

Quailridge Poodles & Doodles



"Choosing a dog may be the only chance you get to pick a relative"

"Whoever said money does not buy happiness – never bought a puppy"

QUAILRIDGE POODLES & DOODLES

301-535-7906 OR Quailridgepups@gmail.com

HOUSE TRAINING YOUR NEW PUPPY

House training your puppy is about consistency, patience, and positive reinforcement. The goal is to instill good habits and build a loving bond with your pet.

It typically takes 4-6 months for a puppy to be fully house trained, but some puppies may take up to a year. Size can be a predictor. For instance, smaller breeds have smaller bladders and higher metabolisms and require more frequent trips outside. Your puppy's previous living conditions are another predictor. You may find that you need to help your puppy break old habits in order to establish more desirable ones.

When to Begin House Training Puppy

Experts recommend that you begin house training your puppy when he is between 12 weeks and 16 weeks old. At that point, he has enough control of his bladder and bowel movements to learn to hold it.

If your puppy is older than 12 weeks when you bring him home and he's been eliminating in a cage (and possibly eating his waste), house training may take longer. You will have to reshape the dog's behavior -- with encouragement and reward.

Steps for Housetraining Your Puppy

Experts recommend confining the puppy to a defined space, whether that means in a crate, in a room, or on a leash. As your puppy learns that he needs to go outside to do his business, you can gradually give him more freedom to roam about the house.

When you start to house train, follow these steps:

- Keep the puppy on a regular feeding schedule and take away his food between meals.
- Take puppy out to eliminate first thing in the morning and then once every 30 minutes to an hour. Also, always take him outside after meals or when he wakes from a nap. Make sure he goes out last thing at night and before he's left alone.
- Take puppy to the same spot each time to do his business. His scent will prompt him to go.
- Stay with him outside, at least until he's house trained.
- When your puppy eliminates outside, praise him or give him a treat. A walk around the neighborhood is a nice reward.

Using a Crate to House Train Puppy

A crate can be a good idea for house training your puppy, at least in the short term. It will allow you to keep an eye on him for signs he needs to go and teach him to hold it until you open the crate and let him outside.

Here are a few guidelines for using a crate:

- Make sure it is large enough for the puppy to stand, turn around, and lie down, but not big enough for him to use a corner as a bathroom.
- If you are using the crate for more than two hours at a time, make sure puppy has fresh water, preferably in a dispenser you can attach to the crate.
- If you can't be home during the house training period, make sure somebody else gives him a break in the middle of the day for the first 8 months.
- Don't use a crate if puppy is eliminating in it. Eliminating in the crate could have several meanings: he may have brought bad habits from the shelter or pet store where he lived before; he may not be getting outside enough; the crate may be too big; or he may be too young to hold it in.

Signs That Your Puppy Needs to Eliminate

Whining, circling, sniffing, barking, or, if your puppy is unconfined, barking or scratching at the door, are all signs he needs to go. Take him out right away.

House Training Setbacks

Accidents are common in puppies up to a year old. The reasons for accidents range from incomplete house training to a change in the puppy's environment.

When your puppy does have an accident, keep on training. Then if it still doesn't seem to be working, consult a veterinarian to rule out a medical issue.

Do's and Don'ts in Potty Training Your Puppy

Keep the following do's and don'ts in mind while housetraining your puppy:

- Punishing your puppy for having an accident is a definite no-no. It teaches your puppy to fear you.
- If you catch your puppy in the act, clap loudly so he knows he's done something unacceptable. Then take him outside by calling him or taking him gently by the collar. When he's finished, praise him or give him a small treat.
- If you found the evidence but didn't see the act, don't react angrily by yelling or rubbing his nose in it. Puppies aren't intellectually capable of connecting your anger with their accident.
- Staying outside longer with puppy may help to curb accidents. He may need the extra time to explore.
- Clean up accidents with an enzymatic cleanser rather than an ammonia-based cleaner to minimize odors that might attract the puppy back to the same spot.

