



You only have 1 chance to do it right! So let's get started !

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Section 1: Puppy Supplies to Have Ready



Things will run *much* smoother if you plan ahead and have *most*, if not all, of your puppy care items *already* in your home.

1. **A dog crate.** Even if you are *not* planning on crate training your puppy you will *still* want to have a dog crate. *Why?* Because the crate will be used to:
 - a. **Travel with your puppy.** Whether by airplane, bus *or* train, you will need to place your puppy in a crate. When driving in the *car*, you may wish to crate *or* to implement the use of car seat restraints. Keep in mind that car seat restraints are not the best option for an 8 week old pup. These work best on an older, sturdier puppy.
 - b. **Bring your puppy to the veterinarian.** *Many* vets have rules that *all* puppies and dogs are to be crated when coming in for a checkup. This is done to help control the spread of infectious diseases (such as Kennel Cough or Dog Flu) *and* to keep all of the animals under control. Can you imagine what that waiting room would be like if all of the dogs and cats were running around?
 - c. **To keep your puppy out of harm's way** if there are a lot of visitors in your home. Even the best trained dog can be accidentally stepped on and this will be *more* prone to happen as the number of people in your house increases. Should a quick rush of people come in *or* if you *intentionally* invite a lot guests over, you will want to be able to crate your puppy if you do not have a separate room to keep them in and it appears that the situation may lead to an accident.

2. **Puppy food.** It is important to the health of your puppy that any food changes are done *very* slowly. Therefore, you will want to find out *exactly* which brand of dog food the puppy has been eating. Many breeders offer samples of puppy food to new owners. However, most samples last for 1 or 2 days. You will want to have **1 months worth** of

puppy food in your home that your puppy is **already** used to eating. This will ensure that you have enough as you slowly change over to a new food. If you will be home cooking, you will still need to make this slow change over. **Don't** worry if you do **not** agree with the brand of food that your new puppy has been eating. Before long, you **will** be able to be in **complete** control over what your puppy eats. **However**, for the first 5 weeks, you must make a **gradual** change over.

- 3. Karo Syrup.** Puppies can **quickly** develop hypoglycemia, especially Toy Poodles. This is a **fast and dangerous** drop in blood sugar. Without quick treatment, this can be fatal. **Any** owner of puppy up to 4 months old should have **Karo Syrup** on hand. This is a malt-flavored paste which contains sugar and vitamins. At the **1st signs** of hypoglycemia, this should be put on a finger tip for the puppy to lick off **or** gently rubbed on the roof of the puppy's mouth and the gums. It will be absorbed into the bloodstream and help to keep your puppy stabilized while you bring the pup for professional help. **Keep in mind** that hypoglycemia **may** hit when you are **outside** of the home. For this reason, whenever you have your "under 4 month old puppy" outside of the home, keep Karo Syrup with you. You can pack a small "Doggie Bag" with the syrup, water, a toy, a snack, etc. If there is an **emergency** and for some reason you do **not** have Karo syrup, you **can** use sugar dissolved in warm water, Nutrical or anti-nausea medication (for humans) in **liquid** form - **.2 cc's per pound of the puppy.**

Hypoglycemia happens **very** quickly and **if** it does happen to your puppy, **you** must react **quickly**. The signs are: weakness, walking unsteadily, seeming to be confused, seeming to not see you and slow breathing. It makes sense that these would be the 1st symptoms, as **if** this is **not** treated, the puppy will slip into a coma. The **next** phase is fatal. **Therefore**, if you **believe** that your puppy is slipping into hypoglycemia, rub the Karo syrup on their gums and roof of the mouth and **immediately** bring your puppy to the **closest** veterinarian or animal hospital. If **your** vet is ½ hour away, go to the **closest** canine health facility. Your vet can always do the follow up.

- 4. Dog collar, harness and leash.** While we all picture dogs being walked on a collar and leash, small breed dogs should be walked on a **harness** and leash. You will want a dog collar to hold the puppy's ID tags and for time spent inside the home. **However**, it is recommended to **also** have a harness for going outside and for walks. Why? Because a condition called Collapsed Trachea is common with puppies and small breed dogs. **If** you have a **Toy** Poodle, you will **always** want to use the **harness!** The trachea is surrounded by rings of cartilage. A trachea may

become partially or fully collapsed when a puppy is on a leash and **collar** and the dog lunges forward **or** is jerked backwards too harshly. While you may never jerk back harshly on purpose, you will have **little** control over whether your puppy decides to suddenly lunge forward. The force of doing so can cause the trachea to collapse. Therefore, the harness is recommended.

