

Limited Health Guarantee

Customer Copy

Just Puppies of Maryland, Inc.
2004 Veirs Mill Road
Rockville, MD 20851
(301) 738-7877

Just Puppies, Inc.
1028 B York Road
Towson, MD 21204
(410) 769-7877

CUSTOMER'S NAME _____ PET ID _____

*****You MUST use one of the Just Puppies veterinarians (listed below) for a MINIMUM of thirty (30) days or your LIMITED HEALTH GUARANTEE will be void*****

Family Pet Hospital
9810 Belar Road, Suite C
Perry Hall, MD 21128
(410) 529-7297
www.familypethospital.com

Owings Mills Animal & Bird Hospital
9623 A Reisterstown Road
Owings Mills, MD 21117
(410) 363-0393
www.petdr.com

VCA Animal Hospital at Centre Park
8895 Centre Park Drive, Suite A
Columbia, MD 21045
(410) 995-9077
www.vcahospitals.com

VCA North Rockville Animal Hospital
1390 East Gude Drive
Rockville, MD 20850
(301) 340-9292
www.vcahospitals.com

VCA Old Town Animal Hospital
425 North Henry Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
(703) 549-3647
www.vcahospitals.com

Our veterinarians have examined your puppy at least twice prior to sale. Your puppy will need to be re-examined by one of the Just Puppies veterinarians within five (5) days after purchase. **You must call to schedule this appointment.** This appointment is due by: _____. Please bring your customer pet record (shot record) and a fresh stool sample with you to this visit. Just Puppies provides this exam at no cost to you, although, there may be a charge for the fecal evaluation. However, if the fecal evaluation is positive, Just Puppies will cover the treatment and any follow-up evaluations (not including routine fecal evaluations). Should your puppy fail this exam (not including any issues listed on the "Common Puppy Problems" page), you must contact Just Puppies immediately to arrange a replacement or refund of the purchase price only of your puppy. **Just Puppies will not refund more than the total purchase price of any puppy.** Your LIMITED HEALTH GUARANTEE is void if your puppy is not seen by one of the Just Puppies veterinarians within 5 days after purchase.

Just Puppies will not pay for treatment by veterinarians other than those listed on this LIMITED HEALTH GUARANTEE or emergency veterinarian visits under any circumstances, including after hours referrals to emergency hospitals. If you have questions about whether or not Just Puppies will cover treatment, please call before the treatment is administered.

To protect your LIMITED HEALTH GUARANTEE and more importantly your puppy's health, take your puppy for his/her examinations and vaccinations when they are due. Your puppy has been given some vaccinations already but will require more. The **next vaccination is due** in two – three (2 – 3) weeks from the puppy's last vaccination. The last vaccination was given _____. The veterinarian will tell you when to bring your puppy for his/her next vaccination. Your LIMITED HEALTH GUARANTEE is void if this vaccination is not administered by one of the Just Puppies veterinarians by the due date. **Just Puppies does not pay for this visit or any shots given after purchase.**

Under this LIMITED HEALTH GUARANTEE your puppy is covered for the treatment of worms, parasites, ear mites, and viruses such as kennel cough and pneumonia for two (2) weeks after purchase. Your puppy must be treated by one of the Just Puppies veterinarians listed on the LIMITED HEALTH GUARANTEE during their listed business hours. **Since some treatments may last longer than two weeks, Just Puppies will consult with our veterinarian concerning payment of additional visits and/or medication.**

Under this LIMITED HEALTH GUARANTEE your puppy is guaranteed against congenital health defects for a period of one year from the purchase date. If your puppy has a non-curable congenital defect, you must obtain a written diagnosis from a Just Puppies veterinarian. Upon submitting this diagnosis to the store where purchased, Just Puppies will refund you the purchase price of the puppy. If your puppy has a curable congenital health defect, you will be directed to take your puppy to a participating Just Puppies veterinarian for treatment. Just Puppies will pay up to the purchase price of the puppy for treatment(s). Just Puppies cannot be held responsible for payment of bills in excess of the full purchase price of the puppy. **While grade 1 & 2 heart murmurs and grade 1 & 2 knees are a congenital health defect, they are excluded for refund or replacement under this LIMITED HEALTH GUARANTEE because there is a high probability the puppy will outgrow these conditions.**

ALL NON-MEDICAL RETURNS, INCLUDING ALLERGIES TO ANIMALS, MUST BE MADE WITH 48 HOURS. JUST PUPPIES WILL WITHHOLD \$200.00 OF YOUR REFUND AS A RETURN FEE FOR ANY NON-MEDICAL RETURNS. ANY REFUNDS GIVEN FOR CASH PURCHASES WILL BE GIVEN BY CHECK WITHIN FOURTEEN (14) BUSINESS DAYS.

