

Congratulations!

Thank you for
choosing to adopt
your new dog!



HERITAGE
HUMANE SOCIETY

Local Vets That Provide FREE Initial Pet Exams

Must use within fourteen weekdays of an adoption from Heritage Humane Society.
Does not include vaccinations, medications, blood work, etc.

ALL CREATURES ANIMAL CLINIC

14700 Pocahontas Trail
Lanexa, VA 23089
P (757) 229-9880 F (804) 966-2767

ANDERSON'S CORNER ANIMAL HOSPITAL

8391 Richmond Road
Toano, VA 23168
P (757) 566-2224 F (757) 250-3459

ANIMAL CLINIC & WELLNESS CENTER

628 Penniman Road
Williamsburg, VA 23185
P (757) 253-0812 F (757) 253-0908

ANIMAL MEDICAL CARE CENTER

2816 George Washington Highway
Yorktown, VA 23693
P (757) 867-8808 F (757) 867-8810

CHIKAHOMINY ANIMAL HOSPITAL

8250 Pocahontas Trail
Providence Forge, VA 23140
P (804) 966-1300

COLONY ANIMAL HOSPITAL

13187 Warwick Boulevard
Newport News, VA 23602
P (757) 877-6464

DENBIGH ANIMAL HOSPITAL

475 Denbigh Boulevard
Newport News, VA 23608
P (757) 877-8339

GLOUCESTER VETERINARY HOSPITAL

6666 George Washington Memorial Highway
Gloucester, VA 23061
P (804) 696-3030

GODSPEED ANIMAL CARE

102 Tewning Road
Williamsburg, VA 23188
P (757) 253-0656 F (757) 253-1080

JAMES RIVER VETERINARIAN CLINIC

9804 Warwick Boulevard
Newport News, VA 2360
P (757) 595-5505 F (757) 596-5406

JOLLY POND VETERINARY CLINIC

3800 Longhill Road
Williamsburg, VA 23188
P (757) 565-6000 F (757) 874-9520

MIDDLE PLANTATION ANIMAL HOSPITAL

73 16 Merrimac Trail
Williamsburg, VA 23185
P (757) 345-6566 F (757) 345-6667

NOAH'S ARK VETERINARY HOSPITAL

7297 Richmond Road
Norge, VA 23127
P (757) 564-9815 F (757) 564-3850

PINE MEADOWS VETERINARY HOSPITAL

1403 Geo Wash Memorial Highway
Yorktown, VA 23693
P (757) 599-3326

TOANO ANIMAL CLINIC

8105 Richmond Road, Suite 114
Williamsburg, VA 23168
P (757) 566-1100 F (757) 566-8572

WILLIAMSBURG VETERINARY CLINIC

1303 Jamestown Road
Williamsburg, VA 23185
P (757) 253-7387

WOODLAND VETERINARY HOSPITAL

13148 Jefferson Avenue
Newport News, VA 23608
P (757) 872-8737 F (757) 886-0759

YORKTOWN ANIMAL HOSPITAL

2400 Fort Eustis
Yorktown, VA 23692
P (757) 898-3932



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Pet Wellness Checklist

The most important health screenings for cats and dogs

YOUNG DOGS (1-6 YEARS)

- Immunizations
- Parasite check
- Heartworm check
- Dental health
- Blood panel
- Chemistry panel
- Urinalysis

ADULT DOGS (7+ YEARS)

- Osteoarthritis check
- Chest radiograph
- Thyroid check

YOUNG CATS (1-6 YEARS)

- Immunizations
- Parasite check
- Heartworm check
- Dental health
- Blood panel
- Chemistry panel
- Urinalysis

ADDITIONAL EXAMS FOR SENIOR CATS (7+YEARS)

- Osteoarthritis check
- Renal disease screen
- Thyroid check
- Blood pressure check



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Where to Purchase an Animal License:

CITY OF WILLIAMSBURG

Cost \$5 (if spayed/neutered)

The Finance Department

Address: 401 Lafayette St

Williamsburg, VA 23185

Phone: (757) 220-6180

Hours: Monday -Friday 8:00a.m. -4:30p.m.