5. **Grooming supplies.** This should include:
 - a. Dog shampoo
 - b. Dog conditioner
 - c. Dog brushes
 - d. Dog combs
 - e. Dog toothpaste
 - f. Dog toothbrush or dog finger toothbrush
 - g. Soft wash clothes

6. **Dog food dish and water dish.** Since puppies very small, you will want to obtain a bowls that:
 - a. Are **shallow**. This is so that the puppy does not bang its head against the **rim** of the bowl when eating or drinking.
 - b. Made of ceramic, stainless steel or white plastic. Some puppies and dogs are **allergic** to the coloring of plastic dog bowls such as red or blue. For this reason, it is better to be safe than sorry. Ceramic, white plastic or stainless steel bowls/dishes will **ensure** that there will not be an allergic reaction to the containers which hold the puppy food and water. **In addition**, colored plastic bowls can cause a reaction which **discolors** the hairs on the puppy's face.

7. **Sleeping Supplies.** You may wish to have your new puppy sleep in your bed; however since a puppy is small this **can** be dangerous. An owner may roll over the puppy while they are sleeping **or** the puppy may fall off of the bed. It is suggested to obtain a soft and cozy dog bed. If used from day one, your puppy will learn to love their bed. You can **always** cuddle with your puppy **until** it is time to sleep and **then** gently put them down into their own bed.

8. **Toys.** Toys are a **very** important part of a puppy's life. They are the puppy's **prized possessions**. Most puppies enjoy having objects that are "just theirs". Your puppy will need toys that actually are **helpful** for their needs. Toys are needed for:

a. Entertainment

b. Teething needs

Dog toys should be of **high quality** and fit the puppy's **needs**. **Teething** toys will be needed; these are dog toys that can be put inside a freezer to be made nice and cold to help soothe the gums of a teething puppy. **Interactive** toys are needed to keep a puppy stimulated. Toys that make noise and/or having moving parts are perfect. You will **also** find that obtaining some dog toys which hold treats **inside** will come in **very** handy for keeping a puppy busy when you are away. Puppies can spend **hours** working to get out a yummy smelling treat.

9. **Baby gates (optional)**. Depending on the layout of your home, you may find baby gates very useful for blocking off certain rooms in your home that you do not want your puppy venturing into.

10. **A Good Veterinarian**. Most breeders, as stated in the sales contract, will ask that you bring your new puppy to a veterinarian within a certain amount of time from the day you bring your puppy home. This is generally within 24 to 72 hours. This protects:

- a. The **breeder**, as most guarantee against genetic health issues and having your veterinarian confirm that the puppy is healthy gives that breeder proof that the pup did **indeed** go home to you healthy.
- b. The **puppy**, although the puppy most likely had a "well puppy check" right before coming home to you, it is best to have this complete medical exam to be sure of the puppy's health.
- c. For **you**, having a puppy is a big responsibility; you will want to make sure that you start off with a healthy puppy so that you can work at keeping them that way! **Also** - Health contacts **can** become null and void **if** you do not follow the contract regarding the vet visit.

The best veterinarian may **not** be the closest one to your home. It is suggested to interview with at least **3** veterinarians within reasonable driving distance. You can ask to set up an appointment specifically to **meet** the veterinarian and spend time getting to know about him/ her and their practice.

You will want to ask:

- How many dogs they **currently** have as patients that are of the same dog breed as your new puppy. You will want a veterinarian who has **at least** a few Poodles as patients.
- If they have had experience with **Hypoglycemia** and **what they did** in those instances. Almost **every** veterinarian will have run into at least **one** case of Hypoglycemia and **should** answer that in severe cases an IV is given to bring the puppy's blood sugar level back to normal.

- If they take calls **after** the office has closed. You will want this answer to be “yes”.
- What their backup is for weekends/ after-office times. You will want to know that if something happens on a Saturday morning at 2 AM that someone **will** be able to help you.
- If they ever perform house calls and under **which** circumstances they do so. There **may** be instances in which you deem your puppy too sick to travel.
- How long they have been in practice. While a new veterinarian may be wonderful, we **do** recommend choosing someone who has been in practice for at least several years.
- Their rules for bringing in a sick puppy. You will want this answer to be that the sick puppy is crated and **even** perhaps brought in through a **separate** door; as if you are ever there for a simple checkup you will want your own puppy protected from potentially very contagious diseases.

