

## **To our new Kingsline puppy owner**

*Congratulations! You can be the proud owner of a Kingsline Boston. Only special people get the chance to own a Boston, so thank you for finding us! We feel you would make a wonderful owner for our puppy and have put together all the information we hope you'll need to enjoy your early days together.*

*Our interest in Bostons extends beyond the point at which your puppy joins you. We would love to receive updates on how they are doing. Getting a photo now and again is really rewarding for us and means we can feature them on our website and show them off to people across the world!*

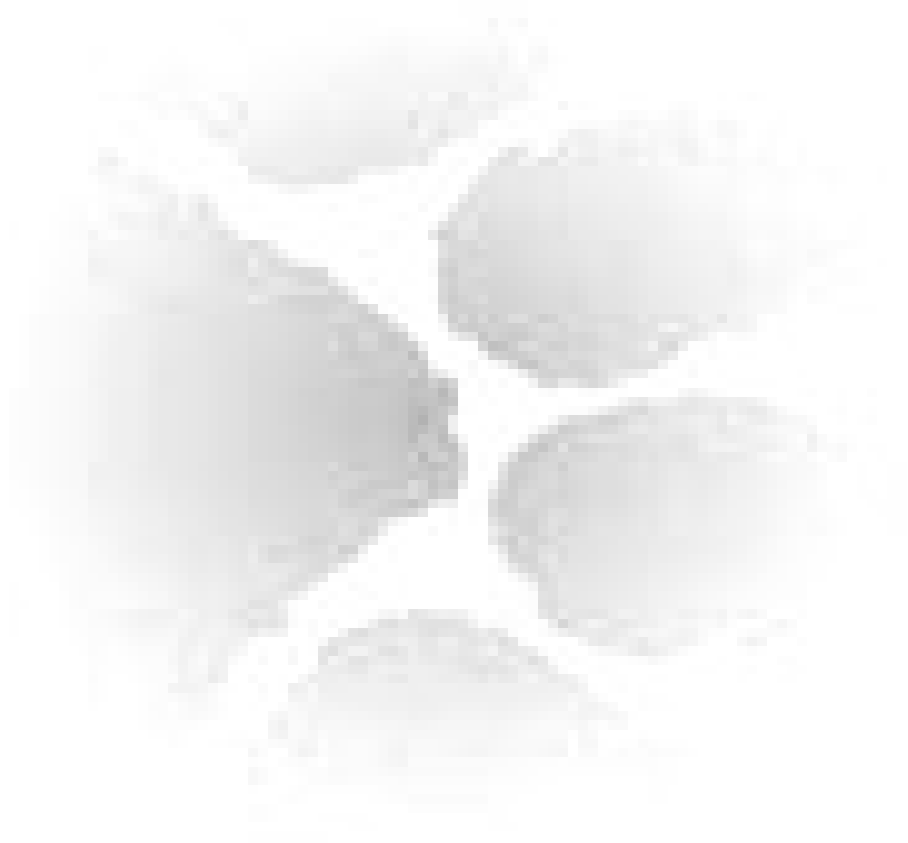
*This booklet is made up of three parts. Part A contains useful information about raising your puppy; part B is a copy of the contract you have entered into with us and part C contains important documents about your puppy.*

*Please spend a little time reading through this material. If you have any concerns at all, just pick up the phone or email us with them. We are always available to provide help or advice*

*We hope you enjoy the company of your new puppy: we know he'll love yours!*



**Brian & Fiona King**



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## PART A

### INTRODUCTION

Not all our new owners are experienced at raising a puppy, so these notes are for their benefit. For those people that do have some experience these notes may serve as a useful reminder.

### BREED DESCRIPTION

Boston Terriers are typically small, compactly built, well-proportioned **dogs** with erect ears, short **tails** and a short **muzzle** that should be free of wrinkles. Boston terriers can weigh from 10 to 25 lbs. The breed is known for its gentle, alert and intelligent expression. Boston Terriers usually stand 15-17 inches at the **withers**.

