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Sage River Puppy Potty Training ≡ Playbook ≡

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A Step-by-Step Guide for
First-Time Puppy Owners



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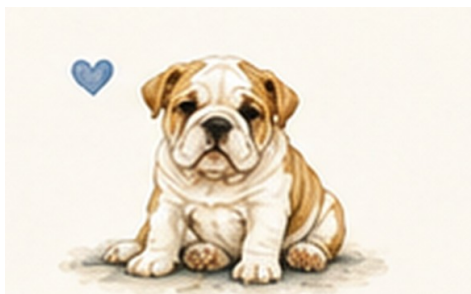
Sage River Kennels

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www.sageriverkennels.com

THE
SAGE RIVER
PUPPY
POTTY TRAINING
PLAYBOOK

A Step-by-Step Guide for First-Time Puppy Owners



By Cyndy Davis

Sage River Kennels

www.sageriverkennels.com



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Educational disclaimer: This book provides general puppy-training information and is not a substitute for veterinary advice. Sudden changes in urination, bowel habits, thirst, discomfort, diarrhea, or repeated accidents in a previously reliable puppy should be discussed with a veterinarian.

The crate should be used as a safe management and rest space, not as punishment or as a way to confine a young puppy for excessive periods.

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INTRODUCTION

Yes, Your Puppy Can Learn This

Bringing home a new puppy is exciting. There are puppy kisses, clumsy little feet, toys scattered across the floor, and a new little shadow following you everywhere. Then somebody pees on the carpet.

Welcome to puppyhood.

If you are a first-time puppy owner, housetraining can seem overwhelming. You may wonder how often to go outside, what to do after an accident, whether to use puppy pads, how to handle nighttime, and when your puppy can finally be trusted loose in the house.

The good news: housetraining does not have to be complicated. Your puppy needs a schedule, supervision, and consistency.

The crate method gives you all three. A crate is not punishment. Used properly, it becomes your puppy's safe bedroom and helps prevent unsupervised accidents while your puppy learns a lifelong habit: bathroom happens outside.

This book walks you through the process from the first day home until you are confident your puppy understands the routine. You do not need to be a professional dog trainer. You simply need a plan.

CHAPTER 1

How Puppies Learn Where to Go Potty

• • •



Your puppy is not born knowing that carpet is different from grass. To a young puppy, carpet, tile, rugs, concrete, and the backyard may all seem like perfectly reasonable bathroom locations.

Your job is to teach one simple rule: Bathroom happens outside.

The fastest way to teach that rule is not by correcting lots of mistakes. It is by preventing as many mistakes as possible while creating many successful trips outside.

Every successful trip gives your puppy another repetition of the right behavior. Every indoor accident is a chance to practice the wrong behavior. That is why management matters so much during the first weeks.

- Outside is the bathroom.
- Inside is for living, playing, eating, and sleeping.
- Success is rewarded immediately.
- Freedom increases as reliability improves.

CHAPTER 2

Why the Crate Method Works

• • •

Dogs generally prefer not to soil the area where they sleep. A properly sized crate can encourage a puppy to wait until you take them outside rather than wandering away and eliminating in another room.

The crate also solves one of the biggest housetraining problems: the disappearing puppy. A puppy can slip out of sight for only a few seconds and have an accident before you notice.

Think of three safe places for your puppy

1. Outside - where potty happens.
2. Supervised with you - playing, training, eating, or relaxing while you are actively watching.
3. In the crate - when you cannot actively supervise.

During early housetraining, there should be very little unsupervised freedom. That freedom comes later, after the puppy has earned it through reliable habits.

CHAPTER 3

Choosing the Right Crate

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The crate should be large enough for your puppy to stand comfortably, turn around, lie down, and stretch out. It should not be so large that the puppy can sleep at one end and use the other end as a bathroom.

For a growing puppy, an adult-sized wire crate with an adjustable divider is often convenient. You can gradually increase the available space as the puppy grows.

Common crate styles

- Wire crates: good airflow, easy visibility, and often sold with dividers.
- Plastic airline-style crates: more enclosed and cozy for puppies that prefer a den-like feel.
- Soft-sided crates: best reserved for puppies that are already crate-comfortable and are not destructive chewers.

Crate safety: remove collars, tags, or anything that could snag on the crate when your puppy is unattended. Never use the crate as punishment, and never expect a very young puppy to stay crated for an entire workday.

