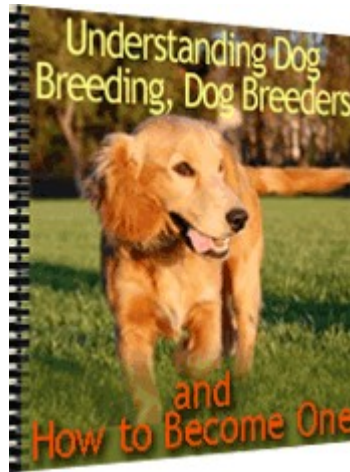


Understanding Dog Breeding, Dog Breeding and How to Become One



## **Understanding Dog Breeding, Dog Breeders and How to Become One**

### **Topics Covered:**

The AKC: Know Your Dog's Genealogy

Choosing the Right Dog Breed: A Step By Step Guide

How to Become a Dog Breeder

Dog Breeding: Breeding, Things to Think About

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Choosing a Good Dog Breeder

Buying a Second Dog

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## **Understanding Dog Breeding, Dog Breeders and How to Become One**

### **The AKC: Know Your Dog's Genealogy**

When you shop for a purebred dog, you will probably notice that many breeders use the initials AKC when they talk about their purebred puppies. What exactly is the AKC? These initials stand for the American Kennel Club, a registry for purebred dogs born in the United States. The AKC holds dog shows and obedience competitions, helps maintain breed standards, and registers puppies of recognized breeds. The AKC registers dogs from over a hundred different dog breeds.

For a dog to be registered with the AKC, the breeder needs to have AKC papers for both parents. Each litter is registered as a group shortly after the puppies are born. When the puppies are eight weeks old, the breeder gets a registration application for each puppy. This form goes with the puppy to his new home. The new owner chooses a name to register the puppy under and sends the application in to the American Kennel Club.

The AKC has divided the dog breeds it recognizes into eight different groups. These groups are the Sporting Group, the Hound Group, the Working Group, the Terrier Group, the Toy Group, the Non-Sporting Group, the Herding Group, and the Miscellaneous Class. Each dog breed recognized by the AKC is placed in one of these groups and will compete in its breed and then its group in the show ring.

Dogs in the Sporting Group are an active, hard working bunch. These dogs need plenty of exercise, since they were bred to spend long hours spotting and retrieving game. Some popular members of the Sporting Group are the Golden Retriever and the Cocker Spaniel.

The Hound Group also is made up of dogs that work with hunters to catch game, but these guys are all about the chase. Hounds can be slow and methodical, like the Bloodhound, or fast and impatient, like the Greyhound.

If you are more concerned about protecting your home, you will want to take a look at dogs in the Working Group. These big dogs are powerful animals with strong protective instincts. Doberman Pinschers and Rottweilers are just two of the dog breeds in this group.

Dogs in the Terrier Group love to hunt mice and rats. This group includes the dour Scottish Terriers and the personable Miniature Schnauzers.

The Toy Group may be made up of dogs that are small in size, but their hearts are just as big

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as those of any other dogs. The Yorkshire Terrier and the Miniature Pinscher are both Toy dogs.

Dogs in the Herding Group have a strong herding instinct. The Collie and the German Shepherd are members of this group.

The Non-Sporting Group contains dogs that don't quite fit anywhere else. The Boston Terrier and Standard Poodles are members of the Non-Sporting Group.

The final group, the Miscellaneous Class, is where the AKC puts breeds that are still proving themselves. The Redbone Coonhound is a member of this group.

While the AKC may be the most popular kennel club in America, it is far from being the only kennel club. If your dog is not registered with AKC, you may be able to still register it with another group. The United Kennel Club, the American Canine Association, the Canine Kennel Club, and the North American Purebred Dog Registry are a few other American kennel clubs.

Of course, foreign born dogs have ancestors, too. There is some type of dog registry in most countries. Most dogs born outside of the United States must be registered with their country's breed registry and then brought to the United States before the AKC will consider registering them.

British dogs are registered through the Kennel Club, while dogs born in Australia are registered by the Victorian Canine Association, which is part of Australia's National Kennel Council.

The Canadian Kennel Club, or CKC, is Canada's version of the AKC. Dogs registered with the CKC do not have to come to the United States to be registered with the AKC.

As you look into the different registries available, just remember that even if you can't register your dog, the most important thing about him is not his pedigree. Enjoying his loving, loyal companionship is more important than knowing who his ancestors are!