The Boston Terrier is characteristically marked with white in proportion to either black, brindle, seal, or a combination of the three. Seal is a color specifically used to describe Boston Terriers and is defined as a black color with reddish highlights when viewed in the sun or bright light. Ideally white should cover its chest, muzzle, band around the neck, half way up the forelegs, up to the hocks on the rear legs, and a white blaze between the eyes. In show dogs, symmetrical markings are preferred. Due to the Boston Terrier's markings resembling formal wear and in addition to its refined and pleasant personality the breed is commonly referred to as the "American Gentleman."

Bred for companionship, the modern Boston Terrier can be gentle, alert, and well-mannered. They're known to be quite rambunctious, with a sense of humor. Some Boston's enjoy having canine companionship. Both females and males generally bark only when necessary. Having been bred as a companion dog, they enjoy being around people, and if properly socialized get along well with children, other canines and non-canine pets. Some Boston Terriers can be very cuddly, while others are more independent. Some Boston Terriers have an excitable or dominant temperament that requires careful training and handling by the owner. Some can be aggressive towards other dogs: some dogs are just attached to one person. Boston Terriers do not typically realize that they are small animals and are not afraid to confront larger dogs or other animals.

## **HISTORY OF THE BREED**

The Boston Terrier breed originated around 1870, when Robert C. Hooper of Boston purchased a dog known as Hooper's Judge, a cross between an English Bulldog and an English White Terrier.

Judge weighed over 30 pounds (13.5 kg.). He was bred down in size with a smaller female and one of those male pups was bred to yet a smaller female. Their offspring interbred with one or more French Bulldogs, providing the foundation for the Boston Terrier. Bred down in size from pit-fighting dogs of the bull and terrier types, the Boston Terrier originally weighed up to 44 pounds (20 kg.) (Olde Boston Bulldogge). Their weight classifications were once divided into lightweight, middleweight, and heavyweight.

The breed was first shown in Boston in 1870. By 1889 the breed had become sufficiently popular in Boston that fanciers formed the American Bull Terrier Club, but this proposed name for the breed was not well received by the Bull Terrier Fanciers. The breed's nickname, roundheads, was similarly inappropriate. Shortly after, the breed was named the Boston Terrier after its birthplace.

In 1893, the American Kennel Club (AKC) admitted the Boston Terrier breed and gave the club membership status, making it the first American breed to be recognized. It is one of a small number of breeds to have originated in the United States.

In the early years, the color and markings were not very important, but by the 1900s the breed's distinctive markings and color were written into the standard, becoming an essential feature. Terrier only in name, the Boston Terrier has lost most of their ruthless desire for mayhem, preferring the company of humans, although some males will still challenge other dogs if they feel their territory is being invaded.

## **HEALTH**

Many Boston's cannot tolerate excessive heat and humidity due to the shortened muzzle, so hot weather combined with demanding exercise brings the danger of heat exhaustion.

They can live long, but an average is around 13 years.

The Boston, like other short-snouted breeds have an elongated palate. When excited, they are prone to a "reverse sneeze" where the dog will quickly and seemingly laboriously, gasp and snort. This is caused by air or debris getting caught under the palate and

irritating the throat or limiting breathing. "Reverse sneezing" episodes won't hurt a Boston in the least, but it may scare the dog, and you. The quickest way to stop these episodes is to talk to them calmly and cover their nose with the palm of your hand, which will force the dog to breathe more slowly and deeply through its mouth.

Because of their short snouts, they do tend to snort and snore. Surgery is available to correct such minor offenses, but with the risks attached to surgery and the small inconvenience of a snoring dog, it's not suggested that you put your dog through such a thing. It's best simply to adjust their heads so the dog's airway is straight and the snoring should cease. Due to the Boston's prominent eyes, some are prone to ulcers or minor injuries to their cornea. Don't encourage your puppy to go head-first into brambles or expose him to similar situations where his eyes can get scratched.