JAMES CITY COUNTY

Cost \$5 (if spayed/neutered)

Office of the Treasurer

Address: 101-B Mounts Bay Rd.

Williamsburg, VA 23185

Phone: (757)253-6705

Hours: Monday -Friday 8:00a.m. -5:00p.m.

NEWPORT NEWS

Cost \$5 (if spayed/neutered)

City Hall Annex

Address: 2400 Washington Ave

Newport News, VA 23607

Phone: (757) 926-8731

Hours: Monday -Friday 8:30 a.m. -4:30 p.m.

DENBIGH OFFICE ANNEX

Cost \$5 (if spayed/neutered)

Address: 12912 Jefferson Avenue

Newport News, VA 23608

Phone: (757) 886-7671

Hours: Monday -Friday 8:00 a.m. -5:00 p.m.

YORK COUNTY

Cost \$5 (if spayed/neutered)

Office of the Treasurer

Address: 120 Alexander Hamilton Blvd.

Yorktown, VA 23690

Phone: (757) 890-3420

Hours: Monday -Friday 8:15a.m. -5:00.m.

CITY OF HAMPTON

Cost \$4 (if spayed/neutered)

Office of the Treasurer

Address: One Franklin St.

Hampton, VA 23669

Phone: (757) 727-6374

Hours: Monday -Friday 8:30a.m. -5:00p.m.

NEW KENT COUNTY

Cost \$6 (if spayed/neutered)

Office of the Treasurer

Address: 12007 Court House Circle

New Kent, VA 23124

Phone: (804) 966-9615

Hours: Monday -Friday 8:00a.m. -4:30p.m.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

Cost \$6 (if spayed/neutered)

Animal Control Office

Address: 6504 Main Street.

Gloucester, VA 23061

Phone: (804) 693-5290

Hours: Monday -Friday 8:00a.m. -4:30p.m.



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EMERGENCY DISASTER KIT

One of the key elements for disaster preparedness is the Emergency Disaster Kit. The best container for assembling your Emergency Disaster Kit is a plastic storage box with a tight-fitting, waterproof lid.

Here is a list of supplies that you will want to consider:

- A copy of your Emergency Disaster Plan
- Road maps and street guides
- Animal first aid brochure or book
- Bowl
- Extra leashes, collars and harnesses
- Dog stakes and cables
- Muzzles
- Evac Sack (for cats)
- Gloves: Heavy gloves and disposable rubber gloves
- Bottled water
- Food and water dishes & small litter boxes
- Kitty litter
- Pet shampoo
- Flea spray
- Can opener, utensils
- first aid kit (including generic pet meds)
- Paper and cloth towels
- Blankets
- Plastic sheeting or tarp
- Pocket knife
- Scissors
- Flashlight
- Portable radio
- Extra batteries Assorted plastic bags
- Fire extinguisher
- Disinfectant or bleach

Keep your Emergency Disaster Kit in a convenient location. Don't put yourself in the position to be searching for it in the basement or attic when you need it. **In addition to the animal care supplies listed above, you'll want to have a written list of any personal items that you would want to have on hand.** These may include cell phone, palm pilot, camping gear, bicycle, sporting equipment, outdoors clothing, hiking shoes, etc.

This list is an excerpt from the Disaster Planning Guidelines chapter of PSI's Certification Program. PSI's Certification Program is designed to provide the knowledge necessary for a PSI member to excel in pet care, health and nutrition, business and office procedures, and added services for pet-sitting businesses.



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Myths About Pet Adoptions

Myth: Animals from shelters have trouble bonding to a new family.

Of course pets miss their families and their old routines. However, shelter animals often bond more strongly to a new family because of their experience of losing their previous one. They may have trouble being left alone at first, so adopt when you can spend a few days at home. Schedule short excursions so your new pet will believe you will always come back.

Myth: Older animals have trouble bonding to new people.

