

GOLDEN RETRIEVERS



Once someone has had the good fortune to share a true love affair with a Golden Retriever, one's life and one's outlook is never quite the same.

-Betty White

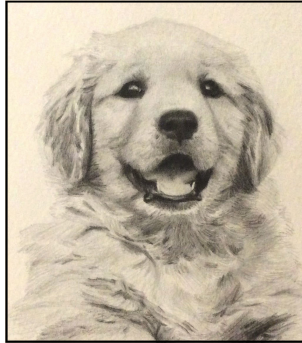


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Loving goldens since 1985
www.goldenhearthgoldens.com



Vaccination Schedule



Your puppy was vaccinated on:

Date: _____

With: DAPP _____

By: Dr. Amanda Glew _____
Timberlea Veterinary Clinic

Your puppy was dewormed on:

Date(s): _____

With _____ Strongid T _____

- DAPP vaccine to be given at 8, 12, 16 weeks
 - 1 year Rabies vaccine to be given after 20 weeks
 - At 1 year DAPP Booster
 - at 18 months old (1yr from date of 1st Rabies vaccine) you can give a 3 year Rabies vaccine.
 - Your core vaccines are good for an average of 5-7 yrs, you can do titer tests to check immunity at 5 yrs.
 - We DO NOT give the **Leptospirosis** vaccine. The side effects can be fatal.
 - **Heartworm** medication and testing. Certain areas are more affected than others. Depending on when your puppy is born it may or may not require a test to start prevention. Discuss with your veterinarian.
- Depending on your individual situation you may or may not require the **Lyme** vaccine. Discuss with your veterinarian.
- Your dog is **NEVER** to wear anything with pesticides (no **flea/tick collars**) nor are they to have any **anti-flea injections/drops**, as these are highly toxic and our lines of dogs have had reactions to them!

What Brand of Dog Food and How Much should I feed my Puppy?

Your puppy has been fed **TLC Puppy Food**. We require that you **NOT** change the puppies food for the first 4 months, after which we strongly advise that you follow through with **TLC ADULT Dog Food**. We have had an excellent experience with this brand and it has thus far given us the best results for OUR lines of dogs. Why ruin a good thing!!

At 8 weeks old, your puppy is to be fed 3 times per day:

**3/4 cup of kibble at breakfast,
1 cup at lunch and 3/4 cup at dinner (always slightly moistened)
And to have fresh water available until 2 hours before bedtime.**

Each week you are to **FIRST** assess your puppy's body condition, (NOT his/her weight) and proceed as follows:

If your puppy is too thin OR just right, increase the daily amount by 1/4 cup of food for the following week.

If your puppy suddenly develops diarrhea, this is generally a sign that your puppy is getting too much to eat. In this case, decrease the daily amount by 1/4 cup. If this doesn't cure the diarrhea, consult your vet, as diarrhea could be the cause of many things to a young puppy.

If your puppy starts to look fat, stop increasing food amount until puppy "grows into" their fat. "Hold" the puppy on whatever their daily amount is. Assess the puppy's body condition each week. When the puppy no longer looks fat, start increasing the daily amount by 1/4 cup each week.

If your puppy does not finish his meal, this is generally a sign that your puppy is getting too much to eat. In this case, decrease the daily amount by 1/4 cup.

Continue to evaluate your puppy's body condition on a weekly basis until they are 1 year old. By that time you should know what a standard day's food should be.

The following is a **GUIDELINE ONLY**, to help you determine the optimal amount of food for your puppy:

7 weeks: 3/4 cup AM, 3/4 cup noon, 3/4 cup PM

8 weeks: 3/4 cup AM, 1 cup noon, 3/4 cup PM

9 weeks: 3/4 cup AM, 1 cup noon, 1 cup PM

10 weeks: 1 cup AM, 1 cup noon, 1 cup PM

11 weeks: 1 cup AM, 1 1/4 cup noon, 1 cup PM

12 weeks: 1 cup AM, 1 1/4 cup noon, 1 1/4 cup PM

13 weeks: 1 1/4 cup AM, 1 1/4 cup noon, 1 1/4 cup PM

14 weeks: 1 1/4 cup AM, 1 1/2 cup noon, 1 1/4 cup PM

15 weeks: 1 1/4 cup AM, 1 1/2 cup noon, 1 1/2 cup PM

*** At 16 weeks, we generally omit the afternoon feeding. ***

So starting at **4 months**, you **GRADUALLY** change over to **Adult TLC Dog Food** and give him/her 1.5 to 2 cups in the morning and at dinner (depending on their body condition, remember you don't want them to get fat), always with fresh water available. We like to slightly moisten the food, so they eat slowly, this will make them feel satiated as well.