CHAPTER 4

Making the Crate a Happy Place

• • •



Your puppy should learn that the crate predicts good things: meals, treats, rest, and calm.

1. Leave the crate door open and toss a few pieces of kibble inside.
2. Let your puppy enter voluntarily and discover the food.
3. Feed meals near the crate, then just inside it, then farther inside.
4. Practice very short door-closed sessions while you remain nearby.
5. Gradually increase duration only while the puppy is calm.

A safe mat or bedding can be added if your puppy does not chew or soil it. Some puppies also enjoy an appropriate crate-safe chew.

The goal is for the crate to feel normal - not like a place the puppy goes only when everyone disappears.

CHAPTER 5

The Golden Rules of Puppy Housetraining

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Young puppies need frequent bathroom opportunities, especially around predictable events.

Take your puppy outside

- Immediately after waking up.
- After eating.
- After a large drink.
- After active play.
- After an exciting greeting or training session.
- Before a longer crate rest.
- Immediately after coming out of the crate.
- Before bedtime.
- Whenever you notice sniffing, circling, pacing, wandering away, or sudden restlessness.

At first, do not wait for your puppy to tell you. You manage the schedule. Signaling comes later.

CHAPTER 6

Your Puppy's First Day Home

• • •

The housetraining process starts the moment your puppy arrives.

1. Before touring the house, take the puppy directly to the designated outdoor potty area.
2. Stand quietly and allow the puppy to sniff.
3. Say your potty cue once, such as 'Go potty.'
4. As the puppy eliminates, stay calm so you do not distract them.
5. The moment the puppy finishes, praise and give a tiny treat.
6. Then go inside for supervised exploration.

The first lesson is simple: potty outside earns good things and access to the home.

CHAPTER 7

The Potty-Then-Freedom System

• • •



This is the heart of the crate method: successful potty trips earn supervised freedom.

If your puppy goes potty

- Praise immediately.
- Give a small treat.
- Return inside for supervised play, training, or family time.

If your puppy does not go

- Go back inside.
- Place the puppy in the crate for about 10 to 15 minutes.
- Take the puppy back outside and try again.

Outside -> Potty -> Reward -> Supervised Freedom.
Outside -> No Potty -> Short Crate Break -> Try Again.

Do not give a puppy who obviously needs to potty free access to the house simply because they did not go outside. That is when many accidents happen.

CHAPTER 8

Creating a Puppy Potty Schedule

. . .

A schedule is a starting point, not a stopwatch. Very young puppies may need to go out more often than new owners expect, especially when awake and active.

Sample day for a young puppy

Time	What to do
6:30 AM	Wake up - outside immediately
6:45 AM	Breakfast and water
7:00 AM	Outside again
7:15-8:00 AM	Supervised play
8:00 AM	Outside
8:10 AM	Crate nap
10:00 AM	Wake - outside immediately
10:15 AM	Supervised play
10:45 AM	Outside
11:00 AM	Nap/crate
12:00 PM	Lunch, if still eating three meals a day
12:15 PM	Outside
12:30-1:00 PM	Play or short training
1:00 PM	Outside
1:15 PM	Nap/crate

Continue the same pattern through the afternoon. In the evening, think: dinner -> outside -> play -> outside -> rest -> outside before bed.

The exact clock times matter less than the pattern around waking, eating, drinking, play, naps, and bedtime.

CHAPTER 9

The Five-Minute Rule

• • •

A common frustration is taking a puppy outside for a long time, getting no result, then watching the puppy pee on the floor immediately after coming inside.

1. Take the puppy on leash to the potty area.
2. Stand quietly for several minutes.
3. Use the potty cue once.
4. If the puppy goes, reward and then allow play or a walk.
5. If the puppy does not go, return inside for a short crate break and try again.

Potty first. Fun second.

This makes potty trips clear and prevents the backyard from becoming a twenty-minute distraction session every time you open the door.

CHAPTER 10

Rewarding Your Puppy Correctly

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Timing matters. The reward should happen immediately after your puppy finishes outside - not after you walk back into the house.

Use a cheerful marker such as 'Yes! Good potty!' and offer a tiny, easy-to-eat treat.

- Reward within a second or two of finishing.
- Use very small treats so you can reward often without overfeeding.
- Praise warmly but avoid startling a puppy while they are still eliminating.
- Keep rewards with you or by the door so you are ready.

Your puppy should be able to connect the reward with the exact behavior: going potty in the correct place.

CHAPTER 11

What to Do When Your Puppy Has an Accident

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Your puppy will probably have an accident. That is normal.