Which foods to AVOID feeding your dog

Items to avoid	Reasons to avoid
Alcoholic beverages	Can cause intoxication, seizures, low blood sugar, arrhythmias, coma, and death.
Avocado	The leaves, seeds, fruit, and bark contain persin, which can cause vomiting and diarrhea.
Bones from fish, poultry, or other meat sources	Can cause obstruction or laceration of the digestive system.
Cat food	Generally too high in protein and fats.
Chocolate, coffee, tea, and other caffeine	Contain caffeine, theobromine, or theophylline, which can cause vomiting and diarrhea and be toxic to the heart and nervous systems.
Citrus oil extracts	Can cause vomiting.
Fat trimmings	Can cause pancreatitis.
Fish (raw, canned or cooked)	If fed exclusively or in high amounts can result in a thiamine (a B vitamin) deficiency leading to loss of appetite, seizures, and in severe cases, death.
Grapes, raisins and currants	Contain an unknown toxin, which can damage the kidneys. There have been no problems associated with grape seed extract.
Hops	Unknown compound causes panting, increased heart rate, elevated temperature, seizures, and death.
Human vitamin supplements containing iron	Can damage the lining of the digestive system and be toxic to the other organs including the liver and kidneys.
Macadamia nuts	Contain an unknown toxin, which can affect the digestive and nervous systems and muscle.
Marijuana	Can depress the nervous system, cause vomiting, and changes in the heart rate.
Milk and other dairy products	Some adult dogs and cats may develop diarrhea if given large amounts of dairy products.

Moldy or spoiled food, garbage	Can contain multiple toxins causing vomiting and diarrhea and can also affect other organs.
Mushrooms	Can contain toxins, which may affect multiple systems in the body, cause shock, and result in death.
Onions and garlic (raw, cooked, or powder)	Contain sulfoxides and disulfides, which can damage red blood cells and cause anemia. Cats are more susceptible than dogs.
Persimmons	Seeds can cause intestinal obstruction and enteritis.
Pits from peaches and plums	Can cause obstruction of the digestive tract.
Raw eggs	Contain an enzyme called avidin, which decreases the absorption of biotin (a B vitamin). This can lead to skin and hair coat problems as well as neurologic abnormalities. Raw eggs may also contain Salmonella.
Raw meat	May contain bacteria such as Salmonella and E. coli, which can cause vomiting and diarrhea.*
Rhubarb leaves	Contain oxalates, which can affect the digestive, nervous, and urinary systems.
Salt	If eaten in large quantities it may lead to electrolyte imbalances, seizures, and even death.
String	Can become trapped in the digestive system; called a "string foreign body."
Sugary foods	Can lead to obesity, dental problems, and possibly diabetes mellitus.
Table scraps (in large amounts)	Table scraps are not nutritionally balanced. They should never be more than 10% of the diet. Fat should be trimmed from meat; bones should not be fed.
Tobacco	Contains nicotine, which affects the digestive and nervous systems. Can result in rapid heart beat, collapse, coma, and death.
Yeast dough	Can expand and produce gas in the digestive system, causing pain and possible rupture of the stomach or intestines.
Xylitol (artificial sweetener)	Can cause very low blood sugar (hypoglycemia), which can result in vomiting, weakness and collapse. In high doses can cause liver failure and death.

FRUITS & VEGETABLES Do's and Don'ts

- **Apples** – Yes. Apples are an excellent source of vitamins A and C, as well as fiber for your dog. They are low in protein and fat, making them the perfect snack for senior dogs. Just be sure to remove the seeds and core first. Try them frozen for an icy warm weather snack.
- **Bananas** – Yes. In moderation, bananas are a great low-calorie treat for dogs. They're high in potassium, vitamins, biotin, fiber, and copper. They are low in cholesterol and sodium, but because of their high sugar content, bananas should be given as a treat, not part of your dog's regular diet.
- **Watermelon** – Yes. It's important to remove the rind and seeds first, as they can cause intestinal blockage, but watermelon is otherwise safe for dogs. It's full of vitamin A, B-6, and C, as well as potassium. Watermelon is 92 percent water, so it's a great way to keep your dog hydrated on hot summer days. [Read more >](#)
- **Grapes** – No. Grapes and raisins have proved to be very toxic for dogs no matter the dog's breed, sex, or age. In fact, grapes are so toxic that they can lead to acute sudden kidney failure. Definitely skip this dangerous treat. [Read More >](#)