If you have any questions, please contact us, we are more than happy to guide you along!

TREATS

If you want to give your puppy a treat for good behavior, the best ones are low calorie treats such as a piece of apple, carrots, broccoli, celery sticks. Remember everything they eat will affect their general condition. A cookie every now and then is fine, but don't overdo it!

NEVER GIVE YOUR DOG RAWHIDES! COW HOOVES, ETC.!

Nylabones are best for chewing on and you still need to watch that they do not get sharp and/or too small and ingested.

General Tips For Potty Training

It's helpful to remember a few universal rules.

1. Your puppy is not eliminating in the house to be spiteful. **DO NOT** personalize this process.
2. Keep in mind your puppy's age. **At 8 weeks, most puppies cannot last past two hours.** At 12 weeks, this time extends to three hours. At 16 weeks, puppies can wait up to four hours between potty breaks.
3. Punishing a puppy when you find the mess is not helpful and damages your relationship. If you find a mess, simply clean it up. Don't follow antiquated methods such as rubbing your dog's nose in it.
4. Puppies operate on **schedules.** When you adapt to the same schedule, you can anticipate their needs and set them up for success.

Puppies potty after a long nap, after a meal and after a good play session. They will also need to go out first thing in the morning and right before bed.

Your puppy will give you signals when they need to go, such as moving away from you, circling, sniffing or squatting.

Puppies tend to go back to the same place they have soiled before. This works great when it's in the correct area of your yard, but not so great when they return to that Persian rug. If you do have an accident in the house, you must eliminate all traces of the odor to avoid a repeat offender.

Reward your puppy for going to the bathroom where you want. If you catch them in the act of making a mess in the wrong place, distract them, and then pick them up to take them to the proper location to finish.

Say the word "Potty" when your pup first starts to go to the bathroom outside. With consistency, they begin to make the word association. When older, you can tell them to "Go potty!" This trains your dog to go when and where you tell them.

A Pet Owner's Guide To The Dog Crate

By Nicki Meyer

A MESSAGE TO THE PET OWNER:

Far too many potentially good pets are misunderstood, unfairly punished/abused, isolated, or simply “gotten rid of” by otherwise kind and well-meaning owners who are unable to prevent, control, or live with the common “problem” behavior of puppies and young adult dogs. The correct use of a dog crate could give many of these innocent animals the chance they need- and deserve- to spend their lives as the appreciated pet of a satisfied owner.

WHAT IS A DOG CRATE?

A dog crate is a rectangular enclosure with a top and a door, made in a variety of sizes proportioned to fit any type of dog. Constructed of wire, wood, metal, or molded plastic, its purpose is to provide guaranteed confinement for reasons of security, safety, housebreaking, protection of household goods, travel, illness, or just general control.

The dog crate has long been accepted, trusted, and taken for granted by dog show exhibitors, obedience and field trail competitors, trainers, breeders, groomers, veterinarians, and anyone else who handles dogs regularly. Individual pet owners, however, usually reject the idea of using a crate because they consider such enforced close confinement unfair, and even harmful to the dog.

CRUELTY – OR KINDNESS?

As The Pet Owner Sees It:

“It’s like a jail – it’s cruel – I’d never put MY dog in a cage like that!” If this is your first reaction to using a crate, you are a very typical pet owner. As a reasoning human being, you really value your freedom; and since you consider your pet an extension of the human family, it’s only natural to feel that closing him in a crate would be mean and inhumane, would probably cause him to resent and even to hate you, and might well result in psychological damage.

BUT YOU ARE NOT A DOG!

As The Dog Sees It:

“I love having a room/house of my very own; it’s my private special place, my ‘security blanket’ and the closed door really doesn’t bother me.” If your dog could talk, this is how he might well express his reaction to using a crate! He would tell you that the crate helps to satisfy the “den instinct” from his dendliving ancestors and relatives, and that he is not afraid or frustrated when closed in. He would further admit that he is actually much happier and more secure having his life controlled and structured by human beings – and would far rather be prevented from causing trouble than be punished for it later.

SO....to you it may be a “cage” – to him, it’s “home.”

