

Simcoe and District Humane Society

Virtual Canine Adoption Package

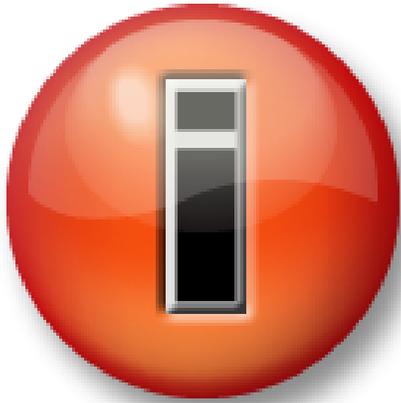
**Includes: Post Adoption Procedures and
information on Simcoe and District Humane
Society's Adoption Process**

I May Have been
adopted virtually
BUT I have very
“real” needs

Please Read through this package!

**Our Adoptions are becoming “virtual” we are trusting
putting our trust in “virtual adopters”. We ask that you
follow our post adoption guidelines**

email adoptions@s-dhs.ca if you have any questions!



**If you are part of our “Foster-To-Adopt” Program
Your New Pet May **Not** be
Spayed or Neutered!**

You **MUST** ensure your pet does not get pregnant or create a pregnancy.

You **MUST** make the scheduled appointment at Simcoe and District Humane Society's Veterinary Clinic or follow the arrangements made with Management.

SDHS does *NOT* adopt animals for breeding purposes!

And requires all Pets to be altered by 5-6 months or at the earliest appropriate stage with your veterinarian's direction!

We ask you to keep in touch with the Animal Care Team so you will know where and when your pet is scheduled.

Thank you for helping Simcoe and District Humane Society and their furry friends!

If pregnancy does occur, please contact SDHS for appropriate placement of the babies and follow-up on surgery for pet.
(A surrender fee for the litter may be requested depending on situation)

Virtual Foster-2-Adopt or Adoption Pre-Adoption Information

If you have not done so, please visit

www.SimcoeDHumane.ca Adoptable Pet Page OR
www.Petango.com/SimcoeDHumane

Start your adoption process online.

We need a copy of your ID Please email a photo of your Driver's License or Photo ID Card (NOT HEALTH CARD) to adoptions@s-dhs.ca or text it to 519-428-2287

We will then finalize your adoption. You will not be able to Foster-to-Adopt or Adopt with ID or a pre-adoption Questionnaire completed.

You will be emailed your Foster-2-Adopt Contract and 2 weeks later Your Adoption Contract with Invoice

Join our facebook group

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/SDHSFoster/>

Congratulations on Adopting Your New Furry Friend!



Let's Do It Right!



Adopted a kitty?

You will need basic supplies:

- Bed (or make a comfortable sleeping area)
- Carrier (Can't leave home without one!)
- Food Bowl
- Food it was eating
- Grooming Brush
- Litter Box
- Litter Scoop
- Nail Clippers
- Non Clumping/Unscented Litter
- Scratching post or pad
- Toys, Toys, Toys
- Treats (for later)
- Water Bowl

Adopted a doggy?

You will need these basic supplies:

- Bed (or make a comfortable sleeping area)
- Collar
- Crate
- Dog House (if your pet is going to be outside)
- Food Bowl
- Food it was eating
- Grooming Brush
- Leash
- Nail Clippers
- Pooper Scooper or Pick up Bags
- Toys, Toys, Toys
- Treats (for later)
- Water Bowl

Stress and your new furry friend!



Stress is a known factor of medical and behavioural issues in pets. Please make sure you read all the information provided in your new adoption package.

Integrate your new pet appropriately, especially if you already have pets!

Shelters do their best to make sure all animals ready for adoption are healthy and treated for internal and external parasites prior to going into stores. It is possible your pet may need another treatment or continuing treatment for parasites. Due to shelter settings, your pet may come into contact with diseases such as Upper Respiratory Infections or Coccidiosis. Stress of the adoption process may bring out both of these or other ailments. ***SDHS will not be responsible for treatment of URI or Coccidiosis after adoption.***

It is important to keep pets separate and follow through with the mandatory vet check-up within 48 hours of adoption (or the earliest convenient appointment) to ensure your pet is healthy! Please take your complete package and health record to your vet for overview.