Age does not affect a pet's ability to bond with a new family. Social animals, such as dogs, cats, horses and birds form new relationships throughout their lives with other animals including people. A very elderly animal may take longer to adjust to physical aspects of a new home (such as stairs or a dog door) than a younger pet, but emotional attachment will not be hampered by a pet's age.

Myth: Stray animals do not make good pets.

Many strays are neutered and wearing collars. This is evidence they have lived as pets, but were somehow separated from their family. Strays that survive on their own long enough to be rescued are usually more intelligent than the average pet. Strays that approach people for help make friendly family pets. Most are so grateful for food and shelter they are happy to comply with house rules.

Exception: "Feral" animals are domestic animals that have never been handled by people born of parents who never lived as pets. These animals are afraid of confinement and are rarely offered for adoption in animal shelters. Animal shelter staff can advise you about helping feral animals with spay/neuter and feeding programs, but it may not be possible for a feral animal to fit into your household if you do not have experience handling these special needs pets.

Myth: Adopting a second hand pet is taking on someone else's problem.

People give up pets for reasons as simple as "needs exercise" or "sheds". Since all pets need exercise and all animals with fur shed, these are not problem pets. All pets, especially youngsters, get into trouble when not supervised. Young dogs usually have annoying behavior that can be managed through exercise and supervision. People make mistakes when acquiring pets. Some people adopt a pet on impulse or are given a pet they do not want. They may become responsible for a loved one's pet after a family tragedy. If you have concerns about a particular animal's history, ask the shelter staff for recommendations.

Myth: Animals from the shelter have been abused.

Don't be fooled by an animal's shy or frightened behavior. Many animals cower and flinch when approached by strangers, especially tall or assertive people or excited children. This behavior is not an indication the animal was abused by a man or tortured by kids. In fact, many animals that actually have been mistreated are outgoing and forgiving. Many young animals in shelters did not receive training or sufficient exercise. This is a form of abuse called neglect. The best remedy for these pets is a new home.

Source: The Humane Society of the United States



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What Is Heartworm?

Heartworm is a parasitic worm that lives in the heart and pulmonary arteries of an infected animal. The worms travel through the bloodstream-harming arteries and vital organs as they go- ultimately completing their journey to the vessels of the lungs, and heart chambers about six months after the initial infection. Several hundred worms can live in one dog for five to seven years.

Heartworm disease is serious and can be fatal.

HEARTWORM SYMPTOMS

Symptoms of heartworm can include:

- Labored Breathing
- Coughing
- Vomiting
- Weight loss, listlessness and fatigue after only moderate exercise
- Some dogs exhibit no symptoms at all until late stages of infection

HEARTWORM CAUSES

- Heartworms are transmitted from animal to animal by mosquitoes.
- An animal must carry at least two heartworms (a male and a female) in order for the female heartworms to reproduce.
- Females produce babies called “microfilaria,” which are shed into an animal’s bloodstream but are not capable of directly causing heartworm without first passing through a mosquito.
- Microfilariae must be taken up by biting mosquitoes, and transform into infective larvae over a two-week period inside the insect.
- When a mosquito next bites a susceptible animal, the infective larvae enter the tissues and begin a migration into the blood vessel.
- Heartworms enter an animal’s bloodstream as tiny, invisible larvae, but can reach lengths of more than 12 inches at maturity.

DIAGNOSING HEARTWORM

- Heartworm disease is diagnosed by examination, radiographs or ultrasound, and a veterinarian-administered blood test.
- All dogs should be routinely screened with a blood test for heartworm either annually in the spring or before being placed on a new prescription of heartworm preventative.

DOGS MORE PRONE TO HEARTWORM

- Heartworm infestation can happen to any dog, but since mosquitoes are their carriers, dogs who live in hot, humid regions are at greatest risk.
- The disease has been seen in every state except Alaska, but is common in or on the East Coast, southern United States and the Mississippi.