## **CARING FOR YOUR PUPPY**

A consistent and familiar routine is the key to successfully raising a clean, happy and well-behaved puppy. This routine will consist mainly of food, rest and play.

### **Preparing for your new arrival**

The most important thing of all is for you and your family to be ready. Everyone in the house will be excited about the puppy coming home and will want to pet him and play with him, but it is best to make the introduction low-key, so as not to overwhelm him. Any youngsters in your family must understand that the puppy needs sleep and food and should never be bothered when he is sleeping or eating.

A puppy is a lifelong commitment and when he is young, he requires a lot of attention. An investment of your time in his development at this early stage will reap benefits for the long term.

#### **▪ Equipment**

Before bringing your puppy home you should have acquired all the essential equipment needed to make him comfortable and agreed with other members of the household some ground rules regarding the rearing of your new companion. You will need a water bowl and a separate feeding bowl. In due course, after your puppy has been vaccinated, you will need a half-check collar and lead but for the time being a soft puppy collar and lead will suffice as you will only need it to familiarise him with the feel of it around his neck and perhaps to restrain him should you need to stop on the way home. Your puppy needs something to sleep on and a bed to sleep in.

### **Equipment Checklist:**

- ✿ A food bowl
- ✿ A water bowl
- ✿ A soft collar, lead & identity tag
- ✿ A bed or crate with soft bedding
- ✿ Some safe toys
- ✿ Lots of love and patience!

#### ▪ **The garden boundaries**

Make sure your garden has secure boundaries and any poisonous plants are removed or isolated. Slug pellets, or other garden products designed to kill weeds and deter pests might be harmful to a puppy.

#### ▪ **Safety in your home and garden**

Puppies are very inquisitive so make sure your home is puppy-proof and that there are no cables that could be bitten through or balanced objects that could be overturned.

Your garden may also contain some poisonous plant's or you may have sprayed certain plants with insecticide. Be sure to remove any slug pellets or similar toxic products.

Garden ponds can be dangerous so make sure there's no possibility of your puppy tumbling in.

Your dog should not be left in garden unsupervised at any time. Thieves are opportunists and a Boston is a valuable animal.

#### ▪ **The Bed**

Think carefully about the best place to put the puppy's bed. It should be located in a draft free place with good access to an exterior door – to aid toilet training. Your puppy should have a bed of his own where he can retreat and rest peacefully. Somewhere large enough for him to stretch out and relax yet small enough for it to be cosy. A quiet corner where he won't be disturbed is ideal. Many people use a crate for this purpose (an information sheet on crating is enclosed in the wallet at the back of this booklet). At first your puppy might miss their litter mates so something soft and cuddly placed in their bed is a good idea.

#### ▪ **Food**

Your puppy has been weaned and then fed on complete food. Complete foods are readily available in most supermarkets and

pet stores. You will receive a few days' supply of the complete food your puppy has been raised on when you collect your puppy. If you decide to feed complete food to your puppy it is essential that a supply of fresh water is always available for your puppy. They will drink more water if they are feed dried food. As the name suggests, this food has little moisture content, so your dog should be encouraged to take in fresh water to keep them healthy.

- **Registering with a vet**

As soon as you know when you are collecting your puppy you can contact a vet to arrange for the necessary immunisation against fatal diseases. There are two sets of injections normally administered between 8 and 12 weeks of age, 2 weeks apart. These injections contain powerful chemicals that require your puppy to react by creating their own antibodies. They should only be administered to happy healthy dog. If your puppy is still stressed with his new routine or isn't 100% healthy for whatever reason, please resist the urge to get the injections done until he is a little older. Delay them until you are happy that your puppy can withstand the virus that will be injected into him and he most likely to be able to create the antibodies necessary.

## **Travelling Home**

Hopefully your puppy will sleep for the journey home. Take a blanket and towel and make sure he is safe in the car – ideally in a secure cage or crate however the temptation to hold him on a companion's lap may be great and although I cannot recommend this as a safe way to travel with your dog, I may be inclined to do this for the journey home. ☺

If you have a long journey take some water too, in case your puppy is thirsty and ensure you stop from time to time to enable your puppy to relieve himself. Remember puppies have untrained bladders. Try to choose clean, safe areas where other dogs are unlikely to have been and ensure you have your pup on his lead.