Please make sure your 6 week trial insurance is in place! This helps you, your new pet and SDHS!

Simcoe & District Humane Society
POST ADOPTION PROCEDURES

1. If at any time, you have concerns about your new pet, you may contact the Foster Care Provider who cared for the animal or the Simcoe and District Humane Society at [519-428-9161](tel:519-428-9161) or email adoptions@s-dhs.ca . Leave a message and your call will be forwarded to the appropriate volunteer or fosterer.
2. Within 48 hours (not including Sundays or Holidays) we ask that you take your new pet to your vet. This is required to prove that you are adopting a healthy animal.
3. Within 72 hours you must confirm that you want your 4 week pet insurance. If you do not receive this email with the confirmation link within 48 hours contact SDHS at adoptions@s-dhs.ca and we will resend the email.
4. To help with post adoption follow-ups, **SDHS asks you to contact the SDHS within 2 weeks of adoption at 519-428-9161 or email adoptions@s-dhs.ca** or a member of the Simcoe & District Humane Society will contact you. This allows us to ensure that the animal is adjusting well, to answer any questions you may have regarding behaviour, medical, or other issues and to monitor health care, such as vaccinations, spays/neuters etc. *You may be asked to arrange, at your convenience, a follow-up visit at your home.*
5. If you adopted a pet that is not spayed or neutered, you will be scheduled at one of Simcoe and District Humane Society's Veterinary Clinics. It is your responsibility to keep the appointment or make arrangements with Management for a ride from the SDHS shelter..
6. Please do not, under any circumstance, give away or sell your adopted pet to anyone prior to speaking with a coordinator with the Simcoe and District Humane Society. We understand situations may arise that you can no longer keep your pet but would like to know your pet is placed appropriately, just as we have with your adoption. We appreciate your assistance in finding a placement for your adopted animal.
7. Follow through with necessary care as agreed upon with the SDHS, including spay/neuter, regular checkups and vaccinations, medical appointments as needed (keep this in mind if you adopted a special needs animal), **appropriate licensing or Registration as per the Bylaw in your Municipality. Norfolk County Dog Tag Licenses Must be purchased at time of Adoption from Simcoe and District Humane Society.**



THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT!



POST ADOPTION CHECKLIST

Congratulations on adopting your new family pet!

Please keep this checklist handy, which will help in following through with your new pet's post adoptive care and help the SDHS volunteers follow up on your pet's adoption!

If at any time, you have concerns about your new pet, please call Simcoe and District Humane Society at (519) 428-9161, or email adoptions@s-dhs.ca

- I have made the Veterinary Appointment within 48 hours of adoption
Date of Appointment _____ Time _____
Name and Address of Veterinarian _____

- I have read the information **and activated** the free trial pet insurance plan Date: _____

- I have booked the Veterinary Appointment for boosters or follow-up care (if needed)
Date of Appointment _____ Time _____

- I have contacted the SDHS within 2 weeks of adoption to ensure all is well with the animal and the adoption
Date _____
Name of SDHS representative I spoke to: _____

- I have the Veterinary Appointment for spay or neuter of my new pet
Date of Appointment _____ Time _____

- I have contacted the SDHS and/or sent in the proof of spay/neuter of my pet
Date _____
Name of SDHS representative I spoke to: _____

- I have purchased a license and/or followed other Municipality by-laws regarding my pet (If necessary)
Date: _____ License #: _____
Date: _____ Other ID#: _____

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP AND SUPPORT!

After Page is filled, you can mail to: P.O. Box 193, Simcoe, ON N3Y 4L1
Or fax a copy to 1-866-817-1819 or email a copy to adoptions@s-dhs.ca
subject: Adopted animal update



Stress and Your New Pet

Stress can be caused by many things including being in a cage, change of food, litter, housing, bedding, schedules, people and new animals.

Stress can bring about different medical and behavioural concerns including Upper Respiratory, diarrhoea or runny stool, loss of weight and appetite, aggression, runny eyes, and more.