If you catch the puppy beginning to squat, calmly say 'Outside' and take them to the potty area. If the puppy finishes outside, praise and reward.

Do not

- Rub your puppy's nose in the accident.
- Hit or scare your puppy.
- Yell after the fact.
- Drag the puppy to an old accident.
- Punish a puppy for something you discovered minutes later.

If you find an accident after the fact, simply clean it and ask what management step you missed. Was the potty break late? Was playtime too long? Did the puppy have too much freedom?

Treat accidents as information, not defiance.

CHAPTER 12

Cleaning Accidents Properly

• • •

Dogs have far more sensitive noses than we do. A spot that smells clean to you may still contain enough odor to tell your puppy, 'Bathroom here.'

Use a pet-safe enzymatic cleaner made for urine and organic stains. Follow the label directions, including soak time and drying instructions.

- Blot fresh urine rather than rubbing it deeper into carpet.
- Treat the full area, including padding if the accident soaked through.
- Avoid relying only on perfume or ordinary surface cleaner.
- Temporarily block access to repeat accident locations while retraining.

The goal is not to cover the smell. The goal is to remove the odor your puppy can detect.

CHAPTER 13

Supervision Means Actually Watching

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A puppy being in the same room with you is not always the same as active supervision.

When your puppy is loose, know what they are doing. A lightweight leash attached to you can be especially helpful during the early weeks. This is sometimes called the umbilical-cord method.

- You notice sniffing before it becomes squatting.
- The puppy cannot sneak behind furniture.
- You can interrupt wandering and head outside quickly.
- The puppy learns to settle near you rather than roam the entire home.

If you cannot watch the puppy, use the crate or another safe, appropriately sized puppy area.

CHAPTER 14

Nighttime Housetraining

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Young puppies may not initially sleep through the entire night without a bathroom break.

Many first-time owners find it easiest to place the crate near the bed at first. You can hear the puppy stir, and the puppy is less isolated during the adjustment to a new home.

Before bedtime

- Allow calm interaction rather than wild play.
- Take the puppy outside.
- Give enough time to potty.
- Praise and reward.
- Put the puppy into the crate.
- Keep the house quiet and predictable.

If the puppy wakes and reasonably needs to potty, take them out quietly. Keep lights and excitement low. Potty, praise, and back to bed.

Nighttime is for sleeping - not a 2:00 AM play session.

CHAPTER 15

What If My Puppy Cries in the Crate?

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Crate crying can mean several different things. Your puppy may need to potty, feel lonely, be adjusting to confinement, be overtired, or simply want attention.

First consider whether the puppy reasonably needs a bathroom break. If yes, take them outside calmly. If they do not potty, return them to the crate without turning the trip into playtime.

At the same time, do not ignore severe distress. A puppy that is frantic, drooling heavily, repeatedly trying to escape, or injuring itself needs a slower crate-training approach and possibly professional guidance.

Do not teach 'crying always earns play,' but do respond to genuine bathroom needs and signs of panic.

CHAPTER 16

Feeding and Water



Predictable meals make potty patterns easier to predict. Unless your veterinarian recommends otherwise, scheduled meals are usually easier for housetraining than leaving food available all day.

Puppies also need adequate access to fresh water. Watch your puppy's personal pattern: some need to urinate shortly after a large drink; others need to poop within a predictable window after meals.

- Feed at consistent times.
- Take the puppy outside shortly after meals.
- Notice how long it usually takes before a bowel movement.
- Do not severely restrict water simply to prevent accidents.

Excessive thirst, unusually frequent urination, or sudden changes deserve a veterinary conversation rather than water restriction.

CHAPTER 17

Teaching a Potty Command

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A potty cue is useful at home and especially valuable when traveling, staying at a hotel, or standing outside in bad weather.

1. Choose one simple phrase, such as 'Go potty.'
2. Take your puppy to the usual potty area.
3. As the puppy is preparing to eliminate, calmly say the phrase once.
4. When the puppy finishes, praise and reward immediately.
5. Repeat the same pairing consistently.

Over time, the words begin to predict the behavior. Do not nag by repeating the cue continuously; let the association develop.

CHAPTER 18

Peeing Is Not Always Finished Peeing

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Some puppies urinate more than once during a single trip outside, especially after waking, drinking, or active play.

If your puppy pees outside and then immediately pees again indoors, the puppy may not have fully emptied their bladder.

