

# Chapala Bay Puppy Booklet



Congratulations on your new puppy! This booklet is intended to help you understand your new puppy and make sure everything goes smoothly. It is also intended to help you train your puppy. This booklet can be used as a quick reference for problem solving or training issues. It is not intended to replace puppy kindergarten, it is just an extra tool. I hope you find this informative and helpful. This will explain basic dog behavior and positive training methods. It also covers some basic problem solving. For those of you who are more experienced, this may be just a review or possibly an update. As always, you can feel free to contact me with any questions. I am always happy to hear from you.

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# Your First Day

- The first day is always exciting and can be a little stressful. It is good to make everything a little low key.
- First thing, take puppy out on leash to place that you want puppy to relieve himself/herself. Give “go pee” command. Wait for them to go, then praise and have a celebration. Give an enthusiastic yay when puppy goes where you want him to. You can add treats, but not necessary. For house training, always take puppy outside after every change in activity. That means after eating, sleeping, playing, drinking. Watch for signs that he/she has to go such as circling, sniffing, spinning, and quick running. Soon you will learn to recognize the signs. You must watch your puppy at all times. If you are going to be busy, put puppy in his crate so he is safe. They usually won’t “go” in their crates. Just make sure you take them outside as soon as you let them out of the crate. If you are diligent, it should go fairly quick. It is best to try to avoid accidents in the house. If they have one, just ignore it and clean it up with a spray that removes all odors. The odor attracts them so if you don’t do this, you could have a problem. It is important to never reprimand puppy for going in the house, otherwise they will learn to sneak off and do it while you aren’t looking. They may associate it with your presence which means they may not go outside if you’re there and then it will be much more difficult.
- Please be patient with your baby, sometimes it comes on really quick. Remember they are babies. Their bladders aren’t fully developed until 6 months or so.
- Get on the floor with your puppy especially if your puppy is a little shy. Have family members sit in a circle and take turns calling puppy by name. Have each one give a treat and enthusiastic praise when puppy comes over. Be gentle and loving. Never force anyone on puppy, let him/her get comfortable at their own pace. Forcing a family member on a puppy can cause the puppy to be afraid. Avoid visitors this first day, it is best to get them used to the family first.

- Make sure you give your puppy rest time, either in his/her crate or a bed. Puppy needs a lot of rest and can't take too much excitement or activity. If you are planning on crating your puppy while you are away, it is good to schedule a nap time in the crate. Toss a treat in the crate to make it a positive experience.
- Never use the crate as a punishment as the crate is your puppies den and safe haven and you want him/her to love it.
- Most of all, just enjoy your puppy. Puppyhood is very busy but also very fun and doesn't last long. Pretty soon it will all be over and you will have wondered where the time went.
- Please don't forget to send me updates to let me know how you are all doing and of course pictures!



## How to Introduce your Puppy to Existing Dogs

It is always best if possible, to have both animals smell something of the others scent so when they meet, they are familiar with each other. If this isn't possible, it's no problem. The best thing to do is to have them meet on neutral, unfamiliar territory. Make sure if you have them on leash that the leashes are loose to avoid leash aggression. Let them approach each other slowly, don't force anything. Ensure you don't have them meet face to face. Walk in an arc, then let them sniff each other's back for a very short time. Then get each dog's attention and have them sit for a treat. If they are too excited to add treats, skip the treats and use praise instead. Talk in a happy tone and make sure you have each dog on the leash with one person per dog. Once they are tolerating each other without aggression, you can bring them home. If the dog is growling at puppy, let them, it is normal for the dog to set limits for puppy. If dog goes to bite puppy, separate them. Make sure you supervise at all times. If you have more than one dog, introduce each separately. They have a tendency to gang up on the newcomer so be careful! For more information on this, check out this site, <http://www.petplace.com/dogs/introducing-a-new-dog-into-your-household/page1.aspx> If you have multiple pets there is a very good book called Petiquette that deals with multiples and individual behavior. There is also another booklet called Feeling Outnumbered on multi dog households.



