

Spring 2014



CRESTED REVIEW



PUBLICATION FOR THE CHINESE CRESTED DOG ENTHUSIAST!



TOP



TEN



2013



March 21, 3014

YOUR CRESTED REVIEW—SPRING 2014



SPRING 2014

Contributions to the **Crested Review** are always welcome!

Deadline for the next edition is:

June 10, 2014.

Crested Review
is published 4 times a year;

Issue 1
covering:
December, January, February

Issue 2
covering:
March, April, May

Issue 3
covering:
June, July, August

Issue 4
September, October, November

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Spring seems to elude us this year since winter does not seem willing to let go of its hold on the current conditions that are affecting North America. As I am writing this on March 13, we are bracing ourselves for yet another snow storm. I am really looking forward to seeing green grass and spring flowers...

The first edition of the Crested Review was very well received by the Chinese Crested dog owner/breeder and fancier community as can be seen from the positive feedback received by e-mails as well as positive responses posted on the Facebook like page. With that providing wind in our sails we have produced this second edition that is again loaded with results from the California Specialty that occurred right at the beginning of 2014. We have also been able to provide the snapshot of 2013 results by featuring the top ten Chinese Crested in Australia, United States and Canada. Of course it was important to include the results of the event from Westminster considering that is where the top dogs are seen and featured in the United States. Congratulations to all the participants and winners. There was a wonderful line up of stunning Chinese Crested dogs!

Of course this endeavour requires many volunteer hours of work that I believe are well worth it. I would like to thank the many volunteers that help to make this publication possible but I would like to mention two in particular, Helene Belanger and Michael Parker. Both have been instrumental in helping with photographs, contacting people and doing some graphics design work. Keeping in mind that this publication is created for the benefit of the Chinese Crested owners and enthusiasts our goal is to help global communication by providing this publication online at no charge.

That being said the Crested Review team of volunteers have prepared a number of ads that you will see featured throughout and we have received generous donations that have allowed the Crested Review to pay for a Domain Name for the website for a period of five years. The website can be seen at: www.crestedreview.com. So you can say that we are here to stay! For those who are curious, future donations will be earmarked for health research that can directly benefit the Chinese Crested breed. We welcome suggestions and insight into any research that you may be aware of so that contributions paid to the Crested Review can be forwarded to help in those research activities. Currently we are planning to contribute to Phil's Hope, which is dedicating funds to do research in the area of canine lymphoma, which is among the most common cancers diagnosed in dogs.

In this edition we have focused on grooming. Now grooming means a lot of things need to be addressed and considered, from the benefits of regular examination to brushing, bathing, drying, maintenance and the tools, equipment and supplies needed to do the task.

The information provided comes from various sources some of which are long time breeders and owners. I would like to make a caveat here that what is proposed or suggested are offered as an option and depending on the products used and the area you live in, the results might not be exactly the same. So consider the knowledge shared as one possibility and maybe use it as a starting point for you. Then see what works for you and for your dog and if you find a solution that worked better for whatever reason, then we would love to hear about it!

The Crested Review is quite fortunate to have received valuable grooming information from a number of long time breeders who were kind enough to share their years of experience. The objective is to help the newbie as well as the experienced fancier with the tried and tested techniques and results that some breeders have discovered over the years in order to help provide insight that can be used or shared with other breeders and owners.

Since there was a considerable amount of information and articles provided it is necessary to continue with the balance in the summer edition of the Crested Review.

As promised we included the Chinese Crested Standard from the Canadian Kennel Club, the American Kennel Club, the Fédération Cynologique Internationale, the Australian National Kennel Council and the Great Britain Kennel club, and lined them up for easy comparative review. With the world becoming a smaller place and breeders shipping semen or breeding stock around the world it seemed natural to take a look at the standard by lining up the elements that are being assessed. This would allow a breeder the opportunity to assess their own dogs against the various standards in order to see if they could compete globally based on those standards.

For the judges this line up of different standards might very well help provide a tool to compare the differences that impact the judging results from country to country.

In the summer edition we plan to review the events that occurred at the Crufts show as well as those from the Delaware specialty that occurred in the beginning of March. There are a number of events lined up for example the American Chinese Crested Club Specialty in Oklahoma, the Los Angeles club Specialty in April, and there is also the Sydney Royal Easter Show in Australia to name a few.

Some of the topics we would like to address in the next edition would include the subject of feeding and specifically raw feeding as well as taking a look at Estate Planning with your Chinese Crested in mind. We would appreciate your insight on these topics for the purpose of helping us acquire a better understanding of the choices available to us and in light of the many dog food recalls I believe the topic of feeding raw or kibble to be an interesting one to consider.

I would also like to thank all those who have taken the time to send in photos and adds as well as information for the Review. It is through this exchange that there is greater chances to help improve the breed but also to help breed owners learn and appreciate the Chinese Crested Dog. Until the next time, here's wishing you all the best in the coming months.

Crested Review

Publication for the Chinese Crested Enthusiast

Spring 2014

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China

Had her 100th visit as a therapy dog on Thursday, February 20th at Bethany Lodge in Markham. The city mayor sent a delegate and presented China with a plaque for her achievement. China passed her evaluation as a therapy dog in 2009. She is loved and trained by: Debbie Reynolds, CTB.ccs



CHINESE CRESTED PRIMER

DELISA PARKER

The following information was written by DeLisa Parker based on her research and years of experience breeding, training and loving Chinese Crested dogs. If you have any questions about the information on this page or the breed please feel free to contact us at:

inquiry@belewschinese Cresteds.com.

Varieties of Chinese Crested Dogs

The Chinese Crested comes in two distinct varieties, the Hairless and the Powder Puff. The Powder Puff is covered in a double, soft and silky coat that should be straight and of medium length and density. The Hairless has hair on its head or “crest”, its feet or “socks” and its tail or “plume”. This is commonly referred to as the dog’s “furnishings”.

The Chinese Crested is not a true hairless breed and for this reason, the amount and placement of body hair can vary from one dog to the next. Terms used to categorize the Hairless Chinese Crested are “Hairy Hairless” for a dog that has a moderate amount of body hair and “True Hairless” for a dog with very little body hair.

Most show dogs are groomed to remove excess body hair. Even a true Hairless may have stray hairs in places that should be removed for the show ring. Generally, show dogs with long, flowing furnishings will have more body hair than ones with thin, sparse furnishings.

A very hairy hairless should not be mistaken for a coated dog when its hair is allowed to grow naturally. Typically, excess body hair will grow down the back and up the legs with sparse to no hair growing on the dog’s sides, chest and undercarriage. If the Crested’s hair is allowed to grow naturally and the dog looks like a coated dog, it is probably a Powder Puff.

Chinese Crested Teeth

According to the AKC Breed standard, the only difference between the Powder Puff and the Hairless (besides the coat) is the teeth. A Powder Puff should have full dentition. Missing teeth are faulted in Puffs. In the Hairless, missing teeth are common and acceptable. This is because the gene that causes the hairlessness may be linked to the gene that caus-

es missing teeth.

The Hairless Crested’s teeth may have a slightly different shape than a normal dog’s teeth but this difference is not always apparent to someone unfamiliar with the breed. The Crested puppy’s canines should not be pulled unless the adult canine is clearly visible or a vet has x-rayed the dog to verify that it does in fact have adult teeth.

Chinese Crested Ears

The AKC Breed standard calls for large erect ears in both the Hairless and Powder Puff variety. However, the Canadian Kennel Club allows drop ears on the Powder Puff.

Taping Ears

If a puppy’s ears do not stand on their own, it is common practice to tape the ears to help strengthen the muscle and encourage the ears to stand. The ears can be taped when the puppy is between 6 to 8 weeks old and kept taped until the ears stand on their own. This may take a week or several months. If done properly, the result is a Chinese Crested whose ears will always stand erect. However, a Crested’s ears may never stand. This is perfectly acceptable for pet puppies or Powder Puffs being shown in Canada or other countries where drop ears are permissible.

There are many different methods and products for taping ears. A new owner should not tape a puppy’s ears without proper instructions and guidance. If taped incorrectly, the ears may never stand correctly. In addition, taping the ears can lead to ear and skin infections. If the tape is not removed properly with adhesive remover, it can be painful for the puppy and the skin can be damaged.

Chinese Crested Coat and Skin Colors

Both Hairless and Powder Puff Chinese Cresteds come in many different colors including white, black, slate, cream, apricot, orange, red, palomino, chocolate, silver, gray and any combination of colors. Many Cresteds will change colors their entire life.

Grooming the Powder Puff Chinese Crested

The Powder Puff Chinese Crested has a double coat. It should be soft, silky, straight and a moderate length and density. The AKC Breed standard states that grooming is minimal. While this may be true in comparison to a Yorkie Terrier or Maltese, a Powder Puff still requires a bit of work. The dog should be brushed several times a week to prevent matting and bathed about once a week, depending on how much time the dog spends outdoors.

Many Crested owners prefer to keep their Powder Puff's coat clipped short. It is much easier to keep the dog clean and the coat is less likely to mat. The dog would need to be clipped every three or four months. This should be done by someone with the proper equipment and training.

Grooming the Hairless Chinese Crested

Taking care of the Hairless Chinese Crested's skin and coat can be a simple task or a complicated one. There are many variables and the amount of work involved depends on the individual dog and owner. The Hairless Chinese Crested can be bathed with the same products used on any other dogs or even human products. If a rash develops or they start scratching shortly after bathing, they may be allergic to something in one of the products you used. Lanolin is a common culprit.

Acne

Hairless Chinese Crested's may get blackheads and acne. Like human skin, many factors can cause breakouts. Here are a few things that may contribute:

- Changing hormones can cause the skin to breakout. Many Hairless Chinese Cresteds go through a "teenage" acne period when they are between 6 months and 1 ½ years old. In addition, an intact girl may breakout before, during or after her heat cycle.
- A dog that is not bathed enough or bathing the dog too often may cause acne.
- Products that dry the skin or clog the pores can cause breakouts. Some dogs are sensitive to certain ingredients in products. A product that is not used according to the directions may cause skin irritation

and/or breakouts. Be sure to read labels and follow the directions.

Dirty clothes and/or bedding can cause breakouts. Wearing clothes for prolonged periods may not be good for the skin. If the dog wears clothes all the time, his clothes should be changed, every day and anytime the clothes become dirty or wet. The dog may be allergic to the material and/or the detergents used. Wool is itchy and can cause irritation and/or allergic reactions.

- Clipping and/or shaving can cause razor burn and/or breakouts.

A poor diet and/or eating certain foods can cause breakouts.

- Some dogs, like humans are more prone to acne.

Most products that are used to treat and prevent acne in humans can also be used on the Hairless Chinese Crested. Prevention is the key. A weekly bath with a quality shampoo and conditioner, clean clothes and bedding, fresh water, a good diet, fresh air and exercise are essential. The trick is to find what works best for each individual dog. If something worked well for one dog, do not assume it will work for every dog. Resist the urge to squeeze pimples or blackheads. This can cause infections, scarring and discolor the skin. If the dog has severe breakouts, consult a vet.

Exposure to the Sun

The Hairless Chinese Crested's skin may become sunburned, especially lighter colored dogs. It is good for them to spend time outside on a sunny day but you may need to limit their exposure to the sun by providing shady areas, protective clothing and/or sunscreen. Sunscreen for sensitive skin, babies and/or young children usually works well. In addition, there are some quality lotions on the market with SPF.

Keep in mind that sunscreen and lotion can clog the pores. It is a good practice to wipe the skin with a clean wet washcloth at the end of the day.

Zach

*Ch Daretogether
Hold That Pose*



Breeder: Kiko Bisbee

SassyTails Reg'd

Some dogs are not as sensitive to the sun and others may build up a base tan towards the end of the summer so they do not burn as easily. In general, young puppies that have never been exposed to the sun will burn very quickly. If your dog is sunburned, use an after sun aloe lotion to help soothe the skin. If you are concerned about the severity of the sunburn, take the dog to a vet.

Clipping and Shaving

A Chinese Crested that is going to be shown should only have hair on the head, tail and feet. The rest of the body should feel soft and smooth. Most exhibitors remove some body hair before judging. This is accomplished by clipping and shaving and/or using a hair removal product. A new Chinese Crested exhibitor should be shown how to groom their Hairless Chinese Crested for the show ring. For a pet Chinese Crested, clipping excess body hair is optional.

Chinese Crested Temperament

The Chinese Crested is a gay and alert dog that enjoys human companionship. They are funny little dogs that like to please their owners. If they find something that amuses you, they are likely to do it again to get your attention. Chinese Cresteds are said to be “cat-like” and enjoy sitting in high places like the back of a couch or the arm of a chair. Their activity level is medium to high but they enjoy quiet times with their family. They can adjust well to apartment living. They learn quickly and can do well in various performance sports such as agility, obedience, fly ball, lure coursing and many other dog sports. Chinese Cresteds do not respond well to negative reinforcement methods of training. They are sensitive and can have a hard time overcoming a bad experience.

Socialization

The Chinese Crested needs early socialization. They should be exposed to many different environments, people and other pets when they are young. Without this early socialization, they may become fearful and will not cope well to changes.

Barking

In general, the Chinese Crested is not a “yappy” dog. Again, this depends on the individual dog and the owner. Any dog that is allowed to bark repeatedly for no good reason will continue to bark repeatedly for

no good reason. Typically, Cresteds will bark when they hear or see something out of the ordinary, but they usually quiet down when things go back to normal or when they are told to quiet down.

Potty Training

Most Hairless Cresteds do not like rainy or cold weather. Put a jacket on them before taking them outside. Cresteds prefer to be with their pack. Go outside with your puppy when it is time to potty. Stay outside with him or her even if it is cold or rainy. Be cheerful, positive and patient. Cresteds are very in tuned to their owner’s mood. Walk around and encourage the puppy to follow you. Praise, praise and more praise when the puppy potties outside. Cresteds love to please their people. Eventually, they will develop habits that will stay with them throughout their lifetime.

Chinese Crested Health and Genetics

Chinese Cresteds are generally healthy dogs with an average life expectancy of 15 years or more. Some health concerns with Chinese Cresteds are:

The Chinese Crested may develop allergies that cause rashes, breakouts and itchy skin. The first and most difficult step is to determine the source of the allergy. If possible, remove the allergen from the dog’s environment or ask your vet what can be done to alleviate some of the dog’s discomfort.

The Hairless Chinese Crested may have missing teeth and/or lose teeth, as they grow older. Both the Puff and Hairless are prone to tartar build-up, which can lead to gum disease. This can be prevented by brushing the teeth and having the teeth cleaned regularly by a vet.



Suggested Health Tests

Tests are available to improve the health of future generations of Chinese Cresteds. Responsible breeders will have the following tests done before a dog is bred:

- Patellar Luxation is a misalignment of the knee joint that can cause the dog to limp or hop when running. It can be painful for the dog and may require surgery. This condition can be caused by an injury or may be inherited from the dog's parents. Breeders should have the patella checked on any dog they plan to use in their breeding program. This is a onetime exam that should be performed by a vet anytime after the dog is a year old.

Any Chinese Crested that is being used for breeding purposes should have their eyes examined every year by a board certified Veterinary Ophthalmologist. This is typically called a "CERF" exam because the results are submitted to the Canine Eye Registration Foundation (CERF) and the owner is given a CERF certificate showing the results.

Genetic Health Tests

Genetic tests are available to help breeders eliminate certain hereditary disease from their breeding program. The test result will tell us if a dog is clear, carrier or affected. A clear dog does not have the gene that causes the disease. They will never be affected and never produce any affected offspring. A carrier is a dog that has the gene that causes the disease. He will not be affected by the disease but can produce offspring that are affected. An affected dog carries the gene and is very likely to be affected by the disease. A gene marker has been found for the following diseases in Chinese Cresteds:

prcd-PRA is a hereditary disease that causes the retina of the eye to degenerate slowly over time causing declining vision and eventual blindness. There is no known cure. A test is available for the genetic marker that causes one form of prcd-PRA. This test is available from Optigen: www.optigen.com.

Primary Lens Luxation is a hereditary disease that causes the lens of the eye to dislocate from its normal position. The dislocated lens will move forward through the pupil or backwards into the Vitreous Chamber of the eye. It is very painful for the dog and requires immediate veterinary attention. Most dogs with PLL will need to have their eye removed. A dog that has a luxation in one

eye is more likely to have one in the other eye as well. Severe trauma to the eye can also cause the lens to luxate. The test for this genetic marker is available from The Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA): www.offa.org/dnatesting/index.html.

Genetic Health Testing and Selective Breeding

Testing for a disease's genetic marker is a valuable tool for responsible breeders. There are three types of genetic markers: clear, carrier and affected. This gives us six possible combinations when breeding:

Clear + Clear = All offspring will be clear. No carriers. No affected.

Clear + Carrier = Offspring will be both clear and carriers. No affected.

Clear + Affected = All offspring will be carriers. No clear. No affected.

Carrier + Carrier = All offspring will be carriers. Some offspring may be affected.

Carrier + Affected = All offspring will be carriers. Some offspring may be affected.

Affected + Affected = All offspring will be carriers. All offspring will be affected.

It is important to note that carrier and affected dogs do not have to be removed from a breeding program. As long as the carrier or affected dog is bred to a clear dog, no offspring will be affected by the disease.

