



**MIMI'S
AKC YORKIES**

*Elite Breeder
of
Exceptional Dogs
for
Discerning Buyers*

HOW TO RAISE A YORKSHIRE TERRIER PUPPY



Important Disclaimer

The advice and suggestions in this manual are no more than the author's personal opinions as an experienced dog breeder. They are informational only and not meant to be a substitute for personalized veterinary attention for your dog nor for visits to your local veterinarian for diagnosis or treatment, and do not replace licensed, hands-on, professional, pet-specific, veterinary care.

The information presented here is based on the experience and knowledge of the author. However, neither the author nor MIMI'S AKC YORKIES nor its affiliates take any responsibility for, nor makes any warranty with respect to, results that may be obtained from the use of any of the information, procedures, recommendations or dosages presented in this manual.

Before any medical or treatment decisions are implemented an evaluation of your pet's medical situation should be performed by a trained professional in your area.

If you have any questions about the information contained in this manual, especially as to decisions you may wish to make concerning the health or well-being of your dog, please consult your local veterinarian before proceeding.

If your pet is seriously ill and especially if there is a potentially life-threatening emergency involving your pet, do not wait - take your dog immediately to a trained veterinarian or animal emergency center near you.



Congratulations!

Congratulations on the adoption of your new puppy. At MIMI'S AKC YORKIES we are committed to assisting you and your puppy to develop the best and most enjoyable relationship together possible.

We hope your years together are filled with joy, love, good health and happiness. This manual is about helping you to achieve that.

Much about the quality of your relationship with your new pet will depend on you, as much about the personality your dog grows into will depend on how it is managed during the critical first few months of its life.

The ethical, responsible breeder you sourced your puppy from will have your and your dog's best interests at heart and will have done all they could to start your new puppy off right. The rest is up to you. Let this manual be your guide.

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Your Puppy's Veterinary Care

This is the protocol I follow and is the care we have given each p:

Age	Veterinary Care
3 days old	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dewclaws removed
2 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wormer (covering roundworm and hookworm)
4 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wormer (covering roundworm and hookworm)
6 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First vaccination (see your <u>Vaccination Certificate</u>) Veterinary check
8 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wormer (covering roundworm, hookworm and tapeworm) Microchipped
10 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (see your <u>Vaccination Certificate</u>) All-wormer due Heartworm prevention strategy begins Your veterinarian will also make other recommendations appropriate in your region and be able to answer any health questions you may have.

Follow-up Care required of You:

Age	Recommended Veterinary Care
10-12 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veterinary Check: Arrange for your veterinarian to give the puppy a complete checkup within 72 hours of your purchase to ensure no health problems have been overlooked, and to develop additional care plan.

MIMI'S AKC YORKIES Lifetime Genetic Health Guarantee

Our puppies are sold warranted against the development of severe life-threatening defects which are clearly hereditary in nature and that seriously affect the dog's quality of life, for the whole of its life.

Should your puppy be determined to be suffering from such a defect MIMI'S AKC YORKIES will refund your purchase price or replace the puppy with one of the same value when one is available (whichever you prefer) after confirmation from an independent veterinarian. The breeder will not be responsible for any veterinary costs at any time. You are also free to keep your dog.

As it is when you have children, as parents of your puppy we cannot guarantee it will never develop any health problems in the future. Some things are just not able to be predicted. However, we do our very best to give you a puppy with the greatest possible chance to live a long and healthy life. To achieve this our parent dogs are not related to each other, plus the parents are genetically tested and are free of diseases, disorders, and health problems; otherwise, we would not breed them.

If anything does occur, please inform us so we can evaluate the parents and the other puppies from that litter in an attempt to determine the cause of the ailment and to eliminate the issue from our breeding program.

You will be handed a signed copy of the Genetic Health Guarantee when you pick up your puppy.

What to feed your pup when you get him home

A Quick Guide:

With Yorkies and other toy breeds, particularly for the first few hours that you have him and on through the first few weeks, you should monitor your puppy for signs of hypoglycemia (low blood sugar). If the pup seems lethargic, doesn't eat much, seems extra wobbly or uncoordinated, or his eyes seem glazed over, give him a pea-sized piece of Nutri-Cal or a squirt of honey. If he is suffering from low blood sugar, this should perk him right up within 15 minutes. Because these pups are super energetic, have low body weight and little stored fat, they metabolize their meals very quickly which could cause drops in blood sugar. You should feed your puppy at least four times a day and reduce that to three and then twice a day as he grows up.

It is important not to suddenly change your puppy's diet - to do so can invite digestive problems such as diarrhea, constipation or tummy ache. So, to help you continue where we have left off, here is what your puppy is used to eating:

Variety is the key, as well as a balance of high-quality dry kibble (We use Heath Extension Little Bites dry kibble, which is right up there with Royal Canin on a label to label comparison) supplemented with other foods such as unseasoned vegetables, rice, fruits and lean meats.

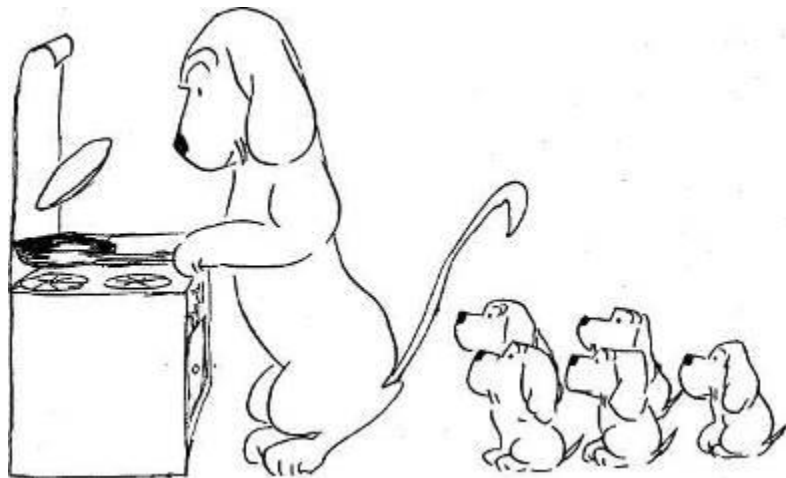
- Vegetables and Fruits - Raw or cooked vegetables and fruit leftovers from your table, cut into small pieces, are encouraged. Mix in with kibble a few times a week, or use as snacks or treats such things as green beans, broccoli, brussels sprouts, peas and spinach, apples, bananas and blueberries.
- Chopped heart, liver, tongue or kidneys for one meal, once a week.
- Homecooked "Healthy Dog Food Recipe" if you choose to transition to a cooked meal or raw food diet.
- Commercial puppy biscuits, treats or snacks (use very sparingly)

Do not over-feed your puppy! Forcing rapid growth can lead to health problems later on, particularly with the joints. Keep him trim. Whatever he can eat in 15 minutes at each meal is the right amount. Take leftovers away until the next meal.

Growing your precious puppy right!