Section 2: Puppy-Proofing Your Home



Bringing home a puppy or dog is very much like bringing home a baby. You must make your home safe. Puppies and dogs are **very** curious. Puppies will be trying to figure out their new “world” and adult dogs will want to explore their new home just as much! It will surprise you **just** how curious your Poodle can be! It only takes **one** moment for you to lose track of where your new puppy is for an injury to occur or an accidental poisoning. For this reason, puppy-proofing should be done **before** you bring home your puppy.

Indoor Dangers

- **Plants.** Many plants are toxic to a puppy. The list is quite long; however keeping these plants out of reach of your puppy or completely removing them from your home will ensure that your precious puppy can **never** ingest these toxins. Your puppy will become sick (or worse) if ingesting:

- Aloe Vera
- Amaryllis
- Apple (seeds)
- Apricot (pit)
- Arrowhead
- Asparagus Fern
- Avocado
- Autumn Crocus
- Azalea
- Baneberry
- Begonia
- Bird of Paradise
- Black Locust
- Black Walnut
- Bleeding Heart
- Boston Ivy
- Caladium
- California Poppy
- Calla Lily
- Carnation
- Castor Bean
- Ceriman
- Cherry (seeds, wilting leaves & pit)
- Christmas Rose
- Chrysanthemum
- Clematis
- Corn Plant
- Crocus
- Croton
- Crown of Thorns
- Crown Vetch
- Cyclamen
- Daffodil
- Delphinium
- Devil's Ivy
- Dicentra
- Donkey Tail
- Dumb Cane
- Dutchman's Breeches
- Easter Lily
- Elderberry
- Elephant Ears
- English Ivy
- Eucalyptus
- Fiddle-leaf Fig
- Florida Beauty
- Four O'Clock

- Foxglove
- Foxtail
- Fruit Salas Plant
- German Ivy
- Gladiola
- Hemlock
- Holly
- Honeysuckle
- Hurricane Plant
- Hyacinth
- Hydrangea
- Iris
- Ivy
- Jack in the Pulpit
- Japanese Yew
- Jerusalem Cherry
- Jimson Weed
- Jonquil
- Kalanchoe
- Lamb's quarter
- Lantana
- Larkspur
- Laurel
- Lily
- Lily of the Valley
- Lobelia
- Locoweed
- Lords- and – Ladies
- Lupine
- Marigold (Marsh Marigold)
- Mayapple
- Mexican Breadfruit
- Milkweed
- Mistletoe
- Monkshood
- Morning Glory
- Mother-in-Law Plant
- Mountain Laurel
- Mushrooms
- Narcissus
- Nephthytis
- Nightshade
- Oak Tree (buds and acorns)
- Oleander
- Onion
- Peace Lily
- Peach (wilting leaves and pits)

- Pencil Tree
 - Philodendron
 - Pigweed
 - Poinsettia
 - Poison Ivy
 - Poison Hemlock
 - Poison Oak
 - Poison Sumac
 - Poppy
 - Potato (all green parts)
 - Pothos
 - Precartory Bear
 - Rhododendron
 - Rhubarb
 - Ribbon Catus
 - Rubber Tree
 - Sago Palm
 - Schefflera
 - Shamrock Plant
 - Snake Plant
 - Snow on the Mountain
 - Sorghum
 - Star of Bethlehem
 - Stinging Nettle
 - Stinkweed
 - Swiss Cheese Plant
 - Taro Vine
 - Toadstools
 - Tobacco
 - Tomato Plant (entire plant except ripe fruit)
 - Umbrella Tree
 - Water Hemlock
 - Weeping Fig
 - Wisteria
 - Yew
- **Medications.** Keep all medications, including any dog supplements, in a safe area the puppy cannot access. Do not leave vitamins or other pills in reach or on a coffee table. A **determined** puppy can **quickly** chew through a plastic container. Puppies are **surprisingly** quick at pulling things off of end tables or other low surfaces.
 - **Trash.** Put bathroom trash cans up high where your dog cannot get into them. Sanitary supplies and used razors are the most common trash dangers.
 - **Sinks, Bathtubs and Toilets.** Full sinks, bathtubs, or toilets with open lids can be a drowning hazard. Avoid automatic toilet bowl cleaners if you cannot keep your puppy from drinking out of the toilet. **If** you have a youngster in your home who uses a step to reach the toilet, your **puppy** will find a way to use it also.