## **Choosing the Right Dog Breed: A Step By Step Guide**

Did you know that there are several hundred dog breeds? With that large number of breeds to choose from, how do people manage to decide which breed is right for them? Luckily, you can narrow down the choices and find the right dog breed by following a few simple steps.

First, consider your available space. Do you live in an apartment? If so, you will want to rule out large dogs. Look for dogs in the Toy group, such as Yorkshire Terriers, or some of the smaller dogs in the Terrier group, like the Miniature Schnauzer.

If you have children, you will want to consider the size of your dog, as well. Very small dogs,

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such as Chihuahuas or Maltese, can be very delicate and are often accidentally injured by young children. On the other hand, very large dogs, such as Boxers or Saint Bernards, can be overly boisterous as puppies and can accidentally turn your child into a human bowling pin. Consider medium sized breeds, such as Fox Terriers or Lhasa Apsos, instead.

Next, consider how much exercise you can give your dog. If you have a home with a fenced yard, your dog will be able to get some exercise on his own. However, dog breeds in the Sporting, Hound, and Herding groups are very high energy animals and you will need to have enough time to provide them with more intensive exercise. Plan to take a lot of long walks with your dog or go for a daily romp in the park. After all, these dog breeds were bred to work hard and don't do well unless they have a job to do or a way to burn off excess energy.

Finally, don't forget to consider grooming needs. Some dog breeds only need a half hour or so of grooming a week, while others need to be groomed for an hour a day. If you are short on time, don't buy a Standard Poodle or a Maltese, unless, of course, you plan to take your dog to a groom. Breeds like Boston Terriers or Whippets are good choices for people who don't have time to do a lot of grooming.

Once you decide which breed of dog you want, you will need to consider the age of the dog. Many people opt to buy a cuddly little puppy instead of an older dog. While puppies have not developed any bad habits, it will be up to the new owner to be sure that the puppy becomes housebroken and obedience trained. Older dogs are frequently already housebroken and usually have some obedience training. They are also more likely to be less hyper and less destructive. However, they can have behavioral problems or health problems that prompted the former owner to find them a new home.

Do you want to buy a puppy? If so, you will need to find a reputable dog breeder who has a litter of the breed you are interested in. Often, a good breeder will have a waiting list for puppies. If you aren't the patient sort, you may be tempted to buy a puppy from a pet store. However, many pet store puppies come from puppy mills and have genetic health defects, bad temperaments, or other problems. It is usually safest to buy a puppy directly from the breeder.

If you are interested in an older dog, you may want to visit your local animal shelter or call a breed rescue. These groups evaluate the dogs' health and temperament before adopting them out.

Once you've narrowed down the breed choices and have decided which dog is right for you, don't get too relaxed. After all, you still have one more important decision to make, what to name your new companion!

## **How to Become a Dog Breeder**

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## Understanding Dog Breeding, Dog Breeding and How to Become One

If you are a dog lover who has a special place in your heart for one particular dog breed, you may decide to devote yourself to bettering that breed. Many times, this involves working with dogs from a particular bloodline to try to create specific traits that will be passed down through future generations. However, many people are uncertain about how to go about breeding dogs.

To be a dog breeder, all you need to do is own an un-neutered female dog or two. In most states, you do not need to even register your kennel if you only have two or three adult dogs. However, being a good dog breeder is more complicated.

First, a good dog breeder will not want to use dogs with major flaws. The breeder may show the dogs to try to obtain a championship before breeding them. This raises the value of the dog's future puppies, but it also enables the breeder to network with the people who know the most about the breed. Even if your dog does not get a championship, a few wins will make dog exhibitors take you more seriously. This is important because if one of these exhibitors has a dog that has traits that would balance out any of your dogs flaws, you have a good chance of breeding the two dogs to make show quality puppies.

If you are going to breed dogs for many years to come, you may want to choose a kennel name. You should register your kennel name with the American Kennel Club. Most breeders with a kennel name require any of the puppies they produce to carry this kennel name, since this is an excellent form of promotion and advertising for that kennel.

Even if your state does not require it for one or two dogs, you may also want to get a kennel permit. After all, you will want to keep a few puppies to continue your bloodline and will eventually need a permit. It is better to get the permit before you become attached to your puppies than to try to get one after you have more dogs, since neighbor's objections can cause the state to refuse to give you the permit.