Many times, breeders will say a dog is "clear by default". This means that both its parents were clear and the dog does not need to be tested. It is clear because both of its parents are clear. In addition, breeding a clear to an affected would only produce carriers so testing those offspring would not be required. They would be "carrier by default".

Genetic diversity is important in any breed. These genetic tests allow breeders to maintain genetic diversity while striving to eliminate hereditary diseases from their breed.

For more information:

<http://www.belewschinesecresteds.com/extras/ChineseCrestedInfo.html>

Soon to be seen at a show near you!



Watch for Willy in a ring near you! Crest-vue Leave My Willy alone
will be starting his puppy career in Canada soon!

Bred by Karen Fischer Smith

Owned by Michelle Mitchell and Tara Jamani

TOP DOG 2013 - AUSTRALIA

No 1

AUST CH FYREDRAGON WHISPERLN' DE GABRITHO (IMP AUT) (QLD) Schatzi.Male. **Date of Birth:** 7-Dec-11
Sire : LUX.AM.INT.ASTN.HUNG.SLV.SVK. CH WhisperingIn' Keep On Trucking (AUT) **Dam :** ASTN CH WhisperingIn Annie Get Your Gun (AUT) **Breeder:** G & E Thoma (Austria) **OWNER:**L & H Gibson / J & R Cook

No 2

AUST CH KARAKUSH WAX ON WAX OFF (NSW) Mr Miyagi. Male. **Date of Birth:** 2-Dec-12 **Sire :** Ch Chinois Where's The Party, **Dam :** Chinois China Girl, **Breeder:** Le & Helen Gibson. **Owner:** Le & Helen Gibson / S & L Toomey

No 3

AUST CH KARAKUSH PUFFEN UP PRINCESS (NSW), Rodney. Male. **Date of Birth :** 14-Apr-12 **Sire :** Ch Casmal Hotn Nvious, **Dam :** Chinois Crème Caramel **Breeder:** L & H Gibson. **Owner:** G Cleland / Le & Helen Gibson

No 4

AUST CH LAKENTA RIDE THE STOOM TROOPER (VIC) Jovi. Male. **Date of Birth :** 24-Apr-11, **Sire:** ch Saxon Pimp My Ride– **Dam:** Satamu Mo Su Zhao, **Breeder:** Miss L Wakefield **Owner:**Mrs J Cootes

No 5

AUST GR CH MOHAWK PAPARAZZI (QLD) Indee. Female. **Date of Birth :** 19-May-11 **Breeder:** Miss V Bridle **Sire :** Aust and Can Ch Crestars Pokerface for Mohawk **Dam :** Ch Fairyhorse Centrefold **Owner:** Sandy Adsett

No 6

AUST CH MOHAWK RATTLIN BONES (QLD) Bones. Male. **Date of Birth :** 1-Jan-08. **Sire :** CH SOLINOS JACKPOT CONTENDER FOR MOHAWK. (IMP GMY). **Dam :** MOHAWK MOULIN ROUGE. **Breeder:** Miss V Bridle. **Owner:** Mr Shane Thomas & Miss V Bridle.

No 7

AUST CH CADDARRA BOLD N REGAL (VIC) **Owner:** Mr & Mrs Cadan

No 8

AUST CH CASMAI STEP ASIDE IM POSH (QLD) Posh, female **Date of Birth :** 13-Dec-11. **Sire :** AM CH Whispering Lane Last Man Standing (IMP USA). **Dam :** CH Jaja Leunng Gongzhu Mai. **Breeder/Owner:** Cassie Hatfield.

No 9

SUPREME CHAMPION VANITONIA TOO HOT TO HANDLE (IMP UK) (QLD)Dante, Male. **Date of Birth :** 11-Oct-08 **Sire :** ENG CH EECH FINCH Vanitonia Devil Made Me Do It (UK). **Dam :** Eng CH Vanitonia Only Annie Lusion (UK). **Breeder:** Tom Isherwood and Lee Cox. **Owner:** Cassie Hatfield

No 10

AUST CH MOHAWK X FACTOR (VIC) **Owner:** Miss V M Bridle. mohawkcrested@bigpond.com

<http://www.dogsonline.com.au/pointscore/2013/topbybreed.asp?breed=490>

Disclaimer: These are not official ANKC results. If you spot any incorrect results, please email crestedreview@yahoo.ca. We rely on the goodwill of volunteers to provide us with results and mistakes are corrected as soon as we receive them. For official results, contact the Australian National Kennel Council.

#1

First ever Chinese Crested Powder Puff to win an All Breeds Best In Show in Australia.

Schatzi



TOP

TEN

2013

AUST CH FYREDRAGON WHISPERLN' DE GABRITHO (IMP AUT) (QLD)

#2

*Mr.
Miyagi*



Aust Ch Karakush Wax On Wax Off (NSW)

At 13 months Mr. Miyagi finished as
Australia's #1 Chinese Crested Rising Star &
Australia's #1 Toy Rising Star!

2013 accomplishments: 1 all breed Best in Show, 1 Reserve Best in Show, 7 Toy Group 1st and 3 Toy Group 2nd

#3 *Rodney*



**T
O
P**



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Aust Ch Karakush Puffen Up Princess (NSW)

2013

GROOMING TOOL, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Tools and equipment come in many different price ranges and it is important to have some basic equipment. The list included here should provide you with an idea of some of the essentials for maintaining a happy healthy Chinese Crested Dog that will provide you with many years of pleasure and enjoyment.



1 – Grooming Table and Chair:

In truth you can also get away with using a sturdy wooden table or desk on which you can place a bath mat and attach a grooming arm with a noose. However grooming tables are available in a variety of sizes with prices ranging from reasonable to very expensive.

Both the hairless and the powder puff require regular grooming and you may find it simpler to have the table readily available for those quick brushings and touch ups.



2 – Grooming Arm:

The grooming arm is easily removed and portable. It attaches to the grooming table with a clamp. The post permits adjustment to the height required for the dog to remain standing with the use of a noose.

3-Dog Grooming Noose:

The Noose attaches to the grooming arm and provides stability and security while grooming.

Note: It is important that the dog should never be left unattended while on the grooming table

4-Grooming Cart:

Before you know it you will find that you have a great number of grooming tools and gadgets and you may very well find that having a place to organize and store your tools is necessary.



There are a number of inexpensive wheeled storage carts with drawers available, but you can also find specially designed grooming boxes or carts with specialty suppliers.

5-Stand Dryer and /or hair dryer:

The benefit of this dryer is the ability to direct the air flow to the area that you want to focus on with the ability to work using both hands. The wheels allow for mobility and stability around the table as you work the coat of the power puff. The dryer usually comes with different heat and velocity settings.



This particular model can be quite expensive and the alternative would be the hand held dryer with a base. Care needs to be used to ensure the heat setting is adjustable. High heat may be too hot and you risk damaging the coat, or burning the skin.



GROOMING TOOL, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES



Smock or Apron:

Although not mandatory you will find that the groomer's smock or apron can be very useful in keeping the hair and blood stains off your clothes. Especially if you go from grooming your dog to the kitchen where hair transfer to food can occur.

7. Spay bottle:

Can be found most any place and are easy to handle and easy to refill. It is often recommended to dilute some condition in the spray bottle for use when brushing the powder puff coat.



8. Shampoo and conditioner:

Good quality shampoo and condition made for long coated dogs is essential for coat maintenance.



9. Detangler:

Is often available in spray/liquid form and cream form. Detangler helps to loosen and untangle mats so they can be broken up more easily. Keeps long or short coats soft, silky and manageable.

10. Corn Husker Corn Husker Heavy Duty Oil-Free Dry Hands Treatment Lotion:

Very nice lotion to put on the hairless after

grooming. It moisturizes the skin without leaving a greasy feel.



Combs:



Combs come in a variety of sizes and tooth combinations lengths and density. Combination combs have two sections, one with closely spaced teeth and the other one with teeth spaced farther apart. They are available in stainless steel and antistatic Teflon covered. The Nylon or plastic combs are not recommended since they are generally not strong enough to withstand frequent usage. A 7 to 8 inch (18 to 20 cm) comb should serve most combing needs.

Smaller fine toothed combs can be handy for more sensitive areas such as the face if you keep the Crested face unshaven.

Pin

A pin brush has a head covered with long metal pins set into a supple rubber pad. They come in a variety of sizes, shapes and pin lengths. For the Powder puff coat a pin length of 1" or longer is recommended to ensure you reach the undercoat area.

Brushes:

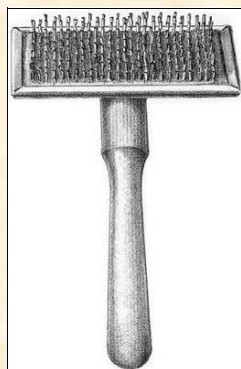


A slicker brush:

For removing dead hair and stimulating the skin and coat.

An undercoat rake or long comb:

To remove the loose undercoat hairs.



#4

Jovi



Aust Ch Lakenta Ride The Stoom Trooper (VIC)

Indee

#5 Chinese Crested in Australia 2013

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AUST SUPREME CH MOHAWK PAPARAZZI (QLD)

#1 Chinese Crested in Australia 2012

2013

#8

POSH



Aust Ch Casmal Step Aside Im Posh (QLD)

#9

DANTE

**T
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**T
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**Supreme Ch Vanitonia Too Hot To Handle
(IMP UK) (QLD)**

GROOMING TOOL, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Hair Clips:

Are very useful to hold up sections of the powder puff's coat while grooming the coat in layer. Also known as line brushing, when you start brushing the dogs from the lower layers finishing with the top layer.



Demating Combs or Mat Splitter:

The teeth on these combs are actually serrated metal blades which slice through the densely matted coats. This tool should not be used unless absolutely necessary since it will damage the coat and if not used properly can also damage the skin. A mat rake or mat splitter helps you thin things out .



Hair Trimmers:

Trimmers come with electrical cords or rechargeable models with an assortment of combs.

The Chinese Crested dog's face can be kept untrimmed or clipped. Care must be taken from the eyes when trimming the face.

On the harrier hairless dogs you can use the trimmer to remove the excess hair from the back and legs.



Scissors/Shears:



Scissors or Shears can be used to trim the feet and the ears. They come in a variety of lengths and investing in a good pair is a lifetime investment. They do come in right or left handed models and range in price from inexpensive to professional extravagant pricing.

The proper trimming with shears is an art that can take some time to master. I started by practicing trimming the hair to get a better feel for the shears before I dated to trim a dogs coat!

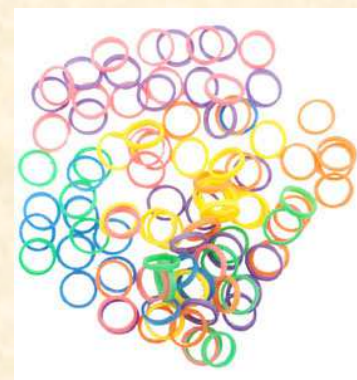
Thinning Shears:

Come in different lengths with various quantities of teeth. One of the blades is serrated. This can be used to thin out the coat of the powder puff and help to make it more manageable. They are often used to trim around the feet to help make them look cleaner without taking away from the "natural" look. Also, used to thin the hair on the mussel for those who like to keep the mussel unclipped.



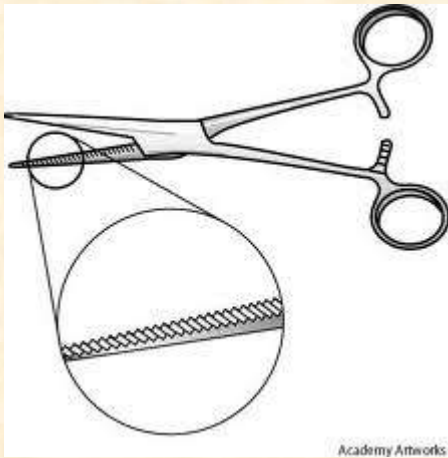
Small Hair Bands:

Small latex elastic hair bands can be useful to bundle up hair that you want to keep away from the face and falling into the eyes or on Powder Puff boys to avoid urine from damaging the coat.



GROOMING TOOL, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Hemostats or Tweezers: A clamplike instrument used to pull the unwanted hairs from the ear canal. They look like a pair of scissors but they have a ridged end instead of blades. They can be useful to remove hair that fingers cannot reach. It is important not to go too far inside the ear canal since the instrument can cause injury. Get an experienced person to show you the technique the first time you need to clean your dog's ears.



Academy Artworks



Ear Powder:

This is another aid that will help in the removal of hair from the ear canal. The ear powder helps to get a better grip on the hair for ease of pulling. It can also be used to help keep the ear dry.

Nail Clippers:

There are different styles of nail clippers, and those include the guillotine-style, scissor style, and various types of pliers styles or even the dremel or rotary style. Using the smaller ones on puppies is recommended. Cutting nails can be tricky especially with dark claws since it is difficult to tell where the quick (the vein that runs through the nail) happens to be.



Dremel or Rotary grinder:

The dremel tool provides a safe, effective, less stressful alternative to clipping.

Clotting Powder:

Is an essential when clipping nails. The clotting powder will help stop the bleeding if you accidentally cut the quick when clipping nails, but also should you nick while using the clippers around the face and on the bottom of the feet. As alternatives the use of flour, corn starch or baby powder can be used.



Nail File:

The pet metal nail file is somewhat coarser than the one you would use on yourself. It is used to smooth the rough edges on freshly cut nails.

Toothbrush, Toothpaste :

Brushing the teeth is important for overall well being. There are the finger tooth brush that fit nicely on the tip of your finger. You can use a piece of gauze and wrap that around your finger as well. The type of toothbrush you choose is a matter of preference. Canine tooth paste should not be substituted by human version since there are chemicals.



GROOMING TOOL, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES



Dental care drinking water additive:

Is a drinking water additive that helps prevented more plaque buildup that leads to tartar, or loosen the plaque for easy removal with a tooth brush. Also helps to freshen the dogs breath. The longer you can keep you dogs teeth clean the less chance of having to pay a vet to perform teeth cleaning under anesthesia.

Tooth Scaler:

These are double-ended slender stainless stell instruments that are used to remove tartar which has accumulated on the teeth above the gum line.



Before



After

Electric

Shavers:

Braun Syncro shaver: shaves very close, hair needs to be short (begin with the Wahl ChroMini to shorten the hair first).

Braun M90 Battery shaver: very close shave for hairless on show days.

Philips BikiniGenie Shaver: shaves faces, elbows and other odd shapes areas.

Gillette Mach3 Power: wet shaves on show days (lather first).

Wahl ChroMini Trimmer: trim faces on both puffs and hairless, ears and bodies on hairless.



Epilators: is an electrical device used to remove hair by mechanically grasping multiple hairs simultaneously and pulling them out. This can be useful on a hairless dog that has a few hairs to remove. It is best to go in the direction of the hair itself

Epilator Cream or chemical depilatory is a preparation used to remove hair from the skin and it does so by breaking down the disulfide bonds in keratin and weakens the hair so that it is easily scraped off where it emerges from the hair follicle.



WAHL
PROFESSIONAL
PROFESSIONNEL

Chromini
High Quality
Compact
Cordless
Trimmer



Eye Cleaning Solutions: Tear Stain remover. There are a number of products such as eye envy who boast the ability to remove tear stains in an easy and effective manor.



*Westminster 2014 Fashion Show
Featuring: Bopar Mia Bella*



Mia



Design by: Mario Laliberté (co-owner)
www.viennacouturecanine.com

Photography by: Sophie Gamand
www.strikingpaws.com

Breeder / Owner: Chantal Leclerc
chinesebopar@hotmail.com

TOP DOG 2013 - UNITED STATES

No 1

GCH CH DEJAVU I WANT'A TALK ABOUT ME, TR962333/01 Male. DoB: 04.03.2010. Sire: Deja Vu B Careful What U Wish For , Dam: Patsy Cline by Jove Breeder: Karla Matlock Owner: R Kusumoto/J Kusumoto

No 2

GCH CH STORYTIME'S ROCKY ROAD FOR GINGERY TS05550901 Male,. DoB: June/18/2011. Sire: GCH CURIOS HIT THE ROAD GINGERY - Dam: CH GINGERY'S CHICKLET. Breeder: Arlene Butterklee, Judy Temple. Owners: Mark Field, Arlene Butterklee, Judy Temple

No 3

GCH CH KAYLENS GIRLS JUST WANT TO HAVE FUN, Female, DOB 8-4-11 Sire: GCH CH Whispering Ln' Chasing That Sensation, Dam: GCH CH Kaylen's Polka Dot Bikini . Breeders- Virginia Dorris & Kay Peiser . Owners- Tom Isherwood, Virginia Dorris & Kay Peiser

No 4

GCH CH BELEWS LES BONS TEMPS ROULER, Male. ERN13001024. DoB: 15/Aug/2010. Sire: Wickhaven He's Got Game. Dam: Royal Evening Out with N'Co. Elsewhere. Breeder: DeLisa Parker. Owner DeLisa Parker/Michael Parker/Sharon Frampton

No 5

GCH CH EGILLO Z TERAMONU, Male.-DoB: 28.01.2010. Sire: Solino's On The Rocks, Dam: Diablesa Dina Avokadu Breeder: Jitka Krnavková (Z Teramonu, Czech Republic) Owner: Audra Lynn

No 6

GCH CH STILLMEADOW SOLO IN THE SPOTLIGHT - Female.-DoB:-30.05.2011 Sire: Seriously N'Co, Dam: Rompford Runs With Scissors RN, DOM Breeder: Mary Lou & Jennifer Patti (Stillmeadow) Owner M Patti/J Patti

No 7

GCH CH KULANA'S SH-BOOM, TS04021504 Female. DoB: 06.04.2011. Sire: De La Mahafu's Chico-Chagall De Aja. Dam: Kulana's Victory Dance Aom Dom Breeder: Darlene Anderson (Kulana) Owner: Shirley & Michael Frumkin.