- **Cleaning Supplies.** Keep cleaning supplies in high cupboards or use childproof latches to secure lower cupboards. Remove the puppy from the area when you are using liquid or spray cleaners. They can get into the eyes of a curious puppy, and the vapors can be harmful to lungs and eyes.
- **Electrical cords.** These are a big danger to puppies, who *often* chew on them while playing. This can cause burns in the mouth, electrical shock, or death by electrocution. Tie up loose electrical cords and keep them out of sight. Run cords through purchased spiral cable wrap, cord concealers, or even PVC pipe to keep them safe from your puppy.
- **Small Objects.** Keep small objects (coins, jewelry, needles and thread, straight pins, yarn, dental floss, rubber bands, paper clips, tiny children's toys, etc.) out of your puppy's reach. Jewelry and coins are easily swallowed and can contain metals that are toxic. Keep fishing line, hooks, and lures stored out of reach. Remember to *not* just do this when about to bring your puppy home, a check should *always* be made. Look on the floors each day and immediately pick up any small objects. Sadly, we know of puppies who have died from ingesting a penny.
- **Stairs.** Close off stairs with a baby gate.
- **Cat Litter Boxes.** Many dogs will eat cat feces from the litter box if given the chance. This can be a dangerous health hazard. Cat litter can cause an intestinal obstruction, and in addition, any intestinal worms the cat *may* have may be passed on to the dog. One solution may be to put the litter box behind a baby gate, either in a separate room or in a closet with the gate across the doorway. The gate can be raised up from the floor to allow the cat to go under it, unless the dog is able to go under it also. If the cat cannot jump over the gate easily, a stepstool beside the gate can help your cat reach it.
- **Tobacco products.** Cigarette, cigars, nicotine gum and patches, contain substances that can be toxic or fatal to dogs. Keep these out of reach of your puppy.

Outdoor Dangers

- **Outdoor Plants.** Some outdoor plants and trees can be toxic to dogs. Common ones include:
 - Potato (all green parts)
 - Morning glory
 - Foxglove
 - Lilly of the valley
 - Oak (buds and acorns).
 - Daffodils
 - Cocoa bean mulch
- **Chemicals.** Make sure all gasoline, oil, paint, lawn fertilizers, insecticides, and auto supplies are placed into secure containers, out of reach. Be especially careful

with antifreeze and rat poison, both of which taste good to dogs and both of which can be deadly if ingested.

- **Water.** Pools, ponds, and hot tubs should be covered or fenced off. Drainpipes can also pose problems.
- **Sharp Objects.** Walk around your property and look for other areas or items that could be a hazard to your puppy, such as broken glass, exposed nails, or other sharp objects. Plan how you will restrict your puppy's access to these areas if sharp objects cannot be removed.

Any Breakable Objects

The amount of new puppy owners who are frustrated that they **must** crate their puppy almost all of the time is **amazing**. Due to the puppy running around the home, they feel that they **must** keep the puppy in a crate. **This is not what should be done.**

Puppies run. Puppies **love** to run. Puppies will run on hardwood floors and slide. Puppies will run and bounce into sofas. Puppies will run as if a lion is chasing them. They can be **quite** amusing as they tumble around. As the owner of a puppy, you should **allow** the puppy to do this! It is a **phase** and **before you know it**, your puppy **will** grow up a tad and will be calm.

For this reason, **please** do **temporarily** put away standing lamps, precious vases, collectibles, portable heaters...**anything** that **you feel** would **prevent** your puppy from being able to... **be a puppy!**

Section 3: Naming Your Puppy



Naming your puppy is **much more** important than you may think. The name you choose will decide **how well** your puppy recognizes that name. This is a **huge** element in training your dog. **In addition**, if the name does not fit certain elements, other animals in the home **and** your puppy may become **very** confused.

Both the **number** of syllables in the name **and** the beginning **consonants sounds** will play a **major** factor.

Dogs **do** learn to know their names; **however** dogs generally **only** pay attention to the **first syllable** of the word. That is why dog commands are very short.

For example, “Sit” instead of “Sit down now”. When an owner **does** say, “Sit down now”, the dog is listening to and noticing the **first** syllable: “Sit”.

Therefore, **if** you name your puppy “Jumping Jack Jelly Bean”, your puppy will respond to “Jump” as their name. This does **not** mean that you **need** to choose a name with only one syllable. **However**, the name should have a **strong sounding** 1st syllable; as you will want your new puppy to have an easy time learning their name. This, of course, is very important in regard to training your dog.

If you have **other** pets in the home, it is best to **not** choose a name that begins with the **same** syllable as another pet. For example, “Rocky” and “Roxanne” as this can be **very confusing** for **both** of your pets.