# How to Be Your Puppy's Leader

It is important that your puppy recognizes you and your family members as his/her leader/manager/parent, Not their boss. This must be done in a very positive way or you could damage your puppy's spirit. The best way to be a good leader is to always be calm and consistent. Consistency is the absolute key to training. Always reward behaviors that you want to see continue and ignore unwanted ones. Have puppy perform a behavior before you give either a treat or attention. For example, always have puppy sit and wait before you give them their food. Always have them sit before you pet them. Controlling the resources is the best way to establish leadership. Be kind, calm and enthusiastic. Think of it like inspiring staff, you want them to want to work for you. If you do this, training will become much easier and more fun for all. It is particularly important that the children of the household do this as well. Puppies tend to see children as equals so it is important for everyone's sake that they recognize the child as a leader. Rewards can be treats, affection, a walk, a game of tug (make sure you decided when it's over), anything that your puppy loves, use it as a reward and have them do something for it. They will then want to show you their good behavior and will be very happy to receive their reward. They need to know that good things happen when they come to you. This will also help with the recall. Always remember that your puppy will get bigger so anything you allow now may not be as good later. It is best to establish the eventual rules right away.





# Canine Body Language and Behavior

Dog behavior is obviously different than human behavior and it is helpful to have an understanding of the basics in order to avoid problems. The following is just a basic rundown.

## What dogs find intimidating:

- Direct eye contact (Cotons don't mind this)
- Petting over the head
- Leaning over dog
- Moving quickly and straight at dog
- Smiling showing teeth (your puppy has been desensitized to this)

## How to safely approach dog:

- Approach at an angle, sideways
- Let dog sniff hand, palm down
- Pet chest area, and advise others to as well
- If the dog is scared, have treat in hand, stretched out, no eye contact

## How to spot a relaxed dog

- Lips relaxed
- Tail wagging, large and happy and to the right
- Soft eyes

## How to spot a stressed dog:

- Tight lips
- Stiff upright tail, possibly vibrating
- Lips curled back
- Growling - Never reprimand a growling dog-that is their warning and if they aren't allowed to growl, they may go straight to biting. (rare for Cotons, but all dogs can bite if scared or provoked) Take it as the natural warning that it is and know you need to protect your dog. If it is at a person, have them step back or you move dog back to a more comfortable position. If it is a person, you can give that person a treat, have them turn sideways, with treat on hand, hand outstretched. Let puppy approach and take treat. Make sure person isn't looking at the dog. This will take a bit of time, but it will be well worth it. If it is something else, just back up until puppy doesn't react, then give puppy a treat, approach slowly, giving treats as you go. If growling persists, back up until he/she stops. If this doesn't help it is best to get a positive based certified trainer to help. The book Click to Calm is excellent for this. Growling is just part of dog communication and it lets you know there is a problem. The book Barking by Turid Rugaas explains this very well.

**Calming Signals** – These are signals that dogs use to show stress and try to calm themselves or other dogs. If you see your dog doing this, they are stressed, you can mimic them to try to calm your dog. Be aware of your dog's body language especially if you are out. Remove them from any stressful situation and take their signs seriously. Back them up a bit until they are ok.

- Licking
- Yawning
- Stretching
- Turning the head.

These are just a few, for more information read Turid Rugaas, On Talking Terms with Dogs: Calming Signals or here is her website, [www.TuridRugaas.com](http://www.TuridRugaas.com)



## Submissive Peeing

This is an often misunderstood common puppy behavior. Some puppies will pee when you look at them or when you first greet them. This is the puppy showing respect and submissiveness.

Unfortunately, people really don't appreciate it. The best way to deal with this is to ignore puppy for the first few minutes before greeting them. Once they have calmed down, they usually won't do this. When you do greet them, don't make direct eye contact and make sure you approach sideways. You can also advise others to handle them that way as well. Most puppies just outgrow it, otherwise just keep handling them that way. Never reprimand your puppy for submissive peeing. They will just pee more in hopes of appeasing you. That will make everything worse.



# Canine Development

It is good to have an idea about the phases of a dog's development and key points to note. I'm only going to write about the phases after 10 weeks that are relevant to you.

## Socialization Period - 5-16 weeks

- **Fear Imprint/Impact Period 8-11 weeks** - Try to avoid any fearful experiences, outgrow it at different rates.
- **Environmental Awareness Period 9-12 weeks** - This is the period that they bond the most, a good time to bond with family
- **Seniority Classification Period 13-16 weeks**- age of independence. This is when your puppy shows independence and isn't as compliant as they were before. Training is crucial in this period. If allowed bad behavior it will likely continue on. This is a very good time for training classes.

**Flight instinct period 4-8 months** - Puppy who previously came to you may want to run away and turn it into a game. Praise and treat puppy every time he/she comes to you. Use a long line to avoid the "can't catch me" game. It will lessen this phase.