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PREVENTING HEARTWORM

- Heartworm is easily preventable with an inexpensive, chewable pill or topical medication available as a prescription. The pills are usually administered monthly and can be given to dogs under 6 months of age without a blood test. Older animals must be screened for the disease prior to starting medication.
- The American Heartworm Society recommends keeping your dog on the medication all year long. Not only does this avoid errors, but many of the products also prevent other intestinal parasites.

HEARTWORM TREATMENT

After diagnosis, a thorough examination of the infected dog should be conducted to evaluate the best course of treatment and the potential risks involved.

- The most common course of treatment is a series of injections of drugs called adulticides into the dogs' muscle. This cure has a high success rate and usually requires hospitalization.
- All treatment protocols require several weeks of exercise restriction after treatment and are not without risk. Disease prevention is a much better and safer option.
- After treatment, your dog should be placed on a preventative medication to reduce the risk of infection.

WHEN TO CONSULT YOUR VETERINARIAN

- if you notice that your dog's energy has decreased, he seems ill or he is exhibiting any of the general symptoms described above, please contact your veterinary immediately.



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10 Reasons Not to Use a Retractable Leash

1. The length of retractable leashes, some of which can extend up to 26 feet, allows dogs to get far enough away from their humans that a situation can quickly turn dangerous. A dog on a retractable leash is often able to run into the middle of the street, for example, or make uninvited contact with other dogs or people.
2. In the above scenario, or one in which your pet is being approached by an aggressive dog, it is nearly impossible to get control of the situation if the need arises. It's much easier to regain control of - or protect -- a dog at the end of a six-foot standard flat leash than it is if he's 20 or so feet away at the end of what amounts to a thin string.
3. The thin cord of a retractable leash can break- especially when a powerful dog is on the other end of it. If a strong, good-sized dog takes off at full speed, the cord can snap. Not only can that put the dog and whatever he may be chasing in danger, but also the cord can snap back and injure the human at the other end.
4. If a dog walker gets tangled up in the cord of a retractable leash, or grabs it in an attempt to reel in their dog, it can result in burns, cuts, and even amputation. In addition, many people have been pulled right off their feet by a dog that reaches the end of the leash and keeps going. This can result in bruises, "road rash," broken bones, and worse.
5. Dogs have also received terrible injuries as a result of the sudden jerk on their neck that occurs when they run out the leash, including neck wounds, lacerated tracheas, and injuries to the spine.
6. Retractable leashes allow dogs more freedom to pull at the end of them, which can look like aggression to another dog who may decide to "fight back."
7. The handles of retractable leashes are bulky and can be easily pulled out of human hands, resulting in a runaway dog.
8. Along those same lines, many dogs - especially fearful ones - are terrorized by the sound of a dropped retractable leash handle and may take off running, which is dangerous enough. To make matters worse, the object of the poor dog's fear is then "chasing" her, and if the leash is retracting as she runs, the handle is gaining ground on her - she can't escape it. Even if this scenario ultimately ends without physical harm to the dog (or anyone else), it can create lingering fear in the dog not only of leashes, but also of being walked.
9. Retractable leashes, like most retractable devices, have a tendency to malfunction over time, either refusing to extend, refusing to retract, or unspooling at will.
10. Retractable leashes are an especially bad idea for dogs that haven't been trained to walk politely on a regular leash. By their very nature, retractables train dogs to pull while on leash, because they learn that pulling extends the lead.

If your dog is well trained, gentle mannered and smart enough to master a regular leash and a retractable leash without being confused, you could be one of the rare guardians that can walk your pooch on any kind of leash without increasing risks to either of you.



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A NEW DOG IN THE HOUSE!

FROM SHELTER DOG TO BELOVED FAMILY MEMBER: TIPS FOR SMOOTHING THE TRANSITION

Congratulations on your new dog! These guidelines are written to help you learn how to enforce house rules and set limits with your new dog so he can streamline into your family's routine with ease. It's perfectly normal for confident, clever dogs to test the limits a bit to see if they can gain more privileges in their new home. As charming as that optimism may be, a dog without rules can develop bad manners and be less than fun to live with. Fortunately, dogs really do like to please their humans, so the more opportunities we give him to succeed, the quicker they can fall into place as treasured family members. Because pit bull type dogs tend to form very strong bonds with their people, their favorite reward for good behavior is ultimately, your affection and praise. The more you get to know your dog and can show him how to be a good boy, the more he'll want to please you and the happier your relationship will be. Let's get started with teaching your new dog how to fit in with your family!