What to feed your dog

They may argue that commercial dog foods are carefully balanced to provide for all the minerals, vitamins and essential oils and other nutrients that a dog needs - and I would agree with them! The fact that such



foods are often also heavily laden with artificial colors, flavors and preservatives, as well as containing damaging oxidized fats is only to be expected of most processed foods - whether they be for you or Rover! Do your research on dry kibble and remember, just because the brand claims to be “organic”, “natural” or healthy, doesn’t mean it is. Learn to read ingredient labels and scientific studies to discover what works best for you and your pet.

Feed raw bones - never cooked! Cooked bones splinter and can damage the digestive tract. When your pup eats bones, its teeth are cleaned and its gums are massaged. The stress of bone eating while your pup is young and growing strengthens the teeth and ensures they are firmly rooted in the jaws. Conversely, on purely commercial diets, the health of dogs suffers in many ways. One big giveaway is the buildup of tartar on the teeth and development of foul breath due to lack of chewing. Dogs raised on commercial diets often have poorly anchored, weak teeth. For small and finicky pups, particularly those that have never seen a bone before, it can be very

helpful to pulverize the bones at first, gradually moving the pieces up in size as the pup grows.

I find it very useful to provide the meaty bone part of the diet to my dogs whenever I need to leave them for a period of time. Gnawing at a bone provides useful and rewarding entertainment and can alleviate loneliness and boredom, thus circumventing possible destructive behavior.

Feed 3 to 4 times a day. Right amount/meal is whatever puppy can eat within 15 minutes. Unless it is a big meaty bone given to provide entertainment and exercise, take any leftovers away until next meal. Clean water to be available at all times.

How Much Should You Feed?

In the wild, natural state, wolf cubs were always a little hungry. Adult wolves did not hunt until motivated by hunger, and often had to wait until a successful kill before sating their appetite. And so, it is natural and healthy for your dog to rest its digestive system occasionally. You can simulate this by skipping a day's feeding once a week in the adult dog.



Many people see virtue in growing their puppies as fast as possible, and the end result is frequently problems with bones and joints in the adult dog. As a guide, keep your puppy slim and athletic rather than roly-poly by letting the pup eat its fill for 15 minutes at each meal, then take the food away (this also makes toilet training easier - see our section on House Training)

Feeding Frequency Guide

Feeding frequency depends upon the age of the pup or dog. Here is a general guide:

Age	Feeding Frequency
0 - 1 month	Pup suckles its mother exclusively (unless circumstances warrant earlier supplementation)
1 - 3 months	4 meals per day
3 - 6 months	3 meals per day
6 - 12 months	2 meals per day
After 12 months	1 -2 meals per day

To further simulate natural conditions, vary the time of feeding, if your routine allows, and don't necessarily feed the dog according to when it is hungry.

Getting geared up for your new puppy

A smooth start to your pup's new life with you begins by being properly prepared! Start by having the following checklist of useful equipment on hand before she arrives at your door:

- Smelly litter blanket: A blanket with the smells of his original litter home will help your puppy settle in with you with less stress. Get this from the breeder if possible.
- Wire or plastic dog crate: This is for your puppy to sleep and rest. Line the bottom with a tough, washable bedding material. Consider or experiment with the best location to allow your pup to settle quietly and during its rest and sleep periods away from the hubbub of the family. Depending on your circumstances and your pup's temperament that may mean bedding her away from the family, or close to the activity
- Puppy bed: Comfortable, sturdy and washable.
- Food and water dishes: Tip-proof, stainless steel are best.
- Harness and leash: Soft braided nylon, complete with ID Tag with your phone number. **DO NOT USE A COLLAR** on your Yorkie, regardless of age. Yorkies are prone to trachea issues (breathing and swallowing difficulties) due to trauma, which can lead to complete tracheal collapse that requires surgery or even euthanasia.
- Grooming equipment: This may include metal combs, wire (not plastic) detangling brushes, shampoo (Ph balanced), sharp round-tipped scissors and

- possibly electric clippers. Yorkies do well with very small toenail clippers like you would use on a cat, bunny or ferret, rather than the larger standard dog nail clippers.
- Chew-deterrent spray: A safe spray-on product (e.g. “Bitter Cherry”) to discourage destructive and dangerous chewing on inappropriate objects such as immovable valuables like furniture legs and curtains.
 - Blockade: A wire or wooden “baby gate” for blocking access to rooms you want to restrict your puppy from entering until she is more reliable and better trained. Be warned: puppies are chewers and can chew through plastic-grate baby gates.
 - Food: Use the highest quality, smallest kibble food you can afford, such as the Health Extension Small Breed you are given when you take possession of your dog.
 - Toys: Safe for puppies of course. Supplement with soft toys from the second-hand shop, and home-made toys puppies love such as a small plastic drinking bottle tied inside an old sock. Chew toys are essential.
 - Puppy Pads: Your puppy has been started on pee pad training. We use and recommend washable reusable potty pads. Puppies tend to shred paper/plastic potty pads. You can use cat litter in a tray, newspaper, a square of artificial lawn or an old baking dish filled with dirt, gravel or lawn from your yard.
 - Radio: Leave this on when you aren't around to help alleviate loneliness.
 - Chew toys: AVOID RAWHIDE and PIGS EAR chews. These are often ingested and can lodge in these little dogs' digestive tracts. Kongs, squirrel dudes and similar toys stuffed with yummy food are great to give him something constructive to do when you aren't around.

Dimensions of Adult Yorkshire Terrier dog crate:

Your puppy should be able to utilize a small dog crate, 22” X 13” X 16”, as well as a crate pad to fit. You'll want to purchase two crate pads so you can have a spare when accidents occur.

Puppy-proof your home.

Puppies explore their environment in much the way toddlers do - by chewing and getting into everything!

Be sure to remove hazardous items such as electric cords and put valuables like your best running shoes or expensive rug out of harm's way.

Ensure there are no escape routes around your boundary fence big enough for a small puppy, and if you have a swimming pool, you may need to add wire mesh at the bottom of the pool fence so your puppy can't get in and drown.

When You Take Puppy Home for First Time

Transport puppy in his/her crate (if you have one). Best bedding is an old natural sheepskin, but anything comfy that won't catch on their claws will do. Be sure to include the smelly sock/piece of litter blanket and have the crate available as a handy place for puppy to retreat to at all times.

Take puppy to the toilet spot you have selected.

Let puppy follow you back to the house so he/she knows the way. Once your puppy has bonded to you and is happy to follow you, let it chase you to the toilet spot thereafter (don't carry puppy). Transfer any poop away from less-than-ideal placements over to your chosen spot to help puppy "get it". Clean up any mistakes with cheap white vinegar.

Supervise all interaction with small children.

We don't recommend letting toddlers handle your Yorkie puppy much at all, and NEVER without strict adult supervision. As a mom of four and the grandparent of 13 grandchildren, I know it is very easy for little kids to "love" the puppy too hard, drop them without meaning to, or twist their limbs and head without knowing they are hurting the pup. My rule is child must have their bottom on the floor/ground to be allowed to cuddle/hold the puppy. Make sure all interactions are positive and gentle! Limit time to 10 minutes each play period or you will overwhelm your puppy.

Be Understanding.

Having just been uprooted from his/her pack and everything familiar, your puppy is likely to be shy and insecure for the first few days with you. Give him time to explore and adjust.