**Second fear impact period 6-14 months** - Puppy can start to get very afraid of things it wasn't afraid of before. Try to avoid any bad scares. Make sure you don't console puppy, make light of it, get puppy to do behaviors to get them out of it. You must socialize as much as you can, increase exercise, reinforce obedience and attention training to minimize this.

**Maturity Period 1-4 Years** - Transition between puppyhood and adulthood. Continue to socialize your dog during this period. Genetic traits become more amplified.

This is just a brief rundown, if you want to read more about it, the book, *Another Piece of the Puzzle, Puppy Development* edited by Pat Hastings and Erin Ann Rouse, is very good and gives an in depth look at all the phases from before birth. It is a very good book both for breeders and anyone who has an interest in puppies. *Puppy Culture* by Jane Killion is another great resource.



# Socialization

Your Chapala Bay Coton has already had the beginnings of great socialization, now it is up to you to carry on. This is the absolute best thing you can do for you and your puppy. The critical period for socialization is between 4 and 16 weeks. A well adjusted non-fearful dog is a pleasure to walk and take places. Your puppy needs to see a variety of different types of people and places. This includes babies, children, seniors, men, women, teens, people wearing hats, bearded people, dogs, cats, etc. It is good if you can introduce them to a few new people every week and bring them to a new place once or twice per week. Make sure their experiences are fun and rewarding. If they are nervous, feed them tiny treats so they associate new people with something pleasant. Let them go at their own pace. Never push your puppy to do anything that he/she isn't comfortable with. If that means backing up, then do so. You can go too wrong if you always ask the question, "is this ok for you?" Enroll your puppy in puppy kindergarten, this is great for socialization and it's a lot of fun. Just make sure it is a positive based training facility. If your puppy wants to hide under a chair, this is normal, let them. They will tell you when they are comfortable. Training your dog increases the bond between you. Even if you are experienced in training it is very valuable. This will ensure a happy, mentally well adjusted family member. So, the bottom line is socialize, socialize, socialize!!!!





# Desensitizing and Counter Conditioning

- Dogs learn by association. If something scary happens like a loud sound when they see something, they connect the two things. For example, if your puppy sees a child and at the same time hears a loud bang that scares puppy, pup will associate the loud bang with the child. Puppy needs to learn a more positive association by counter conditioning and desensitizing. This is a great skill to learn. It helps your puppy get over any fears and helps them become well adjusted. It is a very easy, effective way to help them out.
- Basically, when puppy is scared of something, you have to change the way they feel about it. First off, back them up to a safer distance far enough that they aren't reacting, then give them a treat when they look at the fearful object and aren't reacting. If they still can't calm down, back them up some more. For example, if they see a person they are scared of and start barking, back up until they are no longer barking. Give a treat every time they look at that person and don't bark. Reward the distance and don't push them too far. Then gradually go closer, always rewarding for no reaction. This can be done with anything. If they are too scary to face, try walking behind and a great distance. Go very slow and set them up for success.
- With nail clippers, give them a treat for looking at them. Then touch their paw and give a treat, gradually build them up to clip and treat. Once they aren't afraid, wean the treats out. That is desensitizing in a nut shell. If you are using a clicker, click as soon as there is no reaction. It does go quicker if you use a clicker. This is one of the most useful, effective ways of getting your dog to get over pretty much anything. If they are afraid of a person, have the person sit on a chair, not look at them and toss a treat near them, then toss one farther, then closer. It is treat, and retreat and helps a lot. Don't push them past their comfort zone. Typically, they will come around if not intimidated.

- If they are afraid of a person, you can have the person sit on a chair and toss treat, quite far away from themselves and close to puppy or past the puppy. Once pup is totally comfortable, they can toss one a little closer, then the next one way farther back to give relief. If you reward the distance rather than getting them to go closer, you will be much more successful. Always go super slow and set your puppy up for success. We often push to far, too fast.
- Now they recommend engage, disengage, which is very helpful. [Click here](#) to read more.



# Dos and Don'ts

- Do be gentle
- Do be consistent
- Do be kind
- Do make sure your puppy has a lot of toys, include interactive toys for mental stimulation and chew toys, rotate toys to keep them interesting
- Do walk your dog every day to ensure ample exercise
- Do supervise your puppy at all times or crate them to ensure their safety and success with house training
- Do have a safe place for puppy to be when you go out, either crate or sectioned off safe area
- Do give puppy at least one week of consistent training out a behavior before trying something else
- Do ask your dog, is this ok for you. If it is, you know you're doing well.