When you breed your dog for the first time, you should look for a male dog that belongs to an experienced dog breeder. Not all dogs fall in love at first sight, and you only have a few days to successfully breed a dog before it goes out of heat. An experienced breeder knows how to introduce the dogs to each other and how to help them breed successfully.

Once your dog has been bred, you will need to take her to the veterinarian for at least one pre-natal visit. Your vet will let you know if you need to come more often. If you want to know how many puppies to expect, the vet can make a guess by feeling your dog's belly or you can find out exactly how many puppies there are with an x-ray. Be sure to ask your vet ahead of time about the birthing process and how you should prepare. Some dog breeds must deliver by C-section, while others rarely have problems. Don't forget to ask for pre-natal vitamins to keep your dog healthy.

As the delivery day grows near, prepare a quiet spot for your dog to deliver. You will want to have a whelping box, clean rags, a heating pad and the vet's emergency number on hand. You can buy a whelping box, but it is easy to make one of your own. The important thing is to be

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sure you put a small ledge in the box a few inches from the bottom to avoid having your dog accidentally crushing the babies between her body and the box sides.

Once you see those adorable puppies crawling around, you will realize that the hard part is still to come. After all, soon you are going to have to send some of those little fuzz balls off to new homes.

### **Dog Breeding: Breeding, Things to Think About**

Breeding dogs is a serious responsibility and entails risks and surprises for even experienced breeders. But, even in a world too crowded with unwanted dogs, there are positive aspects. Here are a few things to consider...

Breeding dogs starts with selection of high-quality parents. There are already many unwanted dogs of unknown parentage. Though some find homes, they almost always wind up in a shelter where they are shortly euthanized. For those unfamiliar with that term, it means killed. Humanely, but nevertheless, terminated. Selecting good parents to breed will help maximize the odds of the offspring finding good homes.

Part of selecting good parents involves knowing their medical histories. Both dam and sire, as well as their parents, should be free of hereditary diseases and have been tested for hip dysplasia. They should be tested shortly before breeding for any infectious diseases.

Even with good parents, breeding is risky - for both mother and pups. *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*), streptococci and other bacteria are a common problem, especially for breeding in the country or on a farm. Such factors are not inevitable, but they should be taken into account. Extra effort and expense will be needed to ensure a healthy mother and pups.

Puppies sometimes do die during whelping or shortly afterward. This can be emotionally difficult for both adults and children. While not an overwhelming reason to forgo breeding, the effects - which can require considerable time to recover from - are real and should be considered.

Breeding and whelping take time, effort and expense. Either a whelping box, or at minimum several large, clean cardboard boxes will be needed, along with heat lamps, thermometers, hemostats, and a long list of other items. The materials themselves are not expensive, but you will need a place to house mother and pups and practice using the tools.

After the puppies are born, mother takes care of most of their needs for about three weeks. If the puppies are healthy, the mother will feed them, bathe them and keep them out of trouble. You will need to help by providing access to the outdoors for her at all times, day and night. Her regular bathroom habits may be disrupted during this period. She'll need time away from the pups.

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A literal ton of newspapers will be required to keep the area clean, unless the pups are whelped in a barn or other outside-the-house enclosure. Even then, you'll find that straw or blankets will need to be frequently replaced or cleaned. Prepare to do a lot of laundry if you use blankets.

Puppies will need to be kept warm. Apart from infection, hypothermia is one of the leading causes of puppy mortality. Heat lamps with an automatic thermostat are essential anywhere or any season where the temperature dips below 70F (21C). Mothers will become uncomfortable at higher temperatures, but 75F-80F (24C- 27C) is quite good for pups.

Expect many sleepless nights. Most breeds, even when continually attended by the mother, will bark and whine. They sleep an hour, then awake, eliminate and then get active. They'll settle down shortly, and then you will be busy cleaning up the waste while they sleep for another hour.

This goes on from about the second or third week to the eighth or ninth week. If you ignore them until morning, you will have an extraordinary mess along with puppies at high risk of infection. This continues until you sell them or give them away.

You'll need to have the puppies checked by a vet and inoculated. Then you'll need to find the puppies good homes. Be prepared for the emotional loss that comes from having the puppies leave the home. Though it's rewarding to see new owners acquire a companion, the time is bittersweet.

On the positive side, if you are prepared for high vet bills, health risks, sleepless nights and seeing them leave you can also expect several irreplaceable rewards.

Seeing them find a good home, with people whose faces display the joy of having that perfect pup, sometimes creates lifelong friendships. And you do get those seven or eight weeks. Puppies aren't merely cute - they are the embodiment of joy and eagerness for life. That's often worth the effort!