Your puppy is registered under _____ breed registry. If you do not receive your application for registration at the time of purchase, it will be mailed to you as soon as possible. If you still want to register your puppy and have not received your registration papers within sixteen (16) weeks after the purchase date, please contact Just Puppies. If you decide to register your puppy, the registration fees are at your expense.

JUST PUPPIES DOES NOT GUARANTEE SIZE, COLOR, HAIR LENGTH, TEXTURE, TEMPERAMENT AND/OR HOUSE TRAINING ABILITIES.

JUST PUPPIES DOES NOT SELL ITS PUPPIES FOR BREEDING PURPOSES AND NO REFUNDS WILL BE GIVEN FOR CONDITIONS THAT AFFECT A PUPPY'S ABILITY TO BE BREED.

Please make certain you are making the right choice of pet or breed. Consider the likely temperament of your puppy and his/her time requirements before purchasing the puppy. Be aware that no dog is hypoallergenic. Puppies are a LONG-TERM responsibility and require a great deal of time, attention, and training. You must be willing to adopt this puppy as a member of your family, much as you would a baby. Long and short term health and behavioral problems can occur, regardless of where you purchase your puppy. The congenital failure rate of Just Puppies is less than ¼ of 1%. Just Puppies DOES NOT encourage impulse buying or buying more than one puppy at a time. Please do not purchase a puppy as a gift for someone else. We suggest you give the person a gift certificate and let them pick out their own puppy. We will charge the \$200.00 return fee if a "gift puppy" is returned.

Please call JUST PUPPIES or one of the just puppies' veterinarians if you have any problems or concerns.

ALWAYS HEED THE VETERINARIAN'S ADVICE. THIS INCLUDES ADHERING TO APPOINTMENTS SCHEDULED BY THE VETERINARIAN. YOUR LIMITED HEALTH GUARANTEE WILL BE VOID IF THESE SCHEDULED APPOINTMENTS ARE NOT FOLLOWED.

Please read the LIMITED HEALTH GUARANTEE and attachments in full before signing. In the event of a dispute Just Puppies will adhere to the terms of this contract as written.

Customer's Signature _____ Date _____

COMMON PUPPY PROBLEMS

Common puppy problems usually occur within two (2) weeks after purchase. Most of these problems are stress related. Stress can occur when your puppy is taken into a new environment. Your puppy is in many ways like a child during his/her first weeks at a new school. Your puppy may look fine in the familiar surroundings of Just Puppies, but shortly after bringing the puppy home, stress related symptoms might arise. Just Puppies has compiled this list of “Common Puppy Problems” that should clear up quickly after you and your puppy get used to your new life together. These problems can occur no matter where a puppy was purchased and therefore are **NOT SUBJECT TO RETURNS OR REFUNDS.**

KENNEL COUGH/UPPER RESPIRATORY INFECTION (URI)/PNEUMONIA: Coughing, hacking, sneezing and a runny nose are all symptoms of kennel cough. While kennel cough can be debilitating, it is RARELY life threatening. The cough may linger for several weeks. **The ONLY TREATMENT is a proper antibiotic.** We have vaccinated all the puppies but the vaccination may not provide a complete immunization. There is a 50% chance that any puppy in the store will get kennel cough. There is a five - ten (5 – 10) day incubation period for the virus that causes kennel cough. Observe the puppy closely for the next two (2) weeks for symptoms and call the veterinarian at the first sign of illness. The sooner the puppy is given the proper antibiotics the sooner the puppy will get better. To reduce the risk of spreading kennel cough to other dogs outside of the Just Puppies environment, please have your dog(s) vaccinated against kennel cough.

DIARRHEA: Diarrhea can occur from stress, change of diet/water, or any change in environment. If the diarrhea is severe or the puppy is in pain, you may give your puppy a **SMALL** amount (¼ - ½ tsp Per 5 lbs) of **PEPTO-BISMOL.** This will not cure an intestinal infection like coccidia, or giardhea. If the diarrhea persists for more than a day or two, call a veterinarian listed on the first page of the LIMITED HEALTH GUARANTEE.

BLOOD OR JELLY (MUCUS) IN THE STOOL: Blood or jelly in the stool is usually a sign of intestinal parasites (coccidiosis or giardhea). Blood can also be a sign of an intestinal blockage or viral infection. **Contact your veterinarian if you see blood or mucus in the stool.** Please refer to the information on intestinal parasites included in your packet (page 4).

