train, love and care for one of our babies.

Before the puppy leaves for its new home, it will have been vet checked for heart defects and other issues. It will have been well cared for, socialised, and the house training, and training for basic good manners has been started, but since it is only 8 weeks old the puppy is not fully house trained nor yet solid in their good manners, so it has much to learn this is now up to YOU, the new owner, to finish the job we have started and to train these little babies.

What you do or don't do, from the moment you collect your puppy will have a direct impact on how it turns out. How you respond to your puppies "demands" and reactions to new situations, will dictate its future behaviour.

We supply you with a Puppy Instruction Manual which has been compiled over 30 years with answers and solutions and suggestions to common puppy/owner issues, it is up to you to read this and learn with your pup the skills of living with a potential terrorist which has the brains to TRAIN you.

So, beware, if you don't learn the skills of competent dog ownership and training, I can only guarantee that your new puppy will have you running rings around him, causing grief and mayhem, just for his own enjoyment and glee.

Is that why you are wanting a dog? For him to be vastly happy but still a nuisance with you being frustrated and scared to take him out for a walk or perhaps when you return home, terrified to even to open the door to your house for fear of what you might find?

I am sure it is not, but a dog is an animal and cannot be responsible for his own actions, so YOU have to make the effort to be the teacher and parent, show him by correct training, giving guidance and structured rules on manners and everyday life, but don't forget the enjoyment and have fun, love and cuddles!

FEEDING your Puppy.

Your puppy has been fed on a raw natural diet of various species (lamb, beef, turkey, chicken, tripe etc) mince and Lidl's full fat yogurt until 5.5 to 6 weeks of age, at this time they are then started on RAW chicken Carcasses and a 60 to 80% meat kibble (we don't like this dry food, but we know some folks don't like the idea of a natural product like raw meaty bones)

They are microchipped, and receive a full health check from my vet before leaving.

They come with 4 weeks free insurance,

enough food to last around four days, and something that smells of Mum and siblings.

Please note all my puppies come with a puppy contract of sale and are NOT sold for breeding.

We offer lifetime commitment to our puppies and will always provide full after sales EMAIL advice and support.

You must inform us if there are any health or training issues with your puppy.

We cannot help or improve what we do, if you keep us in the dark.

Finally; , if you can no longer keep the puppy/dog or your circumstances change or your are struggling to cope with behaviour issues etc., our puppies MUST be returned to us, as we like to know where our puppies are, though in special circumstances, if you already have a home lined up with family or friends, provided that home also passes our application process we are more than happy for the pup/dog to be transferred to them.

General Description

The Miniature Border Colloodle is a relatively small to medium sized, compact dog, with a height of between 14 & 20 inches at the shoulder and an approximate weight of around 10 to 20 KG, unless crossed with a Standard poodle which will be larger, or the Toy poodle will likely be smaller (but still bigger than a toy)

Standard Border Colloodle is a larger than average sized dog, he is compact though taller in the leg with a height of between 17 & 24 inches at the shoulder and approximate weight of around 20 to 30KG.

The Toy Border Colloodle is much smaller and harder to breed due to the disproportionate size difference of the stud Toy poodle. Usually conceived by AI the breeding costs are considerably more. The Toy sized Colloodle is anything from 10 inches to 15 inches at the shoulder, and the weight is around 6 kg to 14 kg.

The Border Colloodle has an average life span of approximately 10 to 12 plus years although there are many dogs who live to sixteen plus.

The Border colloodle or Border Collie x Poodle, are currently still very rare in the UK.

In the USA and Australia, The Border Colloodle's is very popular and his reputation goes before him as a friendly, happy and well-mannered dog, who is full of energy and exuberance. Border Colloodles makes a brilliant, VERY ACTIVE, family pet due to their wonderful sparkling intelligent temperament. It is our opinion and experience that the FIRST cross produces a better more suitable family pet than either pure parent. (there is no reason to keep crossing to produce better than this).

They are easy to train, eager to please and make devoted companions.

A Border Colloodle likes to be with the family and will follow you from room to room, if allowed. Border Colloodle's are merry and happy dogs, they thrive on being given a job around the house or perhaps doing a competitive dog sport and of course they are always happy to play, hopefully if you get your training right they will also love to chill out and cuddle, when you want to rest.