It will be best to choose a name that begins with a different sound than any other pets **and** any human family members for that matter too!

You **may or may not** want to name your puppy one of the most common and popular names. Based on the registration of dogs in the US, the most common names for male and female dogs are:

Male dogs:

1. Max
2. Jake
3. Buddy
4. Bailey
5. Sam
6. Rocky
7. Buster
8. Casey
9. Cody
10. Duke

Female Dogs:

1. Princess
2. Molly
3. Lady
4. Sadie
5. Lucy
6. Daisy
7. Ginger
8. Abby
9. Sasha
10. Sandy

No matter what you decide to name your puppy, you will want to use their name as **much** as possible. **Each time** you wish to get your puppy to pay attention to you, say their name **first**.

This should be said in a **happy, yet confident tone**. In time, this will help greatly as calling out your puppy’s name can stop them right before they are about to have an accident **or** from walking too far away from you.

If you have an opportunity to know **in advance** which puppy you will be purchasing, you can ask the breeder or other to begin to say the chosen name to your pup as they

grow old enough for you to take them home. After 3 weeks of age, a puppy will be able to hear and will have a jump start on knowing their name.

Section 4: Introduction to Family and Home



When you bring a new puppy home, this is going to be a huge change; for **both** puppy and all members of your family. The addition to your family will affect other pets that you may have, as well.

Crying

Do be aware that **is** it normal for young puppies to cry when **first** in their new home. It is a big adjustment to go from Mama and littermates to their new home. It is hard to not “take it personally” and to wonder if you are doing something wrong. However, if you follow all of this advice, you are not doing anything wrong; your puppy just needs **a bit** of time to adjust.

Therefore, crying **may** be normal, **even** if the breeder raised the puppy with good socialization skills. This phase **will** pass and usually only lasts a week or so.

You can help by offering all of the comforts needed (including a soft baby blanket and soft toys. If the breeder gave you a toy or blanket with the scent of the puppy’s littermates and/or Mama, this will help. In many cases, playing a radio on a very soft, low volume setting can help. Before you know it, your new puppy will adjust to you, the family and their new home.

Introduction

A young puppy needs a **careful and planned** introduction into your home. Without this, your new puppy may become very stressed and overwhelmed. **Stress on a dog of any age can and usually does cause not only emotional, but physical health problems. Stress on a very young puppy can cause Hypoglycemia.**

As a loving owner, you must take charge to **gently** show your new puppy their new world, make a smooth introduction to all the people and/or animals that will be their new family and help them feel comfortable and welcomed.

Preparation

Before you bring your new puppy home, **do** prepare. Things will be quite exciting and you do not want the **additional** chaos of putting out their water bowl, setting up their sleeping quarters and running out to the store for forgotten items.

Have all items set up where you wish for them to be and plan to have the house as neat and calm as possible.

All of your friends and family may wish to be there for the arrival of your new puppy; **however** it is best for the puppy is they meet their **immediate** new family **first** and **then** are introduced to friends, neighbors and other family members **at a later date**.

Introduction to Human Family Members

If you have other immediate family members, you should ask them to be sitting quietly in a room, for your arrival back with your puppy. A pup will feel **very** overwhelmed if **everyone** rushes outside. A **sudden** barrage of loud voices, pats and hugs from a bunch of people can frighten a small puppy, even though all intentions are good. And this, in turn can immediately bring a rush of stress to the pup and **even** cause hypoglycemia.

In whatever method you obtained your puppy, he or she will most likely already have a sense of you. They will know your smell, your voice and your touch. When you arrive home, an introduction should be made to each individual person, **one at a time**.

Have each person say hello in a **calm and pleasant voice**. Allow your puppy to smell them and get a sense for who they are, at **whatever** pace your new **puppy** deems is needed.

Each person should have a **small** treat. Too many treats and your puppy's tummy may be full by the time they meet everyone!

Children and adults alike should be told to **slowly** and gently pat your new pup. While a puppy is so cute it is expected that everyone will want to pick the puppy up and hug it over and over; this is **not** what your new little buddy needs right now.

Introduction to the Home

After taking 5 - 10 minutes to meet each person, you can **then** give your new puppy a tour of the home. They will need to get a **good and solid sense** of their surroundings. Be sure to show him or her where they can **always** depend on their water and food to be. Encourage your puppy to get to know their dog bed; they will need to know it is their own special place to retreat too if things get too stressful.