No 8

GCH CH HAMPTON COURT'S CHARLIE AT LEGEND, SPAI/10/06380 Male. DoB: 27.06.2010 Sire: Hampton Court's Dum Dum Diddle at Legend, Dam: Branch-O's Lili Marlene, Breeder: Victor Malzoni Jr (Hampton Court, Brazil) Owner: J Deeming

No 9

GCH CH PEGASUS ACE IN THE HOLE, TS12123501 Male HL. DoB: 02.06.2012 sire: Deja Vu B Careful What U Wish For, Dam: Silver Bluff Leicester Square, Breeder/Owner: Tracey Watson

No 10

GCH CH CREEKSIDE'S PUT ON THE RED LIGHT. Female PP. DoB: 05.08.2011 Sire: Kameo's Montana at Creekside , Dam: Creekside's Party Girl. Breeder: Jacqueline Pendygraft . Owner: D. Souder & V. Burdine

AKC Results provided by Samantha Carter who was kind enough to contact AKC and purchase the results.

Disclaimer: These are official AKC results. If you spot any incorrect information please email crestedreview@yahoo.ca. We rely on the goodwill of volunteers to provide us with information and mistakes are corrected as soon as we receive them. For additional information, contact the American Kennel Club.

*#1
Toby*



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GCH CH DEJAVU I WANT'A TALK ABOUT ME

2013

GCH CH STORYTIME'S ROCKY ROAD FOR GINGERY

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Rocky



#3

Cindy

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GCH CH Kaylens Girls Just Want To Have Fun **2013**

#4



Roller



GCH CH BELEWS LES BONS TEMPS ROULER

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GCH CH Egillo Z Teramonu

2013

Basics of Grooming

A home-grooming session can be of great benefit to the dog-owner relationship. Spend 10-20 minutes every day or every second day, depending on the dog and the season of the year, and you'll increase the bond with your pet along with insuring that you'll keep his skin and coat healthy and be aware of any subtle changes in condition.

A long double coated dog such as the Powder Puff should have their hair brushed and combed several times each week to maintain mat free and to remove dead hair from the coat.

Much grooming can be done at home using the tools that are suitable for the dog's particular coat. Owners who can manage may also want a pair of clippers for trimming dog toenails.

Grooming at regular intervals will keep your dog's coat and skin in good condition and prevent many problems. Even hairless breeds require some grooming for healthy skin. Establish a grooming schedule during puppyhood and stick to it throughout the dog's life. Initially, keep the sessions brief and make grooming a pleasurable experience. If the puppy grows to dislike the basic grooming routine, a simple procedure will become most difficult.

The first step in home grooming is to teach the dog to accept the attention. The best strategy is to start when the pet is a puppy, teaching him to accept the handling of all his body parts and to stand and lie on his side by command. Use hands, a soft brush, or a coarse washcloth to groom a puppy. If the puppy has a tough time staying still, place a mat on the kitchen table for traction and work with the pup on the mat.

If the pup has grown up ungroomed, he can still be taught to stand or lie still and accept this necessary attention. As with any training effort, you will often need more patience to teach shy or fearful dogs than confident or dominant dogs. When grooming a dog with a tangled coat, work gently to avoid irritating the skin. Comb the outside of the tangle, gently progressing towards the skin, just as you would comb a child's snarled tresses.

You should know!

Powder Puff dogs should be brushed frequently and completely to prevent kinks and knots caused by intertwining of hairs or by dirt, grit, or vegetative mat-

ter in the coat. If the coat is severely tangled or matted, work in short sessions and praise the dog frequently for accepting the sometimes irritating or painful combing. Mats can pull tender skin and cause pain and lead to hot spots or wounds to irritated skin and eventual infection, general skin outbreaks, or fungus or insect invasion. Shaving may be the only solution for felted mats, but it must be done carefully to avoid nicking the dog or further irritating already inflamed skin. Or consider taking the pooch to a professional for an evaluation of his condition and possible clipping.

Start them Young!

Good grooming habits begin with puppy care. All puppies should be taught to sit, stand, or lie down to have their bodies checked over and their hair combed.

Grooming provides bonding time. In the wild, wolves and other canines groom each other as part of the social interaction of the pack or family group. Dog incisors (the front teeth) are an effective comb; the little nibbles they etch on the bodies of pack mates stimulate the skin and have a calming effect. Puppy owners can also use grooming as pleasurable time with their new family member.

The basic grooming kit!

It is important that the bristles on the brush and the teeth on the comb be the right length for the dog's coat. For example, if the coat is thick and the bristles and teeth are too short, the top coat may look smooth for a time but the undercoat will mat. Eventually the top coat becomes involved and the dog may have to be shaved. On the other hand, if the dog has a thin undercoat, grooming with tools that have long bristles and teeth can scratch and injure the skin.

A basic home grooming kit for a long-coated dog should include a soft wire slicker brush, a comb that has both fine and coarse teeth, a Universal brush and mat comb for dealing with the tangles that do form, and an oil-based conditioner that is applied before brushing or combing the coat. The mat comb has long teeth that are inserted into the mat rocked in a sawing motion to loosen the hairs.

GCh Moe's Just A Little Squirt At Edelweiss



Snookie

Breeder: Margarita Files

Owners: Gina Freer, Kathleen Knoles, Ed Collins,
M & L Axon

Photographs is a courtesy of Michael Parker

A kit for hairless variety should include a slicker brush or flexible-pin brush. Feathery hairs on the legs, ears, and tail should be combed. A nubby glove or coarse rag is suitable for grooming faces and for stimulating the skin.

Daily Examination

Even if your Chinese Crested doesn't need daily grooming, check them thoroughly to make sure they have no cuts, sores, fleas, rashes, bumps, ticks, or hitchhikers in her coat or dirt in her ears. Carefully remove vegetative matter such as grass awns, seed casings, or thorny twigs with fingers or comb.

During this daily exam, check your CCs feet and ears, look at their teeth, and feel for cuts or tumors.

Shedding

Dog hair grows and dies just as human hair does. However the Chinese Crested dog — hang on to their dead hair, thus requiring special grooming to remove it . You may also notice that your Chinese Crested's coat may thin out after surgery, x-rays under anesthesia, and whelping puppies

Owners should be aware before purchase that a long-coated dog, will require grooming throughout its life. If the inclination to groom or the time to do so are not part of the plan, provisions should be made for professional coat care for the dog., or perhaps consider a hairless specimen of a different breed.

Bathing

For dogs that get bathed more than once a month, aloe-based shampoos and coat conditioners and foods and supplements with Omega fatty acids help maintain coat oils and skin health. Before bathing, clear any mats or tangles from your CC's coat. Teach your dog to stand in the tub or sink, then add warm or tepid water. Soak the coat to the skin, lather, then rinse thoroughly to prevent dull, sticky coat and dry skin.

Take care to keep water and soap out of the eyes and ears and clean the face and the insides of the ears with a sponge or washcloth.

Skin

Healthy skin is certainly a consideration for a well-groomed dog, and healthy skin begins with a good diet. Again, the choices are legion. The rule of thumb is thus: If your dog does well on the food you

buy, if his skin and coat are healthy, if he has energy and enjoys life, if he is maintaining his optimum weight, if his intestines are working well, if the food is highly digestible and thus leaves little manure to clean up, keep on keepin' on. But if the dog's energy level is low, if his coat is dull and his skin dry and itchy or sore, if a vet check shows no thyroid or other medical condition to account for the anomalies, consider switching the diet or supplementing with fatty acids.

Grooming is essential for healthy skin, not so much for keeping it clean, but for making the owner aware of any problems that may be developing. Flea allergies can cause severe skin problems, so daily examination of the dog during flea season is a must. Contact allergies can also cause skin to break out. Irritated skin leads to scratching, which can open the skin to staphylococcus infections. An ounce of prevention is definitely worth a pound of cure for your CC and the pocketbook the antibiotics for skin infections are among the most expensive medications, and the cost of treatment can be dollars a day for a couple of weeks or longer.

Skin irritations and infections can crop up overnight, so keep a close eye on the situation. Groom daily for fleas and ticks if you are located in an area that is more prone or if you have had a problem. Use a fine-toothed comb to check for fleas, then flick the tiny insects into a container of warm, soapy water. Remove ticks with protected fingers and drop in a vial of alcohol. Treat the house for fleas as well; modern controls for these pests use genetically altered natural insecticides, growth inhibitors, and drying agents that are both environmentally friendly and less toxic to people and pets. Apple cider vinegar (ACV) is also a great solution to spray on your dog to prevent future infestation. Fleas, flies, ticks and bacteria, external parasites, ring worm, fungus, staphylococcus, streptococcus, pneumococcus, mange, etc., are unlikely to inhabit a dog whose system is alkaline inside and out. Should you ever experience any of these with your dog, bathe with a nice gentle herbal shampoo -- one that you would use on your own hair -- rinse thoroughly, and then sponge on ACV diluted with equal amounts of warm water. Allow your dog to drip dry.

CHINESE CRESTED—GROOMING PRIMER—MICHÈLE FINK

It is not necessary to use harsh chemicals for minor flea infestations. All fleas drown in soapy water and the ACV rinse makes the skin too alkaline for a re-infestation. If you are worried about picking up fleas when you take your dog away from home, keep some ACV in a spray bottle, and spray your dog before you leave home, and when you get back. Take some with you and keep it in the car, just in case you need it any time. Obviously for major infestations, more drastic measures are necessary. ACV normalizes the pH levels of the skin, makes your dog unpalatable to even the nastiest of bacteria and you have a dog that smells like a salad, a small price to pay!"

Taken internally, ACV is credited with maintaining the acid/alkaline balance of the digestive tract. To check your dog's pH balance, pick up some pH strips at the drug store, and first thing in the morning test the dog's urine. If it reads anywhere from 6.2 - 6.5, your dog's system is exactly where it should be. If it is 7.5 or higher, the diet you are feeding is too acidic, and ACV will re-establish the correct balance.

Removing Mats

Mats are solid clumps of fur that can form anywhere on the body but are usually found behind the ears, in the folds of the armpits, around the anus, on the backs of the thighs, in the groin area, and between the toes. Mats are evidence of neglected grooming or grooming with the wrong tools. Dogs with softer hair are more prone to develop mats.

To remove mats, first saturate the clumps of hair with coat conditioner for several minutes. This rehydrates the hair and closes the barbs. Then separate as much of the mat as you can with your fingers.

Some mats can be removed with the tip of a comb. However, most require the use of scissors, an electric clipper, or a mat splitter. Cutting into mats with scissors must be done with extreme care, because a dog's skin is not attached to the underlying muscle and tents up as the mat is pulled. Do not slide the scissors beneath the mat and attempt to remove it flush with the skin. You will almost certainly remove a piece of skin. When possible, slide a comb beneath the mat as a barrier between the scissors and the skin. Then hold the scissors perpendicular to the comb and carefully snip into the fur ball in narrow strips. Similar care must be taken with electric clippers. Tease the mat out gently. After the mat has been removed, comb out residual snarls.

This technique also works for removing burdocks and tangled plant material. Nonstick cooking sprays

may help to ease the plant material out of the hair without cutting any coat.

To remove gum, put an ice cube on the gum first, then try to slide it off. If that doesn't work, you will need to carefully cut it out.

Ears

All dogs should have their ears checked periodically. Infected ears can also lead to further complications. Not only is the dog painfully uncomfortable, he may cause a hematoma by breaking a blood vessel while shaking his head in response to the discomfort. After your weekly grooming sessions, use a few drops in his or her ears after cleaning them to avoid ear infections.

Feet

Dogs should have their toenails cut every two to three weeks. A dog that wiggles during toenail clipping will sooner or later be nipped to the quick, and the next time the clippers come out of the closet, he'll head for the hills. So teach the dog to stand or sit still and offer his paw, clip a tiny bit off each nail a couple of days in a row, or have the vet or groomer do the job.

Dog nails have a quick that can be seen as a darkening of light-colored nails but is invisible on dark nails. The quick has a nerve and blood supply; nicking the quick not only hurts the dog, it causes profuse bleeding, so keep a quick stop product on hand or use flour or cornstarch to stem the tide.

Include an examination of the dog's feet into a grooming session to make sure there is nothing stuck between the pads. Seeds from some grasses can stab into the pad, pebbles can get stuck, chemicals used on lawns can burn, and fungus can cause irritation, which leads to licking, which can lead to hot spots and infection.

Other online references: <http://www.canismajor.com/dog/groom1.html>
http://www.whole-dog-journal.com/issues/15_01/features/Pet-Uses-Of-Apple-Cider-Vinegar_20435-1.html
<http://pets.webmd.com/dogs/guide/dog-shedding-grooming?page=2>
<http://www.dummies.com/how-to/content/the-essentials-of-dog-grooming.html>

#6

Barbie



GCH CH Stillmeadow Solo In The Spotlight

#7

Holly



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BIS BISS GCH CH Kulana's Sh-Boom



Wanted

Photos and information
from shows, events, walks, homes that show
Cresteds in all areas of life
articles ~ items of interest,
announcement of
new champions, new litter, or
Major accomplishments!

WWW.CRESTEDREVIEW.COM

CH. JONBRECY'S DREAM WEAVER



"Charlie"

11-23-02

to

1-21-2014

*My deepest sympathy
to a very dear and wonderful gal,
Charlie's owner Nancy Norman.*

*Nancy showed him to his Championship
owner/handler and he became her first Champion.*

*Charlie slept in her bed and
lived the good life of a treasured child.*

So sorry again Nancy.

My heart breaks for you.

Susan

#8

Charlie



GCH CH Hampton Court's Charlie At Legend

#9

GCH CH PEGASUS ACE IN THE HOLE

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Aera

2013

GROOMING—THE BENEFITS TO BEHAVIOR

Grooming: How It Affects Your Dog's Behavior

Stroking our dogs provides emotional and physical benefits for humans, even lowering blood pressure. Dogs given the right conditioning to human touch come to benefit from this interaction with their families just as much as the humans do.

“Puppies who are cuddled get the right start.”

Good grooming conditions dogs to the handling that is so precious in our relationships with them. The natural reaction to being touched is defensive. We learn—and so do our dogs—to enjoy touch only when we have the right experiences with it. Puppies who are cuddled get the right start.

Rough handling obviously harms the dog's trust in being touched, and handling that is too tentative can do the same. If you touch the puppy and the puppy decides to protest, backing off gives the puppy the wrong message. Pups handled this way get the idea that people actually want to be informed of a dog's wishes through growls, snarls and snapping teeth! On the other hand, if you overreact and come down on the puppy for protesting, you can make the puppy more defensive.

A regular grooming schedule gives structure to your puppy's experiences of human touch. With the job of grooming to get through, you're inclined to hold steady in the face of a puppy protest. Because you want the puppy to cooperate so you can accomplish the grooming, you'll learn



Erand Baileys Cream

how to make grooming comfortable for the puppy. This brings balance into your touch relationship with your puppy, and leads to incredible benefits.

Well-groomed Dogs Get More Cuddles

A dog's response to touch needs regular maintenance, which doesn't happen when the dog is too dirty to handle. It's easy to cuddle a clean dog many times a day as you move through other activities. Not so easy to give the dog equal attention if you then have to go clean yourself up every time.

For dogs with long coats, tangles can quickly mat and create skin sores. Now it hurts the dog to be petted, but the sores are hidden, causing people not to realize why

the dog resents being touched. Communication and bonding between the dog and the family can quickly break down in this situation.

The Long and the Short of It

Long-haired dogs benefit when their people realize right from the start that grooming will be required. Dogs such as Poodles who require professional-caliber grooming can greatly benefit from the training given them by a skillful groomer.

For best results, find a good groomer and keep taking the dog back to the same one. This is the happiest situation for the dog. Shopping around for the best price on dog grooming can be a mistake.

Between professional appoint-

GROOMING—THE BENEFITS TO BEHAVIOR (CONT'D)

ments, keep the long-haired dog clean and free of tangles in the coat. Work with the groomer to determine the best interval for coat trims. Dogs who go for grooming more often tend to enjoy it, while dogs not taken often enough can find it painful and frightening.

If a groomer says the coat needs to be cut down rather than combed out, listen to that advice. Preserving coat is not worth subjecting the dog to an ordeal. If you want your dog's coat long, you'll need to groom more often.

Don't overlook your short-haired dog's grooming needs, either. The skin oils need to be distributed through the coat, loose hair needs to be removed, toenails and teeth need attention, and the dog needs the daily handling. You'll also keep best informed of your dog's physical condition by spending this hands-on time every day. Families who do this for their dogs have healthier dogs, because they detect physical problems in the earliest, most treatable stages.