To introduce your new puppy to your existing dog(s)

There is a good guide at this link:

<http://asnpr.rescuegroups.org/info/display?PageID=1804>

(Instead of choosing a nearby park for the first introduction, which is not likely to be safe for your puppy, a friend's yard would be better).

Puppy's Normal Daily Routine – What to Expect.

This is roughly what the puppies are used to. You can vary it to fit your routine and your puppy will soon adjust to your schedule.

6.00am: Wakeup time. Let puppy out of their crate/playpen and call “puppy puppy puppy” to coax to the chosen toileting area (I run there and the puppies all run after me!).

Play with puppy. Allow to run around for about an hour and tire him/herself out.

7.30am (or thereabouts): Breakfast time. Allow 15 minutes to eat and allow access to toilet/play area.

10 am Morning nap (an hour or so).

Around 11.30 am: Puppy will wake up and cry to toilet again.

Play with puppy. Offer toys and allow to run around for about an hour and tire him/herself out.

12.30pm (or thereabouts): Lunch time. Allow 15 minutes to eat and allow access to toilet/play area afterwards.

Mid-afternoon - naps for around an hour or so.

Around 2 pm: Toilet time.

Playtime.

3pm (or thereabouts): Afternoon meal.

Afternoon nap (an hour or so).

Around 4 pm: Puppy will wake up and cry to toilet again.

Play with puppy. Allow to run around for a few hours and tire him/herself out.

6 pm (or thereabouts): Dinner time. Allow 15 minutes to eat and be ready to take back to toilet before nap time.

After dinner nap (an hour or so).

Around 10.30pm: Take puppy outside to toilet before you go to bed and put back to bed in his crate/playpen. You can take the crate into your bedroom with you if you want.

What to do at bedtime!

Put the radio on low so puppy doesn't feel too lonely.

Take puppy out to toilet just before you go to bed at night then place in his bed. Ignore your puppy if it cries when you first put it into its crate/playpen for naps as it will soon settle down and you don't want it to train you to respond to crying or you'll

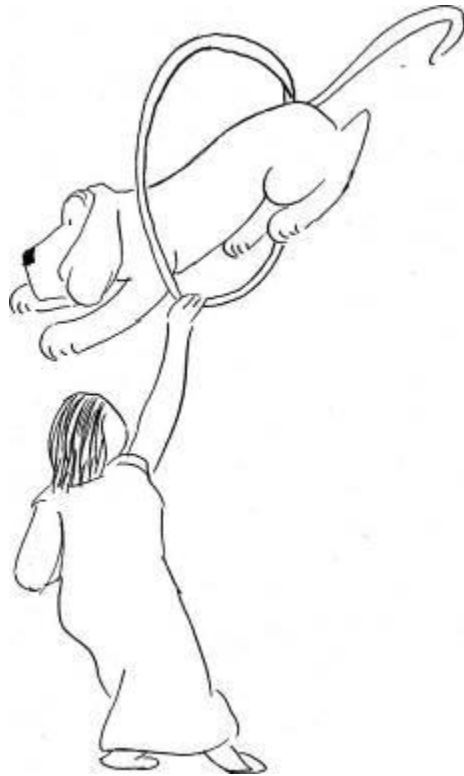
be setting up a bad habit! But if it has been asleep for a few hours and then cries, it probably needs to toilet.

Do not expect your Yorkshire Terrier puppy to “hold it” till morning. Their bladders are tiny and, until they are older, they will need to be toileted once (or even twice) during the night. Any more than this is probably just attention seeking and could easily become a habit. Tell puppy to be quiet and ignore excessive interruptions during the night or put the crate in a situation where the puppy can toilet itself on newspaper or a litter tray (an old baking dish full of the same material as its toilet area) within a confined playpen area, or has access to outside to toilet. Don't put a toileting area inside the crate. Animals do not want to toilet where they sleep and it will create a bad habit. You want them to learn to toilet out of the crate.

Puppy Training

You are the boss!

Dogs are social animals, and the society in which they live is stratified by a hierarchy based on rank. In the society of a dog that has been thoroughly socialized to both humans and other dogs, the pack members include humans and dogs alike. No dog can feel totally secure unless there is a distinct and definite “alpha” ranking, or dominant individual in the “pack” society. If you are not willing to establish yourself in the alpha position, then you might find your dog assuming that position. When that happens, “the dog will run the household and you”.



The ramifications of this unhappy state of affairs are that your dog will never allow you to dominate it in any way. This may include urinating on you and other people, disobeying your commands, and threatening or biting you (and your veterinarian)

whenever there is a need for restraint to facilitate necessary procedures. Now, as an owner you will frequently need to control and handle your animals - whether the purpose is simple restraint, grooming, removing grass seeds, ear plucking, dressing a wound, or what have you, you will often need to dominate your dogs in one way or another to effectively care for them.

Many dogs are naturally subordinate by nature and will be more than willing to delegate natural authority to you. However, with others, you may assume you have a healthy relationship with your dogs, until the true state of affairs is revealed when your loving mutt snaps at you the minute a “need to control” situation arises. The problem can be difficult to remedy without a series of physical battles with your dog in which you come out the clear victor - that is, without having to beat your poor doggy up! Please do not strike your dog with your hand, a rolled-up newspaper, a switch or any other object. Dogs do not understand punishment as being related to the act they committed.

Further, a dog without clear human leadership who therefore assumes himself the leader, will be prone to anxiety when you are away. To such a dog, it's humans are puppies it needs to look after. If you “wander off” it can suffer separation anxiety out of worrying what harm may come of you out there in the world without a leader to protect you. So be the leader and save your poor dog from such worries.

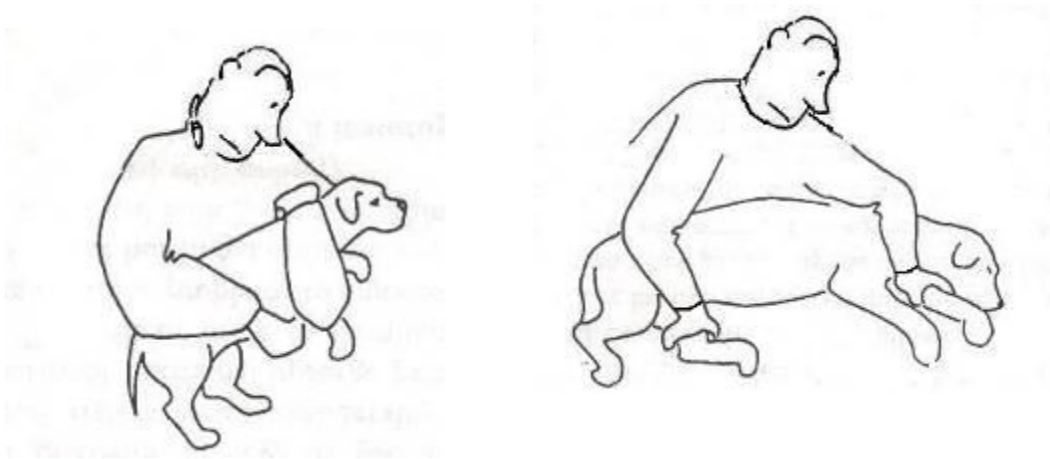
Prevention remains the best approach here. So, establish yourself as the clear leader of your pack right from when you first bring your puppy home.