The Border Colloodle is a cross between a gun dog breed (Standard Poodles which then turned into a Utility Dog (companion) when they started to breed for smaller and smaller sizes), and a Herding breed (Border Collie which everyone knows is the ultimate in working sheepdogs).

So, bear in mind that this cross is likely to enjoy (given the opportunity!) many happy hours of retrieving, investigating interesting smells and looking for the opportunity to make some kind of work for themselves, especially if you don't organise activities for him, chasing anything that moves and even trying to control that movement and organise chaos.

Equally a Border Colloodle if the parents have been correctly selected, should also be at home chilled out on his master's lap or in front of the fire.

Most Border Colloodles (although not all) love water and relish swimming.

Border Colloodles are adaptable dogs and could easily be trained do anything YOU set your mind to and have the patience to teach him.

However, be warned, they are likely to love to chase sheep or anything which moves, just like you would expect a Border Collie to do, we know this, as even our Toy Poodles, if given the chance, will also exhibit this same behaviour but to a lesser degree and not in such a skilled and stylish way as the herding border collie. The Standard Poodle in the USA often take their owners to all breed herding days and competitions, though I doubt they will ever be quite as useful as the dedicated herding breeds.

Health

There are a number of diseases seen in the Poodle, such as progressive retinal atrophy (PRA) and Von Willebrand type 1, malignant hyperthermia, and in the Border collie there are diseases such as IGS, TNS and CEA in fact currently around 11 are thought to be a factor. Therefore we run a complete panel on our border collies and try to do the same with any poodle we use at stud.

Selected breeding is helping to eradicate these problems in the pure breeds thanks to responsible breeders and the BVA/KC health schemes. They do not disappear just because you cross these breeds and so Cross breed breeders should ALSO make no exception and testing will actually involve even more requirements than a pure breed since many diseases are breed specific, there are some which are common to ALL breeds which must still be tested for.

Coat Care

The Border Colloodle has a long double coat, this can be curly, silky, wiry or a combination of them all.

The coat, if not kept clipped, will require regular and thorough grooming in order to prevent matting and to keep the dog comfortable. A well-trimmed Border Colloodle is a pleasure to look at, however it does take time (and expense if sending to a professional groomer) to keep them well maintained.

New owners should take time to familiarise themselves (your breeder should be a good source of information, they will perhaps be willing to advise you or in some cases they will be groomers themselves and trim dogs for a living) with the coat care of their Border Colloodle or if you wish to have your Border Colloodle professionally trimmed, find a grooming parlour who know about Border Colloodle.

It is essential you learn how to do routine daily grooming, washing and drying to help you and your groomer and prevent stress and pain to your dog.

Even with regular brushing the average Border Colloodle will require trimming on a six to eight-week basis.

Dog or Bitch

There is very little in temperament etc. to choose between a dog and a bitch.

In my opinion, there is a reason why human females are sometimes called “bitches”! They can suffer from mood swings, even if spayed, however, a female dog can be easier to house train.

A female will come into season for the first time from around 7-8 months of age and then approximately every six to ten months.

Ultimately, even if you do not mate your bitch on her season, her body still thinks it is pregnant for the next two months and it is proven that whilst not being pregnant during this time, she will be at higher risk of an infection of the uterus so should be carefully monitored for sudden illness, and discharges. Therefore, if you are not breeding her, she should for her health be spayed when she reaches maturity.

It costs more to spay a female and it is a very invasive procedure which can have life threatening complications. Please consider that nature gave her these hormones to grow and protect her bones so she should be allowed to mature physically (around 2 years old) before spaying.

During a season you will need to keep your bitch away from male dogs for approximately three weeks and possibly alter your normal exercise routine in order to keep interested dogs away from your home. A bitch in season will also have a bloody discharge, which can stain furniture etc.

Dogs grow slightly larger than bitches and can be a bit stronger, however dogs generally are more loving and faithful than bitches but they can take a little longer to house train and at around the time of puberty can get a bit full of their own importance and need slightly firmer handling.

Males are cheaper to neuter, and it is a less invasive surgery.

NEVER neuter before the age of 2 years as the male body requires the hormone testosterone to mature physically and mentally and protect the bones during growth.

Exercise

A Border Colloodle puppy should not be over exercised, in fact, when you first acquire your pup the exercise he gets from playing with you, and a suitable older dog, and his visits to the garden for toileting will be adequate for the first six weeks.