Show them where their toys are as well. It **is** okay if your new puppy does not immediately begin playing with the toys. This does **not** mean that you chose the wrong toys. This simply means that your puppy is taking in the new sights, sounds and his or her new human family members...soon, your puppy **will** discover **and love** their new toys.

It is best to allow your new dog to have a few days to a week at home with you and your family **before** you allow neighbors, friends and extended family over. Once your puppy has adjusted to its new home and family, you can then begin a slow introduction to other people. **This should only be done after the puppy has had all of their puppy shots.**

It is suggested to choose **1** person who will feed the new pup and be the **main** caregiver. **However**, if you have a large family, it is best if a 2nd person stands close by or accompanies that person for walks, etc. **In this way**, your puppy will become used to knowing who will give them their food, bathes, walks and more. **But** at the **same** time, they **will** understand the **presence** of the 2nd person. Should the main caregiver **ever** be unable to take care of the dog on a certain day, it will **not** be a disturbance to the dog's known schedule for that 2nd person to take over the role.

Walk your puppy throughout **each** room of the home. As you do this, point to their important items, saying "Water", "Toys", "Bed", etc. Doing this for the **first two weeks** will help your new puppy have a sense of security.

Once you decide on **where** to place their water dish, doggie bed, toys and more...do **not** change the locations. Your puppy needs to know **exactly** where to go for what they are in need of.

You will also want to walk your puppy around the **parameter** of your yard. While you should always have your puppy on a harness and leash when outside, training your puppy where their "territory" ends **will be important** in case your puppy gets loose.

Introduction to Other Pets

If you have another dog or any other pets, this will be a **very** important aspect to bringing your new puppy home. One **cannot** expect current dog and cat pets to **suddenly** be socialized in the acceptance of a new dog **and** at the same time expect a new puppy to **suddenly** know **how** to get along with other animals.

It is unwise to assume that because a pet has a wonderful personality that they will become **instant** best friends with the new arrival. A sudden change of having a new puppy in the home can trigger **quite** a mess of chaos if your pets are not ready! Whether you have cats, dogs or both, you should take time well **before** you bring your new puppy home to **make sure** that the cat/s or dog/s will get along well with another new dog.

You can do this by having a friend, family member, neighbor, coworker or other who has a dog come over for a visit. **Ideally**, it is best if you can find someone who has the **same breed** as your new puppy. If not, the 2nd best option would be to have someone come over who has a dog in the same **class** (*Toy breed, small breed, terrier, etc*)

Allow the animals to feel each other out. Keep a **careful** eye out for any trouble. If you already have a **dog** and they **stare quietly** at the other dog, in **almost** a frozen state, this can be the posture that is shown before a dog attacks.

If you already have a **cat**, keep an eye out for their behavior also. Some cats are **much larger** than a puppy; if your cat does not tolerate a small dog, your new puppy could be very injured in a fight.

The **best sign** that animals will get along with others is if they **ignore** each other! This means that they do **not** see the other as a threat. In time, a dog or cat will get to know the new puppy and they can **then** become best friends.

If you are **sure** that your current pet/s are tolerable of another dog in the home, all should be fine when you bring your new puppy home. Introduction should be **slow and calm**.

An owner must keep watch when the young, new puppy is eating, an older dog **may** try to show dominance by taking their food. Your current pet/s will feel jealousy if you lavish all of your attention on the new puppy. Hopefully, you have estimated the time that you logically have in one day, to make sure that you can give care and attention to all animals on an equal basis.

Before you know it, your new puppy will become a happy and wonderful addition to your home. You will wonder how you ever got by without them!

Don't forget to keep coming back to [AllPoodleInfo](#), for all of your Poodle puppy and dog needs. We offer:

- New Poodle Information Every Week in our “**Poodle Topic of the Week**”
- The “**Amazing Poodle Photo Gallery**” so that you can have your Poodle showcased and see other amazing Poodles!
- Poodle Questions and Answers....**And** Information on every Poodle topic!
- [Excellent Home Cooking Advice](#)

You may also wish to discover a **very detailed, very helpful** E-Book **specifically** for the Poodle breed. It is the largest Poodle informational book you will ever find. It contains 121 chapters...And will take you from Day 1 to the senior years, and **everything** in-between. You will learn about colors, breeding, training, behavioral issues, all Poodle health issues, pregnancy, older dogs, everything. **AND** once you have your book, you will have a **special code** which allows you ask as many Poodle questions, **for FREE, for LIFE**. The Poodle Experts will answer your questions in detail for **any** issues, big or small! [You may find out more about this here.](#)