1- IN THE BEGINNING: For at least four weeks (minimum!) keep your new dog confined to his dog crate or on a tie-down when he's not being exercised, fed or obedience trained. The less freedom he has in the beginning, the fewer opportunities he has to develop bad habits before he knows the house rules. Your dog is probably going to cry and bark when he's getting used to confinement. Don't let him guilt you into giving him full house access too soon! Once he knows the rules, he can have all he wants, so remember that this period of confinement doesn't have to last forever. In the meantime, you can quiet him by offering tiring exercise first, then providing chew toys and stuffed kongs inside the crate. Some dogs quiet when you cover their crate with a blanket. It's okay to "Shush!" your dog for complaining loudly - just remember to praise him (softly!) when he finally settles so he learns that you like that behavior.

2- YOU HOLD HIS PAYCHECK: Consider the following things privileges and ask your dog to work for each and every reward: Praise, Pats, Treats, Meals, Freedom. Your dog should learn that every great thing that happens to him 1) comes from you 2) after he's done something to Impress you. For example, before you let your dog out of his crate or tie-down, ask for some eye contact and a 'Sit:

NOTE: Freedom is any dog's favorite privilege. Make him/her work hard to earn short periods of freedom in your house. As she shows good house manners, you can give him increased house access. Mild mannered dogs may be able to earn freedom in just a few days, while rowdy, untrained dogs may take weeks or months before they can be trusted with full-time freedom. This helps with house training too!

3- WORK YOUR DOG OFTEN: Work should include asking a dog to run through his short list of commands - 'Sit' 'Stay' 'Down' 'Watch Me' several times a day. Incorporate these commands into play sessions and meal times and repeat them often until he does them "on a dime." Repetition will reinforce the behavior, and the more fun and happy the sessions are, the quicker your dog will catch on.

TIP: New dogs will give you the most attention when they're hungry and after they've been exercised. If your dog is too antsy to follow through with a training session, take him on a vigorous walk or run first. Then, keep training sessions short (5-10 minutes) and exciting. Make it a game!

4 - MEAL TIME TRAINING: Meal time is training time. The first few meals should be fed by hand, while reinforcing the 'Sit' and 'Watch Me' command. Your dog will learn quickly that you are in charge of his Universe when he realizes he has to work for each handful of kibble. Even after he knows his commands well, your dog should run through a short obedience routine for every meal. Change the routine often so he learns he has to pay attention and follow distinct directions.

5 - PET INTRODUCTIONS: Introduce your new dog to other pets in measured baby steps. Avoid rushed greets, especially nose-to-nose greets. If either of the dogs is socially mature, first intros between two dogs should be on neutral turf. A casual side by side walk is a great way to break the ice and help dogs get used to each other's appearance, scent and body language. Some dogs (younger dogs or very well socialized dogs) can play with their housemates almost immediately; others may take weeks or months before they get to this stage. Some may never get to the point where they can play with other pets. That's okay- For them, just being calm, tolerant and well behaved in the presence of other dogs is a worthwhile goal.

If you stage it well, a good first intro between mature dogs will be rather uneventful. They might only walk side by side together, or see each other from a distance, or through a baby gate. The goal is to let them become familiar with each other without giving them the option of making full contact. If the meeting is boring, or if the dogs present friendly signals to each other, you're on the right track towards more contact. With time, familiarity will lesson the arousal level and pave the way towards a smooth relationship.

Before letting dogs have full contact, make sure both are well exercised and somewhat acquainted. Even better if they both respond to your voice commands. You want the dogs to hear your cues during the intro so you can guide them 'through their meeting. That responsiveness comes from the leadership role you've established with your dog. Remove all toys and food items. Keep their leashes loose and allow them to move closer, using praise and happy, confident voices for sniffing genitals and back ends.