Consult your breeder, veterinarian and groomer about the best tools to use for grooming your particular dog. Follow your veterinarian's instructions on tooth cleaning. If you plan to trim toenails at home, ask your veterinarian to show you how. Have the veterinary staff or a groomer trim the dog's toenails if you're not comfortable performing this task.

Foundation Training

The basic care you provide for your dog through grooming is one way of being a good leader to your dog. **Grooming daily will deepen your bond with your dog.** It will also increase your ability to communicate with the

dog, and the dog's ability to communicate with you.

Watching a good groomer work with dogs is an amazing experience. Groomers develop knowing hands and voices, a real "way with dogs," that comes from day in and day out interacting with dogs in this special way. You can have the same thing with your own dog! Everything else you need to do with your dog will be easier as a result. Training will be a breeze, and the dog will respond to you more readily in all situations.

Until you experience it yourself, it's hard to understand how daily grooming could make so much difference. But think about what happens when you go over your dog's entire body with a comb, brush, or hound glove. The dog has to hold still for you to work. You have to elicit this cooperation from the dog. That means communicating effectively. Stay exercises in training become simple for a dog and handler who know how to do grooming sessions together.

Your dog also learns acceptable ways to tell you when something hurts, and you learn how to respond so that the dog feels safe with you and doesn't threaten to bite. You learn what's normal for your dog's body. Your dog gets used to your movements and learns to behave calmly with humans. You will be able to handle your dog more securely at all times, including times of great stress and emergencies, because of the foundation built through these regular daily times.

Grooming sessions may seem long at first, but soon they'll become efficient because you and your dog will develop skill. Your

dog may start off resisting grooming. If you will patiently persist with the daily sessions, the dog will learn to love this time with you. Grooming daily will feel good to the dog and the routine will become familiar. Don't be surprised when your dog dozes off.

The dog falling asleep during grooming provides yet another benefit, by conditioning the dog that being awakened by a human touch is not reason to attack. This reaction, like all other response to touch, is a matter of conditioning rather than of what the dog "understands."

In order to live safely in close contact with humans, dogs need conditioning to human touch. Grooming is the ideal way to provide this conditioning. There's no more productive training you can do with your dog than to spend a few minutes every day on grooming. Try it for two weeks, and you'll be convinced!

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Date Reviewed/Revised: 08/23/2011

<http://www.veterinarypartner.com/Content.plx?A=1594>



BEST

Our sincere and heartfelt appreciation to
Judge Dr. Michael J Woods for this exciting win!

AMERICA'S
Number

ONE
CHINESE
CRESTED
BITCH

All Breed



MyDogPhotos.com © 2014

Owners: **A**ADORATION Cresteds
Michael and Shirley Frumkin
Breeder:
Darlene Anderson, Kulana Chinese Cresteds

ALL BREED BEST IN SHOW
MULTIPLE RESERVE BEST IN SHOW

HOLLY

Gch. Kulana's Sh-Boom



IN SHOW

Holly is the first and only Puff bitch to win
an ALL BREED BEST IN SHOW!
"The Little White Puff Who Could"



Presented by:
Tammy Miyagawa
AKC Professional Handler

BACK TO BACK RESERVE BEST IN SHOWS!



*Golden Gate Kennel Club
Judge: Mr. Edd E. Boyl
Judge: Dr. Gareth Morgan-Jones
Thank You!*

Why Grooming Your Dog Is Great for His Health

Contrary to what select prissy pet salons advertise, dog grooming isn't a canine luxury. It's a necessity, and it doesn't have to break the bank.

Keeping your pet well groomed not only makes for a clean-smelling companion, it also helps keep your dog more comfortable and allows you to spot health problems before they become serious, or even life-threatening.

How important is grooming to your pet's comfort and health?

Have you ever had your hair in a ponytail that was just a little too tight? Maybe your hair was just bunched up or stuck together? A mat can feel the same way to your dog — a constant pull on the skin. Try to imagine those all over your body, and you have an idea how uncomfortable an ungroomed coat can be.

that's just the start of the health benefits. Regular grooming allows you to look for lumps, bumps and injuries, all while clearing mats and ticks from his coat. Follow up with your veterinarian on any questionable masses you find, and you may detect cancer early enough to save your pet's life.

For shorthaired breeds, keeping skin and coat in good shape is easy. Run your hands over him daily and brush weekly — that's it.

For other breeds, grooming is a little more involved.

Breeds such as Collies, Chows, Keeshonden and Alaskan Malamutes are "double-coated," which means they have a downy undercoat underneath a harsher layer of long hair. The down can mat like a layer of felt against the skin if left untended. To prevent this, divide the coat into small sections and brush against the grain from the skin outward, working from head to tail, section by section. In the spring and fall — the big shedding times — you'll end up with enough fluffy undercoat to make a whole new dog. Keep brushing and think of the benefits: The fur you pull out with a brush won't end up on the furniture. Plus, removing the old stuff keeps your pet cooler in the summer and allows new insulation come in for the winter.

Silky-coated dogs such as Afghan Hounds, Cocker and Maltese also need constant brushing to keep tangles from forming. As with the double-coated dogs, work with small sections at a time, brushing from the skin outward, and then comb back into place with the grain for a glossy, finished look. Coats of this type require so much attention

that having a groomer keep the dogs trimmed to a medium length is often more practical. In fact, experts say that the pets who shed the least are longhaired dogs kept short-trimmed by a groomer.

Curly and wiry coats, such as those on Poodles and Terriers, need to be brushed weekly, working against the grain and then with it. Curly coats need to be clipped every six weeks; wiry ones, two or three times a year (though clipping every six weeks will keep your Terrier looking sharper).

Good grooming also provides benefits for both of you.

Regular grooming relaxes the dog who's used to it, and it becomes a special time that you can both share. A coat free of mats, burrs and tangles and skin free of fleas and ticks are as comfortable to your dog as fresh, clean clothes are to you. It makes you feel good, and the effect is the same for your pet. And, for allergy sufferers, keeping your pooch clean may make having a dog possible.

Some added benefit for you: Giving your dog a tummy rub after every session is sure to relax you (and your dog, of course) and ease the stress of your day.

This article was written by a Veterinarian.

<http://www.vetstreet.com/dr-marty-becker/why-grooming-your-dog-is-great-for-his-health>



Your dog doesn't need to know what a mat feels like if you keep him brushed and combed, but

Why Grooming Your Dog Is Great for His Health

Getting started

It is important to groom your dog at a height which is comfortable for both you and your dog and for many dogs it may be advisable to groom your dog on a table. There are custom made grooming tables available, which might be a good investment if you have taken on a dog that needs a lot of grooming. But any sturdy table or work bench with a non-slip surface will suffice. Remember: never leave your dog unattended on the table even for the shortest moment.

Start the grooming experience at an early age as part of your puppy's socialisation programme and routines. Keep the sessions short to start off with – just a couple of minutes, gradually increasing the time spent on the table. Always make the experience positive, rewarding with praise and treats. Any struggling should be dealt with firmly but kindly as your puppy may be frustrated, mischievous or even afraid. Build up the experience and your puppy will come to accept his grooming routine and also being handled on the table, which will help for other activities such as veterinary visits.

Finish the grooming routine before he gets bored or tired, so that each session ends on a positive note.

Dog coat types. It's worth bearing in mind that factors like neutering, age, poor diet and poor health can dramatically influence your dog's coat.

Knots and matts

A knot occurs where the coat is slightly tangled but it can be removed by careful brushing or combing out. Matts are formed when dead, loose undercoat hair becomes trapped by the top or guard hair, and starts to clump and twist together. If this matted coat becomes wet, the matting tightens and becomes almost solid.

Do not attempt to remove matts unless trained in the procedure. Otherwise, refer to a professional groomer.

Care of ears, nails and eyes

- Check the dog's ears to see if they are clean. You can remove excess dirt from the inside of the ear flap with damp cotton wool. Never probe inside the ear as you may perforate the ear drum. Any odour is usually a sign there is something wrong and the dog should be taken to a vet.

- If nails are excessively long remove the tip of the claw, taking care not to cut the quick or blood vessel.

- If needed clean the eyes with clean, damp cotton wool using a separate piece for each eye.

External Parasites

A parasite is something that lives on another animal (the host) and gets its nourishment from the host. If left unchecked, the parasite causes disease or even death. The most common external parasites found on dogs are fleas and ticks.

- Fleas are very small, brownish black, extremely agile creatures. Excessive scratching and self-biting can be symptoms of flea infestation. Even if no fleas are to be seen the presence of shiny black specks like coal dust (flea excreta) is a sure indication of the presence of fleas (dab the specks with a damp piece of cotton wool and if it goes pink it confirms the presence of fleas; these are the remains of a digested blood meal from the host).

- Ticks are largish grey pea shaped parasites that can be 3 to 4mm in length. They attach themselves to other animals in order to have a blood meal.

There is evidence that ticks are also a

threat to human health as they can spread Lyme disease.

There is now a wide range of proprietary powders, sprays, 'spot-on' treatments and anti-flea and tick collars available. A dedicated pet care professional will be happy to advise on suitable products.

Other skin problems

Ringworm

Ringworm is a fungal disease, affecting the skin, nails and hair. Circular lesions appear causing hair loss, which become scaly and crusty. Ringworm is contagious and is a zoonotic condition (transmissible to humans).

Allergic dermatitis

Dermatitis causes irritation, hair loss and inflammation and is a result of sensitivity to the environment.

Alopecia

Alopecia can range from a thinning of hair to total hair loss and can be caused by a number of factors such as skin parasites, hormonal imbalance, infections, stress or poor nutrition. Seek veterinary advice for any skin problems.

Professional grooming

Some breeds of dog may require professional trimming and styling. Most coated breeds will require full grooming about once every four to six weeks but even short coated breeds can benefit from a 'wash and brush' up more regularly to remove dust and dirt.



TOP DOG 2013 - CANADA

1 - BIS, MBPIS, BPISS GR.CH TAJA SPUMONI, female, ZN489488, DoB: 09/Jul/2012 Sire: Am/CAN/INTL CH Chinese blues number one X Dam: AM/CAN CH Design for Mongoshi Von Shinbashi; Breeder/Owner: Tara Jamani; Handler: Adrian Janssen

2 - CH WIND NORTH BY NORWEST - XQ377501, Ryley Male, Dob: 05/Aug/2010 Sire: Hamphsire N'Wind at Rompford X Dam: Woodlyn Somefing Scrumptious, Breeder: Donna McLeod/Peggy May; Owner: Valerie Hansen, D. McLeod, Peggy May; vmhansen@persona.ca

3 - CH CREST-VUE'S PIN-UP GIRL AT SWIFTHAVEN(F) (Tiffany) DoB: 01/02/2011, Sire: Zucci Summer Shadow, Dam: Crest-Vue's Sweet As Candy **Breeder:** Karen Fischer-Smith. **Owner:** Melissa Cadieux,

4 CH CRESTARS FIRECREST BUBBLZ HL(M) (Bubblz) AC496924 DoB: 03/02/2013 Sire: The Dark Side of the Moon at Silkyence N'Co , Dam: Crestars By Deziign HL **Breeder:** Martine Couture & Lesley Thomas. **Owner:** Martine Couture

5 - CH COLLIWOOD'S ECHOES THE CLOUDS(F) Female, ERN 12002302. DoB: 4/Jun/2011. Sire: Colliwood's Scandalous Levi J. Dam : Dokkum Send in the Clouds. Breeder/Owner: Linda M. Collins. Agent/Handler:Ellen Arlow.

6 - CH KAMIKAZI APPLE MARTINI(F), Apple - (Female), **Owner:** Larralyn McKay, **Breeder:** Moe & Tammy Miyagawa, Jo-Ann & Roy Kusumoto, **Handler:** Hailey Griffith & Sheryl Law

7 - CH BODESWELL MIAMI VICE(M), **Call Name:** Crockett - (Male),DoB: 01.02.2012 Sire: Bodeswell Pixietail Rockford , Dam: Bodeswell Handle with Care **Owner/Breeder:** Nancy Patterson & Craig Inward, **Handler:** Ellen Arlow,

8- CH THE QUARTERBACK N'CO(M), **Call Name:** Peyton - (Male)PP,DoB: 14.08.2012, Sire: American Icon N'Co., Dam: Yours Truly N'Co , **Breeder:** Pam Litz, **Owner:** Yvonne Mieske **Handler:** Allison Foley

9 - CH CRESTYLE COMIN'ON TWICE HL(F), **Call Name:** "MIGNONNE" - (Female), DoB: 08.09.2012, Sire: Chineseblue's Number One; Dam: Because I Luv U So Crestyle **Owner:** Johanne Cayer (Crestyle), , **Breeder:** Johanne Cayer (Crestyle), **Handler:** Jade Unrau, jocayer@hotmail.com

10 -AM. CAN.CH. ROMPFORD KAUNOTAR OF YORKHOUSE. (Male) (Kenny) TR70971801. DoB: July/22/2007. Sire: SOFTAIL THE EAGLE HAS LANDED - Dam: ROMPFORD U CANT HIDE BEAUTIFUL. Breeder: Marie Dubois. Owners: Outi Divin

11-CH ZUO'S NIHAO DOTTIE DIAMOND IN THE PUFF OF KYLOE(F) TR72372701 "Dottie" Powder puff, DOB: 25.12.2007, Sire: Kyloe's Everybody's Everything, Dam: Kyloe's Amelia from Whitestone, **Breeder:** Jan Spiker (Zuo, United States) , **Owner:** Sandee and Phil Michalsky (Diamond, United States)

<http://www.canuckdogs.com/index.php?PageKey=a0112f39-83c3-102c-99fc-08dd3e9e5cf4&cmbTypeOfStanding=2&cmbYear=2013&cmbDisplay=50&Breed=785>

Disclaimer: These are not official CKC results. If you spot any incorrect results, please email crestedreview@yahoo.ca. We rely on the goodwill of volunteers to provide us with results and mistakes are corrected as soon as we receive them. For official results, contact the Canadian Kennel Club.

#1

**BIS, MBPIS, BPISS GR.CH
TAJA SPUMONI**



**Winner of 31 Group placements, 31 BPIG
10 Group firsts, 8 BPIS, 1 BPISS, and 1 BIS
All accomplished as a Puppy.!**

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2013

CHINESE CRESTED BREED STANDARDS

CKC Standard

General Appearance

A small, active and graceful dog; medium to fine boned, smooth hairless body, with hair on feet, head and tail only or covered with a soft veil of hair.

Characteristics

Two distinct types of this breed; Deer type, racy and fine boned, and Cobby type, heavier in body and bone.

Size

Ideal height in Dogs: 28-33 cm (11-13 inches) at withers. Bitches: 23-30 cm (9-12 inches) at withers. Weight varies considerably, but should not be over 5-1/2 kgs (12 lbs.).

Head

Slightly rounded and elongated skull. Cheeks cleanly chiselled, lean and flat, tapering into muzzle. Stop slightly pronounced but not extreme. Head smooth, without excess wrinkles. Distance from base of skull to stop equal to distance from stop to tip of nose. Muzzle tapering slightly but never pointed, lean without flews. **Nose** a prominent feature, narrow in keeping with muzzle. Any colour nose acceptable. Head presenting graceful appearance, with alert expression. **Lips** tight and thin; ideally, crest beginning at stop tapering off down neck. Crest itself may flow to any length, a long and flowing crest preferred, but sparse acceptable. Eyes: So dark as to appear black. Little or no white showing. Medium size. Set wide apart. **Ears**: Set low; highest point of base of ear level with outside corner of eye. Large and erect, with or without fringe, except in Powder Puffs where drop ears are permissible.

AKC Standard

General Appearance

A toy dog, fine-boned, elegant and graceful. The distinct varieties are born in the same litter. The Hairless with hair only on the head, tail and feet and the Powderpuff, completely covered with hair. The breed serves as a loving companion, playful and entertaining.

Characteristics

Size, Proportion, Substance

Size - Ideally 11 to 13 inches. However, dogs that are slightly larger or smaller may be given full consideration. **Proportion** - rectangular-proportioned to allow for freedom of movement. Body length from withers to base of tail is slightly longer than the height at the withers. **Substance** - Fine-boned and slender but not so refined as to appear breakable or alternatively, not a robust, heavy structure.

Head

Expression - Alert and intense. **Eyes** - Almond-shaped, set wide apart. Dark-colored dogs have dark-colored eyes, and lighter-colored dogs may have lighter-colored eyes. Eye rims match the coloring of the dog. **Ears** - Uncropped large and erect, placed so that the base of the ear is level with the outside corner of the eye. **Skull** - The skull is arched gently over the occiput from ear to ear. Distance from occiput to stop equal to distance from stop to tip of nose. The head is wedge-shaped viewed from above and the side. **Stop** - Slight but distinct. **Muzzle** - Cheeks taper cleanly into the muzzle. **Nose** - Dark in dark-colored dogs; may be lighter in lighter-colored dogs. Pigment is solid.

FCI Standard

Group 9 - Companion and Toy Dogs

General Appearance

A small, active and graceful dog; medium-to fine-boned, smooth hairless body, with hair on feet, head and tail only; or covered with a soft veil of hair. Two distinct types of this breed : Deer type, racy and fine-boned, and Cobby type, heavier in body and bone.