## Don't

- Don't use punishment to train, this will scare your dog and be counter productive, it will teach them not to trust you
- Don't reprimand for house training accidents, they will just learn to sneak and will be afraid to go in front of you, even outside
- Don't push your dog if they're scared, let them go at their own pace. Build confidence.
- Don't ever chase your dog, that will ruin your recall
- Don't ever call them to you for something unpleasant, this will ruin your recall.
- Don't try fixing a problem another way if you haven't tried consistently for at least one week.
- Don't use TV methods, make sure you use positive reinforcement always.



# Puppies and Children

- Puppies and children can be a wonderful thing but it has to be managed and supervised. Puppies tend to see children as their siblings and try to play with them as they would another puppy, such as nipping them.
- Children can be too rough for puppies and can hurt them, especially when they are young. It is very important that you always supervise puppies with children. You also have to teach both the puppy and the child how to interact with each other. Always make sure the child asks puppy to do a behavior before they either give attention or a treat. Have puppy sit before child interacts. Children must never chase puppy (nor should anyone else for that matter). Nipping is quite common with puppies and children, see section on nipping to avoid that. It is good to involve the child in training classes. If puppy is jumping on child, have the child freeze and “be a tree”, when puppy quits jumping, then they can give puppy attention. Explain to your children the importance of being consistent, that is the only way a puppy can learn. Practice with all children place. Here is a link for more, <https://www.livingwithkidsanddogs.com/learn/>
- Always supervise your child with your dog.
- [Click here](#) for an excellent article



# Training Basics - How to Choose a Good Trainer

It is very important to get you and your puppy into a really great puppy kindergarten. This helps not only with training but it is excellent for socialization as well.

- Ensure you choose a trainer who is positive and non-aversive. (Positive based) Ask what their credentials are. They can easily misrepresent themselves. It is best to pick a trainer who is positive and/or clicker trains. Clicker training is a very effective and fun way to teach your puppy. Avoid anyone who used intimidation or any harsh methods, this will damage your puppy and those methods are archaic, cruel and unreliable. Be wary of television shows with trainers performing miracles. Many are abusive behind the scenes and you are not seeing a well-trained dog, you are seeing a dog that has been shut down and is now unpredictable and afraid to learn anything new.
- If you live in Calgary or Edmonton, I can recommend some excellent trainers. If you don't, feel free to send me links to the places you're thinking of. I can definitely spot the ones who aren't good.
- Make sure that you meet the trainer, try to sit in on a class to see how they handle the dogs. Most reputable places are more than happy to let you sit in on a puppy class. Look to see if the people and the dogs are having fun. Make sure the facility is clean. Ask which books they recommend and what their training philosophies are. If they are not 100% positive, find someone who is.
- Also make sure they check vaccination records to make sure your puppy isn't exposed to an unvaccinated puppy.

- Training is a life long experience and can be very rewarding for both you and your dog. The more you train your dog, the better your communication will be and the more rewarding your relationship will be. Outside of obedience you can also take agility, fly ball, or rally obedience. Training is a fun, bonding, lifelong experience.
- Agility is a very fun training activity to do with your dog. It doesn't matter if you aren't very athletic, it is just fun. You really compete against yourself.



# Clicker Training

- Clicker training is a positive training method that is proven very effective and fun.
- A clicker is a little plastic device that when you push a button it makes a clicking sound. The click to the dog indicates that you will give him/her a treat. The click marks the behavior so the dog knows exactly what is earning the treat. Always give the dog a treat after you click, even if you make a mistake and click it unintentionally. You must pay or the clicker means nothing. Think of it like a camera, when you click, the behavior that is captured.
- This is a great training method. It is more precise and your dog understands very quickly what you want of him/her. With praise and other methods it's more difficult to get the timing right and there is more chance for confusion if you use a different tone, etc.
- Studies have shown that animals who are clicker trained learn much faster than any other method. Clicker training has been widely used in other animal training such as dolphins and zoo animals. It's also used for humans in sports such as gymnastics. They can click when they're in the perfect position in the air.



**Focus is the first step to all training!**



## **Basic Problem Solving**

This section has some basic training information. Should this not work, always feel free to contact me for other suggestions. A lot of training does depend on what works for your individual dog. Consulting a positive dog trainer is also always an option. I can recommend some.