If you see their bodies stiffen or the hair on their back puff up ('hackles') call them back to you with your happy, confident voice ... "Come here Rex!" and try again another day. If the dogs start to play, use your voice to keep things calm and to prevent them from getting too aroused.

Arguments can break out during those first few play sessions if dogs that don't know each other become offended or defensive. If a scuffle does break out, you haven't failed! You may have just pushed things too fast. It may be best to lower your expectations and take things slower, or hold off on any more greets and call in a trainer to help you. It's not unusual to have a couple of minor squabbles as dogs get to know each other, but it benefits everybody to keep those to a bare minimum.

As a rule, it's always best to end intro sessions when things are going well. With adult dogs, it can be beneficial to keep first intros short - two or three minutes - then end when it's going well. The next time the dogs meet, they'll be able to spend even more time together. Don't wait until the dogs have played so hard that they become over aroused or so tired that one or both get grumpy. Instead, end the play on a positive note and lavish praise on everybody - including yourself!

If you have a cat or small animal in the house, your new dog should learn that he is not allowed to stare intensely, whine or pull towards it. Distract him with obedience work, and praise him for any calm behavior and relaxed focus. If he can't calm, remove him and try again later - preferably, after he's had some exercise and some more obedience work with you. As with dog/dog intros, you want to set him up for success around the cat and maintain some distance while he gets over the initial excitement blast. Some use a squirt bottle to reinforce the "no staring" law. You can begin short introduction sessions once he loses his intense fascination and can show you some relaxed body language near the cat.

6 - ROUTINES: Because animals feel more secure when they have a predictable routine in place, keep the schedule of the new dog and the established pets as consistent as possible, especially in the beginning of your new relationship. Remember to give the established pets more attention and exercise when the new dog comes into the house. Resist the irresistible urge to give the new guy the lion's share of the love at first - it could set up a grudge between your dogs and create a sense of competition.

7 - INAPPROPRIATE BEHAVIOR should be marked with a verbal cue like, "UH OH!" - and removal of the privilege (freedom). For example, if your dog tries to get into the garbage, tell him "Uh Oh!" and take him back to his crate or tie down immediately. The crate is not a punishment, but rather, it's the removal of freedom that makes the point. After a while, just the verbal cue will be enough to get the message across as a 'warning'. Because your dog will want to enjoy more out-time, he'll soon learn how to make better choices and will settle into your household routine and rules.

TIP - Any overly aggressive display towards another dog in the household should be marked with a firm verbal correction. Depending on the severity of the altercation - dogs should be put into a long down stay (time out!), or separated to their crates (freedom lost!). Then, work to figure out what caused the spat so you can manage them better the next time they're in a similar situation. (See #10)

Although it's not unusual for housemate dogs to argue, it's the job of every dog owner to prevent problems through smart management and rules. What dogs do when you're not around may be a different story. Especially when dogs are getting to know each other, it's wise to separate pets from each other when you aren't around to police their interactions.

8 - BED TIME: Don't let the dog sleep on the bed - and in some cases, on the furniture - while you're establishing the household routine with your new pet, and remove this privilege if you notice that he's starting to ignore rules that he once knew. Getting such a prized position on the bed or sofa gives many dogs the idea that they've achieved a very important station in life. Since this kind of status can create spoiled dog behavior, it's a privilege that should be earned, not given freely. In our home, our female pit bull was only allowed to sleep in the bed once she was following our rules to a T. Because she was intolerant of other dogs when we first adopted her, she needed to demonstrate that she respected the house rules first, including our rules about other dogs. Whenever she misbehaved with another dog, she was banished from the bed - and we immediately saw much improved behavior. A reminder to us how valuable this resource is to our pets. Use it wisely!

TIP: All dogs love having a competent leader. One way to communicate your status as Job Boss to a new or confused dog is by enforcing long down stays. Ask your dog to lay next to you for up 15-20 minutes while you're on the computer or watching television, etc. You may have to stand on the dog's leash at first to keep him from getting up. Praise him lavishly after giving him the release command.