Characteristics

Size/Weight

Ideal height at withers: Males: 28-33 cm (11-13 ins) Bitches : 23-30 cm (9-12 ins).

Head

Smooth, without excess wrinkles. Distance from base of skull to stop equal to distance from stop to tip of nose. Head presenting graceful appearance with alert expression.

Cranial Region:

Skull : Slightly rounded and elongated.

Stop : Slightly pronounced, but not extreme.

Facial Region

Nose : A prominent feature, narrow in keeping with muzzle. Any colour nose acceptable. **Muzzle** : Tapering slightly but never pointed, lean without flews. **Lips** : Tight and thin. **Jaws/Teeth** : Jaws strong, with perfect, regular scissor bite, i.e. the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws. **Cheeks** : Cleanly chiselled, lean and flat, tapering into muzzle. **Eyes** : So dark as to appear black. Little or no white showing. Medium size. Set wide apart.

CHINESE CRESTED BREED STANDARDS

Great Britain Standard

General Appearance

A small, active and graceful dog; medium- to fine-boned, smooth hairless body, with hair on feet, head and tail only; or covered with a soft veil of hair.

Characteristics

Two distinct types of this breed; Deer type, racy and fine boned, and Cobby type, heavier in body and bone.

Size

Ideal height in dogs: 28-33 cms (11 - 13 ins) at withers; bitches: 23-30 cms (9-12 ins) at withers. Weight varies considerably, but should not be over 5.4 kgs (12 lbs).

Head and Skull

Slightly rounded and elongated skull. Cheeks cleanly chiselled, lean and flat, tapering into muzzle. Stop slightly pronounced but not extreme. Head smooth, without excess wrinkles. Distance from base of skull to stop equal to distance from stop to tip of nose. Muzzle tapering slightly but never pointed, lean without flews. Nose a prominent feature, narrow in keeping with muzzle. Any colour nose acceptable. Head presenting graceful appearance, with alert expression. Lips tight and thin. An ideal crest begins at the stop and tapers off down neck. Long and flowing crest preferred, but sparse acceptable.

Eyes

So dark as to appear black. Little or no white showing. Medium size, almond in shape. Set wide apart.

Ears

Set low: highest point of base of ear level with outside corner of eye. Large and erect, with or without fringe, except in Powder Puffs where drop ears are permissible.

Australian National Kennel Council

Group: Group 1 (Toys)

General Appearance

A small, active and graceful dog; medium to fine boned, smooth hairless body, with hair on feet, head and tail only; or covered with a soft veil of hair.

Characteristics

Two distinct types of this breed; Deer type, racy and fine boned, and Cobby type, heavier in body and bone.

Head And Skull

Slightly rounded and elongated skull. Cheeks cleanly chiselled, lean and flat, tapering into muzzle. Stop slightly pronounced but not extreme. Head smooth, without excess wrinkles. Distance from base of skull to stop equal to distance from stop to tip of nose. Muzzle tapering slightly but never pointed, lean without flews. Nose a prominent feature, narrow in keeping with muzzle. Any colour nose acceptable. Head presenting graceful appearance, with alert expression. Lips tight and thin; An ideal crest begins at the stop and tapers off down neck. Long and flowing crest preferred, but sparse acceptable.

Eyes

So dark as to appear black. Little or no white showing. Medium size, almond in shape. Set wide apart.

Ears

Set low: highest point of base of ear level with outside corner of eye. Large and erect, with or without fringe, except in Powder Puffs where drop ears are permissible.

Norme du Club Canin Canadien

Aspect général

Chien petit, actif et gracieux, ossature moyenne à fine, corps lisse et sans poil, avec du poil aux pattes, sur la tête et sur la queue seulement, ou encore recouvert d'un fin voile de poil.

Caractéristiques

Cette race présente deux types distincts : le type enlevé, racé et à ossature fine et le type trapu, plus lourd de corps et d'os.

Taille

La taille idéale pour les mâles est de 28-33 cm (11 - 13 po) au garrot. Femelles : 23-30 cm (9 - 12 po) au garrot. Le poids peut varier considérablement mais ne doit pas dépasser 5,5 kg. (12 lbs).

Tête

Crâne: légèrement arrondi et allongé. Joues finement ciselées, sèches et plates, s'allongeant vers le museau. Stop légèrement prononcé mais pas excessif. **Tête:** lisse, sans rides excessives. La distance entre la base du crâne et le stop est égale à celle entre le stop et le bout du nez. **Museau:** s'amenuisant légèrement mais jamais pointu, sec et sans babines. **Nez:** proéminent, mince comme le museau. Toutes les couleurs de nez sont acceptables. **Tête:** a une apparence élégante, avec une expression éveillée. Lèvres : serrées et minces. L'idéal est que la crête débute au stop et s'amincisse en allant vers le cou. La crête peut être de toute longueur : une crête longue et flottante est préférée mais une crête plus clairsemée est acceptable. **Yeux:** si foncés qu'ils paraissent noirs. Peu ou pas de blanc apparent. De grandeur moyenne. Écartés. **Oreilles:** plantées bas, la partie la plus haute de la base de l'oreille de niveau avec le coin extérieur de l'oeil. Grandes et droites, avec ou sans frange, sauf chez la variété à houppette où les oreilles tombantes sont permises.

#2

RYLEY



GR CH WIND NORTH BY NORWEST

#3

Tiffany

TOP
TEN



Ch Crest-View's Pin-Up Girl At Swifhaven

2013

CHINESE CRESTED BREED STANDARDS

CKC Standard

Mouth: In both varieties: lips are tight with a regular scissor bite, i.e. the upper teeth closely overlapping to the lower teeth and set square to the jaws is preferred, a level bite is acceptable. An undershot bite is considered a fault. In the hairless variety irregular shaped canines, or missing canines, incisors, premolars or molars is to be expected and not to be penalized.

In the Powderpuff variety, lack of full dentition is considered a fault.

Neck

Lean, free from throatiness, long and sloping gracefully into strong shoulders. When moving, carried high and slightly arched.

Body

Medium to long. Supple. Chest rather broad and deep, not barrel ribbed. Breast bone not prominent. Brisket extending to elbows; moderate tuck-up.

Tail

Set high, carried up or out when in motion. Long and tapering, fairly straight, not curled or twisted to either side, falling naturally when at rest. Plume long and flowing, confined to lower thirds of tail. Sparse plume acceptable.

Forequarters

Shoulders clean, narrow and well laid back. Legs long and slender, set well under body. Elbows held close to body. Pasterns fine, strong, nearly vertical. Toes turned neither in nor out.

Hindquarter

Rump well-rounded and muscular, loins taut, stifles firm and long, sweeping smoothly into the well let-down hock. Angulation of the rear limb must be such as to produce a level back. Hind-legs set wide apart.

AKC Standard

Lips - Lips are clean and tight. **Bite** - Scissors or level in both varieties. Missing teeth in the Powderpuff are to be faulted. The Hairless variety is not to be penalized for absence of full dentition.

Neck

Neck is lean and clean, slightly arched from the withers to the base of the skull and carried high. **Top-line** - Level to slightly sloping

croup.

Body -

Brisket extends to the elbow. Breastbone is not prominent. Ribs are well developed. The depth of the chest tapers to a moderate tuck-up at the flanks. Light in loin.

Tail

Tail is slender and tapers to a curve. It is long enough to reach the hock. When dog is in motion, the tail is carried gaily and may be carried slightly forward over the back. At rest the tail is down with a slight curve upward at the end resembling a sickle. In the Hairless variety, two-thirds of the end of the tail is covered by long, flowing feathering referred to as a plume. The Powderpuff variety's tail is completely covered with hair.

Forequarters

Angulation - Layback of shoulders is 45 degrees to point of shoulder allowing for good reach. **Shoulders** - Clean and narrow. **Elbows** - Close to body. **Legs** - Long, slender and straight. **Pasterns** - Upright, fine and strong. Dewclaws may be removed. **Feet** - Hare foot, narrow with elongated toes. Nails are trimmed to moderate length.

Hindquarters

Angulation - Stifle moderately angulated. From hock joint to ground perpendicular. Dewclaws may be removed.

FCI Standard

Ears : Set low : highest point of base of ear level with outside corner of eye. Large and erect, with or without fringe, except in Powder Puffs where drop ears are permissible.

Neck

Lean, free from throatiness, long and sloping gracefully into strong shoulders. When moving, carried high and slightly arched.

Body

Medium to long, supple. **Back** : Level.

Loin : Taut. **Croup** : Well rounded and muscular.

Chest : Rather broad and deep, not barrel-ribbed. Breast bone not prominent. Brisket extending to elbows.

Underline : Moderate tuck-up.

Tail

Set high, carried up or out when in motion. Long and tapering, fairly straight, not curled or twisted to either side, falling naturally when at rest. Plume long and flowing, confined to lower two-thirds of tail. Sparse plume acceptable.

Limbs

Forequarters

General appearance: Legs long and slender, set well under body. **Shoulders** : Clean, narrow and well laid back. **Elbows** : Held close to body. Metacarpus (Pastern): Fine, strong, nearly vertical.

Forefeet: **Extended** hare-foot, narrow and long. Nails any colour, moderately long. Socks ideally confined to toes, but not extending above top of pastern. Feet turning neither in nor out.

Hindquarters

General appearance: Hindlegs set wide apart. Angulation of the rear limb must be such as to produce a level back. Stifles (Knee): Firm and long, sweeping smoothly into hock. Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Hocks : Well let down.

CHINESE CRESTED BREED STANDARDS (CONT'D)

Great Britain Standard

Mouth

Jaws strong, with perfect, regular scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

Neck

Lean, free from throatiness, long and sloping gracefully into strong shoulders. When moving, carried high and slightly arched.

Body

Medium to long. Supple. Chest rather broad and deep, not barrel-ribbed. Breast bone not prominent. Brisket extending to elbows; moderate tuck-up

Tail

Set high, carried up or out when in motion. Long and tapering, fairly straight, not curled or twisted to either side, falling naturally when at rest. Plume long and flowing, confined to lower two-thirds of tail. Sparse plume acceptable.

Forequarters

Shoulders clean, narrow and well laid back. Legs long and slender, set well under body. Elbows held close to body. Pasterns fine, strong, nearly vertical. Toes turned neither in nor out.

Hindquarters

Rump well rounded and muscular, loins taut, stifles firm and long, sweeping smoothly into the well let down hocks. Angulation of the rear limbs must be such as to produce a level back. Hind legs set wide apart.

Australian National Kennel Council

Mouth:

Jaws strong, with perfect, regular scissor bite, i.e. the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

Neck:

Lean, free from throatiness, long and sloping gracefully into strong shoulders. When moving, carried high and slightly arched.

Body:

Medium to long. Supple. Chest rather broad and deep, not barrel-ribbed. Breast bone not prominent. Brisket extending to elbows; moderate tuck-up.

Tail:

Set high, carried up or out when in motion. Long and tapering, fairly straight, not curled or twisted to either side, falling naturally when at rest. Plume long and flowing, confined to lower two-thirds of tail. Sparse plume acceptable.

Forequarters:

Shoulders clean, narrow and well laid back. Legs long and slender, set well under body. Elbows held close to body. Pasterns fine, strong, nearly vertical. Toes turned neither in nor out.

Hindquarters:

Rump well - rounded and muscular, loins taut, stifles firm and long, sweeping smoothly into the well let-down hock. Angulation of the rear limb must be such as to produce a level back. Hind-legs set wide apart.

Norme du Club Canin Canadien

Bouche: chez les deux variétés, les lèvres sont serrées avec une denture régulière en ciseaux, c.-à-d. les dents supérieures recouvrant de près les dents inférieures et placées d'équerre avec les mâchoires. Le prognathisme inférieur est considéré un défaut.

Chez la variété nue, des canines irrégulières, des incisives, des prémolaires ou molaires manquantes ne doivent pas être pénalisées. Chez la variété à houppette, le manque de dentition complète est considéré un défaut.

Cou

Mince, sans fanon, long, incliné avec élégance vers des épaules fortes. En mouvement, le cou est porté haut et est légèrement arqué.

Corps

De taille moyenne à longue. Souple. Poitrail large et profond, pas en forme de tonneau. Os du poitrail non proéminent. Poitrail s'étendant jusqu'aux coudes, ventre modérément rentré.

Queue

Attachée haut. Lorsqu'en mouvement, portée en haut ou en dehors. Longue et s'effilant, plutôt droite, pas enroulée ou tordue d'un côté ou de l'autre, tombant naturellement au repos. Panache long et flottant, se limitant aux derniers deux tiers de la queue. Un panache clairsemé est acceptable.

Membres antérieurs

Épaules ciselées, étroites et bien inclinées. Membres longs et minces, bien placés sous le corps. Coudes près du corps. Métacarpes fins, forts, presque verticaux. Orteils tournés ni vers l'intérieur, ni vers l'extérieur.

#4



Bubblz



Ch Crestars Firecrest Bubblz

#5

Echo

TOP



TEN

Ch Collirwood's Echoes The Clouds

2013

#8

CH THE QUARTERBACK NCO



PEYTON

Presented By Allison Foley

#10

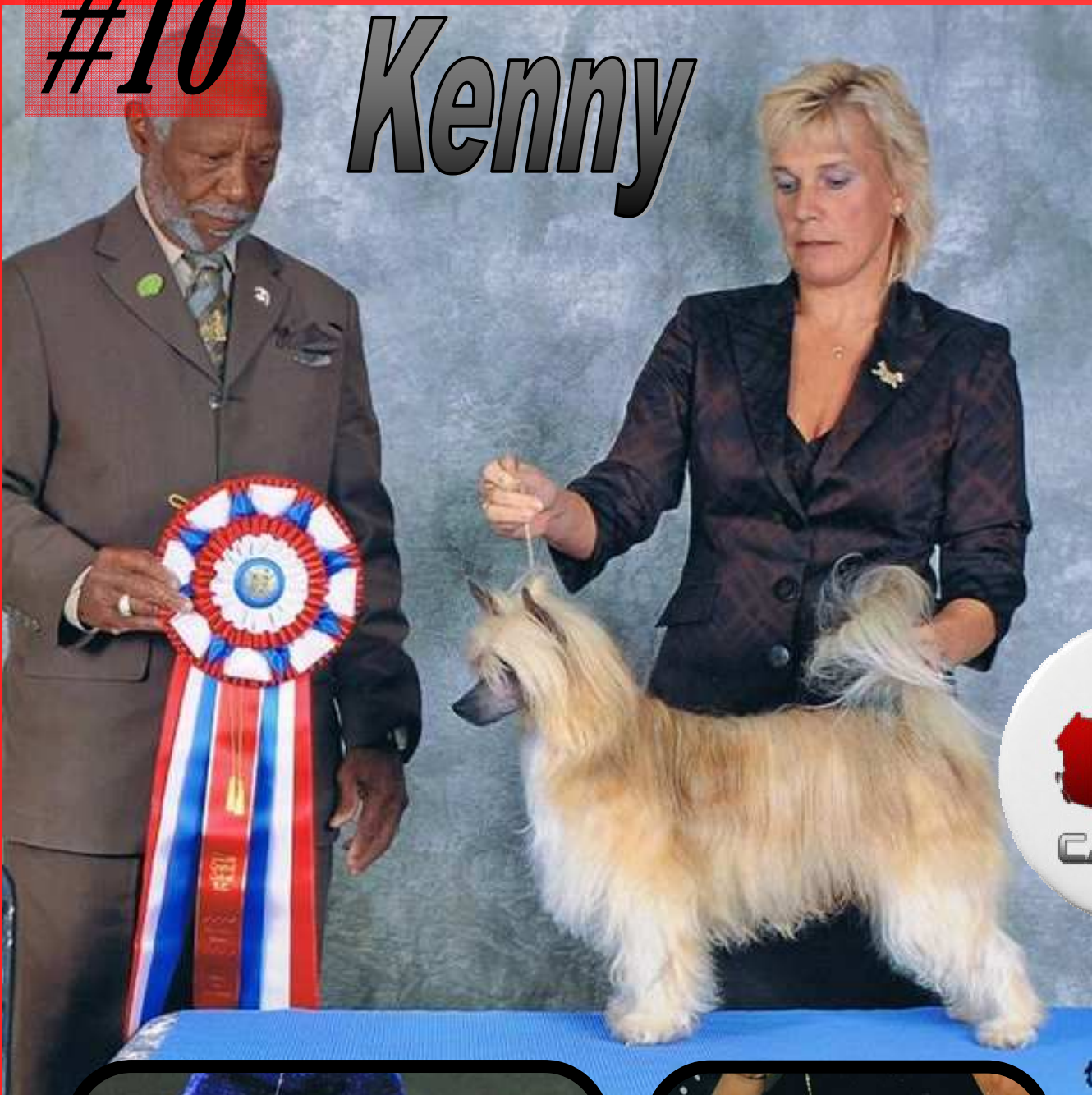
Kenny

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2013



Am. Can. CH. ROMPFORD KAUNOTAR OF YORKHOUSE

CHINESE CRESTED BREED STANDARDS

CKC Standard

Feet

Extreme hare foot, narrow and very long, with unique elongation of small bones between joints, especially in forefeet, which almost appear to possess an extra joint. Nails any colour, moderately long. Socks ideally confined to toes, but not extending above top of pastern. Feet turning neither in nor out.