WHY USE A CRATE

A dog crate, correctly and humanely used, can have many advantages for both you and your pet. With the help of a crate:

You:

- Can enjoy complete peace of mind when leaving your dog home alone, knowing that nothing can be soiled or destroyed and that he is comfortable, protected and not developing any bad habits;
- Can housebreak your dog more quickly by using the close confinement to encourage control, establish a regular routine for outdoor elimination, and to prevent “accidents” at night when left alone;
- Can effectively confine your dog at times when he may be underfoot (meals, family activities), unwelcome (guests, workmen etc.), overexcited or bothered by too much confusion or too many children, or ill;
- Can travel with your dog without risk of the driver being dangerously distracted or the dog getting loose and hopelessly lost, and with the assurance that he can easily adapt to any strange surroundings as long as he has his familiar “security blanket” along;

Your Dog:

- Can enjoy the privacy and security of a “den” of his own to which he can retreat when tired, stressed, or ill;
- Can avoid much of the fear/confusion/punishment caused by your reaction to a problem behavior;

- Can be conveniently included in family outings, visits, and trips instead of being left behind alone at home or in a boarding
- Can more easily learn to control his bowels and to associate elimination only with the outdoors or other designated location;
- Can be spared the loneliness and frustration of having to be isolated (basement, garage, outside) from comfortable indoor surroundings when being restricted or left alone;

You want to enjoy your pet and be pleased with his behavior....Your dog wants little more from life than to please you....A dog crate can help to make your relationship what each of you wants and needs it to be.

USE – BUT DON'T ABUSE!

The use of a dog crate is NOT recommended for a dog regularly left alone all day, though some individuals may learn to tolerate it. If it is attempted, THE DOG MUST BE WELL EXERCISED both before and after crating, given lots of personal attention, and be allowed complete freedom at night (including sleeping near his owner.) It is also MOST IMPORTANT THAT THE CRATE BE LARGE ENOUGH to permit him comfortably to stretch out fully on his side and have ample freedom of movement; it must also be equipped with a clip-on dish for water. Ideally, someone should come in during the day to provide a period of attention and exercise.

In the case of a puppy, the crate must be used strictly as a “play-pen” for general confinement, having plenty of space for a cozy box for sleeping at one end and papers for elimination at the other, with clip-on dishes for water and for dry food. Although a puppy can be raised in this manner, the limited human supervision may result in his being poorly adjusted socially and difficult to housebreak and to train in general.

Crate or no crate, any dog constantly denied the human companionship it needs and craves is going to be a lonely pet – and may still find ways to express boredom, anxiety, depression and general stress.

WHAT KIND OF CRATE IS BEST?

The most practical dog crate for use by the pet owner is the collapsible wire mesh type, available in a variety of sizes. Lightweight and easily handled, it allows total ventilation and permits the dog to see everything going on around him. A wooden, metal or plastic airline crate will certainly also serve the purpose, but it restricts air and vision and is less convenient to handle, transport and store.

WHAT SIZE SHOULD A CRATE BE?

A crate should always be large enough to permit any age dog to stretch out flat on his side without being cramped and to sit up without hitting his head on the top. While the adult size of a pure breed puppy is fairly easy to predict, that of a mixed breed must be estimated based on general breed/body type and the puppy size at a given age. It is always better to use a crate a little too large than one a little too small.

For a fully grown adult dog, measure the distance from tip of nose to base (not tip) of tail and use a crate close to, but not less than, this length. The height and width of most crates are properly proportioned to the length, including the convenient “slant-front” models designed to fit station wagons and hatchbacks.

For a puppy, measure as above, then add about 12” for anticipated rapid growth. If a small crate is unavailable for temporary use, reduce the space of an adult size one (width can serve for length if the crate is large) with a reversed carton or a moveable/removable partition made of wire, wood, or masonite. Remember that a crate too large for a young puppy defeats its purpose of providing security and promoting bowel control, so its space should always be limited in the beginning – except when being used as an over –all pen (see “Use-But Don’t Abuse” section.)

WHERE CAN I GET ONE?

New crates can be purchased in retail pet shops and discount pet food/supplies outlets, through large catalog sales firms, at the larger dog shows, from dog equipment catalogs, or from a crate manufacturer; prices depend on size, quality, and make. Most brands include a removable metal pan/tray/floor and some

can be specially ordered with the door on the side instead of the end. The less expensive brands are quite adequate for most family pets, although those made of non-plated/treated wire may discolor the coat of a light colored dog. A used crate can often be borrowed or found at a tag/garage/yard/rummage sale at a bargain price.

EVEN THE MOST EXPENSIVE DOG CRATE, HOWEVER IS A “BARGAIN” WHEN COMPARED TO THE COST OF REPAIRING OR REPLACING A SOFA, CHAIR, WOODWORK, WALLPAPER OR CARPETING!

WHERE SHOULD I PUT IT?