- **Strawberries** – Yes. Strawberries are full of fiber and vitamin C. Along with that, they also contain an enzyme that can help whiten your dog's teeth as he or she eats them. They are high in sugar though, so be sure to give them in moderation. [Read More >](#)
- **Oranges** – Yes. Small dogs can have up to 1/3 of a full-size orange, while large dogs can eat the whole thing. While the peel isn't toxic to them, vets recommend tossing the peel and just giving your dog the inside of the orange, minus the seeds, as the peel is much more rough on their digestive systems than the fleshy inside of the orange.
- **Blueberries** – Yes. Blueberries are a superfood rich in antioxidants, which prevent cell damage in humans and canines alike. They're packed with fiber and phytochemicals as well. Teaching your dog to catch treats in the air? Try blueberries as an alternative to store-bought treats.
- **Carrots** – Yes. Carrots are an excellent low-calorie snack that is high in fiber and beta-carotene, which produces vitamin A. Plus, crunching on the orange snacks is great for your dog's teeth.
- **Tomatoes** – No. While the ripened fruit of the tomato plant (the red part humans normally eat) is generally considered safe for dogs, the green parts of the plant contain a toxic substance called solanine. While a dog would need to eat a large amount for it to make him or her sick, it's better to skip tomatoes all together just to be safe.
- **Pineapple** – Yes. A few chunks of pineapple is a great sweet treat for dogs as long as the prickly outside is removed first. The tropical fruit is full of vitamins, minerals, and fiber. It also contains bromelain, an enzyme that makes it easier for dogs to absorb proteins.
- **Avocado** – No. While avocado may be a healthy snack for dog owners, it should not be given to dogs at all. The pit, skin and leaves of avocados contain Persin, a toxin that often causes vomiting and diarrhea in dogs. The fleshy inside of the fruit doesn't have as much Persin as the rest of the plant, but it is still too much for dogs to handle.
- **Broccoli** – Yes, but only the stems. The bushy head of broccoli contains the toxin Isothiocyanate, which can create gastrointestinal issues, but the stems are Isothiocyanate-free. When eaten in moderation, broccoli stems give a nice boost of vitamin C and fiber and can even help dogs clean their teeth.
- **Mushrooms** – No. Wild mushrooms can be toxic for dogs. While only 50 to 100 of the 50,000 mushroom species worldwide are known to be toxic, the ones that are can really hurt your dog or even lead to death. Washed mushrooms from the supermarket could be OK, but it's better to be safe than sorry; skip out on the fungi all together.
- **Cucumbers** – Yes. Cucumbers are especially good for overweight dogs, as they hold little to no carbohydrates, fats, or oils and can even boost energy levels. They're loaded with vitamins K, C, and B1, as well as potassium, copper, magnesium, and biotin.
- **Celery** – Yes. In addition to vitamins A, B, and C, this crunchy green snack contains the nutrients needed to promote a healthy heart and even fight cancer. As if that wasn't enough, celery also known to freshen doggy breath.
- **Onions** – No. Onions, leeks, and chives are part of a family of plants called Allium that is poisonous to most pets, especially cats. Eating onions can cause your dog's red blood cells to rupture, and can also cause vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, and nausea. Poisoning onions is more serious in Japanese breeds of dogs such as Akitas and Shiba Inus, but all dogs are very susceptible to it.