Restraint – the Most Important Lesson!

A trick I teach all my clients is the lesson of restraint. The acceptance of restraint is a very important lesson, even with small dogs. Too many times I see owners totally cowed by their dogs - where even little lapdogs have owners quivering in fear and too scared of their own pooch to even cut its hair! Don't let yourself be one of them! You are the boss and this is a great way of teaching this to your dog without hurting it.

To be effective, the lesson needs to be established well before the dog is 3 months old. We begin practicing restraint with all of our pups for a few weeks before we send them home (week 10-12). This lesson is invaluable to successfully doing any of a multitude of necessary procedures on your dog throughout its life - from clipping toenails to pulling grass-seeds out of ears. Your veterinarian too will love to see your dog - an easily handled dog is a pleasure for everyone it comes in contact with.

The method is simple: hold it firmly on its side on the ground (or in your arms) so that it cannot get away. You hold it there until it struggles, then don't release it until it stops!



Restrain the puppy firmly and gently, reassuring it and telling it how good it is. Maintain this for a count of 20 seconds. Most pups will struggle against this restraint within this timeframe. When it does, keep holding it down and gently but firmly tell it to “lie down” or “be still” in a deep, warning tone of voice. As soon as it ceases struggling immediately praise it and let it go. Repeat this several times a week so that the pup gets accustomed to the idea that it must succumb to restraint.

It's a lot easier to win the battle in a pup than in an adult dog! The lesson is a short one and needs to be repeated a few times and it is learned for life. While it is struggling you can soothe it with calm reassuring words and praise it mightily when it eventually succumbs to the restraint without fighting and calms down.

Be warned - the puppy may scream and shriek, wriggle like a worm or even try to bite, but maintain your gentle but insistent hold on it. Use the correct grip (as shown) and

it will not be able to hurt itself or you. When it is calm, ease your grip, offer words of praise, and release the pup. You'll be glad you took the trouble to teach your pup this lesson for the rest of your lives together!!!

General Training Rules

The attention and care you put into the first few weeks of your puppy's life with you will pay off handsomely in the long term. So, while it is likely to be busy and demanding at first, keep your sense of humor and be patient, and things will go better for you and your pup. Begin teaching your puppy simple commands as soon as you get him home.

1. Use a consistent command for each behavior you expect, so your dog doesn't get confused. I use a combination of hand signals and voice commands.
2. Set your dog up to succeed. When setting out to train your puppy, do so in a small enclosed area without major distractions so it will be easier for your dog to pay attention to you. Is Fido an overenthusiastic youngster with energy to burn? Tire him out a bit before training so it will be easier for him to remain calm. Do you train with treats? Schedule your training sessions before meal time so he'll be hungry.
3. Use rewards to train your dogs - lots of pats and warm animated praise in a crooning tone of voice ("Gooooood pup!) plus - especially in early training - small, yummy morsels (a fragment of dried liver for example) pack a lot of leverage when it comes to instilling good behavior in dogs. Yorkies are extremely food motivated.
4. Punishment should only take the form of growling if the dog refuses to obey - for example, if it starts to move after you have told it to STAY. If you bash your dog up for not doing what you asked, then chances are, it will not know why it is being bashed up and will instead grow fearful of you. This mistake is often made when people are trying to get a dog to COME, and all it wants to do is run around and play chase! They chase it and when they finally catch it,

bash it up! Not surprisingly, the dog is even less willing to COME on the next occasion as it fears being beaten up again. And so, a vicious cycle sets in...

5. Another secret to effective training is repetition. Through repetition, a dog develops understanding of the command, how it is expected to respond to it, and the pleasant reward it will get from obeying. Just spend a few minutes a couple of times a day and your puppy will rapidly learn anything if taught correctly.

6. Be consistent. Don't want Fido on the couch on Wednesdays when Mom visits, but don't mind him on the furniture during the rest of the week? Not going to happen, my friend. Dogs just don't get the "sometimes" rule. Be clear on what the house rules are for Fido and make sure all members of your household stick to them.

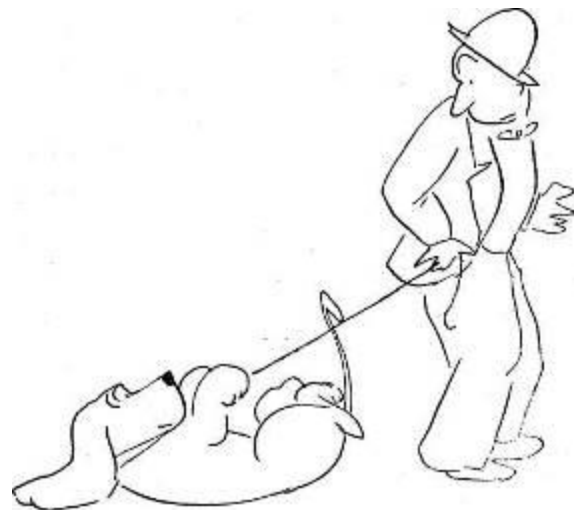


7. Only say it once. If your dog does not comply, don't keep saying "Sit. Sit. Fido sit! I SAID SIT!" Don't teach your dog that you only mean it if you say it four times and very loudly. Instead of giving your cue more than once, move to a slightly different location and try again, or physically push him into complying (e.g. make him sit). If your dog still doesn't comply, he is probably confused and needs a little help understanding what you want him to do. Once he does what is asked, even if you had to physically make him, remember to immediately reward him with positive feedback and a treat.
8. Give lots of feedback. When your dog first learns a new skill, he is pretty much guessing what to do. You can help him out by letting him know when he guesses right. How do you do this? Pick a word or sound like "yes" or "good". Say your word then give your dog a pea-sized yummy treat. Repeat this about 10 to 20 times. You'll know your dog has caught on to the game when he hears the word and looks to you for the treat. Congratulations! You've just become a

- Dr. Doolittle and can "talk" with your dog in a language he'll understand. Now when you train, say your word at the exact moment he complies with your command and then reward him. Only use your word if you can follow it with a reward like attention, play or treats.
9. Catch him getting it right. Don't be like many who only notice when their dog makes mistakes. Fido pulls on the leash, they punish him. Fido jumps up on them, they punish him. Fido breaks his stay, they punish him. Have a clear picture in your mind of what "getting it right" looks like. Make it a point to always look for instances of your dog "getting it right" and reward him with praise, play, attention or treats for doing a good job. When you are home, have him in the house with you and the rest of your household. Time with you is a great opportunity for him to learn. Notice when he is sitting quietly at your feet, and give him a pat. Again, don't reserve attention to only when he's doing something you don't approve of.

Practicing Basic Commands

Unless you are really interested in fully pursuing the training road, there are only a few things that you need to teach your dog by way of commands. I have found the most important to be: SIT, STAY, and COME, and DOWN. Whenever I hand out titbits (like the fat trimmed off tonight's dinner) I insist that my dogs first sit. If they don't sit, they don't get!



