

# YOUR PUPPY PACK

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FRENCH BULLDOGS

BY

**GLYNFELIN**

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## Vaccinations

*This puppy has been "Vet Checked" and has received its first vaccination. The vaccination certificate is included in this puppy pack. The puppy will require a second vaccination a minimum of two weeks after the first. Ask your vet about boosters.*

## House Training

*You can leave a piece of newspaper or a puppy training pad near the door and gradually move it outside. Always keep an eye on your puppy and be aware when he wants to go out to the toilet. He will always need to go when he wakes up and after eating his dinner. Walking or running in small circles is a sure sign that he needs to go outside quickly! Training at night is made easier if the puppy sleeps in a cage, as he won't want to dirty his bed.*

## Bedding

*Your puppy will need his own bed. It is a good idea to get him used to a cage or pen. You can use it as his bed and shut him in at night and a cage should be used to keep him safe when travelling in the car. If you have to leave him on his own, shutting him in a cage with a chew or a few biscuits and water will ensure he doesn't get into any mischief while you are away. Leaving a radio on will help to keep him entertained until you return.*

## Worming and Flea Treatment

*This puppy has been wormed at two, four, six and eight weeks of age. Worm again at six months and then every six months thereafter. The puppy has been treated with "Frontline" flea treatment.*

## Exercise

*Start the exercise gently; access to the garden is enough for a young puppy. You can start obedience training in the garden; he needs to learn to walk on a lead without pulling and to sit when told. Don't force the puppy to go on long walks on the lead as he will get over tired and could suffer stress injuries. If he is tired, let him rest.*

*If your circumstances change at any time and you can no longer keep this puppy, please contact me in the first instance. I will always try to help even if it means finding a new home for the dog.*

*Best advice I can give is to treat your puppy, as you would like to be treated yourself.*

## **GLYNFELIN**

Congratulations on the purchase of your Glynfelin French Bulldog. You can be assured that your puppy has been reared to the highest possible standards and given the best start in life.

All the information provided below is in a Kennel Club Assured Breeders wallet with a questionnaire and a stamped addressed envelope. It would be greatly appreciated if you would please take the time to read and fill it in and return it.

Please find enclosed the Kennel Club Registration document (this should be sent to the Kennel Club as soon as possible to register the change of ownership into your name). 5 Generations pedigree, vaccination card, vaccination card, information on the French Bulldog, feeding information, worming record, health information and a sale contract.

Your puppy is insured for 4 weeks from the date of purchase with the Kennel Club, who will contact you directly with the policy details.

If you have any queries regarding any aspect relating to your puppy, then please do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

Many Thanks

***PAUL JARRETT & DELVIN EVANS***

**And Finally...Enjoy Your Puppy**

**PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY. IT WILL BENEFIT YOU AND YOUR NEW COMPANION**

# GLYNFELIN

## Should I have my Dog Castrated/Spayed?

If you have no plans to breed from your bitch or use your dog at stud and they are fully grown, neutering is sensible for a number of very good reasons. It will prevent unwanted litters of puppies as well as reducing a number of common diseases/infections and lessen any antisocial behaviour.

Castration can help reduce aggression, urine marking, libido and straying (but it won't change the basic character of your pet)

It removes the risk of testicular problems in later life. If your dog has one or both testicles undescended, then castration is vital to reduce the risk of cancer.

The operation is more invasive for a bitch, as she has both womb and ovaries removed. Spaying avoids the inconvenience of seasons and false pregnancies. There will also be a reduced risk of mammary tumours (especially if spayed early) and the operation removes the risk of pyometra (a very serious womb infection). Bitches should be spayed between seasons (and not during the milky stage of a false pregnancy)

There are risks, as with any surgery, but both operations are routine and complications are rare. Dogs can sometimes put on weight after the operation so you need to keep an eye on their weight afterwards.

## FEEDING YOUR PUPPY/ADULT... (Page 1)

It is important to feed your small puppy regularly... To start with I would recommend four small meals a day, (approx 8am, 12noon, 4pm, 8pm). As your puppy gets a little older, you can reduce this to three times a day. Your puppy has been having scrambled egg (NO MILK) mixed with a few biscuits for breakfast (approx. 40 to 50 grammes). A bag of these biscuits are included in your puppy pack.

The other meals can consist of a small amount of meat and a few biscuits (40/50 grammes). This amount will need increasing, as your puppy gets older. Your puppy has been used to having vegetables both raw and cooked. Cooked chicken and tuna has been introduced into his/her diet. He has also been given a piece of apple to chew on. I also leave a bowl of biscuits down during the day then if the puppy is hungry between meals, they can help themselves. Do not worry if they don't eat everything they are given, if they are hungry, they will eat.