Keep your new pet on the same food, litter and schedule as much as possible to reduce the stress of moving into a new home and meeting new people and pets.

Please ask the caregiver, associate or volunteer what food your new pet is eating, litter he is using and if anything is known about treats and schedule your new pet is used to.

- Your new pet is eating _____
- The litter is _____
- Treats (if any) _____
- Schedule _____

Things to watch for:

Good

- Pet is eating
- Pet is drinking
- Pet is acting appropriately
- Pet is getting used to people, other pets and surroundings
- Pet is sleeping and resting appropriately
- Pet is playing
- Kitten or puppy is growing
- Pet has normal bowel movements and is urinating normally
- Pet's eyes are clear and he appears to be healthy

Not Good

- Pet is not eating or drinking
- Pet is acting strangely, aggressively or depressed
- Pet is not getting used to people, other pets and surroundings
- Pet is sleeping too much or not enough
- Pet is lethargic
- Kitten or puppy is losing weight
- Pet is having abnormal stools or urination
- Pet's eyes are red and puffy, signs of sneezing or sickness

The SDHS asks you to take your new pet to the vet within the first 48 hours of adoption. Stress plays a big role in many illnesses and your pet may be reacting to the stress of shelter care and the adoption process. Your vet will be able to answer all of your questions and will help your pet get off to a great start in your new life together!

SDHS offers a 6 week free gift of insurance to help you with any stress related and shelter type illnesses. We would appreciate your cooperation registering for this trial. If you have any concerns, please contact SDHS at 519-428-9161 or email adoptions@s-dhs.ca

Top 10 Things To Do Before You Bring Your New Dog Home (copied from the ASPCA Website)

Congratulations, you're getting a new dog! Your first job as a new pet parent is to prep your home and your family—and yourself, too—for the furry bundle of fun who's about to come barreling into your life. After all, you do want to get this relationship off on the right paw!

1. You Better Shop Around

Stock up on supplies before Fido arrives! Your new pal won't need much—the Burberry overcoat and crystal tiara are optional—but essentials include food and water bowls, [safe chew toys](#), grooming tools, a collar and leash, an identification tag and a crate with bedding (towels will do if you don't want to spend money on a fancy crate pad).

When it comes to food, try to buy the same brand he's already eating. If you want to change foods, make the switch gradually, mixing old food with new, over a period of a few weeks.

2. Divvy Up Responsibilities

To avoid conflict when Princess has to go out at 1:00 A.M., powwow with members of your household about who is going to be responsible for what. Who will walk the dog at various times of times of day? Who will feed the dog, and at what times? Who will take the dog to the vet? And if it's you who winds up walking her in the middle of a rainy night, slap on a smile and remember—pet parenting is a privilege, not a chore!

3. My House, My Rules

Establish house rules for the dog that everyone will stick to. Before poochie comes home, decide things such as: Is she allowed on the furniture? Will we ever give her “people” food? What behaviors are encouraged, and which are forbidden? Consistency is the key to training dogs.

4. Lost In Translation

Dogs can get confused when one human says “down” and another says “off” when, for example, they jump on visitors. Then there's “down” versus “lie down,” and “paw” versus “shake”—surely you see how this is perplexing to another species! Do Fido a favor and select the terms that you plan to associate with various commands. It'll help to write out a vocabulary list of the words that everyone will use.

5. Safety First

Dog-proof your pup's environment. Tuck electrical cords out of the way, install safety latches in lower kitchen cabinets, etc. Make sure anything dangerous to ingest—like small decorative items, children's toys and chemicals—is off floor level. Some people find it helps to get down on the floor for a dog's-eye view of every room to see what might tempt a curious canine.

6. Pardon Me, Where Is Your Restroom?

If your new pooch is not yet housetrained, determine where his indoor “potty spot” will be. Figure out your plan to train him, and coordinate with the entire household.

7. Hit the Floor

It's a good idea to mop your floors with odor-neutralizing solution shortly before bring home a new dog. Even dogs who are trained sometimes are compelled, either through territorial instincts or plain old nerves, to let loose in a new home. Be sure that you don't mop with cleaners containing ammonia—these are believed to encourage peeing.