DIET: Just Puppies currently feeds *Nutri Source* puppy food to all our puppies. We recommend that you feed your puppy *Nutri Source* or another high quality puppy food. Switching foods suddenly may cause diarrhea. You should feed *Nutri Source* initially, then if you decide to **switch brands** do so **gradually** over several days to reduce the possibility of diarrhea or upset stomach.

LACK OF APPETITE: This may occur for the first few days. If your puppy is not eating, you may add a little **PLAIN NON-FAT YOGURT** or **CANNED WET FOOD** to the dry food. The yogurt may stimulate the puppy’s appetite. **DO NOT** add these things at every meal as this may spoil your puppy, and he/she will need this at every meal.

PROLONGED LACK OF APPETITE AND/OR DRINKING (over 24 hours) can be life threatening.

ALL SMALL PUPPIES are susceptible to HYPOGLYCEMIA.

Please refer to the information on hypoglycemia included in your packet (page 5).

CRYING: Most puppies will go through a period of adjustment when they join a new family. The puppy will cry when put into the crate to sleep. Make sure there is nothing really wrong with the puppy and try to **ignore the noise.** Soon the puppy will learn crying doesn’t work to get your attention.

Reminder: Your puppy is covered for veterinarian care for two (2) weeks after purchase. You MUST contact our listed veterinarians for an appointment. Puppy illnesses can progress very quickly; please do not ignore a minor problem until it becomes a major problem. Just Puppies is NOT RESPONSIBLE for any emergency veterinarian visits or expenses, including after hours referrals to an emergency hospital.

Customer’s Signature _____ Date _____

INTESTINAL PARASITES

COCCIDIA AND GIARDIA

REMINDER: Your puppy will need to be examined by one of the Just Puppies veterinarians within five (5) days after purchase. Please remember to bring your customer pet record (shot record) and a fresh stool sample with you to this visit. While this visit is at no charge to you, there will be a charge for the fecal evaluation. However, if the fecal evaluation is positive, Just Puppies will cover the treatment and any follow-up evaluations (not including routine fecal evaluations).

What is Coccidia and Giardia?

Coccidia and Giardia are small protozoans (one-celled organisms) that live in the intestinal tracts of dogs and cats. These parasites are more commonly seen in puppies and kittens less than six months of age, in adult animals whose immune system are suppressed and in animals who are stressed in other ways.

What are the symptoms?

The primary sign of an animal suffering with Coccidia or Giardia is diarrhea. The diarrhea may be mild to severe depending on the level of infection. Blood and mucous may also be present, especially in advanced cases. Other signs associated with Coccidia and Giardia is weight loss, listlessness and anorexia. These signs are also associated with other diseases of the intestinal tract, and are not specific to Coccidia or Giardia.

How is it transmitted?

A dog can become infected by eating the cyst form of the parasite found in feces. The Coccidia and Giardia in the feces can contaminate the environment and water and infect other animals and people.

Prevention

The cysts can live several weeks to months outside the host in wet, cold environments. So lawns, parks, kennels, and other areas that may be contaminated with animal feces can be a source of infection for your pet. You should keep your pet away from areas contaminated by the feces of other animals. This is not always easy. As with other parasites of the digestive system, prevention of the spread of Coccidia and Giardia centers on testing and treating infected animals and using sanitary measures to reduce or kill the organisms in the environment.

Customer's Signature _____ Date _____

PERTAINING TO MOST SMALL PUPPIES

HYPOGLYCEMIA

Hypoglycemia (low blood sugar) is the most common disorder of metabolism seen in small, young puppies. Puppies are at a greater risk to develop hypoglycemia than adult dogs because puppies have a smaller liver, less muscle and a larger brain in proportion to the size of their body and therefore cannot store very much sugar in their muscles and liver for later use. **Very young puppies cannot tolerate more than a few hours of going without food.** A common form of hypoglycemia is called juvenile hypoglycemia because it occurs in puppies less than three months of age.

COMMON SIGNS

The common signs of hypoglycemia are: **weakness, dizziness, confusion, fainting and seizures (convulsions).** These problems are mostly likely to be seen first thing in the morning, after the puppy has gone without food all night. Another frequent time that these signs may occur in tiny puppies is after a long period of playing, after a long, stressful car ride or a visit to your veterinarian.

PREVENTION

Feed several meals a day consisting of high calorie, high fat and high protein puppy food. This should include a middle of the night feeding in tiny, toy puppies. Dry food is generally best for puppies, but small puppies may prefer canned food. If the puppy is not eating, try offering canned food. **Puppies less than 3 pounds should be feed four (4) to five (5) times daily.**

Don't subject a tiny puppy to additional stress. Limit playtimes to ten – fifteen (10 – 15) minutes. Tiny puppies may not travel well and should be kept home as much as possible. Before a play session and an hour before a car ride or veterinarian visit, feed a small meal or give an inch or two (2) of Nutrical paste.