Coat

No large patches of hair anywhere on body. Skin fine grained. Smooth warm to the touch. In Powder Puffs coat consists of an undercoat with soft veil of long hair, well coated feature.

Colour

Any colour or combination of colours.

Gait/Movement

Long, flowing and elegant with good reach and plenty of drive.

Temperament

Happy, never vicious.

Faults

Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree.

Note

Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

<http://www.ckc.ca/en/Default.aspx?tabid=99&BreedCode=CIC>

AKC Standard

Feet

Same as forequarters.

Coat

The Hairless variety has hair on certain portions of the body: the head (called a crest), the tail (called a plume) and the feet from the toes to the front pasterns and rear hock joints (called socks). The texture of all hair is soft and silky, flowing to any length. Placement of hair is not as important as overall type. Areas that have hair usually taper off slightly. Wherever the body is hairless, the skin is soft and smooth. Head Crest begins at the stop and tapers off between the base of the skull and the back of the neck. Hair on the ears and face is permitted on the Hairless and may be trimmed for neatness in both varieties. Tail Plume is described under Tail. The Powder-puff variety is completely covered with a double soft and silky coat. Close examination reveals long thin guard hairs over the short silky undercoat. The coat is straight, of moderate density and length. Excessively heavy, kinky or curly coat is to be penalized. Grooming is minimal-consisting of presenting a clean and neat appearance.

Color

Any color or combination of colors.

Gait

Lively, agile and smooth without being stilted or hackneyed. Comes and goes at a trot moving in a straight line.

Temperament

Gay and alert.

https://www.akc.org/breeds/chinese_crested/breed_standard.cfm

FCI Standard

Hind feet:

Feet

Extended hare-foot, narrow and very long. Nails any colour, moderately long. Socks ideally confined to toes, but not extending above top of pastern. Feet and toes turning neither in nor out.

Skin: Fine-grained, smooth, warm to the touch.

Coat

Hair No large patches of hair anywhere on body. A long and flowing crest preferred, but sparse acceptable; **ideally beginning at stop tapering off down neck.** In Powder Puffs coat consists of an undercoat with soft veil of long hair, veil coat a feature.

Colour

Any colour or combination of colours.

Gait/Movement

Long, flowing and elegant with good reach and plenty of drive.

Behaviour / Temperament

Happy, never vicious.

Faults

Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS

-Aggressive or overly shy.

-Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.

N.B. : Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum

<http://www.fci.be/nomenclature.aspx>

FCI-ST.No-288/16.02.2011

CHINESE CRESTED BREED STANDARDS (CONT'D)

Great Britain Standard

Feet

Extreme hare-foot, narrow and very long, with unique elongation of small bones between joints, especially in forefeet, which almost appear to possess an extra joint. Nails any colour, moderately long. Socks ideally confined to toes, but not extending above top of pastern. Feet turning neither in nor out.

Coat

No large patches of hair anywhere on body. Skin fine-grained, smooth, warm to the touch. In Powder Puffs coat consists of an undercoat with soft veil of long hair, veil coat a feature.

Colour

Any colour or combination of colours.

Temperament

Happy, never vicious.

Faults

Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog.

Note

Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

CrestedclubGB@aol.com

Australian National Kennel Council

Feet:

Hare-foot, narrow and long. Nails any colour, moderately long. Socks ideally confined to toes, but not extending above top of pastern. Feet turning neither in nor out.

Coat:

No large patches of hair anywhere on body. Skin fine grained, smooth, warm to the touch. In Powder Puffs coat consists of an undercoat with soft veil of long hair, veil coat a feature.

Colour:

Any colour or combination of colours.

Sizes: Ideal height: Dogs 28-33 cm (11-13 ins) at withers

Bitches 23-30 cm (9-12 ins) at withers

Weight varies considerably, but should not be over 5.4 kg (12 lbs).

Gait/Movement:

Long, flowing and elegant with good reach and plenty of drive.

Temperament:

Happy, never vicious.

Faults:

Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog.

Notes: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

Last Updated: 5 Aug 2009

http://www.ankc.org.au/Breed_Details.aspx?bid=31

Norme du Club Canin Canadien

Membres postérieurs

Croupe arrondie et musclée, reins tendus, genoux fermes et longs, se fondant bien aux jarrets bien descendus. L'angulation des membres postérieurs doit produire un dos bien de niveau. Membres postérieurs bien écartés.

Pieds:

Extrême pied de lièvre, étroit et très long, avec une unique elongation des petits os entre les articulations surtout à la partie antérieure du pied qui semble presque posséder une articulation supplémentaire. Ongles de toutes couleurs, de longueur moyenne. Idéalement, les chaussettes se limitent aux orteils mais de toute façon ne doivent pas dépasser le haut de la région métacarpienne. Les pieds ne tournent ni en dedans ni en dehors.

Poil

Aucune grande plaque de poil sur le corps. Peau fine. Lisse et tiède au toucher. Dans la variété à houpette, la robe consiste en un sous-poil avec un léger voile de poil long.

Couleur

Toute couleur ou combinaison de couleurs.

Allures/Mouvement

Allongées, fluides et élégantes avec de bonnes enjambées et de fortes propulsions.

Tempérament

Heureux, jamais méchant.

Défauts

Toute variation des points mentionnés plus haut doit être considérée comme un défaut dont le sérieux doit être en proportion exacte du degré.

N.B. : les sujets mâles doivent avoir deux testicules d'apparence normale bien descendus dans le scrotum.

Am & Can Ch Puffin N Jewels Heart N Wind

Flirt



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Breeders: Peggy May & Donna McLeod

Owners: Breeders & Steve Kelly & Julie Wells



Zappa



Can Ch Wind shoot the Moon

Breeders/owners: Peggy May & Donna McLeod



Chinese Crested Breed Standards

Fédération Cynologique International

Standard n° 288 **03.08.2012**

TRADUCTION: Valérie Degeeter

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Groupe 9- Chiens d'agrément et de compagnie. Section 4 **Races** nues. Sans épreuve de travail

ASPECT GENERAL: Petit chien actif et gracieux; ossature fine à moyenne. Le corps est soit lisse et dépourvu de poil sauf à la tête, aux pieds et à la queue ou recouvert d'un voile formé d'un fin duvet soyeux. Dans cette race, il existe des chiens de deux types différents: un type racé à ossature fine, dit « deer type », et un type à ossature et construction plus lourdes, dit « cobby type ».

TAILLE ET POIDS:

Hauteur idéal au garrot: Mâles: **28-33** cm. Femelles: 23-30 cm.

TETE: Lisse, sans rides exagérées. La distance entre la protubérance occipitale et le stop est égale à celle du stop à l'extrémité du nez. La tête doit avant tout être d'un aspect gracieux et d'une expression éveillée.

REGION CRANIENNE:

Crâne: Légèrement arrondi et allongé.

Stop: Légèrement marqué, mais pas d'une manière excessive.

REGION FACIALE:

Truffe: Proéminente, étroite et bien dans la ligne du museau; toutes les couleurs sont admises.

Museau: Il s'amincit progressivement sans jamais devenir pointu; il est lisse et sans bavures.

Lèvres: Fines et bien ajustées.

Mâchoires/dents: Mâchoires fortes avec un articulé en ciseaux complet et régulier, c'est-à-dire que les faces postérieures des incisives supérieures recouvrent en contact étroit les faces antérieures des incisives inférieures, les dents étant implantées à l'équerre dans les mâchoires.

Joues: Aux contours purs, sèches et plates, se fondant graduellement dans le museau.

Yeux: Foncés à en paraître noirs. Peu ou pas de blanc visible. De grandeur moyenne, en forme d'amande et très écartés.

Oreilles: Insertion basse : le point le plus haut de l'attache de l'oreille est au niveau de l'angle externe de l'œil. Elles sont grandes, dressées, avec ou sans franges; dans la variété duvetée (Powderpuff) l'oreille pendante est admise.

Fédération Cynologique International

COU: Long, fin, sans fanon; il se fond avec élégance dans les épaules bien fermes. Lorsque le chien est en mouvement, le cou est porté haut et légèrement galbé.

CORPS: Long à moyennement long, souple.

Dos: Droite.

Rein: Fort.

Croupe: Bien arrondie et musclée.

Poitrine: Assez large et profonde; la cage thoracique descend jusqu'au coude. Les côtes ne sont pas en tonneau; le sternum n'est pas proéminent.

Ligne du dessous et ventre: Le ventre est modérément remonté.

QUEUE: Attachée haut; quand le chien est en mouvement elle est portée haut et bat latéralement. Longue et effilée, bien droite, ni enroulée ni déviée d'un côté ou de l'autre, elle tombe naturellement lorsque le chien est au repos. Les franges sont longues et souples, limitées aux deux tiers inférieurs de la queue. Des franges peu abondantes sont admises.

MEMBRES

MEMBRES ANTERIEURS:

Vue d'ensemble: Les antérieurs sont longs, fins et bien placés sous le corps.

Epaule: Les omoplates, aux lignes pures, sont étroites et bien inclinées vers l'arrière.

Coude: Bien au corps.

Métacarpe: Fins. Solides, en position presque verticale.

Pieds antérieurs: Pied de lièvre **étendu**, étroit, allongé. Les ongles sont de longueur modérée; toutes les couleurs sont admises. Dans le cas idéal, il n'y a du poil que sur les doigts; mais en aucun cas, ces « chaussettes » (peau poilue) ne doivent dépasser le niveau du carpe. Les pieds et les doigts ne sont tournés ni en dedans ni en dehors.

MEMBRES POSTERIEURS:

Vue d'ensemble: Les membres postérieurs sont bien écartés. Les angulations doivent être telles que le dos soit droit.

Grasset (genou): Ferme; la longue jambe va sans inégalités jusqu'au jarret.

Métatarse: **Jarrets** bien descendus.

Chinese Crested Breed Standards

Fédération Cynologique International

Pieds postérieurs: Pied de lièvre **étendu**, étroit, allongé. Les ongles sont de longueur modérée; toutes les couleurs sont admises. Dans le cas idéal, il n'y a du poil que sur les doigts ; mais en aucun cas, ces « chaussettes » (peau poilue) ne doivent dépasser le niveau du carpe. Les pieds et les doigts ne sont tournés ni en dedans ni en dehors.

PEAU: La peau, d'un grain fin, est lisse et chaude au toucher.

ROBE:

Poil: Nulle part sur le corps il ne doit y avoir de larges plages poilues. Une crête longue et flottante est recherchée, bien qu'une crête modeste soit également acceptée ; **idéalement la crête commence au stop pour ensuite s'effiler au cou.** Dans la variété duvetée (Powderpuff), la robe est formée d'un sous-poil avec des poils longs et fins qui donnent l'impression d'un voile. Cette robe avec voile est une particularité caractéristique.

Couleur: Toutes les couleurs et tous les mélanges de couleurs sont admis.

ALLURES: Allongées, dégagées, élégantes, de bonne amplitude et pleines d'allant.

COMPORTEMENT / CARACTERE: Enjoué, jamais méchant.

DEFAUTS: Tout écart par rapport à ce qui précède doit être considéré comme un défaut qui sera pénalisé en fonction de sa gravité et de ses conséquences sur la santé et le bien-être du chien.

DEFAUTS ENTRAINANT L'EXCLUSION

Chien agressif ou peureux.

Tout chien présentant de façon évidente des anomalies d'ordre physique ou comportemental sera disqualifié.

Wanted



Photos and information
from shows, events, walks,
homes that show
Cresteds in all areas of life
articles ~ items of interest,
announcement of
new champions,
new litter, or
Major accomplishments!
**Deadline for June 21st edition is
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www.crestedreview.com

2014 CLUB SPECIALTY—PALM SPRINGS, CA

10TH CLUB SPECIALTY

January 2nd, 2014



CHINESE CRESTED CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA - SPECIALTY

January 2, 2014

UN-OFFICIAL RESULTS - CONFORMATION CLASSES

Judge: Mr. Steve G. Kelly (7359)

BEST OF BREED: (34)

DARETOBEBARE FLASHY THREADS, Trinity female, **TR89511302**, DoB: 09/Sept/2009, , Sire: CH Silver Bluff Steel King Legacy –Dam: CH C-Cruz Gold Dig’N At Crest-Vue, **BREEDER:** Kiko Bisbee ,**OWNER:** Kerri Perret & Sharon Lyon. **AGENT:** Sammie Lewis.

BEST OF WINNERS & WINNERS DOG & BEST PUPPY : (5)

SILKYENCE MOVIN’ OUT, Male, **TS17413303**, DoB: 17/May/13, Sire: CH Silkyence Ready Aim Fire –Dam: GCH Silkyence ‘N Silverwoods Poetry In Motion, **BREEDER:** Janice Chaffin-Bell & Heather Lindberg,, **OWNER:** Janice Chaffin-Bell & Heather Lindberg

BEST OF OPPOSITE SEX & BEST VETERAN: (35)

GCH CRESTLINE BUTTERS SCOTCH, **TR61695501**, DoB: 24/Nov/2006, **BREEDER:** Mercedes Vila, BY: CH Zucci High Entertainment -- CH Horizon’s Bare It All Leela, **OWNER:Mercedes Vila.**

SELECT DOG: (41)

KOUNTRYTYME PETER PANHANDLER, Male, **TS13676301**, DoB: 23/June/2012, Sire: CH Shida Hears A Who at Wocket – Dam: CH KountryTyme It’s All About Me, **BREEDER:** Candra & Carol Loutzenhiser, **OWNER:** Candra & Carol Loutzenhiser.

SELECT BITCH: (36)

CH LES-LEE’S N’ CAMELOT’S SATIN DOLL, **TR60614702**, 01/18/07, **BREEDER:** Leslie Gould & Patricia Bicerstaffe, BY: CH Les-Lee’s No Jacket Required -- CH Lemiz Play Misty for Me, **OWNER: Cheyenne Kruse & Leslie Gould.**

RESERVE DOG & BEST BRED BY EXHIBITOR (21)

CREST-VUE HAD THE LAST LAUGH, Male, **TS16532501**, 07/Jan/2013, , Sire: CH Lemiz Souldrop Indefatigable –Dam: CH Crest-Vue’s What ‘Cha Expect, **BREEDER/OWNER:** Karen Fischer-Smith

WINNERS BITCH: (12)

SHIDA GLAMOROUSLY GORGEOUS SOPHIA C, Female, **TS17052403**, Dob: 28/March/2013, Sire: Shida Prince Charming –Dam: GCH Shida Glamazon, **BREEDER:** Jennifer Young-Johnson, **OWNER:** Miriam Guzzino. **AGENT:** Candra Loutzenhiser.

RESERVE BITCH: (26)

PENTASTAR N LES-LEE’S NEVER IN NEUTRAL, Female, **TS05413002**, DoB: 25/April/2011, Sire: CH Penstar’s Little Red Express – Dam: CH Les-Lee’s It Had To Be You, **BREEDER:** Rachel Morris, Leslie Gould & Cathy Spears , **OWNER:** Abby Balza, Rachel D. Morris & Cathy Spears

AWARD OF MERIT: (38)

GCH KULANA’S SH-BOOM, female **TS04021504**, Dob: 06/April/2011, Sire: CH De La Mahafu’s Chico-Chagall De Aja –Dam: CH Kulana’s Victory Dance, **BREEDER:** Darlene Anderson, **OWNER:** Shirley Frumkin & Michael Frumkin. **AGENT:** Tammy Miyagawa, AKC #0239.

AWARD OF MERIT: (43)

GCH EGILLO Z TERAMONU, Male, **TS14972401**, DoB: 28/Jan/2010, Sire: CH Solino’s On The Rocks –Dam: CH Diablesa Dina Avokaduh, **BREEDER:** Jitka Krnavkova, **OWNER:** Audra Lynn.

Photographs are a courtesy of Dianne Mullikin—Photographer for 2014 Specialty

Disclaimer: These are not official AKC results. If you spot any incorrect results, please email crestedreview@yahoo.ca. We rely on the goodwill of volunteers to provide us with results and mistakes are corrected as soon as we receive them. For official results, contact the American Kennel Club.

CHINESE CRESTED CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA - SPECIALTY

UN-OFFICIAL RESULTS - SWEEPSTAKES CLASSES—Judge: Ms Roxy Smith

BEST IN SWEEPSTAKES: (17)

MARQUIS N CREST-VUE KING OF THE RING HL, TS17260001, Male DoB: 03/04/13, Sire: CH Lemiz Souldrop Indefatigable—Dam: CH Etched N The Stars N’Co, BREEDER/OWNER: **Pam Hulseley & Karen Fischer-Smith**.

BEST OF OPPOSITE SEX TO BEST IN SWEEPSTAKES: (22)

KOUNTRYTYME VITAMEATAVEGAMIN, TS15857202, Female, DoB: 01/03/13, BY: CH Shida Hears A Who at Wocket -- CH KountryTyme It’s All About Me, BREEDER/OWNER: **Candra & Carol Loutzenhiser**.

UN-OFFICIAL RESULTS - VETERAN SWEEPSTAKES CLASSES

Judge: Ms Roxy Smith

BEST IN VETERAN SWEEPSTAKES: (35)

GCH CRESTLINE BUTTERS SCOTCH, TR61695501, Male, DoB: 11/24/06, Sire: CH Zucci High Entertainment—Dam: CH Horizon’s Bare It All Leela, BREEDER/OWNER: **Mercedes Vila**.