8. Make It Official

Find out about your community's dog licensing rules and apply for a license. This information can usually be found by visiting your state's department of agriculture website. You can also ask your local shelter for the straight dope.

9. Set the Date

If you don't already have one, find a good veterinarian—and bring your new canine to a caring veterinarian for a wellness exam within one week after adoption. Make this appointment even before you bring home your new pup.

10. Sibling Rivalry

This one's for folks who already have a dog in the home. Before you introduce the new hound into the pack, pick up anything your resident dog might guard, such as food bowls, bones, toys and beds. Even if your dog has never exhibited possessive tendencies, it is best to exercise caution. This may be an intense experience for your resident canine, so do be patient with her.

Introducing a New Puppy or Dog to the Resident Dog (copied from the ASPCA Website)

Dogs are social animals and most enjoy the company of other dogs. However, it can be tricky to introduce a new puppy or dog into the family. The resident dog may not be accustomed to having other dogs in his home or he may not appreciate having to share your attention. First impressions are important, so you'll need to do what you can to maximize the chances of success.

If your dog has a history of fighting with other dogs, please consult with a Certified Applied Animal Behaviorist, Veterinary Behaviorist, or Certified Professional Dog Trainer before introducing the new dog.

Preparation

Before you bring the new puppy or dog home, remove anything your resident dog might guard, such as food bowls, bones, chew toys, toys, and beds. Even if your dog has never exhibited possessive tendencies before, it is best to exercise caution. If your home is cluttered, clean it up. Congested areas are more likely to trigger aggression because the dogs may feel forced upon each other.

The Initial Meeting: Before You Bring the New Dog Home

Enlist the help of a family member or friend, so there is a person to attend to each dog during this initial meeting. Make your way, separately, to a neutral area, such as a park. An open area in the park is perfect because there are plenty of interesting sights and sounds to distract the dogs and they can move away from each other if they choose. It is best not to introduce the dogs in your house or yard because the resident dog may become territorial.

Bring the dogs together and allow them to greet each other. Do your best to keep slack in the leashes (or let the leashes drop) so the dogs won't feel like they are being held back. Allow them to sniff. A puppy will typically adopt a submissive position, such as lying down or even rolling over to be investigated by the adult dog. A well-socialized adult dog will likely check out the puppy and then either play with him or ignore him. When two adult dogs meet, they often stand tall and "posture" to each other. They may sniff each other, circle each other, urinate, play, or just decide to ignore each other. Don't panic if they push each other a bit, growl, or even try standing up on each other's shoulders. Allow them to do what they do to establish a relationship, with as little intervention from you as possible.

If the dogs try to fight, however, you will need to intervene. If you see signs of serious tension, such as raised hackles, growling, showing teeth, prolonged stares, or snapping, call the dogs away before things escalate. Try not to pull them away by the leash, as the tension on the leash might trigger an attack. If the dogs won't come away on their own, wave a treat in front of each dog's nose and then lure them to turn away from each other.

Keep the interactions brief at first. After the dogs greet, go for a walk together. If you have multiple dogs, introduce each dog to the newcomer separately before bringing everyone together as a group.

Bringing the New Dog Home

Walk home from the park with the dogs together and just walk into your home as though nothing has changed. If you have a yard, go there first and let the dogs off leash to hang out while you supervise. When the dogs are ready, bring them into the house. If they got along well at the park and in the yard, let the resident dog off the leash first. Permit the new puppy or dog to explore the room or house on the leash. If the resident dog acts in a friendly manner, let the new pet off the leash.

Always supervise interactions between the dogs until they have been friendly with each other for one to two weeks. They should not be alone together before then. Keep your mealtime, bedtime, walk and play routines the same as before the new dog arrived, so things don't seem too different for the resident dog.

For the first few weeks, keep an eye on the dogs in situations that might trigger aggression, such as when you come home, when guests come over, going out to the yard, coming in from the yard, preparing to go for a walk, mealtime (theirs and yours), and playtime.