- **Pears** – Yes. Pears are a great snack because they're high in copper, vitamins C and K, and fiber. It's been suggested that eating the fruit can reduce the risk of having a stroke by 50 percent. Just be sure to cut pears into bite-size chunks and remove the pit and seeds first, as the seeds contain traces of cyanide.
- **Potatoes** – Yes. It's fine to give your dog plain potatoes every once and a while, but only if they're cooked, as raw potatoes can be rough on the stomach. A washed, peeled, plain boiled, or baked potato contains lots of iron for your pet. Avoid mashed potatoes because they often contain butter, milk, or seasonings.
- **Cherries** – No. With the exception of the fleshy part around the seed, cherry plants contain cyanide and are toxic to dogs. Cyanide disrupts cellular oxygen transport, which means that your dog's blood cells can't get enough oxygen. If your dog eats cherries, be on the lookout for dilated pupils, difficulty breathing, and red gums, as these may be signs of cyanide poisoning.
- **Peaches** – Yes. Small amounts of cut-up peaches are a great source of fiber and vitamin A, and can even help fight infections, but just like cherries, the pit does contain cyanide. As long as you completely cut around the pit first, fresh peaches can be a great summer treat – just not canned peaches, as they usually contain high amounts of sugary syrups.
- **Asparagus** – No. While asparagus isn't necessarily unsafe for dogs, there's really no point in giving it to them. It's too tough to be eaten raw, and by the time you cook it down so it's soft enough for dogs to eat, asparagus loses the nutrients it contains. If you're determined to give your dogs vegetables, go for something that will actually benefit them.
- **Sweet potatoes** – Yes. Sweet potatoes are packed with nutrients, including fiber, beta carotene, and vitamins B-6 and C. Just like with regular potatoes, only give your dog washed, peeled, cooked, and unseasoned sweet potatoes that have cooled down, and definitely avoid sugary sweet potato pies and casseroles.
- **Raspberries** – Yes. Raspberries are fine in moderation. They contain antioxidants that are great for dogs. They're low in sugar and calories, but high in fiber, manganese, and vitamin C. Raspberries are especially good for senior dogs because they have anti-inflammatory properties, which can help take pain and pressure from joints. However, they do contain slight amounts of the toxin Xylitol, so limit your dog to less than a cup of raspberries at a time.
- **Mango** – Yes. This sweet summer treat is packed with four, yes *four* different vitamins: vitamins A, B6, C, and E. They also have potassium and both beta-carotene and alpha carotene. Just remember, as with most fruits, to remove the hard pit first, as it contains small amounts of cyanide and can become a choking hazard.

Homemade Grain Free Dog Treats Recipe



Ingredients

- ½ cup chicken or beef broth
- ½ cup fat or oil of choice (bacon fat, coconut oil, olive oil, etc.)
- 1½ cup tapioca flour
- ⅓ cup coconut flour
- ½ teaspoon sea salt
- 2 tablespoons brewers or nutritional yeast
- 2 tablespoons flaxseed meal (sometimes called ground flax or milled flax)

Instructions

1. Preheat oven to 400 degrees F.
2. In a small pot over medium heat, bring the chicken broth and fat/oil to a boil.
3. While that is coming to a boil, mix tapioca flour, coconut flour, sea salt, brewers yeast and flax meal in a medium bowl.
4. Once the broth/fat mixture comes to a boil, remove from heat and add to the flour bowl. Mix well.
5. On a piece of parchment paper, press out the dough into a ¼" thick rectangle. Either cut into squares with a pizza cutter or use cookie cutters in desired shape.
6. Bake for 15 minutes on a parchment lined cookie sheet. When the timer goes off, shut off the oven, crack the door and leave in the oven until cool (about 10-15 more minutes).

Notes

*You can find cute bone shaped cookie cutters on Amazon

Optional Add-Ins for specific issues:

Bad Breath?

Add in 1 tablespoon of fresh parsley.

Got gas or digestion troubles?

Only use ¼ cup fat or oil and add in ¼ cup pureed fresh or canned pumpkin.

Arthritis or joint pain?

Add in 1 teaspoon ground turmeric.

Hypoglycemia Information

Hypoglycemia , or low blood sugar (sometimes called "sugar shock") is a condition where the blood sugar level drops to an extremely low level, usually due to lack of food, or by using up all stored energy without it being replenished. (Such as when your puppy plays for an extended period of time without eating.)