You will be provided a chart showing the recommended exercise program whilst the pup is growing up.

From six months, your puppy can have twenty minutes free running and half an hour walking on the lead daily, preferably not on concrete or tarmac.

When your dog gets to eighteen months old, he will be able to endure as much exercise as you are able to give him, take care in hot weather, on tarmac, to prevent his pads being burnt.

All dogs require training to a greater or lesser degree.

This depends on what you expect from your pet. As a family pet, lead training, toilet training and basic obedience is a must. This will ensure the animal has a happy co-existence with the family and will behave in a manner acceptable to members of the public who encounter him.

Puppy Training and things to consider on your arrival home and the phase over period

I do not intend to say how to train as there is a wealth of information out there, which we provide in the emailed Puppy Instruction Manual shortly before you collect your puppy, which will have many links to the trainers we deem to be appropriate. This will provide a check list and loads of training research to do in preparation to taking your new family member home.

FEEDING

Your puppy has been fed on a raw natural diet of various species (lamb, beef, turkey, chicken, tripe etc) mince and Lidl's full fat yogurt until 5.5 to 6 weeks of age, at this time they are then started on RAW chicken Carcasses and a 60 to 80% meat kibble (we don't like this dry food, but we know some folks don't like the idea of a natural product like raw meaty bones)

Don't be too concerned if your pup is off its food when you first bring it home.

Don't immediately seek to introduce different enticements just to get your puppy to eat.

WHY? Your pup is new to its environment. It may be too interested in the new place to be bothered about food. The pup may also be very tired, if however, the pup refuses to take a small treat of cheese or ham, it may also be sickening for somethings so be aware that is it not vomiting, or suffering from Diarrhoea, you should take the puppy to the vet immediately. Also, if you have a thermometer (a good idea in any household) you should take its [temperature](#) and if the temp is not within normal parameters you should take the puppy to the vet immediately.

Don't suddenly change the diet. WHY?

It takes at least 3 days for a dog to produce the correct enzymes to digest any new type of food, during which time it will only absorb the water content, leading to signs of diarrhoea/soft stools.

Instead, if you HAVE to change your pup's diet, do it gradually over 4 to 7 days.

Following the following procedure: -

Day 1; quarter new food 3 quarters old food,

Day 2; half new half old,

Day 3: 3 quarters new quarter old,

Day4 New food.

Some basic manners.

Don't stay with your pup all the time, WHY? Your pup needs to learn to be left alone, otherwise you may cause separation related problems.

Leave the puppy for periods of up to ten minutes on a regular basis, return only when your pup is quiet. WHY? Ten-minute periods on a regular basis will help habituate your pup to your absence. Returning when your puppy is quiet reinforces the learning that quietness will guarantee your return.

WHY? the pup will learn to call you back by crying. Coming in once will perpetuate the problem and increase the strength of learning, eg:-

Night 1: pup cries for ten minutes, you return.

Night 2:- pup cries for ten minutes, no return by you so pup cries for a further period, eg 15 minutes, you return.

Pup has now learnt to work harder (25 minutes instead of 10, in order to get reward by your return)

And by WEEK 2 the pup cries for hours until you give in and return (or worse bring it up to bed with you). You now have a pup who will NOT settle anywhere but at your side and suffers from separation anxiety.

Golden Rule. Don't go down to your puppy at night if it cries. WAIT until he is quiet for at least 2 to 5 minutes before going to him, if you have a CCTV wait until he actually settles completely in a relaxed manner, or chews his toy or bone, his brain must be redirected away from trying to get out or call your attention, BEFORE you go to him.

There are loads of ways to train good behaviour and manners, video links will be in your PIM.

BITING: DONT TAP YOUR PUPS NOSE TO STOP BITING. WHY? You can cause your pup to become hand shy. You want your pup to relate positively to you, not be fearful of the hand that maybe feeding it, grooming it, putting on lead etc.

BITE INHIBITION: -

Dogs must learn bite inhibition, ie not to bite fully. In a pack of dogs, it is important not to damage your pack members, when playing. How strong a play bite is depends upon the feedback obtained by the dog from the bitten animal: if the bitten animal bites back or yelps or stops playing then it was too hard.

If you wait until your pup has bitten your skin then your reaction is to pull away, the dog has learnt only that it can make you dance.

When your pup grabs your clothing, including shoe laces etc. DON'T shout and dance about, WHY? the pup learns to make you more exciting and interesting and is rewarded.