"SIT" is the foundation for all obedience. All other commands, learning and control branch from this one simple exercise. Even for those who don't care to teach "formal" obedience, "SIT" will still be a valuable tool.

Consider what happens when you take your dog for a walk. Going for a walk is usually very exciting for a dog. Often, he will jump and prance and perhaps bark while you are

getting the leash and harness. By this time, the dog has gone so crazy that applying the leash and harness becomes all but impossible. Instead, put a firm "SIT" command to this craziness before it gets out of control: "Fido, SIT!" Use firm, short words (don't "ask"). Insist that the leash and harness will not go on a crazy dog. Your dog must get the message: "You must "SIT" before you go anywhere!"

Follow through by showing the dog what you want if he doesn't comply immediately. Don't forget to praise for a nice sit - even after you have made him do it. The sit will help to make him a thinking rather than a reacting dog. After you accomplish that, you can now attempt to go for that walk!

Now consider a dog who drags you toward the door, gasping and choking the entire way, jumps at the door, and rushes through the door as soon as you open it. This dog has no respect for you. Instead of allowing all the pulling and choking, insist again on a "SIT" by the door, along with a "STAY". As leader, you must always be the one to go through the doorway first. After you have gone first, a cheerful release word "OK" signals that Fido may follow. If you must lock the door, then another SIT should be required while the dog calmly waits to start the walk.

Jumping up on you or other people can also be controlled using "SIT". We can teach "DOWN" (or another word, if you wish), but we must also give your dog an alternative for jumping - one that will bring praise. And that magic "something" is SIT or DOWN.

When your dog becomes excited or appears worried during a trip to the veterinarian or groomer (or wherever, for that matter), "SIT" can be the key to calm your dog and, again, get him to think rather than react.

So, practice "SIT" - quick, small, fun sits to start. Ask the dog to SIT or STAY before he gets any treat - whether it be for his meal, a treat or a walk - use every opportunity to enforce yourself as leader and instill respect. Then practice longer sits, or sits not so close to you (on the leash helps you to reinforce the command if the SIT doesn't happen). Above all, "SIT" should always be praised and your dog must know that, in any unfamiliar situation, "SIT" will always make you happy. That is how you start to get respect and obedience from one simple command - "SIT"!

If teaching sit, have Fido on a leash, say SIT, (you could also couple this with an accompanying hand signal, such as holding your hand palm down in front of you and sweeping it downward as you voice the command) and if she doesn't sit immediately, push her back end down into a sitting posture. Do so until she remains sitting for a few seconds, then praise and reward her. Take her for a little walk around, and repeat the command, going through the same procedure several times each lesson.

For COME, you may pat your knee and crouch while calling her name, or the command "come". Start again in an enclosed area, when she is not too far from you. When she complies, give her a small treat and lavish cuddles and praise. Repeat often, gradually increasing the distance you call her from. You may also use a particular whistle. A good way to reinforce good coming habits is to use your "come" command to call your dogs in at every mealtime. Don't trust your dog to come in an open, public place until you are sure she has developed reliable compliance to this command in a confined place, and start by only letting her off for a short distance, gradually increasing it as she shows she is ready.

Getting a dog to SIT or STAY before anything it finds rewarding is a super-easy way to assert yourself as leader of the pack. I make my dogs STAY at every opportunity. They must SIT and STAY successfully before I will put their leads on them for their beloved daily walks. They must sit and stay at each roadside before we cross. When I get to the park or beach where they are allowed to run around free, they first must SIT and STAY, while I walk a short distance away, and wait till I give them a voice and hand signal that means they can go (I wave them forward and say "Go, play!"). Start by getting your puppy to stay for a few seconds, or while you move away by a few yards. When they succeed, reward and praise them. Gradually increase the time and distance, until they reliably comply even if you leave their sight for a little while. Eventually your dog will faithfully stay and wait for you outside the shops while you go in for the paper (even if I tie my dogs up, I still make them SIT and ask them to STAY - they have no other choice, but take every opportunity you have to reinforce the learning!).

Lead Training

A harness needs to be one of the *first* things you deal with when a new puppy comes home.

Purchase a harness (not a collar) that is well-fitting but has long enough straps to allow room for the puppy to grow and put it on your pup within the first day or two home. Remember to check it every week so that it does not become too tight as your pup grows.

At first your pup will try to remove the harness, and worry and scratch at it, and the leash is likely to cause even more trauma to begin with. The best training leash is a narrow 6' type with a hand loop on one end and a clip on the other. Though leather leashes aren't apt to slip in the hands the way nylon and other fabrics do, they are often too heavy to work effectively with our very small Yorkies.

Introduce the leash by clipping it to the halter and allowing the pup to drag it around for a while, supervised. Then begin by holding the other end and introducing a little resistance. Hold firmly and quietly until all struggling ceases, then reward the pup and end the lesson.

Once the pup has given up fighting the leash, encourage it to follow you with vocal encouragement, gentle tugs, and perhaps a few tiny treats. Encourage him to remain by your side as you walk, and respond to digressions by getting his attention back to you. You can do this by changing direction or coaxing him with a treat. Keep it light and fun.

To teach walking manners to a puppy, clip leash to harness ring, put toys or treats in your pocket, and coax the pup to remain near your side as you walk. Whistle, clap your hands, pat your leg, and praise as you go. If he loses concentration as a butterfly flits by or the neighbor's cat entices him to chase, change direction, coax him with a treat, and get his attention back to you. Keep things bright and cheery - you want to teach the little dickens that being by your side is fun.

To teach older puppies and adults not to pull while on lease, DO NOT USE a prong collar, or a training chain-slip collar that tightens and relaxes in response to pulling.

Remember, Yorkies are prone to trachea injury. If you are having difficulty leash training him, please consider enrolling him in doggie obedience classes or watch Caesar Milan videos on YouTube for more information.

House-Training

Establishing good habits early on in houstraining your puppy is critical. Consider bringing your puppy home for the first time on a weekend so you have extra time to devote to settling in and housebreaking in those crucial first few days.

Your pup will not be reliably houstrained until it is about 6 months old, and if you are diligent in your training, will never eliminate in your house unless forced to do so by illness or excessively long confinement. However, **if you at any time allow your puppy to eliminate indiscriminately in your home, the bad habit will be hard to break without having to resort to time-consuming, tedious retraining at a later date.**

Houstraining is much easier when the puppy's meals, exercise and playtimes are on a regular schedule throughout the day, so work out a schedule for you and your puppy. What goes in at regular times will come out at regular times and be easier to manage! So don't have food available at all times of the day - give your puppy 10 to 15 minutes to finish each meal, then take any leftovers away.

To establish good toileting habits in a pup, it needs frequent access to the toilet area, whether you're in a house with a yard, or in an apartment and utilize pee pads. When you are at home, take your puppy there every 30 to 45 minutes immediately following a play session, eating or drinking, and most importantly - upon waking. Be sure to offer enthusiastic praise and reward whenever he eliminates in the proper place. The more often you catch him doing it right and give him positive feedback, the quicker your pup will be toilet trained, so the more time you put into this early on, the better. Punishing him for mistakes can set his progress back - focus instead on noticing and reinforcing success and minimizing the possibility of errors.