Since one of the main reasons of using a crate is to confine a dog without making him feel isolated or banished, it should be placed in, or as close as possible to, a “people” area- kitchen, family room etc. To provide an even greater sense of den security and privacy, it should be put in a corner and/or have the sides and back loosely draped with a sheet, large towel, or light blanket which can easily be adjusted for desired visibility or air.

Admittedly, a dog crate is not a “thing of beauty” – but it can be forgiven for not being a welcome addition to the household décor as it proves how much it can help the dog to remain a welcome addition to the household.

CRATING THE PUPPY

A young puppy (8-16 weeks) should normally have no problem accepting a crate as his “own place.” Any complaining he might do at first is caused not by the crate, but by his learning to accept the controls of his unfamiliar new environment. Actually, the crate will help him adapt more easily and quickly to his new world.

How To Use It:

Place the crate in a “People” area – the kitchen, if possible, in a spot free from drafts and not near a direct heat source. For bedding, use an old towel or piece of blanket which can be washed (should he have an accident) and some freshly worn unlaundered article of your clothing such as a tee shirt, old shirt, sweater etc. Avoid putting a newspaper in or under the crate, since its odor may encourage elimination; corrugated cardboard is better if there is no floor pan. A puppy need not be fed in the crate and will only upset a dish of water.

Make it very clear to children that the crate is NOT a playhouse for them, but a “special room” for the puppy, whose rights should be recognized and respected. However, you should accustom the puppy from the start, to letting you reach into the crate at any time, lest he become overprotective of it.

Establish a “crate routine” immediately, closing the puppy in at regular 1 – 2 hour intervals during the day (his own chosen nap times will guide you), whenever he must be left along for 3-4 hours, and during any short period when he can’t be closely supervised by a responsible person. **BE SURE TO REMOVE COLLAR WITH TAGS, WHICH COULD BECOME CAUGHT IN AN OPENING.** At night, in the beginning, you may prefer to place the crate, with the door left open and newspapers nearby, in a small-enclosed area such as a bathroom, laundry room, or hall; crying/complaining at 5:00 AM is easier to endure/ignore if you know that the puppy is not uncomfortable. Once adjusted to his new life, and if he has no intestinal upset, he will soon show greater bowel control by eliminating only once, or not at all, and then may be crated all night in his regular place.

Even if things do not go too smoothly at first – **DON’T WEAKEN and DON’T WORRY;** be consistent, be firm, and **be very aware that you are doing your pet a real favor by preventing him from getting into trouble while left alone or not being properly supervised.** An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure!

Increase the space inside the crate as the puppy grows so that he remains comfortable. If you do not choose, or are not able, to use a crate permanently, plan to use it for at least 5-6 months or until the dog is well past the teething phase – then start leaving the crate door open at night, when someone is at home during the day, or when he is briefly left alone. If all goes well for a week or two, and the dog seems reliable when left alone, remove the crate itself and leave the bedding in the same spot; although he will probably miss the crate enclosure, that spot will have become “his own place” and his habit of good behavior should continue. Should any problem behavior occur at a future time, however, the decision whether or not to crate longer, or perhaps permanently, will have been made for you!

Even after a long period without a crate, a dog which has been raised in one will readily accept it again should the need arise for travel, illness, behavior etc. and may really welcome its return.

CRATING THE ADULT DOG

Much of the usual problem behavior of an older puppy (over 6 months) or an adult dog is caused by the lack of a feeling of security when left alone. Although a crate can fulfill this need, and hence hopefully solve the problems, it must still be introduced gradually, with every possible effort made to be sure that the dog's first association with it is a very positive and pleasant one. It must also be stressed again here that a dog crate is not intended for frequent long-hours usage for the convenience of an absent owner.

How To Use It:

If possible, borrow or rent a crate of adequate size. Place it in a location where the dog will definitely feel part of the human family (though still have some privacy), secure the door open so that it can't unexpectedly shut and frighten him, and do not put in any bedding. Encourage the dog to investigate this new object thoroughly, luring him inside by tossing "special" tidbits (cheese, liver, hot dog etc. which are even more tempting than regular dog treats) into the far end, then letting him turn and come back out—praising him enthusiastically. When he begins to enter the crate confidently, place his bedding and something of yours or a towel you have slept with inside and start coaxing him to lie down and relax, still using food if necessary. Continue this pattern for several days, encouraging him to use the crate as much as possible and shutting the door briefly while you sit beside him or there are people visible and/or audible nearby. Do not hesitate, however, to meet modest resistance with consistent firmness and authority so that the dog is clearly aware of the behavior you desire; your goal may have to be acceptance, not contentment.