DO yelp and close down, stop interacting and stop looking at your dog. Become immobile. After all your playmate has hurt you so why should you continue to play? After a minute or so normal play activity can resume.

JUMPING UP:

DON'T PET YOUR PUPPY WHEN HE/SHE CLIMBS OR JUMPS UP AT YOU. WHY? Your pup is being rewarded for jumping up. DO only pet your dog when the 4 paws are on the ground, thereby preventing your pup from learning to jump up.

Toilet Training

Training should start immediately. A young puppy needs to piddle and poo frequently so he should be taken to an appropriate place in the garden at appropriate times such as first thing in the morning, after a meal, on wakening from sleep and last thing at night. Always leave a supply of newspapers down at night beside his bed. Gradually, over a period of a few weeks, move the newspapers towards the door at the same time reducing the area covered.

Watch your puppy carefully and learn to recognise when he is about to poo - some will move in a circle, others will sniff the ground. Just before he performs say a chosen word like 'Be clean' or 'Busy'. Once he has performed give him lavish praise.

After a time, your puppy will know what is meant by these words and will perform in the chosen toilet place when you are out. Please remember not to allow him to leave his mess in public places like parks, playgrounds, playing fields or pavements as this could lead you to a fine. Pooper Scoopers are a good investment.

Toilet training should be quite a simple process, as long as you take the time and trouble to get into a good routine.

Initially, you will have to build your routine around your puppy's needs, and these are reliably predictable when they are very young.

Puppies need to urinate immediately after waking up, so you need to be there to take your puppy straight into the garden without any delay.

Eating its meal stimulates its digestive system, and puppies normally urinate within fifteen minutes of eating, and defecate within half an hour of eating (although this might vary slightly with each individual).

Young Puppies have very poor bladder control and need to urinate at least every hour or two. They can urinate spontaneously when they get excited, so take your puppy out frequently if it has been active, playing or exploring. It is hard, sometimes impossible, for a pup under 4 months to be able to hold itself from weeing for longer than 6 hours.

You may find it useful to keep a record of when your puppy eats sleeps, urinates and defecates. A simple diary list will do.

Repeat cue words like 'wee wees' and 'poo poos' or 'be busy' and 'be clean' while the puppy is actually urinating or defecating. Use different words for each action so that you will be able to prompt the puppy later on.

Always go with your puppy into the garden so you are there to reward and attach the cue words to the successful actions!

Fortunately, puppies are creatures of habit, so as long as you introduce the garden to your puppy as its toilet area early on, you should be able to avoid most of the common pitfalls.

Toilet training errors

Unfortunately, there are many reasons why 'toilet training' might not go as smoothly as it could, so make sure you do not make any of the following mistakes...

Over-feeding.

Feeding an unsuitable diet or giving a variety of foods.

Not feeding at regular times.

Feeding at the wrong times (which could cause overnight defecation).

Punishing the puppy for its indoor accidents (which can make it scared of toileting in front of you – even outside).

Feeding salty foods (e.g. stock from cubes) which makes them drink more.

Using ammonia-based cleaning compounds (which smell similar to urine).

Expecting the puppy to tell you when it needs to go out; this is unrealistic, so it is better to take them out at regular intervals.

Leaving the back door open for the puppy to come and go as it pleases (a puppy will think that the garden is an adventure playground, rather than a toilet area. Also, what is a puppy meant to do when the weather gets cold, and it is faced with a closed back door?).

Leaving the puppy on its own too long, so that it is forced to go indoors (which sets a bad precedent, or even a habit of going indoors).

Mistakenly associating the words 'good girl' or 'good boy' when they toilet, as opposed to the specific cue words. Guess what could happen the next time you praise your dog?

Access to rugs or carpet (which are nice and absorbent – just like grass).

Laziness on your part, resulting in more wees indoors than outdoors.

Leaving the puppy alone in the garden, so you are not there to reward it for going outdoors... how is it meant to learn that it is more popular and advantageous going outdoors, if you are not there to show your approval?

Submissive or excited urination on greeting (if this occurs, take your puppy outside before you greet it and tone down your greeting, so it is less exciting or overwhelming).

It is unfair to expect your puppy to go right through the night when it is very young.

Sleeping the puppy in a crate or puppy pen can help with house training but you should let it out in the garden to relieve itself during the night.