EMERGENCY TREATMENT

At the first sign of weakness or loss of coordination, give the puppy a teaspoon or so of **KARO SYRUP** or **NUTRICAL**. Put this on the puppy's tongue so it will dissolve or have the puppy swallow if it is alert enough. You should see the puppy return to normal within a few minutes. Try this again, if there is no improvement; **CONTACT A JUST PUPPIES VETERINARIAN LISTED ABOVE.**

- Just Puppies does not recommend purchasing a toy breed puppy in environments where they will be exposed to children under the age of seven (7) and dogs over fifteen (15) pounds.
- Toy breed puppies may require several feedings a day, including night time feedings, and should not be left alone for more than two-three (2-3) hours at a time.
- **No refunds will be given for hypoglycemia treatment.**

Customer's Signature _____ Date _____

PERTAINING TO MOST LARGE PUPPIES

HIP DYSPLASIA

We want you to be aware that many large breeds of dogs, typically those over fifty (50) pounds in adulthood, are subject to hip dysplasia, a disease of both man and animals where the hip joint develops improperly. Heredity assumes a role in the development of hip dysplasia. As with any other inherited defect, having a polymeric mode of inheritance, the expression of the hip dysplasia is subject to modification by a variety of environmental factors. Other contributing factors may include hormones, retrovirus, mycoplasma, diet, and exercise.

As stated in your LIMITED HEALTH GUARANTEE, your puppy is guaranteed against congenital health defects, including hip dysplasia for a period of one year from the puppy's date of purchase. This disorder generally, but not always, occurs within the first year from the date of birth. If this is the case, genetics is the key factor. The genetic cause can sometimes be traced back three, four or even five generations; hence it is difficult to diagnose. Even dogs with excellent hip joints may have offspring in whom the frequency of hip dysplasia varies 21% or more. Thus, even though the parents of the puppies we sell have normal hips, it is the nature of the problem that occasionally a puppy will show signs of hip dysplasia.

Some dogs that have hip dysplasia will show signs at a very young age, before the arthritis sets in. For them, a commonly used surgical procedure is available to prevent its onset. For many canines the symptoms will not be obvious until severe arthritis has developed. **To ensure that your puppy does not experience hip dysplasia, it is important that puppies get the proper amount of exercise and diet. Dogs, especially large breeds, must not be overfed. Large breeds should remain on the small side until at least one to one and a half years of age.** Studies have shown that when dogs are overfed during the growing years, the incidence of hip dysplasia and other bone abnormalities increase. To insure that your puppy is getting the proper amount of food, follow the feeding instructions listed on the packages of food. Exercise along with fresh air and sunlight is essential for both muscle and bone growth, make sure your puppy receives a moderate amount each day. Avoid crating the puppy for long periods each day.

A very small percentage of the puppies we, or anyone else, sells will develop hip dysplasia. Do not believe anyone who sells you a large dog if they tell you that the puppies will never have hip dysplasia. To try to prevent hip dysplasia, we report all incidences to the breeders. Be aware that surgery is generally the only way to correct this condition. Should your puppy develop hip dysplasia, Just Puppies will refund the purchase price only of the puppy. **Should surgery or medications be your options, be aware that Just Puppies would not bear any of these expenses.**

Customer's Signature _____ Date _____

PERTAINING TO ALL PUPPIES **RECOMMENDED VACCINATIONS &** **PREVENTATIVE MEDICATIONS**

There are many viruses that can make puppies sick and some are even fatal. Nursing puppies get antibodies from their mother's milk (maternal antibodies) that protect them from disease for the first few months of life, these antibodies begin to gradually decrease when the puppy reaches a few months of age. To protect the puppy's health, incremental shots are administered to replace the lost protection.

Important: To determine which vaccinations and preventative medications will work best for you and your pets, check with your veterinarian.

DA2PP (Adenovirus, Distemper, Parainfluenza, Parvovirus)

- Begin vaccinations at 6-8 weeks of age.
- Continued every 2-3 weeks until 17-18 weeks of age.
- Given yearly after initial puppy series.

• **Adenovirus:** Adenoviruses are known as Type 1 or Type 2 and cause liver or respiratory disease, respectively. Adult dogs are often able to recover from this virus, but it is fatal in many puppies. The respiratory form is a minor contributor to kennel cough. The liver disease (hepatitis) is spread by infected urine or feces. Signs include fever and diarrhea, and the virus damages the liver, kidneys, eyes, and blood vessels.