BEST OF OPPOSITE SEX VETERAN IN SWEEPSTAKES: (44)

CH LES-LEE’S PIECE OF MY HEART, TP14945701, Female, DoB: 03/13/01, Sire: CH Jewels I’m A Jim Dandy for Les’Lee—Dam: CH Les-Lee’s Mulan of Mardon, BREEDER/OWNER: **Leslie A. Gould & Karrie L. Gould-Bick**.

<http://www.ccclubsc.com/>



Introducing our judge Steve Kelly

I have lived in New Mexico all of my life except for one year that I was in Washington State at a zoological training facility working with big cats. Currently I live in Las Cruces just a few miles from the Texas and Mexico border.

My original breed was Afghan Hounds which I bred and owned for over thirty years. I showed in conformation, obedience and also lure coursed. I had one of the first triple titled Afghans back in the 80's. In 1992 I bought my first Chinese Crested and have been involved in this breed for over twenty years now. I became licensed by AKC to judge both of these breeds in 1998 as well as junior showmanship. Since then I have become licensed for Salukis, Whippets and Yorkshire Terriers. Because I only have these few breeds, most of my assignments are specialty shows. I have also been licensed to judge lure trials since the early 80's.



The only other county I have judged in was Australia. This was one of the best times ever! The dog shows run very differently than ours but the biggest surprise was that dogs are not allowed in hotels. However, the best part was the people! I was welcomed there like a family member even though I had never met anyone.

The US specialty club assignments are all memorable ones. The members of these clubs generally go all out and put on wonderful shows even though they are on a tight budget. This last assignment in California was historical as there were three previous national specialty breed winners in there at the same time. This did not occur to me until later that evening and trying to think back, I don't believe that has ever happened in the past at any show.

You asked about pet peeves in the show ring. The biggest is the overuse of bait. The constant squeaking of toys that distract all the other dogs is another.

You also said to comment on problems facing our sport. The biggest problem is that fewer and fewer new people are coming into the sport while the older knowledgeable people are leaving it. This is not just one breed but all breeds. There are many reasons for this and not sure it is going to turn itself around anytime soon. I'm afraid some of the smaller clubs will soon vanish as they can't keep losing money year after year with dwindling entries and their ever increasing expenses to put on a show.

Another problem is that flashy looking dogs are winning when they are not the best examples of the breed. Then other judges see these dogs or their advertisements and think they are a good breed representation. Or people new to the breed see this is what is winning and think that is what they want. This is not good for the advancement of any breed.

BEST OF
BREED

Trinity



DARE TO BE BARE FLASHY THREADS

Photographs is a courtesy of Dianne Mullikin—Photographer for 2014 Specialty

GROOMING—YOUR POWDERPUFF—BY LESLIE A. GOULD

This information that I'm about to share is almost 14 years of trial and error. I'm very happy to be able to share this with all of you. I hope that what I'm about to pass on, will keep all of you from making some of the mistakes I have and I thank God that I have never had a coat tragedy.

There are so many places I can start, but the first and most important place you need to look is at your dog's genes. Second is nutrition, third is routine maintenance, fourth is climate and fifth the tools of the trade. All these play a very important part in your puffs coat, and all will help you get ready for the show ring.

Genetics

If you are truly serious about having a great coat you need to take a look at your existing or future pedigree (s). Looking in-depth at the pedigree, recognizing who are the puffs and taking notes of all the coat types. This could take some time and research, but well worth it if you are trying to improve your puff coats.

If you can add pictures to the dog's pedigree do that also, you will be surprised how it will help in the future. Also make note if the puff is a bitch or a dog and what side of the pedigree the coat type falls on....sire or dam. By making note of all coat types it will help you in the future figure out where you need to improve. Improvement will not happen overnight and improvement needs to always be in the back of your mind. Once you see improvement don't stop trying to reach what you believe is perfection, different coat types can pop-up when you least expect it. This is where all your research can come in handy, take notes on your pedigree and continue to move forward. You may be able to help breed fanciers for many generations. Remember your greatest achievements come with hard



work and time. Good Luck!

Nutrition/Climate

I know, I have said this before and I know I probably sound like a broken record, but I do feel "Crap in, Crap out". Since I live in Southern California, I don't feed any food that has ground yellow corn. In most of Southern California it doesn't get cold enough for the dogs to properly utilize ground yellow corn. I stress not feeding ground yellow corn especially to house dogs or dogs that live in a facility that is heated. Ground yellow corn is considered a hot food and when not utilized properly can cause hot spots and you raise your chances for blowing coat. Due to so many different climates it is impossible for me at this time to cover nutrition for all areas. Unless you feed 100% raw, here are a few things to remember; try to feed as close to natural as possible. Find a kibble with minimal fillers, wheat free, low carbohydrates (unless your dog needs the calories) and preserved naturally. I recommend an additional coat, skin and

muscle supplement. There are several supplements on the market, but the only one I recommend is Animal Naturals. There is a full line of products for different stages of your dog's life; my favorites are Show Stopper, Puppy Gold and K9 Super Fuel. Here is a link to the above-mentioned products;

www.showandsport.com. What ever you choose for nutrition, make sure there is consistency in the diet. Don't keep switching foods because you will never know what is working and what isn't. It could take up to 90 days before you see any change in skin and coat.

GROOMING—YOUR POWDERPUFF—BY LESLIE A. GOULD

Routine Maintenance

Weekly to bi-weekly maintenance is a very important step in maintaining your puff's coat. Remember a dirty coat will not grow to its optimal potential. Another very important grooming tip is to never ever brush a dry coat. By brushing a dry coat you run the risk of severely damaging the coat. My maintenance program is set-up for bathing every 4-5 days and this works great if you are showing every weekend. What I mean by this is, maintenance bathing on Monday and show bathing on Friday. Let's look at this in steps! In the steps below, I will list the products that I prefer to use and do work best for my puff coats. Please remember there are so many different coat types and not every product works the same on all coats.

Step one: Make sure the coat is free of tangles. You will need a small spray bottle approximately 4 ozs, Ultra Shine Conditioning Spray (Pure Paws), Ultra Light Oil (Pure Paws), water and a brush with long tines and supple rubber cushion. If you have hard water, use distilled or filtered water. Hard water has many harsh deposits and will only dry out the coat. Mix 2 ozs Ultra Shine Conditioning Spray, 1 oz. Ultra Clear Light Oil and 1 oz. water. Dampen coat completely and brush thoroughly. If you do happen upon any tangles try to loosen as best that you can with your fingers. This may sound silly, but there is a technique to brushing. When holding your brush use downward strokes only trying not to flick your wrist. The flicking or snapping motion will add to hair breakage. I find the best position for the dog is lying flat on their side, start at their paws and work your way up in small pieces. Bath time...

Step two: Shampooing - Thoroughly wet coat, mix first shampoo (Pure Paws – Ultra Reconstructing Shampoo) completely cover coat and work in gently/message (downward strokes with your fingers), never scrub or go against coat, rinse completely. Mix second shampoo (Pure Paws – Ultra Reconstructing Shampoo) thoroughly work into coat and let stand for two minutes and rinse thoroughly with cool water not cold. Alternate second shampooing with the Ultra Brightening Shampoo (Pure Paws); you should do this every other maintenance grooming. Rinsing with cool water will help close the hair's cuticle. Here is the Pure Paws website; www.purepaws.net or look for it at your local shows.

Step three: This is the conditioning/oil step of the process. The amount of conditioner and oil will vary depending on the size of your puff. I prefer my puffs to be put in heavy oil; I try not to have to do any brush-

ing in between baths. In a 2 quart container mix 1/8 cup conditioner (Pure Paws – Ultra Moisturizing), ¼ cup light oil (Pure Paws – Ultra Clear Light Oil), and 2 quarts warm water, pour mixture thoroughly over your puff. Don't rinse oil mixture from coat; use your hands to squeeze excess water from coat. Wrap your baby in a towel, don't rub to dry, hold your baby in your arms while wrapped in a towel, grab a drink and relax for about ten minutes. Brush coat thoroughly while wet, make sure the coat is tangle free. Again, only use a long tined brush. No combs!!!

Step four: Drying - My preference is to air dry whenever possible (only during maintenance grooming). If you must blow dry, be careful of extreme heat.

Helpful hints:

Do's – Do check for tangles daily, bathe every 4 – 5 days, use long tine brush w/supple rubber cushion, good nutrition, try not to let other dogs pull at the coat, use a satin bed or crate pad, if you need to band the top-knot only use non-damaging poly bands, if you have a problem with your dog eating their coat at the sides of their head...use a snood made from a silky material.

Don'ts – Do not use a comb or a slicker on the coat (feet only and only when tangle free), no fleece, cotton or cotton type fabric beds or pads, don't leave a collar on, no regular rubber bands and never brush a dry coat except while showing. Never leave your puff in the sun, especially the dark colored coats. The sun will burn the coat and the coat will also become dry and brittle.



Nat'l SBIS Ch. Les-Lee's No Jacket Required

BEST OF WINNERS
WINNERS DOG
BEST PUPPY

ANTHONY



Best of Winners
Winners Dog
Best Puppy
Chinese Crested Club
of Southern California

January 2, 2014
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SILKYENCE MOVIN' OUT

Photographs is a courtesy of Dianne Mullikin—Photographer for 2014 Specialty

BEST OF OPPOSITE SEX
& BEST VETERAN

Butters



GCH CRESTLINE BUTTERS SCOTCH

Photographs is a courtesy of Dianne Mullikin—Photographer for 2014 Specialty

Show Grooming

This is so exciting for me, properly grooming a powderpuff, is as important as having beautiful skin and furnishings on a hairless. This can be a very controversial subject, as there are so many ways to groom a puff, as there are in grooming a hairless. Some of the questions that we face; do we shave the face, ears, how far down do we shave the neck, do we trim feet or thin coats. What I'm trying to say is... that this article is my opinion on technique and products. I hope... that I can lend some suggestions in grooming your puff for the show ring. There will be some reference in the paragraphs below to Article I. I hope you have either read it or have it handy for reference. Let's get started!

Step One - Coat Preparation

Prior to bathing, the single most important thing to do is make sure the coat is tangle free. Spray the coat with Ultra Conditioning Spray (Pure Paws) or by using the spray mixture from Article I. After spraying thoroughly brush out the coat. If you encounter tangles, moisten tangle with spray and loosen with fingers as much as possible. With a



Figure 2

long tined, supple pad pin brush, use downward/straight strokes, brush out the coat thoroughly. Remember, no flicking of the wrist; flicking will only cause coat dam-

age.

Step Two - Shaving

Face: I prefer using a 40 blade, as I like the very close shaved look; some may choose a 30 blade, but only you can be the judge of the look you are after.

Figure # 1 is prior to shaving. You will need to pull your dogs crest up in to a poly band, so you don't accidentally shave somewhere you shouldn't. Using your favorite small trimmers start at the corner of the eye, shave against the hair, and move in under the eye approximately 1/2" to start your pattern. Using the same 1/2" cut move down the check to the bottom jaw, stop just before you go under the jaw. At this point you have a change of pattern direction. You will now start forming the

first side of the "V". (see figure # 2) Again, using the same 1/2" cut start shaving towards the Adam's apple.

If you have a dog with good length of neck, the point of your "V" can stop at the top of the Adam's apple. On a dog with a shorter neck, you may want to

take the "V" a bit lower, but for me I will not take the "V" any lower than the base of the Adam's apple. Once you have your pattern complete on both sides, you can shave against the hair and clean-up the balance of the face. As part of the pattern, you will want to shave a



Figure 1

"V" between the eyes and onto the bridge of the nose. (see figure # 3)



Figure 3

Show Grooming (Cont'd)



Figure 4

Using your fingers, pull your dogs bottom lip taunt and shave the hair that grows in the crease of the bottom



Figure 5



Figure 6

lip. (see figure # 4) For finishing (see figure's # 5 & # 6)

Ears: Using the same trimmers, hold ear straight up with your finger tips; shave the backside of the ear, going against the hair. Shave the hair off to the base of the ear. Hold ear straight up with your fingers and again, going against the hair shave the inside of the ear. If you should have a problem shaving all the hair from the inside of the ear, use a small amount of ear powder and your fingers; pluck the remaining hair



Figure 7

SELECT DOG

Peter



KOUNTRYTYME PETER PANHANDLER

Photographs is a courtesy of Dianne Mullikin—Photographer for 2014 Specialty

SELECT BITCH

Ella



CH LES-LEE'S N' CAMELOT'S SATIN DOLL

Photographs is a courtesy of Dianne Mullikin—Photographer for 2014 Specialty

Show Grooming (Cont'd)

holding the paw, let it drop approximately 45 degrees down. (see figure # 11) Next, at the back of the paw pull the coat straight up and hold in the same hand as paw; take trimmers and shave from the large rear pad up the back of the foot approximately 1/2". By doing this with a dog that has lots of coat; it will help keep the hair from flipping up when the dog is standing. This is an area that tends to mat easily and by shaving that area, it will help prevent matting. (see figure # 12)



Figure 8



Figure 11



Figure 0

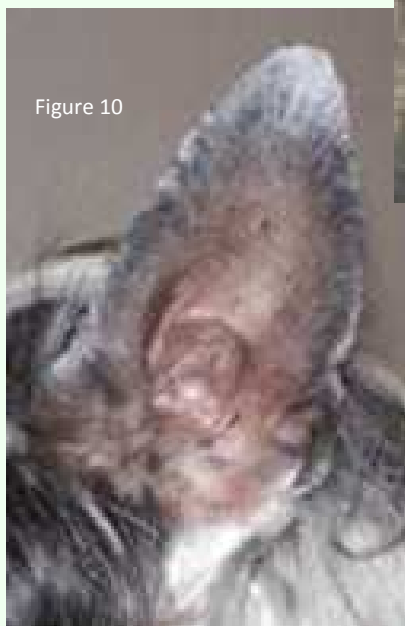


Figure 10



Figure 12

Paw pads: You are now going to remove hair from between the pads. Hold paw with pads facing up, using your trimmers again remove hair from between the pads. This next step is an additional option. I like to do this when I have a dog that has lots of coat. While

Show Grooming (Cont'd)

For boys...: For those who love their puff boys; I hope this next step will make your life so much easier. Some of you old timers might already know this and I was extremely lucky to have learned this technique very early on. If you can have a second person that can help the first time you do this, it will be much easier. The first shave is where you will be creating the pattern and you will need the dog to stand very still. Have your helper stand the dog on his rear legs while holding the front legs straight up. Your job is to brush the coat out to the side with a part in the middle; starting in the middle at the belly, shave the coat from around Mr. Winkie, half way down each thigh and up the middle of the rib cage; but not onto the ribs. (see figure # 13) I hope your boys will now stay a bit cleaner, along with smelling better. (refer below, to the helpful hints section on additional help for the boys)

For boys and girls...: I think we have all experienced the unlikely pleasure of being either at home or at a show and



Figure 13

you this is a 100% solution to the problem, but it will surely help. (see figure # 14)

Nails: Not much to say here except; the standard says, leave nails at a moderate length. Trim and be



Figure 14

careful not to leave any sharp edges.

Step Three – Bathing

Shampooing #1 – Oil removal: Thoroughly wet dog with warm water (not hot), always keep long hair on the body going down; lift coat with your fingers to make sure water gets all the way through the coat. First we must wash out the oil. You will need Original Dawn dish soap and a two quart container for mixing; I use a two quart container for all the mixing. Mix ¼ cup Dawn to two quarts warm water, mix well and pour through coat. If you feel that you didn't get enough coverage with the first batch, make a

your dog getting poop stuck to their backside/coat. Shave approximately ¼" around the anus and the same distance up the underside of the tail. I wish I could tell

RESERVE DOG &
BEST BRED BY
EXHIBITOR

Joker



CREST-VUE HAD THE LAST LAUGH

WINNERS
BITCH

Sophia C



SHIDA GLAMOROUSLY GORGEOUS SOPHIA

Photograph is a courtesy of Dianne Mullikin—Photographer for 2014 Specialty

Show Grooming (Cont'd)

second. The areas that I have noticed that you will really need to concentrate on making sure you have enough of the Dawn mixture is, behind/around the ears, doc of the tail and back. Begin by messaging with fingers, being careful not to scrub/rub coat in all directions. Rinse thoroughly. Removing oil with Dawn doesn't need to be done weekly; it all depends on your show schedule. If you show weekly, you wouldn't normally get a huge build up of oil and the amount of oil you keep your dog in, will play a large factor on how often you need Dawn. This is really a trial and error procedure. If you show weekly and keep your dog in medium oil, you should only need to strip the coat once to twice monthly.

Shampooing #2 – Whitening: Mix the Ultra Brightening Shampoo (Pure Paws) per the directions on the bottle. Pour over dog and use your fingers to message shampoo thoroughly through the coat. Depending on the surface in which your dog lives; there may be times that you need to use full strength Ultra Brightening Shampoo on their paws and/or between the eyes to help with tear stains. Rinse thoroughly. (refer below to Helpful Hints for additional help on stain removal).

Shampooing #3 – Reconstructor: Mix Ultra Reconstructing Shampoo (Pure Paws) per the directions on the bottle. I like to leave the shampoo on for approximately two minutes, to gain all the benefits from this shampoo; plus it smells great. Rinse thoroughly.