It is very important that you spend time with each dog alone so that the resident dog continues to receive one-on-one attention and the new dog develops a bond with you. If you only hang out with the dogs together, they will become attached primarily to each other, rather than to you. The new dog needs to bond with you.

What not to do:

- Do not hold the puppy in your arms for the adult dog to greet. This may cause the puppy to feel trapped and threatened. Instead, stand with your feet slightly apart so the puppy can take refuge between your feet if he feels overwhelmed. Do not permit the older dog to trample, bowl over, or otherwise intimidate the puppy.
- Do not put the dogs in small spaces together, such as a car, crate or small room, before they are completely comfortable with each other. Each dog should have his or her own food bowl, bed, and toys. Place the food bowls far apart until the dogs are relaxed when eating together. Do not allow one dog to intimidate the other so that one dog abandons his food. Teach each dog to eat from his own bowl and leave the other bowls alone, even after everyone is finished.
- If a fight breaks out, DO NOT let them "fight it out." You may have heard this popular advice, but permitting the dogs to continue a fight can set the tone for a difficult relationship. Interrupt and separate the dogs if they begin to fight or if one dog beats up on the other dog. It is always better to interrupt fighting so the dogs do not develop a pattern of aggressive behavior.

How should fighting dogs be separated?

Get the dogs apart however you can, while doing your best to not be bitten in the process. It is quite common for owners to be bitten breaking up a fight, often by their own dog. Your first action should be to shriek and yell—this works with many dogs. If the dogs are on leash, pull them apart but be aware that you may inadvertently cause the dogs to injure each other as some tend to clamp down with their jaws to resist the pull. If the dogs are off leash, try getting behind one, grabbing him by the body, and lifting him off the ground. Sometimes, the feeling of being airborne causes the dog to stop fighting. Be very careful because this strategy places you in a vulnerable position! If you can't grab them, try grasping the aggressor by the tail, ear, or testicles. Pinch hard to encourage the dog to turn

away from his opponent and toward you, but be ready to jump back if the dog turns to bite you. If one dog is locked onto the other, you may need to pry the dog's jaws open with your hands or with a stick. Another option is to use your fingers to temporarily cut off the dog's breath by placing pressure against his windpipe. Spraying the dogs with a water hose or blasting them with an air horn or Direct Stop citronella spray can also be effective.

Introducing A New Dog to Your Cat and Other Small Pets (copied from the ASPCA Website)

Many dogs live peacefully with other animals, such as cats, rabbits, birds, and rodents. Not all dogs, however, are suited for a multi-species household. Introducing a dog to a small animal is potentially risky and needs to be planned carefully.

Your Best Bet

You can be more confident that a dog will accept other animals in the home if the dog has lived with other animals in the past. Puppies who were raised with cats or other small pets are much less likely to prey on them. For instance, if your puppy grows up with rabbits, as an adult he will be less likely than a dog who did not grow up with them to chase and kill a rabbit. However, some dogs will learn to accept a particular rabbit, but not other rabbits. There are also dogs who are completely trustworthy with the family cat, but would chase and kill any other cat.

Warning Signs

Watch for certain behaviors in the dog that indicate he might not be compatible with small animals:

- The dog has killed another animal.
- The dog is aggressively possessive over food, toys, chew bones, or even the water bowl.
- When on walks, the dog is obsessed with chasing squirrels, rats or rabbits.
- When excited, the dog becomes unruly, uncontrollable, and doesn't listen.
- When on walks, the dog stares intently at other animals, and perhaps even stalks them.

Introduce Gradually

For introductions, the general rule is to proceed slowly! Enlist the assistance of a family member or friend so there is a person to control each animal in the room. If you don't have someone to help, confine the small pet (cat or other small pet) in a cage or behind a secure gate. Have the dog on a 4- or 6-foot leash. Have tasty treats (chicken, liver, cheese, etc.) for the dog within reach. Practice each step for a minimum of 10-15 minutes. Remain at this level until the dog is able to stay relaxed and focused on you for at least five minutes at a time. If the dog is unable to remain calm do not progress to the next step.