As soon as you feel confident that the dog will remain quietly in the closed crate (which could be from the beginning!), you may safely leave him alone. Give him a chew toy or a safe bone to absorb his attention and be sure that he has nothing around his neck which might become caught. If you are still uncertain or anxious, leave him at first for only a brief period (1/2 to 1 hour) until he has proved that he will not resist confinement. Once he has accepted the crate as his bed and own "special place," your pet can stop being a problem and start being a pleasure! In due time it may even be possible to wean him gradually off the crate without his resuming any problem behavior.

DOES THE CRATE ALWAYS WORK?

Unfortunately, no. Although a crate can indeed be used successfully by most pet owners, there are always those animals which simply can or will not tolerate this form of confinement. This reaction is not nearly as common with a young puppy (but it does happen!) as with an adult dog, especially an “adoptee” of unknown background, a dog which may somehow have suffered a traumatic frightening experience while crated, or an unadaptable “senior citizen.” Some purebred breeds seem to have a special aversion to crates or show no desire to keep one clean. In some cases, a dog will use a crate readily as long as the door remains open, but will object violently the moment it is closed and/or he is left alone. It should be stressed here, however, that these reactions definitely represent the exception rather than the rule, and that most average pet dogs can be successfully trained to use a crate.

If, despite every effort at positive conditioning and real firmness, a dog is obviously frantic or totally miserable when confined to a crate, forcing him to use one is indeed inhumane and can result in real physical injury should he attempt to chew his way out.

Even though a crate may not always work, it IS always worth a try – because when it DOES prevent or solve problem behavior it is truly the “best friend” you and your dog could ever have.

**A SECURE DOG IS A HAPPIER DOG
USE A CRATE**

You'll be glad you did...and so will your dog!



How Much Exercise Does A Puppy Need?

A good rule of thumb for a puppy's exercise needs is the '5 minute rule'. This rule basically states:

A puppy needs NO MORE than 5 minutes exercise for each month it has been alive.

So a 3 month old puppy needs only 15 minutes exercise per day, a 5 month old needs 25 minutes. This exercise is proper, structured exercise. Meaning a brisk walk on leash, gentle games of fetch. It's in addition to and not instead of general play. A puppy can play as much as they wish though you do need to be careful that they don't exercise too much.

Puppies are growing fast and their bones and joints can be easily damaged by over-exercising. So take it easy until they're more mature. Follow the 5 minute rule and encourage very little jumping or vigorous exercise!

Continue the 5 minute rule until your golden is nearing one year old. And then...

How Much Exercise Does An Adolescent or Adult Golden Retriever Need?

As a general rule to follow, a healthy adult Golden retriever will need a good hour of exercise every day. But the genetics of your Golden could mean you need to increase or decrease this. Goldens from a working field line will be more energetic and have a higher need for exercise, perhaps as much as 2 hours per day. Whereas those from show lines could get by on 45 minutes. There's no hard and fast rule, but an hour+ per day is a good place to start and then ramp it up if necessary.

But all Goldens need very regular exercise, at least twice per day or they will become bored and probably destructive.

Try to provide different forms of exercise such as hiking, running, swimming, playing fetch...you need to stimulate their minds as well as their hearts and muscles. And don't ever worry about exercising a healthy Golden too much! They will take every bit of exercise you throw at them and then be able to do much more. You will tire yourself out long before you can tire them!

Games To Play With Your Golden Retriever

Hidden Treasure

Dogs have a remarkable sense of smell. Did you know that they have approximately 45 times more scent receptors than humans? And what better way to exercise that sense of smell than by making a game that uses it? All you need to do is collect a few small boxes or containers and arrange them upside down. Place a prize (like a favorite dog training treat) underneath one of them and encourage your pup to start sniffing around. When your dog accurately identifies which container the treat is under, make sure to congratulate him and, of course, reward him with the hidden treasure.

You can also use a Snuffle Mat to engage your dog's sense of smell and curiosity. There are multiple pockets to hide treats in and different puzzles with adjustable difficulty. Help mentally stimulate your dog and work on his nose work skills!

Hide-and-Seek

You likely loved this game when you were a kid, so why not enjoy it with your dog? For this game to be successful, your dog will have to understand basic commands, such as sit, stay, and come. Lead her to a room and ask her to stay, then leave and hide in a different location. When you've found the perfect hiding place, call her name to encourage her to come find you. Celebrate the big accomplishment, once she's figured out where you are.

