

When you get there, set the puppy down (if he's small enough that you carried him there) and then use a consistent phrase, e.g. "Hurry up, be a good dog," so he begins to understand he's out there for a purpose. **DO NOT** let him play until he's done his business. Only wait out there a few minutes (maximum five minutes). If he doesn't eliminate, bring him back into the house **BUT DO NOT** let him loose. Either keep him close to you with the leash or light line or put him in his crate. Take him out again in half an hour, or sooner if he begins to sniff, circle and/or whine. When he relieves himself outdoors in his spot, praise him.

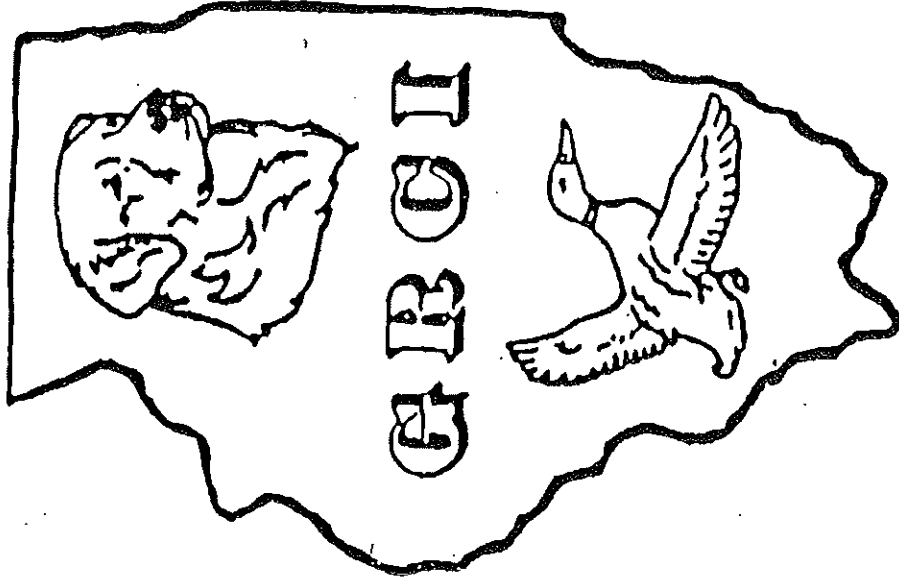
8) If the puppy has an accident indoors, clean it up very thoroughly but do **NOT** punish him by yelling at him, hitting him or rubbing his nose in it. His accident means **YOU** weren't supervising him closely enough or didn't take him out often enough. **HOUSEBREAKING IS 99% PREVENTION!!!**

7) Enroll in a puppy class (or beginners obedience class for a dog six months or older) **AS SOON AS POSSIBLE**. Your puppy needs to learn the basic obedience commands: **COME, SIT, DOWN, STAY and HEEL**. He will learn these commands in class. In the meantime, one very important rule to remember is to **NEVER** call your dog to you until he's thoroughly trained and very reliable **UNLESS** you are holding the end of the leash or light line. For outdoor use, you may use a piece of light line up to 50 feet long. Attach it securely to the puppy's collar. When you're ready to call the puppy, say the puppy's name preceding the "COME!" command and give the leash or line a little snap toward you. If you run backwards away from the puppy as he begins to come to you, he will learn to come very quickly when he's called. When he gets to you, pet him and praise him. You may even give him a tidbit for reinforcement. **NEVER LET THE DOG OUTSIDE LOOSE—EVEN IN YOUR BACKYARD—UNTIL HE'S TRAINED TO COME WHEN HE'S CALLED**. Otherwise, he learns he doesn't have to listen to you when he's outside or off leash.

Dog obedience is dependent upon respect and understanding. You must earn your dog's respect by fair, consistent handling of the dog. You must teach him what each command means and make him understand that obedience is mandatory, not optional! This is where a good obedience class can help you. Continue with formal training classes until you have your dog trained to the point that he will obey your commands regardless if he's on leash or off, or inside or outside. A trained dog is a pleasure to have around and can be fully enjoyed. An untrained dog reflects an irresponsible dog owner and is a source of aggravation to all who come in contact with him! Make a commitment to your dog to insure he grows up to be a source of pride and enjoyment for you and your family.

Good luck and have fun with your pup!

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TRAINING  
TIPS

# RAISING A PUPPY OR OLDER DOG SUCCESSFULLY

Before you bring your new puppy or older dog home, you need to do some preparation. Adding a dog to the family means some adjustments—for everyone involved—and that certainly includes the dog! You need to prepare by:

- Selecting a veterinarian in your area and making an appointment to bring the puppy or dog to the vet within a couple days of acquiring the dog (check with the breeder to determine what inoculations are due, and when).
- Verifying the dog's diet with the breeder and ensuring you have the right food (and supplements, if appropriate) on hand. If in doubt, seek advice from your dog's veterinarian on proper nutritional care.

Obtaining the necessary supplies which include: proper fitted buckle collar, six foot leather or webbed material leash; dog crate (large enough to house the dog when it's full grown); food and water bowl (stainless steel or other durable, easy to clean type); brush, comb, nail clippers and styptic powder to stop the bleeding if the quick of the nail is cut; safe and durable dog toys that do not resemble objects the dog should not pick up and/or chew; identification tag to attach to the dog's buckle collar bearing your name, address and telephone number.