9- TUG-O-WAR: Avoid tug-of-war games until your role as leader is firmly established, and then, only play if the "OFF!" or "DROP!" command is well respected.

TIP: Watch to make sure that tug-o-war games between two dogs don't escalate into trouble. Dogs can be easily excited by tug and can spark into a fight very quickly.

10 - FIGHT TRIGGERS: Be aware of other common 'triggers' that may cause tension between two or more dogs in your household. Prized chew toys, food and even attention from favorite people are prized resources that can cause competition and conflict between two or more dogs. Other common triggers: excitement created by a ringing doorbell or chattering squirrel can amp two dogs up to the point where they may accidentally bump and redirect on each other. If you see the dogs getting over charged, it's time to step in and make everybody settle down, using a verbal command or a time out in the crate.

11 - CLASSES: Enroll in an obedience class as soon as you can to help you establish your relationship with your dog and to work out your communication style. Your dog will love when you become his confident leader. Consider working towards your Canine Good Citizen Certificate (CGC) to help your dog earn respect from others who may unnecessarily fear his breed.

12 - REPETITION: Since dogs learn from repetition, don't be discouraged if your dog misbehaves just when you thought you had the rules all squared away. Most dogs need to have a new rule repeated many times before they truly incorporate them into their everyday behavior ... and then, you can bet they will certainly test you now and again to make sure that same rule still applies! As frustrating as this can be, it demonstrates the intelligence, the tenacity, the humor and the bravado of this mischievous but big hearted animal.

Courtesy of BadRap.org



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Heritage Humane Society

SUPPLY WISH LIST

URGENT NEEDS:

To make a donation towards the homeless pets' most urgent needs at the time, visit www.heritagehumanesociety.org/donate

- Bleach
- Gift cards to PetCo, PetSmart, Jamestown Feed/Seed, Tractor Supply Co, Home Depot, Lowes, Staples
(Gift cards are used to purchase prescription medications, prescription foods, and specialty animal-care supplies. The Heritage Humane Society spends roughly \$500 a month on these alone.)

DOGS & PUPPIES

- Small Chewy Treats
- KONG Toys (large and extra large sizes)
- Non-destructable toys with no squeak or fluff
- Blankets (used and new) for bedding

CATS AND KITTENS

- Canned kitten food*
- Washable cat beds
- Cat Food (smaller bags for Kibble Kitchen)

SMALL ANIMALS

- Bedding (non-cedar please)
- Rabbit Food & Timothy Hay
- Hamster & Guinea Pig Food
- Enrichment chew toys

AMAZON WISH LIST:

HHS also has an AMAZON WISH LIST, where you can order online directly from our pre-selected items, and have the products shipped straight to us!

Here's the link: <http://a.co/0oKTHw6>

MEDICAL CARE AND FOSTER SUPPLIES:

- Canned Cat AND Kitten Food *
- Washable Cat Beds
- Fortiflora Probiotics
- New Pet AG Nurse Bottles (2 oz and 4 oz)
- Baby Blankets
- Gram Scales
- Small jugs of littler
- Esbilac Puppy Replacement Milk (canned of 12 oz powder)
- Thermometers (digital preferred)
- Training Pads

CLEANING SUPPLIES:

- Bleach
- Hand Sanitizer
- Disinfecting Wipes/Baby Wipes
- 55 gallon construction grade trash bags
- Paper Towels/Toilet Paper
- Dawn Dish Soap
- Laundry Detergent (H/E washers)
- Sealable Sandwich Bags
- Ortho Pump Sprayers
- Windex
- Dry Erase Markers
- 8.5" x 11" printing paper
- Batteries (AA and 9-Volt)

**For the health of our shelter pets, we need high-quality brands like IAMS, Purina ONE, Purina Natural, Science Diet, Natural Balance, Blue Buffalo, HALO, and Canidae/Felidae.*



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