- After the first squat, stay outside another few minutes.
- Walk slowly around the potty area rather than racing back to the door.
- Reward each appropriate elimination.
- If accidents are extremely frequent or the puppy strains, contact your veterinarian.

One squat does not always mean the tank is empty.

CHAPTER 19

Poop Has a Schedule Too

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Owners often focus on urine and overlook how predictable bowel movements can become.

Common poop times include after waking, after meals, after active play, and during the morning or evening routine.

Keep a log for several days. You may learn that your puppy usually needs to poop a certain number of minutes after breakfast or dinner. Once you see the pattern, you can go outside before the accident happens.

Prediction is one of the most powerful housetraining tools you have.

CHAPTER 20

Puppy Pads: Helpful or Confusing?

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If your final goal is for your puppy to eliminate outdoors, teaching that rule from the beginning is usually the clearest approach.

Puppy pads can be useful in special situations, including high-rise living, temporary mobility limitations, dangerous weather, or veterinary instructions. But they also teach that eliminating on a surface inside the home can sometimes be acceptable.

If you do not need pads, going directly to outdoor training keeps the message simple: bathroom happens outside.

If you must use pads temporarily, keep them in one consistent location and create a gradual plan to move the bathroom habit outdoors.

CHAPTER 21

The Biggest Housetraining Mistake: Too Much Freedom

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Several accident-free days can make owners feel that housetraining is finished. Then the puppy gets full access to the house and leaves a puddle in a guest room.

This does not mean the puppy forgot everything. It usually means freedom increased faster than reliability.

1. Begin with one supervised room.
2. Add access to a second room after a solid period of success.
3. Use gates and closed doors to control the environment.
4. Continue the potty schedule even when accidents are rare.
5. Increase unsupervised time in very small steps.

Freedom is earned gradually.

CHAPTER 22

The 14-Day Reset

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If housetraining feels as though it is falling apart, go back to basics for two weeks.

1. Use predictable meal times.
2. Go outside immediately after waking.
3. Go out after meals, drinking, and play.
4. Reward every successful outdoor potty trip.
5. Keep the puppy under direct supervision indoors.
6. Use the crate when you cannot supervise.
7. Give freedom only after a potty success.
8. Clean accidents with enzymatic cleaner.
9. Record potty times.
10. Do not punish mistakes.

Consistency solves far more housetraining problems than punishment ever will.

CHAPTER 23

The Puppy Potty Log

. . .

For the first week or two, keep a simple record. Patterns become obvious when you can see them on paper.

Time	What to do
6:30 AM	Woke - pee outside
6:45 AM	Breakfast
7:00 AM	Pee + poop outside
8:00 AM	After play - pee outside
10:00 AM	Woke from nap - pee outside
12:00 PM	Lunch
12:15 PM	Pee + poop outside

Your puppy's actual schedule will be different. The purpose of the log is to stop guessing and start predicting.

After several days, you will often know your puppy needs to go before your puppy knows how to tell you.

CHAPTER 24

The First Four Weeks

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Week One: Prevent accidents

- Establish the crate.
- Create a potty schedule.
- Learn your puppy's patterns.
- Reward outdoor success.
- Supervise closely.

Week Two: Build the pattern

Your puppy begins to recognize routines: wake -> outside, eat -> outside, crate opens -> outside, potty outside -> reward and freedom.

Week Three: Test small amounts of freedom

If accidents are becoming rare, allow slightly longer supervised periods outside the crate.

Week Four: Build reliability

Watch for signals such as walking toward the door, pacing, looking at you, or whining. Keep the schedule even as signaling improves.

Progress is not the same as finished. Keep building the habit.

CHAPTER 25

Teaching Your Puppy to Ask to Go Outside

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Once your puppy understands that potty happens outdoors, you can help them develop a clear signal.

1. Use the same exit door whenever practical.
2. Pause at the door before each potty trip.
3. Say a simple phrase such as 'Outside?'
4. Open the door and go directly to the potty area.
5. Reward successful potty trips as usual.

Some owners teach bells by helping the puppy touch the bells immediately before opening the door. Just remember that clever puppies may eventually ring because they want to go outside and play.

A signal is useful, but your young puppy still needs you to maintain the schedule.

CHAPTER 26

When Can I Stop Using the Crate?

• • •

There is no magic age. Look at your puppy's behavior and reliability.

- Accidents are rare or nonexistent.
- The puppy consistently eliminates outdoors.
- The puppy can signal or comfortably follow the household schedule.
- The puppy settles indoors instead of constantly searching for trouble.
- Destructive chewing is under control.