Fetch

What golden doesn't love a good game of fetch? Upgrade a basic game of fetch into something a little more advanced by teaching your dog to fetch their toys by name. For starters, teach them the names of the toys you will be using so they learn to recognize each toy by name. You can do this by repeating the name of their toy when they play with it and praising them at the same time. Then, once they know the names of their toys, give them the command to go find a specific toy. For example, "Find Mr. Duck!" and the challenge is that they need to bring you Mr. Duck. If they bring the wrong toy, no worries! Put it back and tell them to "Find Mr. Duck" again. Stick with it and before you know it, they'll be getting a great mental and physical workout!

Play-Wild Sits

Now, this is a fun exercise. While your dog is on a leash, rile her up as much as possible — you can run around cheering, jumping up and down — anything to get your pup as excited as possible. Then, mid-romp, you'll instruct your dog to sit. This may take some practice, depending on how hyperactive your dog is, but after a few tries, your dog should be able to go from a state of excitement to sitting patiently on command.

Clean Up

This one is a fun challenge for your dog, with a nice added bonus for humans because it means you don't need to be the one picking up dog toys from all over the house. Start with a pile of dog toys on the floor. Show your dog how to pick up and put away the toy where it belongs. Choose a phrase to go along with it like "clean up!" Repeat it and guide them to pick up their toys and drop them in their toy basket. Continue to practice this until they get the hang of it and eventually you'll be able to say "clean up" and they'll know exactly what it means!

DIY Agility

You can get creative with this one! You don't need a fancy agility course in your backyard in order to enjoy doing some agility with your dog!

If it's a rainy day, you can make an agility course inside using furniture, old wrapping paper tubs, blankets, whatever you have! The idea is to make a fun obstacle course for your dog and lead them through it with treats. Practice going through it faster and faster and if that gets too easy, rearrange it to keep things interesting!

If it's nice outside, you can do the same thing in your backyard! Use what you have to make fun obstacles for your dog to maneuver through to burn off some excess energy!

Playing games with your dog doesn't require anything fancy – just a little creativity and a few treats will do the trick! Get creative and most importantly, have fun with your dog! That is all they really want anyway!

Human Foods Dogs Can & Can't Eat

CAN



CAN'T

- APPLE
- BANANAS
- BLUEBERRIES
- CANTALOUPE
- CARROTS
- CHEESE
- CHICKEN
- EGGS
- GREEN BEANS
- HONEY
- KIWI
- MANGO
- OATMEAL
- PEACHES
- PEANUT BUTTER
- PEARS
- PINEAPPLE
- COOKED POTATOES
- PUMPKIN
- RICE
- SWEET POTATO
- YOGURT

- ALCOHOL
- AVOCADO
- CAFFEINE
- CHOCOLATE
- COFFEE
- FAT TRIMMINGS
- GARLIC
- GUM
- GRAPES
- MACADAMIA NUTS
- MILK
- MUSHROOMS
- ONIONS
- PITS AND SEEDS
- POTATO SKINS
- RAW POTATO
- RAISINS
- RHUBARB
- SALTY FOODS
- TEA
- WALNUTS
- YEAST AND DOUGH





DOG-FRIENDLY OVER THE COUNTER MEDICATIONS

Always ask a veterinarian before giving any medication to your dog. Even "safe" human meds can be toxic to certain breeds or pets with preexisting conditions.

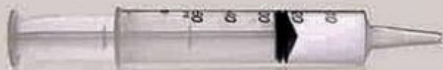


BENDADRYL

FOR ALLERGIES AND ITCHING
1 milligram per pound of dog

DRAMAMINE

FOR MOTION SICKNESS
12.5 milligrams for small dogs
25 milligrams for medium dogs
50 milligrams for large dogs



HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

USED TO INDUCE VOMITING AFTER ACCIDENTAL
INGESTION OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES

10 milliliters by mouth



HYDROCORTISONE

FOR ITCHING OR IRRITATED SKIN

Small amount applied topically up to
twice daily

PEPCID AC (FAMOTIDINE) / ZANTAC (RANITIDINE)

TO REDUCE STOMACH ACIDS CAUSED BY
ULCERS, ACID REFLUX OR BELLYACHE

1/4 tablet for dogs under 20 pounds
1/2 tablet for dogs 20-60 pounds
1 tablet for dogs over 60 pounds



BUFFERED ASPIRIN

TO RELIEVE PAIN AND INFLAMMATION

1/2 baby aspirin for dogs under 10 pounds
1 baby aspirin for dogs 10-30 pounds
1/2 regular aspirin for dogs 30-50 pounds
1 regular aspirin for dogs 50-100 pounds
2 regular aspirins for dogs over 100 pounds



PEPTO BISMOL

FOR DIARRHEA, VOMITING AND GAS

1 teaspoon per 20 pounds of dog's weight
(toxic to cats!)