## **The First Night**

Decide where you would like your puppy to sleep and prepare the place and bedding in advance. Remember he will need to relieve himself frequently, so a position near an exterior door but away from draughts is ideal.

Your puppy will be accustomed to other dogs and may complain at being left on his own during the first few nights. If this happens, do not worry, it will not last. Make sure he cannot come to any harm and that there is some paper on the floor by the exterior door. Do not return to a puppy that is whining, as he will quickly learn that this results in someone joining him. (If you have a soft heart, wear ear-plugs! Whatever you do, don't give in!). This is where a safe cuddly toy that he can snuggle up to may help.



If you believe that his complaints may be a request to relieve himself, walk briskly into the room without engaging him in any other activity, pick him up and place him outside on the grass or wherever you have designated as his toilet. Wait a short while then, if he goes to the toilet, pick him up, praise him, replace him in his bed and leave the room without stopping. This action is so that he does not associate him whining with cuddles in response!

It is up to you, of course, whether you decide to have your dog sleeping with you ultimately. I believe that training your puppy to be separated from you early on will help your dog to be comfortable with his own company and self-sufficient in the long term. This means he will be less likely to suffer from separation anxiety and will be easier to train to leave alone for acceptable periods without distress. It will also help teach him his 'place' in your pack.

## **Feeding & Water**

Your puppy has been fed on dried complete puppy food. As he gets older the formula needed for a puppy will change. Most manufacturers have different products for dogs that are older. You should normally feed according to the manufacturer's instructions but apply some common sense also. For example, puppies between the ages of 6 and 10 weeks are generally feed 4 to 5 times a day, so these portions are fairly small. If you find your puppy isn't eating most, if not all, his meals you are either feeding him too much or feeding him too frequently. When they are young it is better to feed small amounts frequently. Between the ages of 12 and 26 weeks he should be feed 3 a day. From 6 months old he should be feed twice a day. And of course, when you reduce the number of times you feed your puppy, the amount you feed him at each mealtime should increase, so that the total daily intake remains the same or very similar. Puppies generally need more food than adults, to grow.

### **Feeding Guide**

- ★ 2 to 4 months ⇒ 4 meals a day
- ★ 4 to 6 months ⇒ 3-4 meals a day
- ★ 6 to 12 months ⇒ 2-3 meals a day
- ★ over 12 months ⇒ 1-2 meals a day

Fresh water should be available for your puppy at all times. This is particularly important if you feed your dog on dried complete food, which has little moisture content and makes the dog thirstier than other preparations.

As your dog gets older, he may require less food than a young dog. The best judge should be you. Mature Boston's are trim 'waisted' dogs. That is to say, they should have a deep chest that sweeps up into a well-defined waist so you should be able to see his last rib. However young puppies should have a generous covering of fat around them, but this should start falling off at around 4-6 months of age. Our adult dogs are fed once a day and occasionally receive a few dog biscuits in the morning. Treats for young dogs should be avoided unless it is to aid training. Too frequent treating will result in a picky or fussy eater. Variety isn't the spice of life for a dog; they don't need - and often don't respond well to - variety; they need a constant well-balanced diet. If you want to change the type of food you feed your puppy it should be done gradually, over a few days.

After each meal remember the house-training, after which he should be ready to rest. When a puppy feels tired, he usually goes back to his bed to sleep. If there are children in the family the puppy will thoroughly enjoy their company and play with them, but when he is tired and wanting rest the children should be taught to leave him alone until he has his next burst of energy.

## **Exercise**

Young dogs need exercise, but very young dogs must be allowed plenty of rest also. Most Boston's love to be exercised by their owners but also exercise themselves very well if they have enough free space to run around in. A daily excursion is sufficient for a Boston but if you live a more active life a Boston will be your constant companion although they do not have a thick coat, so in extreme weather conditions they will need protection such as a coat or the shade.