• **Distemper:** Canine distemper is a very prevalent, highly contagious disease of dogs that can be spread by contact with mucous and watery secretions discharged from the eyes and nose of infected dogs. Infection may also occur from exposure to urine, fecal material and through the air. Signs of distemper include squinting, congestion of the eyes, weight loss, vomiting, nasal discharge, poor appetite and sometimes diarrhea. In some cases, no signs are observed until seizures begin.

• **Parainfluenza:** Parainfluenza causes respiratory disease in adult dogs, which can be quite severe in young puppies. It is considered to be a minor contributor to kennel cough. Signs include mild fever, nasal discharge, reddened tonsils, and a harsh, non-productive cough.

• **Parvovirus (CPV):** This highly contagious virus is transmitted by oral contact with infected feces. The virus can survive in the environment for long periods of time and can be transmitted on toys, bowls, and clothing, as well as in the soil. For this reason, prevention of exposure is almost impossible. The signs of disease are seen approximately 5 days after exposure and include: severe, bloody diarrhea, vomiting, high fever, lethargy, depression and loss of appetite are all characterized by CPV. Please note that many infected dogs may not show every clinical sign however, vomiting and diarrhea are most commonly seen. The diarrhea is particularly foul smelling and is sometimes yellow in color. Puppies less than five (5) months of age are often the most severely affected and the most difficult to treat. The surest way to avoid CPV in your dog is to adhere to the recommended vaccination schedule. Also, until a puppy has received its complete series of vaccinations, pet owners should use caution when bringing their pet to areas where young puppies congregate (e.g.: parks, puppy classes, obedience classes, doggy daycare, and grooming establishments). Finally, do not allow your puppy or dog to come into contact with the fecal waste of other dogs while walking or playing outdoors and prompt and proper disposal of waste material is always advisable as a way to limit spread of canine parvovirus infection.

RABIES

- Given once when puppy is older than 12 weeks of age.
- First booster given at one year of age.
- Given every 1 to 3 years (depending on state laws) after initial 1-year booster.

In all states, law requires all dogs to be up to date on their rabies vaccinations. This virus is a threat to all warm-blooded animals, including humans. Rabies is spread by bites or scratches (blood or saliva) of affected animals, and attacks the nervous system tissue (brain and spinal cord). Any animal affected by or suspected to have rabies must be euthanized for testing. Because rabies is fatal to humans, unvaccinated animals may be required to be euthanized

LYME DISEASE

- Series of two vaccinations given 2-3 weeks apart.
- Yearly booster given.

A bacteria-like organism, called *Borrelia burgdorferi*, causes Lyme disease. A bloodsucking agent, usually a tick, transfers these organisms from host to host. Lyme disease is highly prevalent on the east coast and the ticks that carry Lyme disease can be found in the woods as well as in our backyards. Signs of Lymes disease include lethargy, joint pain and swelling and lameness. More serious signs include kidney failure and heart problems. Due to the fact that symptoms may remain hidden in the early stages of the disease, it is important to have your dog tested yearly for exposure. The vaccination for Lyme disease is not 100% effective, and it is therefore recommended that it be used in conjunction with a tick prevention product.

BORDETELLA (“Kennel Cough”)

- Given to puppies that will be going to a groomer, attending obedience classes, being boarded, or anywhere they will be exposed to large numbers of dogs.
- Given yearly

CANINE INFLUENZA (“FLU”)

- Series of two vaccinations given 2-3 weeks apart.
- Yearly booster given.

Canine influenza is a contagious respiratory disease in dogs caused by a specific Type A influenza virus referred to as a “canine influenza virus.” This is a disease of dogs, not of humans. Canine influenza virus can be spread by direct contact with aerosolized respiratory secretions from infected dogs, by contact with contaminated objects, and by people moving between infected and uninfected dogs. Therefore, dog owners whose dogs are coughing or showing other signs of respiratory disease should not participate in activities or bring their dogs to facilities where other dogs can be exposed to the virus. Clothing, equipment, surfaces, and hands should be cleaned and disinfected after exposure to dogs showing signs of respiratory disease.

FLEA AND TICK PREVENTION

Fleas and ticks can cause a host of problems for your dog, from flea allergy dermatitis to Lyme disease and Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. In large enough amounts, both fleas and ticks can cause dangerous amounts of blood loss and even death, especially in young animals. To find out what is the best product for you and your pet, check with your local veterinarian.