During the initial few weeks in his new home, NEVER allow your pup to roam the house unattended. When you are home to monitor him, either have him on a leash or

confine him to a crate/play pen for gradually increasing periods of time, helping him to develop self control. Immediately after he has pooped and peed in his proper toilet area you can allow him supervised freedom for short periods in your home, but don't let him out of your sight.

If you are not home or cannot tend to the puppy, then you must make sure he cannot make a mistake! Either confine him to a puppy-proofed room and line the entire floor with papers. Or, if you live in a temperate climate, you can put him outside in a small, secure and comfortable pen with good shelter from the elements. Ideally the pen will be surfaced with something like his toilet area and unlike the flooring in your home - dirt, grass, gravel, or concrete. Put his bed, toys and food/water bowls there.

Pee Pad training method

Pee Pad training is ideal for apartments. If using a room, line a large area with pads. replace the pads with clean ones when you get home. You will notice with time that he will begin to favor toileting in a particular area. Begin gradually removing pads from areas he never uses that are furthest away from his favorite spots. If he makes a mistake, you have been a bit too quick for him and need to go back to repadding a larger area or even the whole room. Once he is reliably using a small area of the pads without mistakes, you can start moving the papered area to a corner, just an inch a day. If he makes a mistake, it means again you have progressed too rapidly and may need to go back to papering the room again. Just be patient! Over time he will become accustomed to toileting in a small, padded area and learn to not use the floor.

Crate Training method

This involves confining your puppy in a crate when you cannot directly supervise him indoors to prevent him from soiling in the house. The crate must be just big enough for him to sleep comfortably in. Associate it with positive things by putting his favorite treat inside, lining it with a crate pad if possible, and leaving it open as a sleeping bed within a playpen a lot of the time. Puppies will not toilet inside a correctly sized crate, so when you let him out you can take him directly to where you want him to toilet and reward and praise lavishly once the deed is done.

Of course, never leave your puppy inside a crate for hours at a time unless it is nighttime and you are there to release him to go potty when he cries.

With consistence and patience your pup will gradually develop better and better control of his bowels and bladder and become a successfully housetrained pet.

Puppy socializing

The best matched puppy still needs training, TLC, and great socialization to reach its potential to be an amazing canine companion for you. A sociable, friendly dog that is happy to meet new people, and unfazed by different experiences, is a product of two things - genetically predisposed temperament, and positive exposure and conditioning as a young pup. As a breeder we gained a good idea of the pup's genetic or natural temperament from doing the Puppy Personality tests. And you can do a lot to modify and optimize its natural temperament through thorough and positive socialization.

There is a narrow window of opportunity to successfully socialize your puppy that begins at 5 weeks of age and continues to 16 weeks of age (some say 12 weeks of age). As you will be taking your pup home around 12 weeks, he will be well on his way to being foundationally socialized. But that must continue after he leaves us. We raise your puppy in our home as part of the household rather than having them live outside. Studies suggest this is the best way to produce a dog that is friendly, playful and well bonded to humans. Of course, we pay close attention to achieve successful potty training during this time. Dogs that are walked, exercised, and otherwise interacted with daily by their owners are less likely to develop undesirable behaviors linked with loneliness and boredom such as being uncontrollable, or engaging in destructive chewing or digging.

We utilize a very specific conditioning and training program for our puppies, which includes but is not limited to:

- Tactile stimulation - gets pups used to being handled, touching various surfaces and textures, tolerating stress, and more.
- Socialization with other Animals - We expose pups to other vaccinated pups in a disease-safe so they are less likely to show undesirable reactions to unknown dogs or other animals. They are also more relaxed at the vet, more obedient and less likely to be surrendered to shelters.
- Socialization with Humans - We make sure our pups are used to all sorts of people as we arrange for them to have numerous visits from friends and family including men, women, children and people with hats or beards! And visits to

friends, family and school show and tell. As we don't want any of our puppies to grow into a savage guard dog or nervous wreck that freaks out at every new experience, person or animal, we ensure that it gets plenty of positive contact of all kinds. Poorly socialized dogs often end up in dog pounds where their disposition makes them almost impossible to rehome.

- Environmental Stimulation - We provide plenty of experiences like rides in the car, noisy traffic, umbrellas, shopping carts, skateboarders, busy marketplaces, farm animals, and anything else we can find to incorporate into our program.

Once your pup is at home with you, continue on with all of the socialization, conditioning and training we began. Sit outside a busy area with your pup, such as a shopping center or library and invite different kinds and ages of people to give your pup a treat and pet him. Do this gradually with only one or two people at a time so that he is not overwhelmed. Take him (carried) into your veterinary clinic and invite the staff to offer him his favorite treats while you are there. Give him treats while you hang out near a busy thoroughfare where he can be exposed to a range of vehicular and foot traffic.

There is an element of risk of disease in exposing your young pup to the world, so carry your pup through public places and other areas that may be contaminated with dog diseases such as dog parks and footpaths, and don't allow him contact with dogs whose vaccination status is unknown to you.

Puppy grooming

Because your puppy is a type that needs grooming, make sure it gets plenty of exposure to the grooming experience from an early age. Give it a bath every few weeks starting with a few days after you bring it home and it has had a chance to settle in a little to its new abode. Praise and reassure it but take no nonsense - if it resists, you must always win by gently but firmly insisting on your way. But ensure the experience is short and as positive as possible. Offer lavish praise and encouragement, and always quit at a moment when your pup has behaved well. Because Yorkies are prone to ear issues, try not to get water in your pup's ears. Wring

out a wet washcloth and gently wipe the inside of his ears without going too far down into the outer ear canal. After bath, use a few drops of Swimmer's Ear or Isopropyl alcohol in each ear to dry up any residual moisture. Massage the base of the ear gently after applying the drops.

Ear hairs should be plucked or tweezed from the ear canal. This helps avoid ear issues such as moisture retention, yeast growth, etc. For their little, tiny claws you've been provided with a pair of small animal nail scissors/clippers. Use these carefully to avoiding cutting too close to the quick. The quick is easily seen in white nails, but very difficult to see in dark nails. If you do cut too close and bleeding occurs, use styptic powder to stop bleeding.

Yorkshire Terriers do not have fur, but instead have hair similar to human hair. It is generally fine and silky, though some Yorkies have what is referred to as a "wooly" coat. Fine-haired yorkies' hair will grow and grow like a human's, unlike dogs with fur which only grows to a certain length and then stops. Because of this Yorkies must be groomed regularly. Unless you keep your pup in a very short cut year-round, he must be brushed with a long-tined wire brush daily or every other day. Use a nit comb or flea comb with very fine close tines to comb his face and to remove any debris that has collected from his eyes. Between grooms use blunt or round-tipped scissors to keep the hair around his eyes cut so it doesn't cause unnecessary eye weeping and those unsightly "eye boogers" and stains. Also keep the hair around his rear end cut close as excrement can become stuck to longer hairs and, if left unchecked, can build up and restrict the pup's ability to relieve himself properly.