### **Dog Breeding: Whelping, Preparation**

When your female dog, called a dam or bitch, is about to give birth there are frequently clear signs. These signals can help you know when to put her in the whelping area, near the instruments. Oh, you don't have one? You haven't any instruments? Oops... better back up and prepare.

Gestation for dogs lasts two months. During the first month you may not even be aware your female is pregnant. During the second month, she'll begin to expand out the sides until, very late in the pregnancy, her belly will grow downward.

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These few weeks give time to prepare the area, instruments and all the arrangements needed. A wooden whelping box about 4' x 6' x 1' is helpful, but at minimum you'll need a quiet corner that can be kept warm and clean. You'll need room to work.

Acquire several four-foot high stacks of newspapers. (Yes, that's a lot of newspapers. Visit the return bins of your local paper) You'll either use most of them, or spend several hours per day washing towels and blankets. You'll need unwaxed dental floss, hemostats, iodine, a bulb syringe, Vaseline, a heat lamp or two, alcohol and lots of towels.

A disinfectant is useful, iodine or a commercial preparation. A syringe and medication to treat bacterial infections can make the difference between survival and death for some.

Pens and notepads are useful, along with a postal scale, for weighing the newborns and keeping records.

White corn syrup is a good thing to have nearby, for those struggling pups that need a little nourishment for a few hours after birth. An anti-bacterial agent can mean the difference between death and survival for some.

Have your vet's number handy and make sure you've alerted them to the expected birth day. At least two checkups during the pregnancy are recommended, the last one a few days before birth. Newborn pups require a lot of attention if they're all to survive. Be prepared to take off work or have someone in frequent attendance for at least the first week.

About 12-24 hours before birth, there are a number of signs, no one of which is fully reliable. But, taken together, they give you very strong hints that the moment is approaching. Actually, 'moment' is a misnomer - the process typically lasts several hours.

Most dogs will become agitated and want to trot around endlessly until the first pup starts out the vagina. (And, sometimes even during... don't let that happen) This is usually accompanied by heavy panting and frequent looks to you alternating with licking her vulva. She will usually refuse to eat during this time.

A temperature drop of two to three degrees from the normal 101F (38.3C) is common but not enough to be fully reliable. It's also often difficult to take rectal temperature with all the running around taking place. Nevertheless, it's useful information. Take readings at least once per day for the last two weeks to get a baseline, then hourly the last day or two.

The whelping area room should be kept above 70F (21C) at all times, and closer to 80F (26.7C) after the pups arrive. Mother may find this too warm so, if she's long haired, give her a trim the day before birth. It's essential to keep the pups warm. After infections, hypothermia is one of the leading causes of puppy mortality.



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Finally there'll be a discharge of mucus and water, followed (normally) within an hour by the first pup. Pups will come at the rate of anywhere from one per few minutes to one per hour. Longer than that, especially accompanied by pain, is usually a sign of trouble. Seek help from a vet.

### **Dog Breeding: Whelping, The Process**

Building a whelping box helps you prepare for dog birth. At least 4' wide by 6' long by 1' high, will give the dam a place to feel comfortable and enclosed and keep newborn pups from wandering the first two weeks. Lining the bottom with newspapers over plastic will make for easy cleanup.

About 12-24 hours prior to birth, the female will become restless and frequently trot around, licking her vulva and looking to you for guidance. Be prepared to give some by memorizing the following helpful hints.

When a pup arrives it will be covered by a birth sac and attached by an umbilical cord. Just as with humans, the cord provided nutrients and oxygen to the pup during gestation. After birth, oxygen is taken in by breathing. In order to breath the sac has to be broken and the lungs cleared of fluid.

Oftentimes, the sac will rupture normally, or with a little help from mom. If that doesn't happen within a minute after the pup emerges, take action. Break the sac by CAREFULLY puncturing and tearing with a clean fingernail or by rubbing the pup's back GENTLY with a towel.

The cord is still attached at this point. Don't try to tug it loose or cut it yet. Force on the cord can cause a hernia and tearing it loose can lead to bleeding and can easily lead to death.

Hold the pup gently with its rear up and mouth down. Look for breathing. If you hear coughing and choking, swing slowly in a very shallow, slow arc to expel fluid from the lungs. Take care not to pull the cord. If you don't observe breathing within a few seconds, take a bulb syringe and clear fluid gently from the throat.