1. Have the small pet settled in one room, at the far end from the door, attended by your assistant. Bring the dog in the room and remain by the door. Sit down on the floor with the dog and engage the dog to interact with you. Ask the dog to sit, stay down, and any other commands he might know. Keep his interest. Praise him for paying attention to you. Stroke him if this helps him to relax. If the dog is more interested in the other pet and will not attend to you, use treats to entice the dog to turn away from the pet to face you.

2. With the dog paying attention to you, have your assistant entice your small pet to walk a few feet back and forth. If the pet will not move willingly, the assistant can support the animal comfortably and hold him just above the floor. Move the animal a short distance. Permit the dog to look, and then try to redirect the dog back onto you. Use treats if necessary. Help the dog to stay calm and relaxed, even while watching the pet move about.
3. Move the dog one to two feet closer to the pet. See that the dog stays calm for five minutes, and then have the pet move around a bit. The dog should look at the pet while remaining calm, and then, turn and listen to you while you talk to him. Praise and/or offer him a treat. Allow the dog to look at the pet again and gain his attention back to you. Continue until the dog is comfortable looking at the pet and looking back at you, all the while remaining calm and controlled.
4. If possible, allow the pet to move freely about the room. Do not do this if the pet is inclined to approach you. Can the dog still remain calm and relaxed? Can the dog see the animal moving about and still switch his attention back to you? If so, great! If not, stay at the previous step longer. If, at any time, the pet attempts to approach within the dog's range, have the assistant move the pet away. To be safe, you do not want the dog and pet sniffing for the first time while the dog is sitting or lying next to you, especially if he knows there are treats nearby.
5. Stand up and allow the dog to move to the end of his leash. Continue to speak to him intermittently to be sure he will pay attention to you. If the pet approaches the dog, allow them to sniff noses. Keep the dog's leash loose so he doesn't feel that he is restrained. However, be very vigilant because if the dog lunges at the animal, you need to be close enough to pull the dog away before contact is made. If the other pet is so small or fragile, and/or the dog so large or powerful that the dog could kill it or inflict serious damage with one bite, have the dog wear a muzzle when they first meet. While the dog is sniffing the pet, call him to you. If he turns and comes away from the pet, fabulous! If he needs a bit of coaxing, that's okay--as long as he is able to focus on you once you get his attention. If the dog becomes totally engrossed in the animal and won't come away, then go back to a previous step and work at that level a bit longer before trying this step again.
6. The final step is to allow the animals to interact more freely. Begin with short periods of time together, especially after the dog has been well exercised. Keep a close eye on the dog. To be absolutely risk-free, muzzle the dog until you are confident that he will not harm the other pet. As you gain more confidence, give the animals more time together. Make sure there are plenty of escape routes and safety refuges for the small pet, such as kitty condos, shelves and areas behind furniture to which the dog cannot reach.
7. We've heard numerous anecdotes of dogs who were fine with a small pet until the animals were left alone together. We recommend that you keep the dog crated or otherwise confined away from the other pet during your absences. It is not sufficient to keep the small pet caged and the dog loose. The dog could harass and frighten the pet, or even break into the cage.

The Annual Cost of owning a cat or dog in 2012

As published by the OVMA

While pet ownership can be very rewarding, far too often, a pet is taken into a home without any consideration for the financial responsibility that comes along with it. While pet ownership has many benefits, caring for them comes with a financial cost. To that end, OVMA has created the Cost of Owning a Dog or Cat in 2012. The following tables closely approximate the annual expenses one can expect for a dog or cat, as well as the cost of caring for a puppy or kitten in its first year of life. These tables will help you gain a better understanding of how much you should build into your budget, so that you are not caught off guard by the expenses incurred as a pet owner.