1. Always have food and water available to your puppy. Due to their small size they must replenish their energy more frequently than larger size puppies.
2. **For the first two weeks do not let you puppy play actively outside of cage for longer than an hour. After an hour of active play- please put puppy back into cage and allow him/her to get a drink and some food.**

Symptoms

1. Check gums- if they look grey or if puppy has jaw locked closed
2. vomiting on an empty stomach
3. Acting Listless, weak, tired
4. Walking unsteady as if drunk, shakiness, falling over or stiffening up

*****Treatment – TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION*****

1. Give puppy of small dose either nutria-cal, honey, sugar, glucose, karo syrup, pancake syrup.
2. Puppy may have jaws locked closed – if they do rub along jaw line and once you can get jaw opened- place some of the roof of his/her mouth.

You should notice a change fairly quickly in puppy – alertness should increase and weakness should get better. After about 10 minutes be sure to give a good protein to level out its blood sugar.

*****IMPORTANT if your puppy does not respond to these methods quickly and does not become alert, stays listless or comatose- take him to nearest veterinarian. If the sugar drop went on to long then puppy may need IV fluids.**

Aftercare

1. Keep puppy warm – when a puppy has low blood sugar, their temperature drops very low.
2. Be sure to get food into puppy- add in baby food such as strained beef, chicken or turkey to increase taste if needed.

Prevention

The maintenance of proper blood sugar levels is vital due to the brain being dependent on blood sugar as a source of energy. Young puppies can't tolerate fasting for more than a few hours- puppies should have food available to them AT ALL TIMES



HAWK WARNING

PARK RANGERS AND VET OFFICES ARE PUTTING OUT WARNINGS. THIS YEAR THE HAWKS REALLY SEEM OUT IN FORCE OFF THE EAST COAST.

THE PETS THAT ARE IN REAL DANGER ARE ONES WHO ARE 12 POUNDS AND UNDER. THESE ARE THE PETS THAT HAWKS CAN SWOOP DOWN AND GRAB.

DO NOT LEAVE YOUR PETS OUTSIDE WITHOUT SUPERVISION

Dog Collars Hazards

I know of a very unfortunate story of a family whom purchased a puppy and had decided to crate train their puppy. Their story however ends in tragedy because they were not informed of the dangers of putting their puppy in the crate with its collar on. After a member of the family was done with playtime they returned their tired puppy into his cage. When he woke- like most puppies he wanted out of his cage immediately. During his barking and jumping around the cage – a part of his collar got hooked on the cage. The family was used to hearing the puppy jump around and want out so they did not immediately investigate when he quieted. When the family minutes later went to puppy- they found him and he had already passed away with his collar still hooked to the cage.

I tell you this sad story to educate you on the dangers of crating your puppy with collar on. Please see below list of other common areas a puppy's collar can get attached.

Places A Dog's Collar May Get Caught

The most commonly reported strangulation-related collar accidents are listed below, in order of frequency:

1. **Fence:** This occurs when dogs are peering over, jumping over or digging/crawling under the fence and the collar gets caught.
2. **Play:** When dogs play with one another, they typically will mouth at each other's necks. The dog's lower jaw and teeth can easily get stuck on another dog's collar. While they try to free themselves, one dog may suffocate, while the other is left with a broken jaw.
3. **Crate:** Statistically, this is just as common as play strangulation; it occurs when the identification tags get stuck in the bars of the crate.
4. **Branch:** While a dog may love romping through the woods, branches can easily snag the collar and strangle the dog, or puncture his neck area.
5. **Heating/Cooling air vents:** Like crate strangulation, the hanging identification tags can get stuck in air vents, and while the dog struggles, he ends up doing more harm than good.

What Is Heatstroke?

Another precaution to take that's very near and dear to my heart- read below and please never leave your dog outside for extended periods of time in extreme heat and NEVER leave them in a car. I could provide several tragic examples of what has happened to loved pets in extreme weather.

Heatstroke occurs when your pet's temperature becomes dangerously high, generally about 106 degrees Fahrenheit. It can be because of being locked in a hot car or exercising in hot and/or humid weather.

A chemical reaction breaks down the cells in your pet's body. Heavy panting, rapid pulse or heartbeat, bright or dark red gums and tongue progress to unconsciousness. The end result is brain damage, organ failure and death.

What Happens?