Puppy's first experience with the hair clipper will have happened in a kind way with us before you even bring her home. In any case, if you plan to groom your pup yourself, show the puppy the working clipper before starting the clip, reassure her, and - with help if necessary - carry through with the experience. It is wisest to make the first few lessons with the clipper as positive and non-traumatic as possible - don't insist on doing a salon quality job, just focus on exposing your puppy to familiarity with being groomed without scaring them. If you plan to have your pup groomed professionally, make an appointment within a couple of weeks of him being with you, and ask for a "First groom" appointment. When making the appointment ask if you can wait on your

pup to be groomed as you do not want to leave it kenneled in the groomer's room for a long period waiting to be groomed or picked up. Your groomer should be willing to discuss with you exactly what will be done, how she will handle your pup to ensure it has a good grooming experience, and what you can expect your dog to look like when you pick it up. If a groomer is not willing to do these things, find another groomer who will.

Puppy Health

Parasite Prevention

Parasite treatments are quite toxic!

I advise minimizing their use as much as possible. Only treat for fleas if fleas are actually present, Keep a close eye out for them and, if possible, stop any flea ridden dogs from visiting your home. Heartworm preventatives need to be given at least every 3 months to be protective, however, if you live in a mosquito-ridden climate, monthly on-going prevention is best. Speak with your vet about your options. Intestinal wormers are hardly necessary in adult dogs (except for bitches while breeding). Picking up their poo from the yard every week prevents yard contamination with infective intestinal parasite larvae. Treat for intestinal worms once a year - if at all. Healthy adult dogs naturally only harbor a small number and these are shown to be quite beneficial to the development and proper functioning of their immune system.

Worms

All puppies require worming with a complete wormer (that handles tapeworms as well as the usual roundworms and hookworms) starting at 2 weeks of age. Pups and their lactating mothers are the most susceptible to intestinal parasites, which are “switched on” to greater activity and egg and larvae production as whelping approaches and throughout lactation. The untreated lactating bitch is thus the most dangerous potential source of infection for puppies and children alike (children up to 4 years old are most at risk). Puppies can even be infected while still in the womb! Infection can even occur while suckling via the bitch’s breast milk. The feces of untreated lactating bitches and their puppies will be absolutely loaded with parasites.

Affected puppies are poorly grown, listless and often have a pot-bellied appearance that seems out of proportion with their weak and spindly legs. They will commonly also suffer from diarrhea (which will be similarly heavily contaminated with parasitic eggs and/or tiny larvae).

Worming should therefore begin at 2 weeks of age and continue bi-weekly until the puppy is 8 weeks old. Thereafter it is commonly recommended to worm the puppy again at 12 weeks of age, then every 3 months throughout its lifetime. At your pup's initial vet visit, bring the vaccination/worming record that we send home with your pup. Your vet will likely still do a fecal flotation to determine the type and load (amount) of infestation and treat it appropriately. As I said earlier, once a puppy is 6 months old, I would only worm it yearly, if at all.

To dramatically reduce the contamination burden in your dog areas, utilize good basic hygiene. Clean up and remove all feces before they have been there 7 days or more. After 7 days, the stages of many common parasites will leave the feces and no longer be amenable to easy removal. All public places frequented by dogs will be heavily loaded with hookworm larvae (especially during warm, moist conditions) and most particularly roundworm eggs, which are long lasting in the environment under all conditions and tend to adhere to fur and shoes by which means they can invade your home space.

Vaccination

Up until it is about 7 weeks of age, a puppy suckling off a vaccinated bitch has received reasonable levels of antibodies to common diseases from the colostrum - the first milk from it's mum, and thus have some measure of protection.

Current recommendation is to vaccinate at 6 weeks of age (which we do) and once again at 10 weeks, (which we also do). Because your pup will go to your home having received two parvo vaccines, your vet may only recommend a third. Some vets, particularly those in the south often recommend a 4th vaccine because of the high instance of parvo in our hot and humid environment. If you make the decision to use as little chemical in your puppy as possible, ask the vet for a serum level check first to see if additional vaccines are needed.

The most commonly vaccinated for diseases are Canine Distemper, Canine Hepatitis and Parvovirus. These are the three basic ones vaccinated for at 6 weeks of age

(using a split vaccine will reduce toxicity). It is possible to vaccinate for kennel cough as well at this age or at 10 weeks but I prefer not to as it is important not to overwhelm the young puppy's immature immune system.

In wet areas Leptospirosis is commonly vaccinated for. Rabies is naturally also on the list as it is required by law in most states. Ask your veterinarian about diseases common in your area, and vaccinate accordingly.

If you plan to board your dog in a kennel one day while you go on holidays, then you should also ensure it is vaccinated against Kennel Cough ahead of time. Reputable kennels insist on this as though not usually a serious illness, it is extremely infectious.

Some immunity will develop after two weeks from their first vaccination. And given the importance of proper socialization during the puppy stage to the temperament of the adult dog, careful exposure to vaccinated dogs in clean environments should be risked by the new owner (see above section on socialization).

Once they have received their third parvo vaccine and have waited the amount of time recommended by your vet, you can take your dogs out into the public arena every day for a good solid bout of exercise. In this way they will be exposed to what is known as "street boosters". Every post, dog or poo they sniff will be a potential source of exposure to infection, acting in much the same way as a vaccination. As such, they will be able to maintain a strong immunity status to most common diseases.

Heartworm

If you live in a heartworm endemic area, you will also need to provide your puppy with heartworm prevention medication to destroy the larval stages - the microfilaria - before they develop into adults in the heart and pulmonary artery (the main artery from the heart to the lungs). This protection should start well before the dog reaches 5 months of age and continue every few months (the drug companies and your vet will say every month) for the life of the dog. Some vets in particularly mosquito-ridden areas will insist on a blood test to check for heartworm infection before prescribing more if the dog has gone more than 45 days without medication.

If you get a dog that has not had such a treatment regimen maintained, then you must not give it heartworm prevention medication! That is because it may have adult worms already living in the heart. If you medicate, these can die and float off into the arteries of the lungs, to lodge in and block the smaller arterioles, leading to massive death of lung tissue and a possibly fatal outcome!

Flea Control

Fleas are carriers of many diseases, including tapeworms, epidemic typhus and bubonic plague. Allergy to fleas is also the most common skin disease afflicting dogs and cats. In dogs, apart from evident frenzied scratching, flea-bite allergy shows up as a tell-tale loss of hair on the lower back just above the tail.

The first principle to understand in effectively controlling fleas is that the adult fleas you see on your dog are only the tip of the iceberg of your flea infestation. So control aimed only at killing the adult fleas on the dog - such as with collars, sprays, spot-ons, powders and shampoos - is utterly flawed. Apart from leaving unscathed the 95% of your flea population that will exist as eggs, larvae or pupae off your dog they also rarely kill every flea on your pet, nor prevent them all from breeding.

Given the difficulty of getting at immature flea stages, prevention of flea population buildup is by far the best strategy.

Timing

Fleas breed mainly during warm, moist times of the year - typically in late winter and spring. This is when intervention is most important as without it, enormous flea populations can establish themselves by mid to late summer and control can be a losing battle.