The First Year of owning a puppy

The First Year of owning a kitten

Puppy Vaccine Series	\$ 346.90	Kitten Vaccine Series	\$ 346.90
Fecal Exam	34.70	Fecal Exam	34.70
De-worming medication	29.25	De-worming Medication	24.00
Heartworm/Flea Prevention	125.50	Flea Prevention	99.50
Microchip Identification	71.70	Microchip Identification	71.70
Spay/Neuter	553.20/499.20	Spay/Neuter	475.70 / 377.70
Obedience Classes	268.57	Food	307.20
Food	619.27	Pet Insurance	367.02
Pet Insurance	618.15	Collar	7.58
Leash and Collar	24.87	Bowls	13.47
Bowls	18.31	Kennel	63.73
Kennel	102.09	Litter Box	22.96
Rawhides/Chew Toys	53.59	Litter	51.28
Bed	89.31	Bed	49.43
Annual Municipal Pet Licence	25.00	Annual Municipal Pet Licence	15.00
	Female: \$2,980.41 Male: \$2,926.41		Female: \$1,950.17 Male: \$1,852.17



IMPORTANT

The veterinary care fees shown are based on OVMA's 2012 Suggested Fee Guide for Small Animal Procedures. Most of the treatment costs listed are based on preventive care and common procedures (e.g. spays and neuters).

We have also included the yearly cost of pet insurance based on a plan that covers 80 per cent of the expenses for all accidents and illness. The premiums listed include one year of coverage and any administrative fees that may apply. Taxes are not included. No financial allowances have been made for professional grooming due to the variances in grooming requirements. If a dog needs to be groomed outside the home, it can cost anywhere from \$50 to \$200 per visit, depending on the frequency of grooming, breed, condition of the pet and cut requested.

The food budgets shown are based on a premium veterinary diet available only through your veterinarian. There are certainly less expensive foods available, however, a premium veterinary diet can save pet owners in the end, as it can help to prevent or manage a variety of health problems.

Many of the procedures listed above are also accompanied by future financial benefits. The municipal licensing fees shown here are based on altered dogs and cats. For pets that have not been spayed or neutered, licensing fees are generally at least double those for licensing an altered pet. For example, licensing an unaltered dog in Toronto for 10 years costs \$350 more than licensing a neutered dog. In addition, several pet-related services and products (e.g. pet insurance) offer discounts for pets that have been micro-chipped.

Veterinarians set their own fees depending on a variety of factors, so these prices are only estimates. They still make clear the significant financial commitment necessary to care for a dog or cat

Annual Cost for a 40 pound dog

Annual Vaccines	\$ 133.50
Annual Fecal Exam	34.70
Annual Wellness Profile (includes heartworm test)	123.40
Heartworm/Flea Prevention	141.02
Professional Dental Care	399.00
Food	675.73
Pet Insurance	618.15
Annual Municipal Pet Licence	25.00
Total	\$2,150.50

Annual Cost for a 10 pound cat

Annual Vaccines	\$ 133.50
Annual Fecal Exam	\$ 34.70 (may not be necessary for indoor cats)
Annual Wellness Profile	\$ 123.40
Flea Prevention	\$ 101.00 (may not be necessary for indoor cats)
Professional Dental Care	\$ 399.00
Litter	\$ 99.14
Food	\$ 326.07
Pet Insurance	\$ 367.02
Annual Municipal Pet Licence	\$ 15.00
Total	\$1,598.83

Adoption Fees

Kitten (under 6 months) \$130

Kitten & Cat (over 6 months) \$50

Puppy (under 6 months) \$395

Puppy & Dog (over 6 months) \$245

(Fees as of January 2015 – SDHS has the right to change fees without notice or for special adopt-a-thons)

What your Adoption Fee Includes (for 1 month of care):

This includes the initial and basic cost of care BUT many other costs (including Rabies Vaccine, Second or

Third Boosters, Continuing Flea Prevention and medical treatment) may have gone into your new furry friend!