CANINE HEARTWORM PREVENTION

Canine heartworm disease is a serious and potentially fatal condition caused by parasitic worms living in the arteries of the lungs and in the right side of the heart. Mosquitoes spread the heartworm infection, when a mosquito "bites" an infected dog; it takes up blood, which may contain microscopic immature forms of heartworms called microfilaria. The microfilarias incubate in the mosquito for about two weeks, during which they become infective larvae. Then, when the mosquito bites another dog, the infective larvae are passed into the second dog, infecting it. The infective larvae migrate through the tissues of the body for about three months, and then enter the heart where they reach adult size in another three months. As you might expect, heartworm infection is more common in areas where mosquitoes are numerous, and outdoor dogs constantly exposed to mosquitoes are the most frequent victims. To prevent heartworms, a blood test is taken by your veterinarian to determine that your dog is not already infected. If the blood test is negative, there are a variety of options for preventing heartworms, including daily and monthly tablets and chewables, and monthly topicals. While treatment of canine heartworm disease is usually successful, prevention of the disease is much safer and more economical.

Customer’s Signature _____ Date _____

INFORMATION ON
RABIES LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

WHY IS A DOG LICENSE REQUIRED?

The State of Maryland requires local jurisdictions to implement a dog-licensing program for public health and safety purposes (e.g. control of rabies and other contagious diseases). Maryland requires a license for every dog that is owned, kept, harbored by, in the custody of, or under the control of any person(s).

FEES

The fee of having your dog licensed varies depending on which county you reside in. For information, check with your local animal control or humane society.

WHEN IS A LICENSE REQUIRED?

Maryland requires every dog with current rabies vaccination (veterinarian certified) to be licensed. Check with your local animal control or human society to find out at what age your county requires the rabies vaccination to be done.

WHERE CAN A LICENSE BE OBTAINED?

Contact your local animal control or humane society for locations in your area.

BENEFITS

- Provides legal proof of ownership
- It tells animal control officers that a dog or cat has an owner, helping to reunite the pet with its family
- Licenses also help municipalities keep track of how many pets a person owns. Some towns regulate the number of animals that can be kept in a dwelling for the health and safety of the community.
- Supports the shelters.
- If your dog or cat gets lost, a license may protect a lost pet from rapid euthanasia.

HOW OFTEN IS LICENSING REQUIRED?

Dogs must be licensed every year they are vaccinated.

Customer's Signature _____ Date _____

INFORMATION ON SPAYING AND NEUTERING

WHY SHOULD YOU SPAY/NEUTER YOUR PUPPY?

- It's an investment in your puppy's future health.
- Your puppy will be healthier and less likely to develop certain kinds of cancer.
- Your puppy will live longer.
- Your puppy will not experience frustrating urges to mate.
- Your puppy will be less likely to run away.
- Your puppy will be less likely to bite.
- Your puppy will not contribute to the tragic pet overpopulation problem.

COMMON MYTHS ABOUT SPAYING/NEUTERING & THEIR TRUTHS

Myth: Female dogs and cats should have at least one litter before having them spayed.

Truth: There is no medical evidence to justify allowing a dog or cat to have a litter before spaying. In fact, spaying female dogs and cats eliminates the possibility of developing uterine or ovarian cancer and greatly reduces the threat of mammary cancer.

Myth: Animals become less active and overweight as a result of spaying or neutering.

Truth: As any animal matures, it is necessary for human guardians to adjust dietary intake to compensate for more sedentary lifestyles. Animals become overweight only when they are fed too much and not exercised properly.

Myth: Behavior is adversely affected by sterilization.

Truth: The only changes in dog and cat behavior after spaying or neutering are positive changes. Male cats tend to reduce territorial spraying, depending on their age at neutering. Neutered dogs and cats fight less, resulting in fewer bite and scratch wounds and lessening the spread of contagious diseases. Male dogs and cats tend to stay home more after neutering because they no longer wander in search of a mate.

Myth: Spaying and neutering is painful to my dog or cat.

Truth: A doctor of veterinary medicine performs surgical sterilization under general anesthesia. The patient does not feel the procedure itself. There may be mild discomfort after the surgery, but most animals return to normal activity within 24 to 72 hours. The minimal discomfort experienced by dogs and cats that are spayed or neutered can be lessened with post-operative pain medications.

Myth: Children should be allowed to witness the miracle of birth.

Truth: Most dogs and cats have their litters at night in quiet, dark places far out of anyone's sight. Besides, every litter of puppies and kittens born contributes to the thousands of unwanted dogs and cats who die every day across America in our nation's pounds and animal shelters.

Myth: Spaying and neutering are expensive.

Truth: Spay or neuter surgery generally costs less than most major surgeries, especially if the dog or cat is young and healthy. Also, many communities have subsidized spay and neuter clinics or programs in which local veterinarians perform spaying and neutering surgery at reduced cost or for free.