GAS-X



TO MINIMIZE FLATULENCE
OR GAS DISCOMFORT

1/4 adult dose for small dogs
1/2 adult dose for medium dogs
1 adult dose for large dogs



IMODIUM A-D

FOR DIARRHEA

1 milligram per pound of dog

ROBITUSSIN DM

FOR COUGHING OR HACKING

1 teaspoon per 10 pounds of
dog's weight



sheknows

The Basics of Coat Care, Brushing and Bathing

Golden Retrievers are a long-haired breed and to keep it in the best possible condition it's **essential to brush their coats on a regular basis** with once per week being the norm.

If you fail to keep up a regular schedule of brushing, their coats very quickly become knotted and then matted and these are all but impossible to remove without the help of a pair of scissors. Regular brushing also helps to keep your Golden's coat clean and removes dead hair. Bathe with a dog shampoo and dry thoroughly when needed.

You must NEVER SHAVE your golden retriever, its double coat protects it from the elements.

Tending To Your Golden's Ears

It's important for you to regularly check inside your Golden's ears because being a little floppy, they close over their ear-holes and trap moisture inside which leads to a build up of bacteria and ultimately infections.

Look inside to make sure they are a healthy looking color, not bright red and inflamed. Also check for lots of small little grainy looking brown dots. These are the droppings of ear mites and a sign of a parasitic infection which should be treated ASAP. We recommend **Malacetic Otic Cleanser** to be used regularly.

Dental Care

Dental hygiene is an often overlooked area of dog care by many people but is very important.

Much like us, dogs can suffer with tooth decay, cracked teeth, gum disease and a build up of plaque and tartar. Not only does this detract from the overall good looks of your dog, it can be quite uncomfortable, sometimes painful and can lead to more severe problems if left untreated.

So you should regularly check their teeth and gums yourself, make use of available chews that help to clean their teeth. Brush their teeth with a dog toothpaste and start when they are puppies. Many vets also offer dentistry services, avail yourself of them if necessary.

How Often Should I Cut My Dog's Nails?

The answer to this varies from dog to dog. If your dog is running around regularly on hard surfaces that help wear down the nails and keep them short, you will only need to trim them as and when the nail grows long. [If you can hear the nail clicking on the ground](#), that's when you know it's definitely time for a trim.

Helpful Tools for Cutting Your Dog's Nails



The most popular tool for canine nail clipping is the [scissor style clippers](#). These allow you to easily maneuver and cut the nail without crushing the toes. The scissors can cut either straight across the nail or at a smaller angle depending on how short you want the nail to be.



Another style of clipper is [the guillotine version](#), which some people find easier to use than the scissors. You simply put the nail in the guillotine, squeeze and press down cut the nail straight across. These clippers can put more pressure on the dog's toe, however.

Regardless of what style you choose, the most important thing is that the clippers are kept very sharp so they don't splinter the nail.



Some dog owners prefer to use a [nail grinder](#) instead of clippers. Again, these are easy to use by simply slowly grinding down the nail. They may be the preferred choice for people less confident with the sharp and quick motion of the clippers.

It is very important to keep your dog's nails trimmed, this will prevent injuries to their feet and joints. If you still feel uncomfortable cutting them yourself, many retail dog food chains offer the service for a small fee.

Make Your Home and Garden Safe

Golden Retrievers are a highly intelligent breed and with this comes an unstoppable urge to test, learn and explore. Particularly during their puppy years they can get themselves into all sorts of trouble around your home and garden so you have to undertake a certain amount of [puppy-proofing your home](#):

- **Fence off swimming pools or ponds in your yard** as they will get in there but being so small they may not be able to swim well and could find it impossible to get out and drown.
- **Research the plants and flowers you have in your home and garden** as there are in excess of one hundred plants known to be toxic to dogs and Golden love a good chew! Poinsettias are toxic to pets!
- **Remove or make safe any sharp items in your home** that your Golden may play with, rub against or walk over in their playing.
- **Hide away any electrical cables** because a dog's sharp teeth and electricity are a particularly dangerous combination.
- **Install 'child-proof' latches on all your kitchen cupboards and drawers.** Golden can learn to open simple storage units and household chemicals therein are extremely dangerous to your dog. Garbage containers must have lids and be tall enough or lifted off the ground.
- **Don't leave rubbish, or in fact pretty much anything lying around.** Puppies explore with their mouths and whatever they find they will play with and chew and it's very easy for a dog to choke on small items, particularly trash that's easily swallowed with the edible scraps they were really seeking. Empty bags, such as chip bags, are very dangerous, puppies can suffocate if their heads get caught in the bag.