**ALWAYS** ensure that your puppy has clean fresh water available **at all times**.

Your puppy will grow rapidly in the first 6 months and will continue to fill out and mature until he is 18 months to 2 years of age. This is a critical time for your puppy and a well balance diet will influence his health during his entire life. Never give table scraps, as this will upset their tummy.

By the time your puppy is 6 months old they can be down to 2 meals a day.

Always feed a good quality food, especially if you decide to have them on dry food only. I always feed my dogs on a good quality biscuit until they are a year old and then change them over gradually onto adult food. This ensures that they get all the vitamins they need for healthy bones. Your puppy has been reared of Royal Canine biscuits. Changing their food gradually ensures they don't get upset tummies.

It is important that you don't overfeed your puppy/dog. A lean dog is a healthy dog.

Also included in your puppy pack is a measuring container. It is hard to give exact amounts to feed, but if you follow the feeding instructions on your food packets, it gives the recommended amounts. Obviously, this will need to be adjusted according to your puppy/dog's needs. Some puppies/dogs eat more than others. The breeder will show you the amount that your puppy has been eating. He should be allowed to eat his meals undisturbed.

Your puppy will enjoy a hard biscuit when he is cutting his adult teeth at around 5/6 months old.

Heavy plastic or stainless steel bowls are easy to wash and keep clean. The bowl should be solely for the puppy's use and should be washed after every meal. Change his water several time a day and keep the bowl clean.

## **HEALTH**

Your puppy has had a full vet health check and their first vaccination. Your veterinary surgeon will advise you on further boosters and vaccinations. Puppies are usually inoculated against a range of canine diseases at around 8 and 10 weeks of age and further to this an annual booster. Please show your vet the vaccination card supplied. Puppies are not immune until around 10 to 14 days after their vaccination, so it is important not to let them mix with other dogs in this period.

Your puppy has also been wormed at 2, 4, and 6 weeks with Drontal puppy wormer. They have been treated with Advocate and Droncit wormer and Flea treatments at 8 weeks. Continued regular worming is important throughout their life. This can be done at home and again your vet can advise.

All dogs need regular grooming and ideally once a week.

It is important to keep their teeth in good condition; there are many rawhide chew type products available. A bone can be given but only beef and never lamb, chicken or rabbit as these are too brittle.

Exercise is important but don't overdo it in the first few months as the puppies bones are still developing.

# **SOCIALISATION- an essential lesson for your young puppies**

## **WHAT IS PUPPY SOCIALISATION**

All animals, including dogs have a special sensitive period at the start of their lives. During this time they learn to accept things around them so that they are not afraid of them in later life. In puppies, this window of opportunity closes at around 12-16 weeks of age. Anything that is encountered during this time will be tolerated, even enjoyed. After the window closes, unfamiliar people, objects and experiences are approached with caution. Puppy socialisation involves meeting and having pleasant encounters with many adults, children, dogs (puppies and adults) particularly during this sensitive period of their lives and then continuing until adulthood. Good socialisation is the best way to ensure a friendly well adjusted puppy.

## **WHY IS SOCIALISATION SO IMPORTANT**

To be a successful pet, dogs need to get on well with other living creatures as well as coping with a variety of different everyday experiences. Puppies that are well socialised grow up to be happy and friendly with people and animals. Sadly not all puppies are so lucky. A puppy that has not received adequate socialisation may bite the postman or a child, may be aggressive to other dogs or afraid of strangers. It may be frightened when taken to new places or to the vets.

## **HOW DO I SOCIALISE MY PUPPY**

Socialisation is easy, puppies need to experience, as many encounters as possible during their first year of life, particularly during the sensitive period without being overwhelmed. Ideally, the socialisation will have started with the breeder. Puppies born in the house will be used to everyday noises such as television, vacuum cleaner, washing machine, will have been well handled and played with, seen visitors. With any puppy the time to start is now... Carefully arrange for your puppy to have several new experiences each day, allowing for plenty of time to rest in between. Take your puppy out and about with you as much as possible, taking care not to overwhelm them too much and keep it safe from infectious diseases. As your puppy gets older, it will be able to cope with longer encounters. Make sure all encounters are enjoyable for your puppy.

Your vet should be able to put you in contact with puppy socialisation classes which your puppy will enjoy and benefit from.

## **AREAS TO WORK ON**

**HUMANS-Adults and Children:** Puppies need to have pleasant encounters with different types of people and different ages of children. Ensure your puppy has happy encounters with veterinary staff and delivery people.

**Other Dogs and puppies:** Puppies need to play with other dogs and puppies. Allow him to mix with sociable dogs only. Join a good puppy class where he can mix with others of different breeds and temperaments.