BEFORE YOU BREED, CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING:

- Breeding is expensive, especially the veterinarian care.
- Having a litter of puppies takes a lot of time and work.
- A litter of puppies is noisy and smelly. You'll spend more time cleaning than cuddling.

WHEN SHOULD I HAVE MY PUPPY SPAYED/NEUTERED?

Most veterinarians recommend that spaying or neutering be done when the animal is 4-6 months old. Females should be spayed before they go into heat.

Customer's Signature _____ Date _____

LIMITED HEALTH GUARANTEE SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

- **REQUIRED** to use one of the Just Puppies listed veterinarians for a minimum of thirty (30) days **FROM DATE OF PURCHASE**.
- First fourteen (14) business days of veterinarian care through Just Puppies veterinarian against the following:
 - Kennel cough/upper respiratory infection (URI)/pneumonia
 - Worms/parasites
 - Coccidia/giardhea
 - Ear mites
- Puppy needs to be examined by a Just Puppies Veterinarian within 5 days after purchase.
- Initial booster vaccinations are **REQUIRED** to be administered by one of the listed veterinarians at the customer's expense.
- Emergency veterinarian care is **NOT** covered by Just Puppies under any circumstances.
- Just Puppies does **NOT** cover any other veterinarians' expense other than our own veterinarians.
- Sunday/Holiday veterinarian care is not always available; don't wait until an illness becomes an emergency.
- Non-medical returns **MUST** be made within a 48-hour period and customer will forfeit \$200 of the purchase price of the puppy.
- Treatment of curable congenital problems is provided by a participating Just Puppies veterinarian.
- Just Puppies will pay for treatment only up to the purchase price of the puppy.
- Non-curable congenital problems will be refunded for the purchase price of the puppy. (**YOU MUST HAVE A WRITTEN DIAGNOSIS BY A JUST PUPPIES VETERINARIAN.**)
- Just Puppies cannot be held responsible for more than the purchase price of any puppy. Refunds for cash purchases will be given back in the form of a check only within fourteen (14) business days.
- There are no refunds or discounts for problems listed under "Common Puppy Problems".
- If you do not receive your application for registration at the time of purchase, it will be mailed to you as soon as possible. If you still want to register your puppy and have not received your registration papers within 16 weeks after the purchase date, please contact Just Puppies.
- Just Puppies does not sell puppies for breeding.
- Just Puppies does not guarantee size, color, hair length, texture, temperament and/or house training abilities.
- No refunds will be given for hypoglycemia.
- Just Puppies does not recommend purchasing a puppy as a gift or buying two puppies at the same time.
- Just Puppies does not recommend purchasing a toy breed puppy in environments where they will be exposed to children under the age of seven (7) and dogs over ten (15) pounds.

Customer's Signature _____ Date _____

CRATE TRAINING YOUR PUPPY

Crate training is proven to be the fastest, most cost effective method of instilling "good dog" behavior. A dog's natural instinct is to keep the area in which she rests as clean as possible. Most dogs are very resistant to being near their own waste and therefore will make an extra effort to control their own elimination when confined to a crate. By the owner encouraging elimination in the proper place immediately after a dog is released from the crate, the pet quickly learns when and where to "take care of business." This is a proven method of house training recommended by nationally known trainers.

WHY DO DOGS LOVE THEIR CRATE?

Dogs are, by nature, den animals and feel secure in small, enclosed spaces. Most dogs will seek out a place in your home that will mimic a den. You will often find them sleeping under a table or desk. Dog crates make excellent dens and can serve as a refuge, a hangout and a bedroom. **It is very important that the dog crate is never used as punishment; the crate must always be regarded as a safe and special retreat.** The most common misconception about a dog crate is that it is a cruel form of caging a pet. This is completely false, and in fact, a dog will actually find a crate to be a secure and safe sanctuary in the same manner as a wolf enjoys the comfort of a den for resting and eating.

SIZE

When selecting a crate for a puppy, go ahead and get one that will fit the dog's size when it is fully-grown. The size of your crate should be large enough for the puppy to walk in, stand up and turn around, no larger. If the crate is TOO large, the puppy may use the restroom in the unoccupied corner.

FOOD/WATER

Try NOT to put food in the crate as it induces using the bathroom. You may add a small amount of water (especially for puppies) but keep in mind this induces urination.

BEDDING

It is recommended that NO bedding or newspaper be put in the crate. The puppy may use the restroom on these items, cover them up and will not learn quickly.