There's many more things I could mention for dog-proofing your home, for now just pretend you are an inquisitive dog, tour your home and garden and imagine just how they could get themselves into trouble in any of the areas they have access to. Then take steps to make those areas safe.

One last note, **DO NOT** let your dog hang its head out the window when driving, this is **VERY DANGEROUS**. Your dog should be harnessed to the car seat.

Obedience Training Your Golden Retriever

A well behaved dog is a joy to be around and is welcomed by all in far more places than a dog who is out of control. But a dog can never learn how to behave properly without guidance from their owner.

Obedience training is teaching your Golden Retriever just a few basic commands that if they reliably follow, allows you to provide the guidance **to steer them through life safely**, keeping them from ever being a nuisance or a danger to themselves or others.

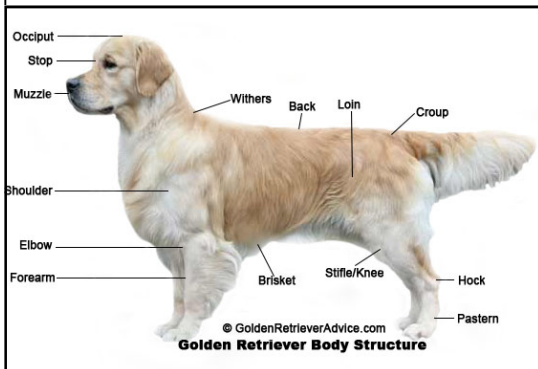
Golden Retriever Puppy Training

One of the **very first** things we have to do is train our puppy their **name**. If we can't get their attention, we can't ask them to do anything else.

We also need to introduce them slowly to a leash and collar, so they are happy to wear them as soon as possible. Introduce them to the car too, just short rides and make it fun! Remember your puppy does not have full immunization until after 16 weeks, so no public parks or dog parks for puppy's well being!



About the Golden Retriever



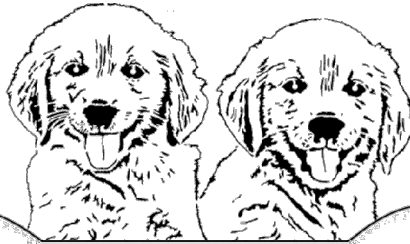
The Golden Retriever is eager, alert and self-confident with a kind expression and an outstanding character. He is extremely friendly, reliable, trustworthy and devoted. Any signs of aggression toward other dogs or people, nervousness or hostility are

uncharacteristic of the breed. The Golden is NOT a guard dog but a “people dog”. He thrives on human companionship and must be allowed to interact with people. This is a dog who is completely devoted to his family, always happy and forever trusting and forgiving. Being a Sporting breed, he is active and energetic and, therefore, requires a fair amount of exercise including daily walks, running, and free play time.

As with many of the Retriever breeds, the Golden matures slowly, both physically and mentally. At one year of age, he will have reached his full height but will continue to gain weight for the next year or two. Mentally, the Golden will remain a puppy up to the age of two or three and many maintain their playful personality throughout their lives.

As a Sporting breed, the Golden is a wonderful hunting companion, tracking dog, and field trial competitor. His gentle nature and reliable temperament also make him an excellent candidate to work as a guide dog for the blind, assistance dog for the disabled, therapy dog, as well as working in search and rescue, avalanche rescue, drug detection, and others. He is also successful in the show ring, as an obedience competitor, in agility and, of course, he is a remarkable family companion.

The Golden’s coat, one of the distinct characteristics of the breed, is dense, water repellent and lies flat against the body either straight or wavy. He should have moderate feathering on the back of the forelegs with heavier feathering on the front of the neck, back of the thighs and underside of the tail. His colour is a lustrous golden of various shades.



Links and Referrals



www.ckc.ca - Canadian Kennel Club
Www.grcq.org—Golden Retriever Club of Quebec
www.grcc.net - Golden Retriever Club of Canada
www.grca.org - Golden Retriever Club of America
www.thegoldenretrieverclub.co.uk - The Golden Retriever Club (UK)
www.goldenrescuequebec.com - Secours Golden Retriever Rescue Quebec



- Timberlea Veterinary Hospital
www.veterinairetimberlea.com
514-505-6555

- DMV—Emergency Hospital
www.centredmv.com
514-633-8888/ 1-800-463-8555

- Pet Friends—Cremation Services
www.noscopains.ca
514-947-0168