## **Worming & Vaccination**

We will have informed you if your puppy has had its first inoculation (it depends when you pick your puppy up). They usually have them at around ten weeks and then another two weeks after that. Your vet will be able to provide you with advice about inoculations. We always have puppies inoculated but do not give the adult dogs annual boosters. Your vet will recommend it and if you want to leave your dog in a kennel most will insist on these inoculations being given, although some kennels will accept evidence of a homeopathic remedy, so if you feel strongly about this you can make enquiries about homeopathy as an alternative solution.

When you take your puppy to see your vet to have the first set of inoculations, he might like to check over your puppy and will probably advise a treatment for worming, tick and tapeworm treatment. Your puppy needs no further treatment until they are at least 6 months old. Your vet might also run puppy socialisation classes that you can attend with your puppy. These are an excellent way of introducing your dog to other puppies in a safe environment.

Do not take your puppy outside your own house and garden until it has had its second inoculation.

Your puppy has been wormed with Panacur at 5 and 8 weeks of age. He should be wormed again at 6 months and every 6 months thereafter, unless you live in a rural area with livestock around, when 3 monthly treatments might be advisable.

## **Grooming**

Because Boston's are smooth coated they require minimal attention in this area. Regular brushing will produce a smooth, clean, healthy coat. I quite often use my hands placed in rubber gloves to groom our dogs - they love it - it gets out all the loose hairs.

Teeth can be brushed with a toothbrush. If you start to do this at an early age the process will become routine. Do not use human toothpaste. The fluoride is harmful to dogs. Instead use a specially prepared formula or bicarbonate of soda.

A regularly exercised dog will keep their nails short by wear on the pavements. However, it will also be necessary to clip their nails occasionally. We use a nail file; both manually and a hand-held Dremel tool.

Keep an eye on your dog's ears. They may need cleaning with a damp piece of cotton wool.

## **Toilet Training**

It is usually fairly easy to house train your puppy but don't forget they are still babies with small bladders so don't expect too much too quickly. Put him outside every time he wakes up and shortly after each meal. Learn to recognise the signs that your puppy needs to relieve himself and remember when he is very young, he will not have the same control as an older dog. Always go through the same door to the garden and use the same expression towards him when you do this. He will soon learn to run to this door when he wants to relieve himself and when he's older will understand what you want him to do in a strange location when you use this familiar expression. At night, when he's left alone, put a thick wad of newspaper just inside the door so that if he asks to go out when you aren't around, he will go on the paper.

## **Socialisation**

Early socialisation is essential for a young puppy, so that they may grow into a confident and well-adjusted adult. Your puppy has been introduced to a lot of household activities and will have been handled frequently but they have not been exposed to other dogs or the world outside the safety of their birthplace. It will therefore be important to introduce them to as many experiences as possible. Boston's adore attention and will be attentive and eager to explore

new things. These early experiences often form indelible memories for them, so be careful that they are all carefully controlled and form useful experiences for them to build on. Attending puppy socialisation classes or elementary obedience classes are an excellent way of introducing your young puppy to the wider world. These classes are often advertised at your local vets or by contacting your local canine society – the name of which can be obtained by contacting The Kennel Club in London. Don't worry if he doesn't want to walk on the lead straight away. We've noticed Boston's seem to take a little longer than other breeds to adjust to walking on a lead, but once they get the hang of it you'll be staying fit in order to keep up!

## **Identification**

**Your dog is traceable if he should ever be lost. Permanent identification has been achieved by micro-chipping or tattooing (or both). We will provide you with the details and pass the registration papers to you so that your puppy's records can be updated with your contact details. Permanent identification for your dog is not only a good idea but mandatory in the UK and if you want to travel abroad.**

## **Neutering**

If you wish to have your bitch spayed, we do not recommend this be done before her second and preferably after her third season. Whilst this may not be what your Vet recommends, we feel strongly that the bitch needs time to mature before this major operation is conducted.