**Cats, Livestock and Horses:** Puppies should meet a variety of other animals. Keep your puppy on a lead to prevent it from chasing other animals.

**Different experiences:** Take your puppy to places where he can experience car travel, traffic, crowds, towns and countryside.

Until your puppy is fully vaccinated it should:

NOT be allowed to mix with unvaccinated dogs

NOT be walked in areas where other dogs have been

Be taken out and about often in non doggy areas, being carried if necessary to avoid contact with other dogs and soiled areas.



## **EXERCISE**

A young puppy does not need any formal exercise, playing in the garden will be sufficient. A puppy needs lots of sleep, so allow him to go to bed whenever he wants.

Once the puppy has finished his course of inoculations, start to take him out for a short walk of about 5 minutes every couple of days or so to help him get used to traffic and other people and dogs.

By the time he's about 4 months old he should be having a 10 minute walk every day, then as he gets to 5 months gradually increase the distance and time to about 15 minutes a day. By 6 months you should be going for a 20 to 30 minutes walk on the lead each day. By a year old you should be giving him a 30 to 40 minute walk a day. Once adult your French Bulldog will take any amount of exercise you care to give.

The exercise advice is particularly relevant for puppies that will be shown because too much exercise too soon will cause out turned feet, poor top lines and poor body development.

Even with a "pet" you will be far better allowing the puppy to exercise in the garden so he can decide when he has had enough rather than any long walks where you risk over-tiring her. They are full of energy until they "grow up" (if they ever do) but you will have a far fitter dog in the long term if you don't over exercise when young.

At the end of the day it's up to you of course, but do ensure she gets out and about so he is well socialised by meeting different people and experience different situations.

## **HOUSE TRAINING**

If you put the time in when the puppy is very young then they are quite easy to house train. You must be prepared to keep letting your new puppy out to relieve himself every 15 minutes or so while he is awake and playing. As the puppy grows, extend the time interval. The secret is never to let him puddle or mess in the house so that he learns the right habits and does not make mistakes. They can become “confused” and end up playing outside in the garden and relieving themselves indoors and once your puppy gets into this cycle, bad habits can be extremely hard to break.

As with many breeds, they can never be classed as 100% house trained and the minis seem to be worse than the standards. However, with consistency and reward for good behaviour your new puppy should be well on the way to be clean in the house by about 4 months of age. Even as adults, make sure you let your puppy out to relieve himself at regular intervals to avoid any chance of him making a mistake. Watch out when you take your Frenchie to friends’ houses. They can be keen to “mark their new territory “and this applies to both dogs and bitches.

## **GLYNFELIN FRENCH BULLDOG**

### **TRAITS AND TENDENCIES**

French Bulldogs are people dogs and don't like to be left alone for long periods of time. People who work long hours should not commit to a French Bulldog as they can easily develop separation anxiety. This usually means uncontrolled barking while alone, which can alienate neighbours in close quarters.

Frenchies snort, snore and grunt 24 hours a day 7 days a week. They are also prone to flatulence which can bother some people, but most French bulldog owners get used to the noises quickly and find them to be an endearing part of the Frenchie's personality

### **TRAINABILITY**

French Bulldogs can be a training challenge. They are stubborn and quickly lose interest in repetitive activities. Training should be conducted in short sessions and the routine should be mixed up to keep the Frenchie's interest. Showering a Frenchie with affection and treats when training is the best way to get results from him/her. Discipline, punishment and yelling will cause this dog to stop listening all together.

### **GROOMING**

The French Bulldog has a short, fine, smooth coat that is easy to groom. Brush him weekly with a rubber hand glove or a soft bristle brush. Bathe monthly or as needed to keep the coat clean. Frenchies don't shed much but twice a year they lose their undercoat. During the Spring and Autumn shedding seasons use a stripping comb and a grooming mitt to remove excess hair. The only other grooming requirement is routine nail trimming, ear cleaning and wrinkle care. The deep skin folds may need to be cleaned only a couple of times a week or every day. Wipe out the crud from the wrinkles with a soft damp cloth or a baby wipe, then dry them thoroughly. If moisture is left behind, wrinkles become the perfect Petrie dish for bacterial growth. Do the same for the indentation at the base of the tail set and the outer vulva area.

The rest is basic care, trim the toenails as needed, usually every few weeks. They should never get long enough that you hear them clacking on the floor. Brush the teeth frequently for good dental health and fresh breath.

### **VERY IMPORTANT**

**NEVER ALLOW CHILDREN TO DRAG A PUPPY AROUND ON THE LEAD**

**NEVER ALLOW A FRENCH BULLDOG TO RUN UP OR DOWN STAIRS**