Increase freedom in small tests: ten minutes, then thirty, then an hour. Do not jump directly from supervised crate training to being loose in the entire house for a full day.

Trust is built in steps.

CHAPTER 27

When Housetraining Suddenly Goes Backward

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Regression can happen after a move, schedule change, stressful event, increase in freedom, digestive upset, or a medical problem.

Return to tighter supervision and more frequent outdoor trips for several days. If the puppy was previously reliable, ask what changed.

Call your veterinarian if you notice

- Very frequent urination.
- Straining or obvious discomfort.
- Blood in urine or stool.
- Diarrhea that persists or is severe.
- Sudden urgency or leaking.
- Markedly increased thirst.
- Repeated accidents in a previously reliable dog without an obvious training explanation.

Not every potty problem is a training problem.

CHAPTER 28

Housetraining When You Work

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A very young puppy should not be expected to stay crated throughout an entire workday without appropriate bathroom breaks, movement, meals, and human interaction.

If you are away for long stretches, arrange help from a family member, trusted neighbor, puppy sitter, dog walker, or friend.

- Plan the puppy's first weeks before bringing them home.
- Schedule breaks around the puppy's real needs, not an adult-dog work schedule.
- Keep the same potty cue and reward routine even when another caregiver helps.
- As the puppy matures, gradually lengthen intervals based on success.

Set your puppy up to succeed rather than asking for more bladder control than the puppy physically has.

CHAPTER 29

Ten Common Housetraining Problems

• • •

My puppy pees right after coming inside.

The puppy may not have been finished. Stay out a little longer or use a short crate break and try again.

My puppy plays outside instead of going potty.

Keep potty trips boring. Potty first, play second.

My puppy keeps peeing on the same rug.

Remove the rug temporarily and treat the area thoroughly with enzymatic cleaner.

My puppy will not poop outside.

Learn the normal schedule, use a leash, walk calmly in the potty area, and reward immediately when successful.

My puppy pees in the crate.

Check crate size, duration, pre-crate potty trips, bedding, and possible medical issues.

My puppy sneaks away to potty.

Reduce freedom. Use gates, a leash, or the crate.

My puppy does not tell me when they need out.

That is normal early on. You manage the schedule first; signaling develops later.

My puppy pees when excited.

Keep greetings calm and do not punish. Ask your veterinarian if it is persistent or concerning.

It is raining and my puppy refuses to go.

Use a leash, go to the usual spot, keep the trip boring, and reward generously for success.

We were doing great and suddenly had three accidents.

Tighten supervision, add potty trips, and look for changes in routine or health.

CHAPTER 30

The Seven Rules to Remember

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1. Outside immediately after waking.
2. Outside after meals, significant drinking, and active play.
3. If you cannot supervise, use the crate or a safe contained area.
4. Potty outside earns supervised freedom inside.
5. Reward immediately after outdoor success.
6. Do not punish accidents; prevent the next one.
7. Increase freedom gradually.

Follow these rules consistently and you are doing most of what successful housetraining requires.

CHAPTER 31

Your Daily Housetraining Checklist

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- ☐ Outside immediately after waking
- ☐ Outside after meals
- ☐ Outside after active play
- ☐ Direct supervision while loose indoors
- ☐ Crate or safe area when supervision is not possible
- ☐ Rewarded successful outdoor potty trips
- ☐ No punishment for accidents
- ☐ Accidents cleaned thoroughly
- ☐ Potty opportunity before bedtime
- ☐ Stayed consistent with the plan

You do not need perfection. You need consistency.

CHAPTER 32

A Simple Refrigerator Guide

. . .

PUPPY WAKES UP	→ Outside
PUPPY EATS	→ Outside
PUPPY DRINKS A LOT	→ Watch closely and offer a potty trip
PUPPY PLAYS	→ Outside afterward
PUPPY COMES OUT OF CRATE	→ Outside immediately
PUPPY POTTY SUCCESS	→ Praise + Treat + Supervised Freedom
PUPPY DOES NOT POTTY	→ Short Crate Break + Try Again
YOU CANNOT WATCH THE PUPPY	→ Crate or Safe Contained Area
PUPPY HAS AN ACCIDENT	→ Clean It + Adjust the Schedule

CHAPTER 33

Frequently Asked Questions

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How long does housetraining take?