### **Separation Anxiety**

The easiest way to solve this is to avoid it in the first place. Teach your puppy that their crate is a safe haven. Reward them for going into their crate, give a little treat. Give them a chew toy to chew in their crate. Leave the room for small amounts of time, always pair your leaving with something good, like a stuffed kong. You can also build up the time to make sure puppy knows you're coming back. Leave, come back right away, then keep increasing the time. Make your comings and goings low key. Put puppy in their safe place about 10 or 15 minutes before you go out. Give them something to do such as a kong. When you come home, greet your puppy calmly. If they are too excited, just ignore them for a couple of minutes. It is very tempting to have the big excited greeting but this just confirms to the puppy that it is terrible when you are away. That is not good for you or your puppy. You can also leave some classical music on to calm them.

### **Jumping**

Jumping is easy to teach off the get go but a hard habit to break. When you have your new little pup, it doesn't seem to matter if they jump, however, once they are bigger and jump on you when you are wearing shorts, it's not so good. Company doesn't enjoy that either. The best way to avoid this is to have puppy sit before you pet puppy always. If they are sitting, they can't jump. Make sure you have all family members do this as well, also company. If your company won't do this, put puppy on a leash for greetings and you have puppy sit before they are allowed to be petted. When greeting others, it is also good for company to ignore puppy for a minute until they are calm. You can also turn your back on puppy every time he/she jumps up, this is often very effective as well.



## **Nipping**

Your puppy needs to learn not to nip. We don't totally teach this before you get your puppy because they need to learn bite inhibition (not to bite too hard). If we prevent this from the beginning, they can have problems of nipping too hard. First thing, if puppy nips hard, withdraw all attention and make blank face, looking up. As soon as puppy withdraws, give them attention with a happy face and something more appropriate to nip, such as a toy. If they don't catch on, turn your back on them. Do not push puppy away as that is just a fun game in their eyes. Puppy wants your attention more than anything so be consistent and puppy will learn. You wean the nipping off. First, do this with hard nips for a week, then medium, then light and include clothing. In about 3 weeks, the nipping should stop if you're consistent. You can also, just turn puppy away to avoid them nipping you. Always try to set them up for success. They will outgrow it as long as you're consistent.

## **House Training**

The quicker puppy learns, the more pleasant life will be. First off, always go outside with your puppy. It helps teach them and also you can be aware of input and output so can manage health better.

Start with where you want them to go as adults. If you want a specific spot, put them on a leash. They should learn their spot right from the start or it's confusing for them.

One method is to teach them to ring a bell to alert you that they need to go out. Get a bell, hang it by a shoe string beside the door or on the door handle.

Ring the bell every time just before you open the door to go out. Don't worry if they ring or not, they will in time. For now, they need to learn to associate the bell with going out. If the bell is rung accidentally, take them out so that they always associate the ringing with going outside.

Don't praise them for ringing the bell or you will be one busy person going outside, ;-D! They will likely go through a bit of a naggy phase but it is very handy for them to have a way to let you know especially one that you can hear.

Give, go pee command. Wait for them to go, then celebrate with an enthusiastic yay (you can treat if you want, just wean it off). Only reward them once they have actually gone potty.

Always take puppy outside after every change in activity. That means after eating, sleeping, playing, drinking. Watch for signs that he/she has to go such as circling, sniffing, spinning, and quick running. Soon you will learn to recognize the signs. They are babies and need to go often. It is work at first but well worth it. If you know your puppy needs to go and won't go outside, come in, crate for 10 minutes and try again. Repeat until they go.

You must watch your puppy at all times. If you are going to be busy, put puppy in his crate so he is safe. They usually won't "go" in their crates. Just make sure you take them outside as soon as you let them out of the crate, carry them if necessary, especially in the morning.

If you are diligent, it should go fairly quick. It is best to try to avoid accidents in the house. If they have one, just ignore it and clean it up with a spray that removes all odors. The odor attracts them so if you don't do this, you could have a problem.

It is important to never reprimand puppy for going in the house, otherwise they will learn to sneak off and do it while you aren't looking. They may associate it with your presence which means they may not go outside if you're there and then it will be much more difficult.

Some people find it beneficial to log when your puppy goes. It helps to know their typical schedule. You will receive some logging sheets in your puppy package. Please be patient with your baby, sometimes it comes on really quick and they don't know in advance that they need to go. Their bladders aren't fully developed until 6 months.