If you wish to have your dog neutered, we would not recommend that this be done until the dog is sexually mature which is likely to be over a year old. But in each case, your vet will be able to advise you.

## **Other pets**

If you already have a dog and this puppy is an addition to the number of dogs owned by you, it may be advisable to introduce the animals on 'neutral' ground rather than bringing the new puppy straight into the house. The existing dog may become territorial and aggressive towards, what might be considered, an intruder. Make sure any older pets do not over exercise your puppy by paying too rough or for too long. Make sure your puppy has a place to retreat (see section on use of crates).

Do watch out for jealous or irritated cats catching your puppy's eyes with their claws.

## **Toys**

Toys are a must for most dogs and especially puppies. They need to chew. Make sure there are plenty of safe toys to occupy and amuse him. Never use your hand to play with your puppy or give him an old shoe to chew. It is not acceptable to have a grown dog snapping at your fingers or to come home and find that he has destroyed your best pair of shoes. Whilst your puppy is teething, he will naturally want to chew on things. Make sure you provide him with toys that he can gnaw like 'Kongs' (available in most pet shops). Beware some of the soft hides as your puppy might gag and choke themselves.

### **Puppy check-list**

- ✓ **Have you checked that all the fencing is secure and that the lock on the gates work and the gap beneath the fencing and gates is not large enough for the puppy to get underneath?**
- ✓ **Have you booked an appointment to visit your local vets to have your puppy checked and vaccinated?**
- ✓ **Have you got all the necessary equipment for your new puppy?**
- ✓ **Have you sorted out a lot of spare newspaper, or something similar, to toilet train your puppy?**
- ✓ **Have you got some toys to play with your puppy?**
- ✓ **Have you got somewhere for your puppy to sleep?**
- ✓ **Have you checked that your puppy's sleeping quarters are free from chewable objects and drafts?**
- ✓ **Have you got suitable food for your puppy (I have let you have a small supply to start you off)?**
- ✓ **Is your home and garden safe and puppy-proof?**

## **SUGGESTED READING**

Although Boston's are not common in the UK they are very popular in America. There are many books published in America on this breed which you can find by searching the internet. In case you don't have access to the internet I have listed below some fiction and nonfiction books that you may enjoy:

**[A New Owner's Guide to Boston Terriers](#)**

**By: Bob Candland, Eleanor Candland  
Publisher: TFH Publications**

**[The Boston Terrier : An Owner's Guide to a Happy Healthy Pet \(Owner's Guides to a Happy, Healthy Pet\)](#)**

**By: Scottee Meade  
Publisher: Howell Book House**

**[Boston Terriers: Everything About Purchase, Care, Behavior, and Training \(Complete Pet Owner's Manual\)](#)**

**By: Susan Bulanda  
Publisher: Barron's Educational Series**

**[The Official Book of the Boston Terrier](#)**

**By: Lee Muriel, Muriel Lee  
Publisher: TFH Publications**

**[Know Your Boston Terrier](#)**

**By: Pet Library Ltd  
Publisher: Doubleday**

**[Boston Terriers](#)**

**By: Mrs. Charles D. Cline  
Publisher: TFH Publications**

**[How to Raise & Train a Boston Terrier](#)**

**By: Evelyn Miller  
Publisher: TFH Publications**

**[Boston Terrier Collectibles](#)**

**By: Donna S. Baker, Paul Hiller  
Publisher: Schiffer Publishing**

**[Complete Boston Terrier](#)**

**By: Braunstein E  
Publisher: Howell Book House**

**[Enjoy Your Boston Terrier \(Enjoy Your Pet Series\)](#)**

**Publisher: Main Line Book Co**

**[Boston Terrier \(Breed Series\)](#)**

**By: Anna Katherine Nicholas  
Publisher: TFH Publications**

**[The Boston Terrier: An American Original](#)**

**By: Michael Staley, Beverly Staley  
Publisher: Howell Books**

## **BOSTON TERRIER CLUB MEMBERSHIP**

We are members of The Boston Terrier Club and, as members, are guided by the following Code of Ethics:

### **Boston Terrier Club Code of Ethics**

This code of Ethics has been developed in order to promote the breed, through showing, breeding and increasing the awareness of pet owners to the needs of the breed.