Remember how hot it can get inside your car on a summer day, even though it is not that hot outside? That's because a car acts like a greenhouse, trapping the sun's heat.

A Stanford University test found that even if it's only 72 degrees outside (i.e., not hot at all), a car's internal temperature can rocket to 116 degrees within an hour. In other words, this can happen outside of the summer period as well.

When it's 85 degrees, the temperature inside the car increases to 102 degrees in 10 minutes, and 120 degrees in 20 minutes. And keeping the windows open barely helps.

What Is the Emergency Treatment?

- First, try to lower the temperature by moving your pet to a cool area.
- Soak your pet with cold water.
- Stop cooling measures when your pet reaches 103 degrees, or your pet may actually become too cold.
- Call the clinic ahead of time so that the staff can be prepared for your arrival (a good idea with any emergency).
- Take your pet to your family veterinarian or the emergency clinic as quickly as possible.

- At the vet, similar measures will be taken, in addition to IV fluids.

What Is the Outcome?

It depends on 3 things:

1. Early detection
2. Early and aggressive treatment
3. Internal organ and brain damage

The largest study indicates a 50 percent survival rate.

Does my puppy have worms?

It is very common for puppies to have roundworms or hookworms, either passed in utero or through a mother's milk. Because worm infection is so common, we normally deworm puppies just to be safe. Often you will be able to tell if your dog or cat has worms by the symptoms they are exhibiting. Most worm infestations cause any or all of these symptoms:

- Diarrhea, perhaps with blood
- Weight loss
- Dry hair
- General poor appearance
- Vomiting, perhaps with worms in the vomit

However, some infestations cause few or no symptoms; in fact some worm eggs or larvae can be dormant in the pet's body and activated only in times of stress, or in the case of roundworms and hookworms, until the later stages of pregnancy when they activate and infest the soon-to-be-born puppies and kittens.

Worms are transmitted to puppies in several ways after done nursing from their mom but one of the most common is through the pads of their feet- all they must do is walk in an area where another animal has eliminated and had worms and they will contract them. We recommend taking a stool sample with you to their first vet appointment to have them checked. We have wormed your puppy 3 times by the time you puppy goes home with you at 8 weeks of age. The dates are as follows:

_____ 1st Worming

_____ 2nd Worming

_____ 3rd Worming

Unfortunately, since worms can be picked up so easily for new puppies this is not a guarantee which is why we suggest you have them re-checked at your vet.

What to do about puppy mouthing – because it will happen!

- Distraction - when they start biting a lot try offer alternative things to chew on- keep a toy close by all the time even if just to save your fingers!
- Time out- when the puppy gets to overwhelming place him in his crate and cover cage- even if just for 10 minutes- as a type of reset
- Throw a ball outside to tire the puppy out - a tired puppy does not have the energy to be as miss-behaved
- Encourage noncontact forms of play, such as fetch and tug-of-war, rather than wrestling and rough play with your hands. Once your puppy can play tug safely, keep tug toys in your pocket or have them easily accessible. If he starts to mouth you, you can immediately redirect him to the tug toy. Ideally, he'll start to anticipate and look for a toy when he feels like mouthing.
- If your puppy bites at your feet and ankles, carry his favorite tug toy in your pocket. Whenever he ambushes you, instantly stop moving your feet. Take out the tug toy and wave it enticingly. When your puppy grabs the toy, start moving again. If you don't happen to have the toy available, just freeze and wait for your puppy to stop mouthing you. The second he stops, praise and get a toy to reward him. Repeat these steps until your puppy gets used to watching you move around without going after your feet or ankles.

There is ton's of info online to help with just about any behavior you will encounter – I found tons of info here <https://www.aspc.org/pet-care/dog-care/common-dog-behavior-issues/mouthing-nipping-and-biting-puppies>

Enroll him in puppy classes at your local pet store - you can meet other people in similar situations and hear their advice of what's working and typically a trainer runs the class, so they can be a great resource also.

I've tried everything and I'm still having problems....

Here at Quailridge we have worked with an excellent trainer and recommended him to many families and have heard rave reviews on the work he has done with their puppies. You may contact him to do free in-home consultation. He has personally trained several of our dogs and offers several flexible options for training programs. You will have this dog for many years to come and it's a good investment for a life time of obedience.