Squeeze the syringe before inserting into the mouth, place it only a short distance in, then release. You should have picked up some fluid if there's any there.

One way to expel fluid is to put a towel over your lap and place the puppy between your thighs on the towel, then use the syringe. Repeat to clear both nostrils. This technique will work fine, but it doesn't take advantage of gravity to help clear the fluid. Holding the pup sideways or upside down is trickier, but can give you that advantage.

Once the pup is breathing, tie the umbilical cord (starting about a half inch from the belly) with

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unwaxed dental floss in two places an inch apart. Cut the cord a quarter inch from the tie closer to the stomach. The cord from mom's side doesn't need to be cut or pulled out. It should slough off naturally.

An alternative method uses hemostats to tie off the cord in two places. This works well for those who know how to use them. You need to ensure that the clamps don't twist the cord, and that they are completely sterile after EACH use. Infection is one of the leading causes of puppy death.

On the upside, it's much easier for one person to clamp with a hemostat, clamp again, then cut the cord all with one hand. Tying dental floss, for most of us, requires two hands or an assistant. Use whichever technique works best in your circumstances. But for the hemostat technique, be sure to keep several stable containers of alcohol nearby to put the hemostats in between pups.

In either case, daub the end with iodine or a commercial disinfectant.

Allow the dam to eat the bloody afterbirth. It doesn't look appetizing to humans, but it contains vital nutrients that will help her feed the pups properly. Some vets disagree, contending it provides no nutrition and can cause diarrhea; the point is controversial.

Be prepared to keep this up for several hours after a sleepless night. Pups can number up to eight or ten and sometimes have died before birth. They can arrive anywhere from 10 minutes to an hour apart, though every 15-30 minutes is normal. Longer than an hour with no pup indicates a problem unless all have been expelled.

After an hour and no pup, look for continued contractions and arching of the back with no pup as a sign of trouble. When she's done she'll often want to leave the whelping bed and eliminate and run around outside. That's fine. Congratulations to both mom and helpers.

Have your vet's number handy for any problems that arise.

### **Choosing a Good Dog Breeder**

Have you ever purchased a car that was a lemon? Facing problem after problem robs you of the pleasure of enjoying your new car. Unfortunately, there are dogs that are lemons, too. A dog with health problems can lead to heartache and empty checkbooks. A good dog breeder will stand behind health guarantees and do everything possible to set things right if you end up with a dog that has a serious health defect.

There are several types of dog breeders. The first type is a person who shows dogs and works hard to maintain the breed standard. The puppies this breeder produces will often be more expensive than other puppies, but there are several advantages to buying one. These breeders

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test their dogs for common genetic diseases and they only breed their best dogs, because they are breeding dogs to acquire a new generation of champions. This means that the resulting puppies that are not show quality are usually still quite nice.

The second type of dog breeder is usually called a backyard breeder. These breeders rarely show dogs and often have a litter of puppies just because they want other people to have a dog just like theirs. Unfortunately, few backyard breeders test for diseases or know how to look for traits that match the breed standard.

The final type of dog breeder is often called a puppy mill breeder. These breeders have many different breeds of dogs and often breed their females until the dogs become run down and die. Puppies are frequently very poor examples of the breed and may have genetic health problems as well as diseases such as Kennel Cough.

Obviously, you want to find a good dog breeder. However, knowing the importance of finding a good dog breeder doesn't always make it easy to locate one. Fortunately, if you look for signs of a good breeder and ask the breeder the right questions, you should be able to tell if you've found a good breeder.

First, take a look at how the breeder is advertising. Breeders who advertise in newspapers are not necessarily unethical. Some of them love their dog breed, but do not care for the show world. However, be wary of an advertisement that lists puppies from five different dog breeds and a few poodle mixes thrown in for good measure.

Next, ask the breeder to allow you to stop in and look at the puppies. If the breeder refuses and offers to deliver the puppy or meets you outside with a portable pen full of puppies, it may very well be because of safety concerns. However, it could also mean that the breeder's kennel is dirty and the dogs are not cared for properly.

Once you've seen those adorable puppies, do not pull out your check book. Instead, ask the breeder whether they've been to a vet and ask about a health guarantee. Some breeders vaccinate the puppies themselves, but there is a chance they did not give the vaccinations correctly and that the puppies are still vulnerable to disease. Also, the puppies could have serious hereditary defects, such as a severe heart murmur, that a preliminary health exam would have uncovered.