In becoming a member of the Boston Terrier Club, individuals accept the Code of Ethics:

1. All dogs should be properly housed, fed, watered and exercised. A high standard of health care should be maintained at all times.
2. Dogs should be kept under effective control. No dog should be allowed to roam or cause a nuisance.
3. The owner must accept responsibility for ensuring that appropriate arrangements are made to 'clean up' after their dogs.
4. Only surgical procedures advised by a veterinary surgeon, in order to promote health and quality of life, should be undertaken. Cosmetic surgery is NOT acceptable.
5. A bitch should only be bred from in order to advance the breed. Only healthy bitches considered mature enough to raise a litter, should be used for breeding.
6. Stud dog owners should have due consideration for the health and welfare of the breed.
  - a. The stud dog owner must ensure that there are valid reasons for any bitch being mated and determine, as far as possible, that the owners of the bitch can whelp and care for the puppies.
  - b. Commercial consideration must not be reason for providing stud services.
7. Puppies and older dogs should only be sold/re-housed to homes where there is a reasonable expectation of a lifelong commitment. It is the responsibility of the breeder to assist with the re-housing of a dog should circumstances change. These responsibilities continue throughout the entire life of the dog. At no time should commercial gain be a factor on deciding sale of a puppy.
8. Advice and guidance should be given to all new owners.
9. No dog with a physical or hereditary defect known to be detrimental to the breed should be used in a breeding programme. Controlled breeding programmes now in existence, or to be introduced should follow British Veterinary Association/Kennel Club guidelines. In conjunction with guidelines from individual Boston Terrier Clubs. Owners will be expected to adhere to any policies or programmes developed by The Boston Terrier Club to control or eradicate hereditary abnormalities and defects. The findings will be published.
10. It is the breeder's responsibility to ensure ALL puppies' eyes are tested under the KC/BVA eye scheme before they leave for their new homes. Owners should then re-test these animals at six months of age. All animals should be tested annually. If, having followed these arrangements and having had a minimum of four

consecutive unaffected adult certificates and having provided all documentation to the Club, a dog is then diagnosed as being affected with cataract; it may be used in a breeding programme. The Club must be notified of any such mating. All dogs affected or unaffected MUST continue to be tested whilst being used in a breeding programme. There will be a three year monitoring period for this change to be evaluated.

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Membership to a Breed Club provides you with information about the shows and other events that the club runs periodically.

To become a member of one of the breed clubs you will have to complete an application form which can be obtained from the secretaries.

There are three breed clubs in the UK. The Secretaries, along with their contact details can be found on The Kennel Club web site [www.the-kennel-club.org.co.uk](http://www.the-kennel-club.org.co.uk) Breed clubs usually run several shows each year where Boston's from around the country come to compete against one another.



## Part B

### Parties to the agreement

This agreement is made between Brian & Fiona King (“the Breeder”) and [.....] (“the Purchaser”). This agreement sets out the conditions under which the Breeder is prepared to sell [Kingsline.....] (“the Puppy”) to the Purchaser.

Signature of this agreement shall be deemed consent to the terms and conditions contained herein. The Purchaser should not sign this document unless they intend to be bound by its terms. Terms and expressions used in this document are intended to have their commonly understood meaning. The Purchaser should seek clarification from the Breeder if they are in any doubt about what each term means.

### Obligations of the Purchaser

- To provide the Puppy with a lot of love and attention and keep the puppy happy and healthy.
- To be a responsible dog owner with the reputation of the breed uppermost at all times.
- To be the future owner of the Puppy and not to have purchased the puppy for resale or another person and not to export the puppy to any third party.
- To contact the Breeder in the first instance should the Purchaser no longer wish or be able to look after or own the Puppy.
- To pay for any reasonable expense incurred by the breeder for the recovery of the puppy if it is found to have been transferred to another person either in the UK or overseas without the express permission of the breeder.