It varies. Some puppies understand the idea quickly, but understanding is not the same as having mature bladder and bowel control. Expect progress rather than perfection.

When should my puppy be completely housetrained?

There is no universal age. Breed, maturity, routine, prior training, health, and household setup all matter.

Should I punish accidents?

No. Punishment can make a puppy afraid to eliminate in front of you without teaching the correct location.

Should I leave water in the crate?

It depends on age, duration, environment, and health. Puppies need adequate hydration, so do not use water deprivation as a housetraining method. Ask your veterinarian about special circumstances.

Should the crate be in my bedroom?

It can be helpful during the first nights because you can hear when a young puppy wakes and may need to go outside.

What if my puppy hates the crate?

Slow down. Feed around the crate, toss treats inside, practice short sessions, and build a positive association.

Can two puppies share a crate?

For housetraining, each puppy should generally have an individual, appropriately sized safe sleeping space.

What if my puppy poops in the crate?

Consider duration, pre-crate elimination, digestive upset, and crate size. Repeated soiling or diarrhea deserves veterinary attention.

CHAPTER 34

A Note About Patience

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There may be a morning when you step into something wet while wearing socks. There may be a day when you take your puppy outside five times and still discover a puddle in the kitchen.

You may wonder whether your puppy is ever going to understand. Most puppies do. What feels endless during the first weeks eventually becomes a normal household routine.

One day you will realize you have not cleaned up an accident in weeks. Then months. Your puppy will walk to the door, go outside, do what needs to be done, and come back in.

Be patient. Be consistent. Keep the crate positive. Reward success. Prevent mistakes whenever you can.

CHAPTER 35

The Complete Crate-Training Formula

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1. Choose one outdoor potty area.
2. Choose one potty phrase, such as 'Go potty.'
3. Make the crate safe, appropriately sized, and positive.
4. Build potty trips around waking, meals, drinking, activity, naps, and bedtime.
5. Go directly to the potty area.
6. Use the cue calmly.
7. Reward immediately after success.
8. Give supervised freedom after potty success.
9. Use the crate when you cannot supervise.
10. If the puppy does not go, use a short crate break and try again.
11. Clean accidents with enzymatic cleaner.
12. Expand freedom slowly as reliability improves.

Potty -> Praise -> Freedom

Housetraining does not require yelling, punishment, or complicated equipment. It requires the same clear pattern repeated until your puppy understands: outside is the bathroom; inside is home.

CONCLUSION

You Are Teaching a Habit for Life



Housetraining is not really about teaching a puppy where not to pee. It is about teaching a lifelong habit.

Every morning trip outside, every successful potty break, every tiny treat, every time you prevent an accident, and every time the crate opens and you head straight to the door builds that habit.

At first, you will think about housetraining constantly. Eventually, you will barely think about it at all.

Your puppy does not need a perfect owner. Your puppy needs a predictable one.

BONUS

14-Day Puppy Potty Training Challenge

Days 1-3: Learn the pattern

Record waking, meals, water, pee, poop, and accidents. Reward every outdoor success.

Days 4-7: Prevent the accident

Use the patterns you discovered. If your puppy usually needs to go at 10:00, head outside before 10:00.

Days 8-10: Build communication

Pause at the door, say 'Outside?', then go to the potty area. Watch for your puppy beginning to approach the door independently.

Days 11-14: Test reliability

If your puppy has been successful, add small amounts of supervised freedom. If accidents return, reduce freedom and go back one step.

Success is not about racing through the program. It is about building a reliable habit.

PRINTABLE PUPPY POTTY LOG

Puppy's Name: _____ Age: _____
Date: _____

Time	Food / Water	Pee Outside	Poop Outside	Accident	Notes

ACCIDENT TROUBLESHOOTING SHEET

An accident is information. Use this page to find the missed step and adjust the plan.

When did my puppy last go outside?

Did my puppy just wake up?

Did my puppy recently eat?

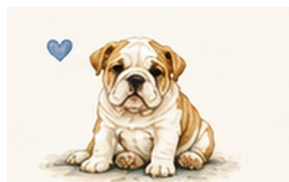
Did my puppy recently drink?

Was my puppy playing?

Was I actively supervising?

Did I notice sniffing, circling, pacing, wandering, or sudden restlessness?

What will I do differently next time?



YOU'RE DOING GREAT!



Be patient.

Be consistent.

Keep the crate positive.

Reward success.

Prevent mistakes.

Repeat. Repeat. Repeat.

POTTY → PRAISE → FREEDOM

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