Finally, ask for references from previous owners and get the name and phone number of the breeder's veterinarian. Then, go home and call the references and ask them about their experience with the breeder and ask how their puppies turned out. If you are satisfied with the response of the references, call the veterinarian to verify that the breeder really did bring the puppies in.

Now, you can finally buy your new puppy. Of course, first you will have to decide which of those little balls of fluff is the right dog for you!

## **Buying a Second Dog**

If you are a dog lover, you may feel that one dog is not enough. However, before you add a second dog to your household, there are a few important points you should consider.

First, you may want to consider your dog's nature. If your beloved pet is a bit of a bully and the new dog isn't submissive, there are going to be some major battles before they sort out which dog is in charge. Sometimes, two dogs are equally dominant and these battles flare up again and again. By the time you visit your veterinarian for the fourth or fifth time to have their battle scars treated, you may be regretting the purchase of a second dog.

If your dog is very submissive, you may also have problems, as the new dog could bully your first dog and make his life miserable. Hopefully, you have a dog that does not lean too far in either direction. When you have a submissive dog at home, never buy a puppy that refuses to let you turn it over and cradle it upside down in your arms. When a puppy lets you hold it like you would hold an infant, it is a sign that the puppy is willing to be submissive.

Next, you should consider your current dog's size. If you have a Yorkshire Terrier, you may not want to buy a Boxer puppy. A big, rowdy puppy can hurt a small dog quite a few times before it realizes its own strength. If you currently own a big dog who has a great temperament, you may be able to add a small breed puppy to the family, but you will have to be prepared to keep a close eye on the dogs at first when they are together. More than one Standard Poodle or Saint Bernard has become the devoted protector of a tiny lap dog.

Do you have an unaltered female dog? These dogs often are upset when another female dog enters their domain. You may need to alter your dog before she will accept another female. She may still show some aggression after being spayed, so a male puppy may be a wiser choice. (Of course, you will have to alter at least one of your dogs unless you want to suddenly be the proud owner of 6 or 8 dogs.)

If you have an older dog, you may want to reconsider buying a puppy. These dogs often have aches and pains and are less patient than they were when they were younger. Instead, you may want to consider adding a more settled and mature dog to the family. After all, it will be easier on your older dog to adjust to a dog who has finished teething and chewing.

Finally, some breeds of dogs have more trouble accepting a new puppy than other breeds. Some of the toy breeds become a bit spoiled and jealous of other dogs. If you have a pampered Yorkshire Terrier or Miniature Pinscher, you may find that introducing the new puppy can be a bit of a challenge. Pit Bulls, Rottweilers, and other breeds that have problems with aggression may have problems, as well. However, each dog is an individual and some dogs who are members of these breeds have no problem accepting a new puppy.

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## **Dog Info Product Resources**

**[K9dogtrainingclub.com](http://K9dogtrainingclub.com)** - The Perfect Pooch Train-at-home System Is The #1 Dog Obedience Training Product Online.

**[Dog Trainer's Boot Camp](#)** - E-book Resource For Dog Training, Dog Grooming, House Training, And General Pet Care For All Dog Breeds.

**[Gourmet Dog Treats Recipes Cookbook](#)** - 150 Gourmet Dog Treats Recipes To Pamper Your Pooch.

**[Dog Breeders Bible](#)** - Dog Training, Dog Obedience, Dog Nutrition/health, Dog Breeding

**[Fast And Easy Dog Training](#)** - Dog Training Product Developed By A Veterinarian Which Includes Video, Audio And Ebook.

**[Dog Training Tutor](#)** - Dog Training Tutor Is The Latest Dog Training Product

**[Guide To Dog Breeding Business Ebook](#)** - Make Money By Breeding Dogs And Working At Home. Discover The Secrets To A Responsible And Profitable Dog Breeding Business

**[Senior Dog Health Guide](#)** - A Complete Guide To Everything You Need To Know To Give Your Older Dog All The Great Care They Deserve. This Course Has Over 4 Hours Of Content, With 24 Videos And Included MP3 Files. Topics Include Basic Care, Illness Prevention And End Of Life Issues.

**[Dog Lovers Essential Mega Pack](#)** - Dog Lovers Essential Mega Pack Containing Four Individual Products - 101 Ways To Spoil Your Dog Ebook, 180 Delicious Gourmet Dog Recipes Ebook, Secrets To A Healthy And Happy Pooch Ebook, And Instinct Vs. Man Audio Visual Dog Training

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