Most problems occur with unrealistic expectations. They never go to spite you, dogs are never spiteful no matter what people say. They need time to learn and to be physically capable of holding it. Your puppy already has had a head start on housetraining. Bottom line, be patient and watch your puppy at all times.

Another option for house training is the synthetic grass. We have that in our yard. They dig it and put a drainage system in.

They also have indoor ones if you choose. You can buy them at Bed Bath & Beyond or online. It is fairly easy to clean and is anti-microbial. It is most useful for apartment living. I've had mixed reviews on this. One potential problem is that some dogs like a bigger area to go in. The other issue is it fairly high to climb on at first. It is good for apartment life though. It's good to have options, but ideally, going outside is easiest.



## **Barking**

Barking is a bit of a tricky one. One has to determine what the cause is before you can deal with it. If it is anxiety barking, you must deal with the underlying cause. Nothing else will work. Boredom barking can be solved by giving them more exercise and interactive toys.

Alert barking should be managed so that they just give a warning.

You should thank them and then expect them to stop.

Turid Rugaas has a wonderful book on barking, *Barking, the Sign of a Language*, I highly recommend it. If you are having a hard time distinguishing causes of barking, make a log and then you will have a better understanding of when and how much they bark.

## **Door Greeting**

This is one of the most common problem behaviors that people encounter with their dogs. This is easily avoided if you start while they are a puppy. When the door bell rings (practice with family members), have puppy on leash, make puppy sit and wait before guest greets puppy. The other option would be to have a little mat, and have puppy go to mat and stay until company greets them. Always have puppy sit for greetings. This will save a lot of problems when puppy gets bigger. If puppy gets very excited, sometimes giving them a toy to hold is a good idea. Some really like that and it calms them down.



## Fun Stuff - Games to Encourage Good Behavior

- There are a lot of fun things to do with your puppy. It is good to play games to encourage your puppy to come to you:
- You can have everyone sit in a circle and take turns calling puppy, when puppy comes, give them a treat and praise and petting. Eventually you will fade the treats, so it's good to have the praise and petting in. You can always vary the rewards. If they don't know when it's coming, it makes it more fun for them.
- Hide and Seek- This is very fun to play, you hide and call puppy, when puppy finds you, treat, praise and pet. Get excited, show puppy how happy you are that he/she found you. You can do this by yourself or with family members all hiding and taking turns calling puppy. Vary the treats so you can fade them out, but make sure puppy knows what a good puppy he/she is. Focus more on love and attention.
- Focus Game-this is to teach puppy to pay attention to you. Sit down with about 20 very tiny treats. Each time puppy looks at you, give a treat. Pretty soon, puppy will be very focused on you. Once puppy is good at that, instead of giving the treat, toss it, call their name and then when they look at you, toss the treat again. If you are using a clicker, you can click as soon as they look at you.



# Resources

The following are some favorite resources of mine. They help understand dog behavior and give realistic expectations

- **Parenting your Dog** – Trish King
- **Puppy Culture, DVD by Jan Killian, excellent set for the first 12 weeks of life.**
- **The Culture Clash** – Jean Donaldson
- **Oh, Behave** – Jean Donaldson
- **Barking: The Sound of a Language** - Turid Rugaas
- **Bones would Rain from the Sky** – Suzanne Clothier
- **On Talking Terms with Dogs: Calming Signals** – Turid Ruugas
- **Positive Perspectives 2** – Pat Miller
- **Inside of a Dog: What Dogs See, Smell, and know** – Alexandra Horowitz
- **Animals in Translation** – Temple Grandin



# My Favorite Things

- Safari double row flea comb for tear staining, green handle
- Comb – wide 1” All Systems detangling comb, must have for transitioning coat
- Plush Puppy OMG grooming spray
- Plush Puppy Evening Primrose Shampoo and Protein Conditioner
- Chris Christenson brushes, the fusion 27mm & wood pin brush
- Buddy Belts – [http://www.buddy-belts.com/m\\_37.asp](http://www.buddy-belts.com/m_37.asp)
- Diaper Genie – great way to store those clean ups
- Ez Clean- bio enzyme cleaner
- Smack dehydrated food
- Firstmate dog food
- N-Bone “Get Naked” Dog Chew Sticks, small antioxidant
- Whimzees chews
- Good Dog treats
- Treats- Pure bites freeze dried treats
- Kong toys
- Hide a Squirrel Toy
- Pet Insurance - <http://www.trupanion.com/canada>