### Obligations of the Breeder

- To the best of the Breeder’s knowledge to sell the Puppy to the Purchaser in good health and free from any life-threatening physical defects or abnormalities known to the Breeder at the point of sale which have not been brought to the attention of the Purchaser.
- To have selected parents for the puppy that are, to the best of the breeder’s knowledge, healthy and for the Dam to have had either or both a DNA test or examined clear of juvenile cataracts.
- To draw to the attention of the Purchaser the endorsements on the Puppy’s Kennel Club Registration Certificate, including any additional information about health tests, restrictions or conditions in relation to the puppy’s registration and the breeder’s terms of sale.
- If the Puppy is 16 weeks or more in age, to be inoculated.
- To microchip the puppy and provide details of the registration transfer details to the Purchaser.
- To provide details of any immunisation given to the puppy to the Purchaser at the point of sale (although it is likely that this will be the responsibility of the Purchaser unless the puppy is over 16 weeks old or prior arrangements have been made).
- To provide short-term health insurance for the Puppy from the time it leaves the Breeder’s premises for a period of 6 weeks or for another period as indicated on the cover note.
- To provide the Purchaser with confirmation of the Puppy’s registration with the Kennel Club and a certified copy of the Puppy’s pedigree.

### **IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS**

#### **Kennel Club Registration Documents**

The Kennel Club Registration Certificate is enclosed in the wallet that contains this booklet and forms part of this pack unless otherwise agreed with us at the time of sale. It shows the registered name and status of your puppy. At the time of sale the puppies are registered at the Kennel Club to us – as the breeders. You will need to sign and send the document to the Kennel Club to have the puppy transferred into your name. If you do not, it does not affect your legal rights of ownership to the puppy. The contract we enter into constitutes a transfer of legal ownership. The Kennel Club maintain a national register of all pedigree dogs, so it records on public record the fact that you are the new owners. Should you want to show your puppy at any point in the future, it is the registered owners at the Kennel Club who are authorised to sign entry documentation.

There are two restrictions that are attached to the registration of your puppies. They are called 'endorsements'. Only the registered breeder may authorise the removal of these endorsements. The effect of them is to prevent breeding from the puppy and to prevent the puppy being exported. This does not necessarily mean the puppy can never be bred from or that it cannot live abroad, but it does require the consent of the breeder before this can happen. Under no circumstances will we permit the endorsements to be lifted for the purpose of selling the puppy abroad or for the puppy to be bred from in circumstances we deem to be unsuitable.

#### **Pedigree**

A certified pedigree of your puppy is enclosed in the wallet at the end of this booklet and as part of this pack. It shows your puppy's parentage and the registered name of your puppy.

#### **Eye Certificate**

Bostons are a generally healthy breed but one area that we are currently trying to eradicate is Juvenile Cataract. All our breeding stock has been DNA tested clear for this condition. This condition usually renders the puppy blind before it reaches its first birthday. All our puppies' eyes are checked by a qualified Vet or canine ophthalmologist before they leave us. Unless otherwise indicated by us to you, your puppy is clear of this condition. Evidence of the general veterinary check or ophthalmologist examination are enclosed in your materials.

## **Insurance**

Your puppy has 4 weeks insurance cover provided by us from Petplan. Should you wish to continue with insurance for your puppy, you may wish to continue this cover or chose another provider.

## **Micro-chipping**

Your puppy has been micro-chipped, unless we indicate otherwise. This means they have had inserted into their neck and under their skin a minute microchip that records a unique number. If they become separated from you, they will be picked up and sent to holding kennels around the country. This chip can be read by vets, kennels and other authorised bodies, so you can be identified as the rightful owners and contacted immediately. It is a safe and secure means of identifying your dog and making sure they are returned to you quickly. It is also a required by the authorities should you want to travel abroad with our dog. It is important that you transfer the ownership address of your micro-chipped puppy to your own residence.