

# BONES

**Bones are hard enough to crack the tartar off the dog's teeth. And THAT is what you want.**

- Since recommending them, 95% of dogs have had accelerated tooth wear and blunting of the teeth apices. And CRAZY healthy mouths and toughened, germ free gumlines.
- Since 2016, 7 dogs have had fractured teeth. (Less than 1%)
- 3 owners noticed. The other 4 showed up on annual exam. Never mattered to dog or man.
- 1 case needed to have the tooth 'fixed'. (The small slab-fracture removed)
- 0 dogs choked on the bones, had obstructions or suffered any injury.
- 3 dogs got a 'ring bone' around their lower jaw and needed help. I don't recommend 'ring bones' unless they're HUGE and can't fit over the dogs jaw.

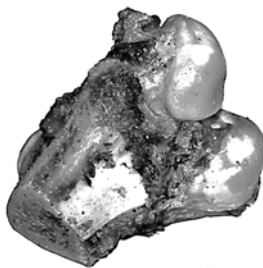
**Where:** Give the bones in the garage, away from other dogs.

**How often, and for how long?** 30 minutes three times a week.

**How to prepare them:** Bones can be **RAW**, baked, or bleached.

**RAW** bones are probably best. They are MUCH less likely to shatter, (although that seldom happens with beef bones with such thick walls). Pick them up when done and refrigerate or freeze. Dogs seem to really 'dig' a frozen 'raw' beef bone.

**Kinds of beef bones:** Ring, *Knuckle*, *Shank*, Soup bone, Marrow bone, Knee cap.



Knucklebones (above) can be given baked, or raw. In both cases it is advisable to cut off as much fat and gristle as possible to make it LESS likely that a dog will get diarrhea from it. Bones can be given raw from the **freezer**. Dogs seem to like the 'frozenness' very much.



“Ring Bones” (aka Marrow bones) are just cut from the femur of the cow and they could be ‘bangle bracelets’ for all practical purposes. They have too much marrow for so little work and can be fattening, even cause diarrhea. **A dog can push his jaw through the bone and ring it around his lower jaw**, needing help. All you have to do is get BIG ringbones. And push the fat out of the middle (if it’s soft enough) before you give it to the dog.



“**Shank**” bones are longer, and viewed on end, they tend towards a more ‘triangular’ end-on. As you can see in the picture they have a thick wall. This is very good. These are excellent bones when you can find them. Raw, and frozen would PROBABLY be the best accepted way.



These are *another* form of shank or ring bone coming from the femur of the cow, but being cut at an intermediate length. Note the thick wall! And they **MUST** be of beef origin. I’m not a fan of Pork bones of any sort.

### **What ELSE can a dog chew?**

There are another five or ten GREAT forms of dental exercise but none is so delicious or effective as a regular beef bone. But if your dog won’t take a bone, you gotta find SOMETHING!