Sit Means Sit Maryland #301-653-0735 Lance Nogosek

****Please let him know Joy with Quailridge referred you**

Puppy Proofing your home

- Make sure that any small objects are cleared from the floor, so that your puppy won't accidentally eat them. Ie socks, hair ties, small clothing items, mouth guards (sports players) – they will investigate and eat/chew anything they can get their mouths on
- Cleaning supplies should be kept in high cabinets or secured with childproof latches
- Electrical cords are a huge hazard for puppies because they're likely to chew on them.

Quailridge Poodles and Doodles

Purchase Agreement

The purchase price shall include the following vaccinations:

Puppy Shot_____

A separate health record with dates will be furnished. Now: _____

Buyer acknowledges that this dog is delivered by Seller in a healthy condition. Seller has no control over this dog's environment after acceptance by Buyer and therefore does not guarantee continued good health. Buyer agrees to have the dog examined by a licensed veterinarian within 72 hours of acceptance to certify such health, thereby relieving Seller of any and all claims. Seller is not responsible for Buyer's vet expense.

The puppy is guaranteed for one year from date of purchase against congenital or hereditary defects that lead to euthanasia. A veterinarian's written statement to this effect is required prior to euthanasia, and ***the pet must be seen by our veterinarian prior to euthanasia***. A replacement puppy shall be provided at the time of availability. ***No Money shall be refunded.***

The puppy is sold as a ***PET*** only, not show quality. No guaranty as to ***adult size, color, hair texture, conformation, dropping of testicles or the suitability for breeding.***

There is no guarantee against ***"hypoglycemia"*** nor against ***fleas, worms or ear mites*** due to their recurring nature. ***This guarantee is extended to the original purchaser only. The Seller is not responsible for problems such as landlords, allergies, incompatibilities with other pets or family members, etc. This sale is final. Deposits are non-refundable***

This Guarantee does **NOT** cover Cherry eye, Entropion, Ectropion, Allergies, undescended testicles, loose knees or hips, Stenotic nares, elongated soft pallet, umbilical hernia, dermatitis, demodectic mange. Seller will NOT replace a puppy due to heat stroke, abuse/neglect, or improper socialization.

If this agreement is not signed by both parties, then this agreement is not binding.

Buyer Printed Name: _____

Buyer Signature: _____ Date: _____

Seller Printed Name: Wanda Cherie McCollum/ Joy Cornwell

Seller Signature: _____ Date: _____

Shopping List

1. Crate – wire style – preferably with a divider
2. Food and Water Bowls
3. Food – we will advise on pick-up of the type of food.
4. Add Ins: 4 times weekly if desired: Cottage Cheese (regular not non fat), yogurt (regular not non fat), cheese, eggs (scrambled, fried or broiled NEVER raw) 100 % pumpkin (canned) NOT PIE FILLING

100% CANNED PUMPKIN should be used for the first 72 hours of your puppies arrival as he/she will be a little stressed, due to travel, new home, new family etc. and may have a little loose stool. The pumpkin will harden the stool to its normal consistency. You ALWAYS want to see TOOTSIE ROLL CONSISTENCY NOT SOFT SERVE ICE CREAM. Even in adult dogs, when you see a loose stool put 1 tsp of pumpkin mixed in the kibble for a couple days at each meal until the consistency is normal again. If it does change consistency with each meal after 72 hours then take a stool sample into your vet .Baby carrots; cooked, broccoli; cooked

5. Leash and Collar/Harness
6. Shampoo – I recommend baby shampoo with conditioner as you will be washing him/her quite a bit
7. Brush
8. Blow Dryer
9. Nail Clipper
10. Dog Bed
11. Quality chew toys
12. Treats for training
13. Natures Miracle (because accidents happen)
14. Name Tag

We would love to get updated pictures of your puppy as he/she grows- please feel free to text or email them to me 301-535-7906 or Quailridgepups@gmail.com.

You can also visit our Facebook page and send pictures to be shared with the community