Selecting and signing up for an obedience training class. Puppy classes are available for puppies eight weeks of age and older. Beginning the puppy's training early is the way to avoid behavioral problems and help insure that the dog will grow up to be a well-adjusted, well-behaved family pet.

Remember this important advice: If you

- 1) obtain your puppy or older dog from a reputable breeder who is dedicated to the dogs he or she produces and to the people who acquire them.
- 2) select a veterinarian that is dedicated to his or her clients and is willing to provide advice and assistance, as needed, and
- 3) select an obedience training class instructor who is dedicated to helping you achieve success in the training of your puppy/dog.

THEN you will be in great shape and will enjoy the experience of raising and training your dog. The three key contacts listed above (the dog's breeder, vet and obedience class instructor)

tor) should be willing and able to assist you by answering your questions and providing sound advice. If they're not, look elsewhere for a replacement!

## TRAINING TIPS

- 1) As a family, sit down and decide what behaviors on the part of the dog are going to be acceptable and which are not. Make these decisions before the puppy arrives at your home. Remember, your puppy is going to grow up like your decisions with the full-grown dog in mind. If you don't want a seven-year-old dog sitting in your lap on the couch, lying on your bed, jumping on toddlers and elderly people when they enter your home, blocking your rearview mirror in the car, etc., then DON'T EVER let your puppy do these things—even when he's eight weeks old! This IS very important!

2) If you want your dog to be loving and gentle toward people and not snap or bite at hands or clothing, then do not allow ANYONE to rough-house or play tug-of-war with your puppy or older dog. Also, NEVER let your puppy teach on your hands, feet or clothing. Stop him by saying "NO!" as you give him a quick, hard shake by the scruff of the neck and then immediately offer him a toy to chew on. Praise him when he begins chewing on the toy.

3) Supervise interaction between the puppy or older dog and the children in the family so that no bad habits emerge. Do NOT have the children discipline the dog. Any disciplining should be done by the adults or mature, older children in the family who have learned how to correct the dog in a constructive, effective manner. If the dog cannot be supervised at a particular moment, put him in his crate with his toys.

4) Don't feed the dog from the table or let the dog beg for food. If you intend to give the dog table scraps, do so after the meal, once the dishes are cleared from the table. Then place the food scraps in the dog's own food bowl. It is not necessary, or even advisable, to feed the dog people food.

5) Until the dog is thoroughly housebroken and has no inclination to engage in any destructive behavior, the dog should always be closely supervised. This is accomplished by using three training tools:

- a) Dog crate - with a puppy, block off a portion of the crate so the puppy only has enough room to stand up, turn around and lie down comfortably. If the puppy is allowed more room than that, he may soil the crate rather than keeping it dry and clean. NEVER leave food or water in the crate with the puppy for any extended period of time, and never if you leave the house. Do NOT leave a towel or blanket in the crate if the puppy shows any tendency to chew on cloth.

Any time the dog cannot be closely supervised, he should be put in his crate with a couple of his safe toys.

b) Doorway Barricade - to ensure the puppy stays in the room you are in so you can supervise his activities, block doorways with baby gates or some other type of barricade. Remember, you cannot train a dog you cannot see!

c) Light line - until the dog is thoroughly trained to respond to your voice commands, any time he is out of his crate, put on his buckle collar and attach a 6-8 foot long piece of light nylon cord to it and let him drag it around. That way, if he begins to do something you don't want him to do, i.e. jump on the furniture, dig in a potted plant, jump up on the counter or a person entering your house, stealing something out of the waste basket, etc., you can quickly grab hold of the line, give it a quick, sharp jerk as you say "NO!" Immediately redirect the puppy's attention to one of his toys or call him over to you and then, in either case, praise him. In time, he will cease from doing those things that result in a sharp jerk correction; and before you know it, all you will have to do to get him to stop engaging in an undesirable behavior is to sternly shout "NO!" (don't yell it, however).

## 6) Housebreaking

- a) Whenever the puppy cannot be closely supervised, leave him in his crate with his toys.
- b) Feed him at the same times each day and avoid in between meal snacks.
- c) Offer water at frequent intervals rather than allowing the dog unlimited access to water.
- d) Feed a good quality, fully balanced dog food to reduce the volume and number of stools. Loose stools mean something is wrong or the food is not agreeing with the dog. Seek your vet's or breeder's advice.
- e) Take the puppy outside after every meal, after consuming a large quantity of water, after an active play period and after every nap. In essence, a young puppy/dog needs to go out frequently during its waking hours. Every half an hour is about right for a young puppy.
- f) Designate an area outdoors where you want the dog to eliminate and ALWAYS take him to that same spot, preferably a spot fairly close to the doorway you and the dog will use to exit the house. A dog run works exceptionally well. To help the dog catch on to the housebreaking concept, always use the same phrase when you're ready to take him out, e.g. "Do you want to go out?" and always exit the same door and take him to the same outdoor spot.