Three-pronged strategy

Your flea control strategy must deal with all stages of the flea infestation, and include:

- Treating your pet
- Preventing fleas from laying viable eggs
- Reducing numbers of immature stages in the environment. Chemical lawn treatments and all natural nematode and diatomaceous earth powder lawn treatments, along with keeping lawns cut are the most effective ways to control fleas in the environment.

1. Treating your pet and preventing fleas from laying viable eggs:

To be effective, any control program must prevent future generations by eliminating the egg-laying adults and/or by killing the eggs as they are laid on the pet. Taking action before flea problems get out of control is the easiest way to do this. Timely breaking of the cycle of flea development on the pet may also avoid any need to apply toxic insecticides throughout the home environment. There are several convenient and effective products available to achieve one or both of these aims.

Forget old-fashioned flea powders and flea rinses. New generation products are both better and safer. However, no matter what product you use check the label to see if the product is considered safe to use on young puppies.

REMEMBER: Use all insecticides cautiously, follow all safety precautions, read the label directions, and only use those products registered for use by your local authority!

Note: If the treatment chemical is ineffective, suspect flea resistance. It is wise to rotate between different chemicals on a regular basis (e.g. yearly) as fleas can develop resistance and thus become immune to any particular chemical used for prolonged periods.

2. Reducing numbers of immature stages in the environment:

Effective Indoors Flea Control

As you now know, the immature stages of the flea are the eggs, larvae and pupae. You will never be able to eradicate them. However, while they can be difficult to dislodge from the base of carpet fibers, daily vacuuming will certainly both reduce their numbers and prevent massive population buildup. The vibration produced will also stimulate the hatching of pupae into adult fleas - a stage more amenable to control measures. After vacuuming the dust collected should be placed into a closed plastic bag and immediately disposed of into the garbage.

Ensure that you vacuum thoroughly, including your pet's bedding plus household mattresses, cushions, curtains, door mats and lounge chairs in rooms that your pet visits. Your dog's bedding can also be further decontaminated by regular washing in bleach and air drying.

If your infestation is already out-of-control, you may want to consider knocking it down to manageable levels by using a flea bomb (which is available from supermarkets and hardware stores). However, such drastic measures should not be considered lightly. Flea bombs are highly toxic and should only be used with extreme care. They are only suited to enclosed spaces such as inside your home.

Precautions include:

- Closely follow all directions that come with the flea bomb.
- Turn off all naked flames.
- Remove all pets and cover fish tanks.
- Evacuate your family from the building for at least 2 hours.
- Put all food away before using the bomb, and cleanse food preparation areas after using the bomb.
- Dust and vacuum the house after using the bomb, once the dust has settled.

To increase their effectiveness, open all inside doors and cupboards, and close (and seal if necessary) all outside doors and windows.

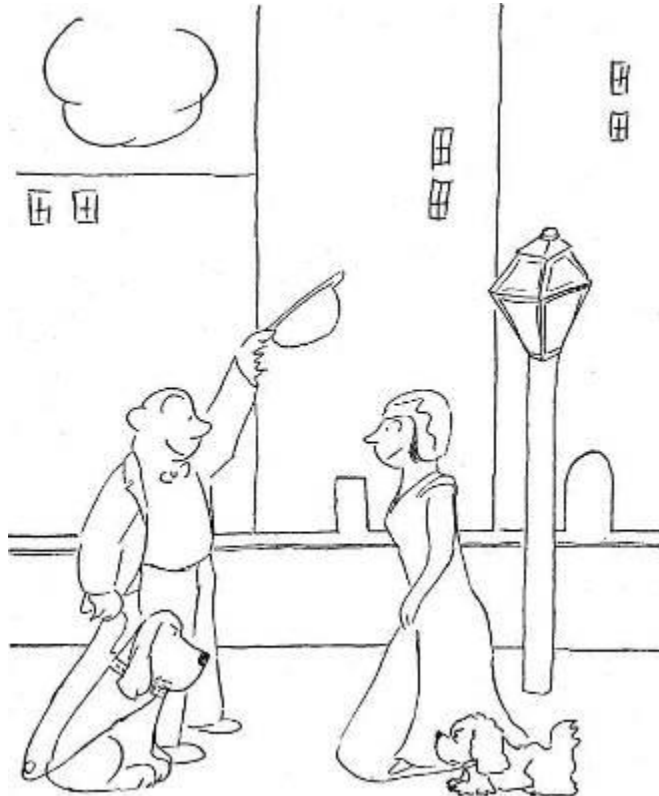
Effective Outdoors Flea Control

If not on your pet, fleas (of various life cycle stages) will be found in the moist, shady areas of your yard. It is usually best to target such areas rather than trying to treat the whole yard. For pets that spend most of their time outdoors, it may be necessary to spot-treat their resting areas, as well as washing their bedding using bleach, and hanging out in the sun to dry. The safest non-chemical products are using diatomaceous earth powder or beneficial nematodes watered into the lawn. The safest chemical treatment is the pyrethroid spray. It is a longer-acting and less toxic derivative of Pyrethrin which is an insecticide derived from the chrysanthemum plant. An alternative option is to kill eggs and larvae that may be lurking in damp shady spots of your yard by heavily soaking them with water.

Exercise

To be healthy and happy, your puppy (and you) requires daily exercise. So, chuck in your gym membership, and commit yourself to at least 20 minutes of brisk walking with your dog every day. Make daily exercise a routine and you and your puppy will enjoy greater health and fewer medical bills for the rest of your life!

There are other benefits too. Did you know that walking a dog is the best way to meet other people? They'll often say hello to him and give him a pat, totally ignoring you! But such meetings can and do lead to getting to know the other people in your community and sometimes even the development of valuable new friendships.



If For Any Reason You Cannot Keep Your Dog

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS are highly sought after! If you need to rehome your dog, you are recommended to place a free notice on our Facebook page. It is very likely you will attract a fantastic new home for him or her within a few days. We will help you vet the new owner. In many areas of the Southeast illegal dog fighting rings are common. People who commit this heinous crime often seek out free or cheap small dogs online to use as “bait dogs” when teaching their fighting dogs how to “fight-to-kill”. Please don't give your dog away to someone without first fully checking them out. We will happily help you do this at no charge if you list them for free on our Facebook Page or Website.

www.facebook.com/mimisakcyorkies

www.MimisAKCYorkies.com

Otherwise in the event that a situation arises and you cannot or do not want to keep your puppy, we will always take the puppy back. In this case, we are not obligated to refund any money paid towards the dog (initial cost, vet bills, travel costs, etc.) but require the surrendering of all health records, registration papers, or any other corresponding info for the dog. We can either take the dog back or assist you in finding an appropriate home.

As a final note, please remember that we are available to answer questions regarding health, breeding, training or anything Yorkshire Terrier related for the lifetime of your dog at no charge. We can be reached at MimisAKCYorkies@gmail.com by phone at 912-227-7941, on Facebook at www.facebook.com/mimisakcyorkies and on our website under the Contact Us tab at www.MimisAKCYorkies.com