TIPS TO CRATE TRAINING YOUR PUPPY

- Your crate should be placed in a "people" area such as the kitchen, family room, or bedroom so your pet will be able to interact with his "pack". Keep the crate away from drafts or direct heat. You may also want to put a blanket over the crate at night.
- Remove any collars or tags before placing the puppy in the crate to prevent possible strangulation.
- Allow your dog to explore the crate on his/her own. You can toss favorite toys or treats inside and show interest in the crate to encourage the puppies' curiosity. Leave the door open during the introduction period, NEVER force your dog into her crate and ALWAYS praise her anytime she enters on her own.
- If the puppy barks or cries while inside her crate, reassure her and wait for her to settle down before allowing her out of the crate. You do not want her to associate negative behavior with being released from the crate.
- In the beginning of training your puppy, take them to the same area outside. This will help the puppy associate where to use the restroom. Also, pick the puppy up and carry them outside in the beginning, this will prevent "accidents" on the way.

GENERAL CRATE TRAINING SCHEDULE

Here is an example of a “general schedule” you may follow to better help you and your puppy. Puppies between two – six (2 –6) months should eat at least three (3) meals per day. Smaller puppies under three (3) pounds need to be feed every few hours to prevent hypoglycemia (Refer to page four (4) regarding hypoglycemia). If no one is able to come home for lunch, modify the schedule, place the puppy in an isolated area such as the kitchen or bathroom, and skip the afternoon schedule. Keep in mind that crate training can take days or weeks depending on your dog’s age, temperament or past experience.

MORNING

7:00 Take puppy outside (DO NOT wait until after you’ve begun your morning routine)
7:15 – 7:30 “Kitchen playtime”
7:30 – 8:00 Give puppy food and water, place puppy in crate (Allow 15-20 minutes for digestion)
8:00 Take puppy outside
8:15 Place puppy in crate

AFTERNOON

12:00 Take puppy outside
12:15 – 12:30 “Kitchen playtime”
12:30 – 1:00 Give puppy food and water, place puppy in crate (Allow 15-20 minutes for digestion)
1:00 Take puppy outside
1:15 Place puppy in crate

EVENING

6:00 Take puppy outside
6:15 – 6:30 “Kitchen playtime”
6:30 – 7:00 Give puppy food and water, place puppy in crate (Allow 15-20 minutes for digestion)
7:00 – 8:00 Take puppy outside
8:00 – 9:00 “Kitchen playtime”
9:00 Return puppy to crate
11:00 Take puppy outside
11:15 Return puppy to the crate for the remainder of the evening

ITEMS OF CONSIDERATION

- Modify the schedule to fit your lifestyle.
- If family members will be gone for more than eight (8) hours, **EXPECT** “accidents”.
- Praise/encourage your puppy when he/she does something good.
- Correct your puppy **while catching him/her “in the act”**. **DO NOT rub their nose in any “accidents”**.
- **PATIENCE and PERSISTANCE IS THE KEY!!!**

REGISTRATION PAPERS

I, _____, have received my registration paperwork for my puppy. I understand that if the puppy is returned the registration paperwork MUST be returned before I can receive any refund. I also understand that if I misplace my registration paperwork that it is MY responsibility to contact the breeder to get a replacement registration application.

Customer's Signature _____ Date _____

Employee's Signature _____

Supply Checklist

Bringing a new puppy home, do you have everything you need?

- Crate**
- “Baby Gate”**: A wire, wooden or plastic “baby gate” may be needed for blocking doorways during housetraining.
- Bedding (old blankets and towels can be used)**: During housetraining it is recommended that NO bedding or newspaper be put in the crate.
- Food**: You should feed *Nutri Source* initially, then if you decide to switch brands do so gradually over several days to reduce the possibility of diarrhea or upset stomach.
- Food and Water Bowls**
- Nutrical**: This is needed for puppies that are considered “special care”
- Treats**: Healthy, bite-sized treats for training and rewards.
- Collar**
- Leash**
- Identification Tag**
- Apparel**: A sweater is recommended during cold climates, especially for small or short haired puppies.
- Book**: A book containing breed information, home-medical reference for dogs, puppy care and training and dog behavior is beneficial when welcoming a puppy to the home.
- Shampoo**
- Grooming Tools**: Items such as a comb or brush that is suitable for the puppies fur type.
- Nail Clippers**: Please familiarize yourself with the proper usage of nail clippers in order to avoid injuries.
- Toys (3-4)**: Puppies are teething and it is important to get plenty of toys to stimulate their teeth and gums.
- Stain and Odor Eliminator (Nature’s Miracle)**: The best-known enzymatic stain and odor remover on the market. Product eliminates urine odors completely with no perfume cover-up. Safe for use around children and pets and on colors because it's non-toxic, non-flammable, non-caustic and non-acid. Safe for all water-safe surfaces.