Heartworm Test	\$ 65.00	FIV/Felv Test	\$65.00
Puppy Vaccine	\$ 76.00	Kitten Vaccine	\$76.00
De-worming medication	29.25	De-worming Medication	24.00
Heartworm/Flea Prevention	20.00	Flea Prevention	20.00
Microchip Identification	71.70	Microchip Identification	71.70
Spay/Neuter	553.20/499.20	Spay/Neuter	475.70 / 377.70
housing or kennel care	68.00	Food	80.00
Food	80.00	Kennel	63.73
Bowls	18.31	Litter Box	5.00
Toys	25.00	Litter	8.00
Laundry and Bedding	10.00	Laundry and Bedding	10.00
Insurance	40.00	Insurance	30.00
Cost of Intake Canine Care	Female: \$1056.46	Cost of Intake Feline Care	Female: \$929.13
As per the OVMA 2012 Cost of care	Male: \$1002.46	As per the OVMA 2012 Cost of care	Male: \$831.13



SIMCOE AND DISTRICT HUMANE SOCIETY

How You Can Help Us Help Those Who Cannot Help Themselves?

Sponsor our Special Housing and Care Programs, Van and Equipment

Sponsor our housing or emergency care for animals brought in through OPP, Senior Support, Canadian Mental Health, Local Family Violence Programs and more.

Sponsor a Vehicle for the SDHS

Daily calls dealing with sick and injured animals take our animal care volunteers all over Norfolk. Your name will certainly be noticed as it travels with our volunteers!

Sponsor our Animals in Care

Perhaps there is a program within the SDHS that you may be interested in sponsoring such as:

- spay and neuters of adoptable animals in care over 6 months old
- help with boarding costs of animals when foster homes are full,
- microchipping of adoptable animals
- Help with a special animal in care.
- Help with medical costs of our sick and injured friends



Sponsor Public Awareness and Information Programs

The SDHS has 5 brochures available to the public including:

1. "What to Do When a Stray Finds You",
2. "Spay and Neutering ~ a necessity in Norfolk",
3. "Help us Help those Who Cannot Help Themselves ... Become a foster Home".

We would like to continue to present these to the public and activity booklets to take to the schools.

Sponsor one of our humane programs, such as:

Jr. Humane Society "Critter Buddies" (a program in the planning) S.W.A.P. (Seniors with Animals Program)

Hold or Organize Fundraisers

The SDHS needs large fundraisers and someone to organize them! Our Current Fundraising activities include:

1. Garage Sales
2. Annual Paws on the Path Walk-a-thon
3. Tree of Life Campaign
4. Paws-ta Party
5. Easter & Christmas Craft & Bake Sale
6. Community booths at local events
7. Santa Paws – Pet Pictures with Santa
8. Norfolk Community Animal Fair

In order for SDHS to continue helping the animals, fundraising efforts must rise considerably!

Can you help?

Sponsor one of our donation Campaigns:

We would like to begin new donation promotions including: direct mailing, media promos, and building promos

Help us Build our Shelter!

We are looking forward to having a shelter built in 2007. We need help in all areas from the ground up including:

- Lots of clean fill
 - Building layout and design plan
 - Contractors who can oversee the job
 - Construction and finishing of the building
- Lots more!

Perhaps you have the expertise to help in the planning stages or you can donate time or material towards the building of our shelter.

BECOME A VOLUNTEER! We need volunteers in both our daily activities and with our special events and projects. If you are interested in sponsoring any of our functions or are interested in volunteering, please contact the Simcoe and District Humane Society at 519-428-9161

Adoption Package Property of Simcoe and District Humane Society

PET SITTER NOTES

This Pet belongs to _____

Our address: _____

Our Phone number: (____) _____

Who to call in emergency: (____) _____

Contact's Phone Number: (____) _____

Pet's Name: _____

Type of Pet: _____



WHERE TO FIND US

Where we'll be: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Cell phone: _____ Pager: _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS



Mealtime: _____ Mealtime: _____

What to feed: _____

Snack time: _____ Snacks: _____

Walk schedule: _____

Allergies: _____

Medications: _____

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

IN AN EMERGENCY Call 911, or the animal's Veterinarian at the number below!

Emergency: Call 911, or Veterinarian _____

Veterinarian's Phone Number _____ Emergency # _____

Other Contact: _____ Phone: _____ Cell Phone: _____

Adoption Package Property of Simcoe and District Humane Society

Thank you
from the Paws and volunteers of
Simcoe and District Humane Society!
We want your experience to be great
and our furry friends' new home to be
greater!

If you have any concerns, please
contact us adoptions@s-dhs.ca