Conditioning

Conditioner: Mix Ultra Moisturizing Conditioner (Pure Paws) per the directions on the bottle. Pour over the body and neck area thoroughly, head and tail minimally, none on the legs, because when you pour the conditioner, it will run down the legs and it will also get pushed through the coat while rinsing. Rinse coat thoroughly and wrap in towel. If your dog will hold still while wrapped, hold for approximately 10 minutes.

Drying

Pre-dry brushing: Using your long tined pin brush, make sure your dog's coat is free tangles and brushed straight down.

Drying: I prefer to have my dogs standing on the table, in lieu of lying down. I do this from a very early age, as it is good training for the puppies. My dryer of

choice is an Edemco 3002 Stand Dryer. This Dryer has 10 heat settings, but never to hot. You do need heat for drying and straightening. If you must use a hand dryer, set the heat setting on medium. Extreme heat, over time will dry the coat especially if you are showing weekly. (see figure # 15)

I always start drying on the show side, since this is what the judge sees most of the time. Using your long tined pin brush; while the coat is being blown down by the air, make sure you are also brushing in a



Figure 15

downward motion. The goal here is to have the all the coat lying flat or straight down. (see figure # 16) Completely dry body, head, neck, tail and legs. I do the paws last, this is where I brush backwards against the coat to add body.



Figure 16

Show Grooming (Cont'd)

Trimming

Using a pair of fine toothed thinning shears, you are going to clean-up the coat around the paws. After your puff is completely dry, fluff the coat on the paws by brushing the coat up and then shake it out. I know this may sound silly, but it will let the coat fall naturally



Figure 17

and then you can see what needs to be cleaned up. While the dog is standing square on their feet, take your thinning shears and trim the coat where it needs to be trimmed. The coat around the paw should look neat and tidy, without looking purposely trimmed. As stated in our breed standard, "Grooming is minimal-consisting of presenting a clean and neat appearance". I know what this means to me, but you will have to interpret it yourself. (see figure # 17)

Ready for the ring

First thing to getting ready for the ring is, having your supplies ready at your fingertips. Stand your dog on your table; you will do is get your dog's coat in order. At this point, if your dog will continue to stand still, do not put the lead on unless the lead is needed for control. Brush the coat straight down so you can work on the part if your puff's coat is long enough and most coats are, even as a puppy. (see figure's # 16, # 19 & 20) Parting is personal preference, and what I mean is...I prefer not to have a perfect part. I use my pin brush, not a comb or a knitting needle because it gives me the look I prefer. You will have to determine what type of part you prefer or maybe no part at all. Now that you have your puffs coat in order, the first spray I use is the Ultra Shine Conditioning Spray (Pure Paws); second coat spray is Ultra Finishing



Figure 18

Spray (Pure Paws). When using these Sprays, remember a light mist is all you need when applying the Spray. Hold over the top of the dog and about 18" up and let the spray fall gently on the dog. After each Spray, use your hand for smoothing (gently). (see figure # 19 – 22)



Figure 19



Figure 20

RESERVE
BITCH

Effy



PENTASTAR N LES-LEE'S NEVER IN NEUTRAL

Photographs is a courtesy of Dianne Mullikin—Photographer for 2014 Specialty

BIS BISS GCH KULANA'S SH-BOOM AOM

Holly



**AWARD
OF
MERIT**

Show Grooming (Cont'd)

If you haven't already, put your dogs lead on him or her. OK, your almost there....for most of my dogs, my lead of choice is a Resco 3/8". Of course, you need to use whatever works for your dog. If your dog's crest is long enough, you may want to pull the coat on the center of the head, under the Resco and then set your lead. (see figure # 18) You're almost done....finally, I use a hair spray that is light and when applied, can't be felt to the touch. This will only help you set the coat, especially on those breezy days. The hairspray I prefer is (Freeze It), and it is in a gold can. Remember, you don't want the coat to feel sticky/tacky or stiff to the touch.

OK...it's time to hit the ring...Knock'm dead and Good Luck!

Helpful Hints

Stains: Using a 2-4 oz spray bottle, mix 50% Ultra No Rinse Colorless Shampoo (Pure Paws) & 50% Hydrogen Peroxide. Spray directly on stain daily until gone. When using on tear stains, dab on with a cotton ball.

as you are done potty walking your dog; brush coat back down.

Banding: Boys and Girls – For the girls while peeing and the boys/girls while pooping. Gather the coat on the rear of each thigh area and place a poly band. Be



careful not to gather up their plume, as it will hold the tail down and well...you can only imagine what a mess that could cause.

Humidity: If the air is damp even if it is cool out, you might want to use a crate fan. I have found it really helps to keep the air a bit dryer and I don't know of any puff that doesn't like a nice cool breeze.

Miscellaneous: Satin crate pad/bed, long tined pin brush w/soft rubber cushion, only use non-damaging poly bands. (refer to Article I for additional helpful hints)

If you have any further questions, please don't hesitate in contacting me.

Best Regards,

Leslie Gould
Les-Lee's Chinese Cresteds
les-leescc@sbcglobal.net

Banding: Boys – I hope this next tip will help you out with the boys. For long coats, gather up the coat in both flank areas, brush upwards so you can gather the coat in one band on the dogs back. This will help eliminate pee on the coat while the dog is hiking his leg. For shorter coats, gather the coat in the flank area and band. Remember to take band(s) out as soon

GROOMING—A HAIRY HAIRLESS FOR SHOW—BY HÉLÈNE BÉLANGER

Example of tools used to groom a hairy hairless for show:

1- Using either the Wahl Arco Mini or the Wahl ChroMini (better), shave the entire body against the hair direction including the face.

2- Using either a Braun Syncro or a Braun Travel Shaver (battery operated, not pictured here however works great), shave the entire dog applying gentle pressure on entire body and face. You can move the skin to get the areas hard to reach. Make sure the skin is taught, not loose.

3- If preferred, instead of using a man's electric or battery operated shaver, you can wet shave your dog. Using a Gillette 3 or 4 blades razor for the body and a 2 blade only for the face area. Make sure the dog is wet and well lathered with soap, you can shave the dog beside your sink. Take your time, be careful around elbows and bony areas. Note: this method will take the top layer of the skin off, therefore if done often, could take some color and create blotches. Always use minimal pressure and take your time, do not rush. Start going with the hair direction first then against it for a smoother finish.

4- Another method of hair removal is the depilatory powder or cream. Pictured here is the Magic pow-

der plastic container and add lukewarm water to form a paste (you can stir with chop sticks). With a paint brush, apply a coating of the paste on the body areas you wish for the hair to be removed. Be careful not to get any of this paste on the crest, eyes, ears etc... If the paste gets too thick, add a little warm water and stir again. Let the paste dry on the dog's body for approximately 10 to 15 minutes. In the meantime, get running warm water ready in the sink and a facecloth. Put the dog in the sink, get the facecloth wet and gently rub the paste off then rinse well, remove the Cling wrap/Ziploc bags off socks and do gentle shampoo wash on the entire dog to ensure there is no depilatory paste left on the dog. Dry dog well with towel then blow dry crest, socks and tail.

5- You can trim the stocks to look as natural as possible using thinning shears. Just remove the points at the toes if unsure. Remember, just take a little off at a time J

6- If you want to fluff up the socks and add volume, put a dab of Kolestral in the palm of your hand then rub your palm together, then rub the socks (one at a time).

7- Using a powderchalk brush (made with goat hair), apply/shake some of the chalk powder on the sock.

8- Using a small slicker brush, brush out the Kolestral and chalk to make a smooth neat look.

9- Using any hairspray (Superhold or Sebastian are good), spray the sock to set in the powder (spray from about a foot away, do not apply too much hairspray, the socks should feel soft and natural to the touch, not "sticky"). You can slicker brush the crest and forelock away from the eyes, cover the dog's eyes with your hand then apply hairspray to prevent the forelock from falling in the dog's eyes.

10- Apply a non greasy lotion to the entire body, such as Corn Huskers Lotion (after you powder, not before as the chalk will stick to the lotion).



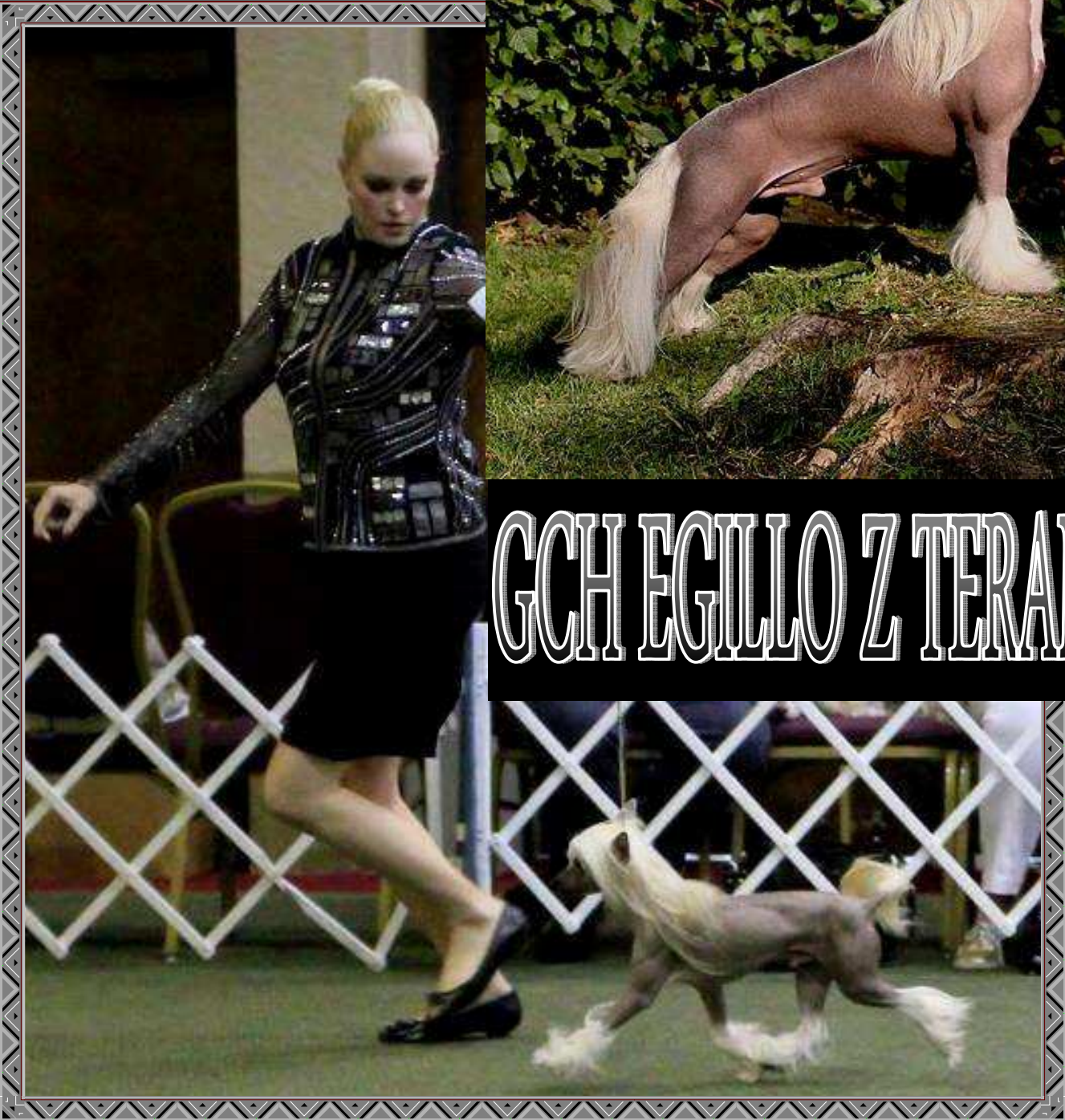
der form, created to remove facial hair on men who get bumps from shaving. The product is odorless but messy to use. Wrap the socks with either Ziploc bags and elastics or Cling Wrap. Put some powder in a

AWARD
OF
MERIT



Neo

GCH EGILLO Z TERAMONU



BEST IN SWEEPSTAKES LEO



MARQUIS N CREST-VUE KING OF THE RING

Cause of Stains

Face staining due to eye discharge is in fact a very common problem with many dog breeds. There are a number of reasons for staining caused by excessive teary eyes and it is important to find the cause in order to provide the correct treatment. It should be pointed out that tears are absolutely necessary for optimum eye maintenance. Just as your eye waters if a speck of dust blows into it, dogs' eyes will make tears when irritated to flush away anything harmful. When the eyes are continually irritated, this can lead to chronic tearing that produces stains.

Therefore when a dog's eyes make more tears than the eye needs, or can accommodate the tears will overflow onto the dog's muzzle and face. It is usually more noticeable on dogs with long light colored facial hairs since the tears keep the face hair wet. Regardless of breed, white dogs are more likely to have visible tear staining on their faces, because the pigments in their tears can easily dye light-colored fur. Also, dogs with long hair on their faces may be more prone to excessive tearing.

Tear stains are usually caused by dye molecules called **porphyrins**. Porphyrins are iron-containing molecules, produced when the body breaks down red blood cells. Porphyrins are excreted primarily through bile and the intestinal tract, but in dogs a significant amount of porphyrin is excreted through tears, saliva and also urine.

When porphyrin containing tears or saliva sits on white fur for any length of time, stains result. These iron-related stains intensify/darken in the presence of sunlight.

All dogs produce porphyrin, but of course porphyrin staining is most noticeable on light colored dogs. If you have ever noticed a white dog that has been licking or chewing on his leg, the hair in that area will turn iron-brown in color as well.

Excessive tear stains may also be the result of external factors, including an immune system reaction to a particular type of food or allergen. If your dog's eyes are wetter than usual during a particular season, or when eating a certain type of food, it may be an indication that allergies are the problem. Some dogs are genetically predisposed to generating tear stains, so there is a possibility the condition is purely physiological.

Tear staining can also be due to a low grade system-

atic infection. This can cause the enzyme levels in the dog's bodily fluids to be "off" and therefore cause excessive staining. The red/brown discoloration can also be found around the mouth and in some more progressed states the staining can be seen on the feet or around the genital areas. This systematic imbalance can be caused by simple stress or it can indicate an underlying health issue.

If your dog's tear stains are developing because his eyes are always irritated, eliminating the source of irritation will help. This might include keeping hair near the eyes trimmed very short and treating infection or glaucoma, if present.

Your first step should be to see your regular veterinarian or a veterinary ophthalmologist. They will examine the eye to make sure there is no foreign body is present. Some other things they will look for are distichiasis or ectopic cilium that is when an eyelash grows abnormally in such a way it ends up facing the cornea instead of facing away. This is common in some breeds including shih-tzus and poodles. They will check for other causes of excess tear production such as conjunctivitis, uveitis and glaucoma. Sometimes epiphora is not a result of excessive tear production but is a problem with tear drainage. Normally tears exit the eye through small holes called puncta, which leads to a duct called the nasolacrimal duct which empties out into the nose. This is why we have to blow our noses whenever we have a good cry. Sometimes this duct can be blocked with debris such as grass awns, rhinitis or sinusitis, which results in soft tissue swelling around the duct leading to occlusion.

Treatment will vary depending on the underlying cause of epiphora. Sometimes simply flushing out the eyes will do the trick if there is a foreign body present causing the irritation or blocking the nasolacrimal duct. If an abnormal eyelash is causing the problem then it can be removed by cryosurgery or electrolysis. If the nasolacrimal duct is blocked by swelling from glaucoma, sinusitis or rhinitis then treatment is focused on getting the primary condition under control and usually when the swelling resolves patency of the nasolacrimal duct is restored. In the case of imperforate puncta, surgery may be necessary to open the puncta or to create an opening into the nasal cavity for tears to drain via dacryocystorhinotomy.

Other conditions that might irritate the eye include dog eye infections, glaucoma, and eyelash or eyelid problems.

In a normal dog eye, there are small holes that drain tears away from the eye and down the throat. A variety of dog eye problems can affect this drainage, causing excessively watery eyes. These conditions include:

Shallow eye sockets. If the eye sockets aren't big or deep enough, tears can spill out onto the fur around the eyes. There is no way to stop dog eye discharge because of shallow eye sockets, so the goal in this situation is to minimize skin irritation and coat discoloration.

Eyelids that are turned inward. If the eyelids roll in toward the eyeball, the drainage holes for tears (called puncta) may become blocked.

Hair growth around the eye. If hair grows too close to the eye, it can wick tears away from the eye and onto the face. Some other cause might be distichiasis or ectopic cilium that is when an eyelash grows abnormally in such a way it ends up facing the cornea instead of facing away.

Blocked tear drainage holes (puncta). Previous dog eye infections or eye damage can cause scar tissue to form that blocks some of the drainage passages for tears.

Other causes of excess tear production such as conjunctivitis, uveitis and glaucoma.

Other causes of excess tear production

Ear problems or any health problem—especially those in the head, neck and chest areas—may also contribute one way or another to unacceptable tear staining.

To help avoid ear infections it is important to ensure the ears are thoroughly dried after you have bathed your dog. Also, any hairs inside the ears should be removed. This is something you can do yourself quite easily. If you are unsure of the process have your vet or your professional groomer show you how it is done.

When puppies cut their first teeth, and again when they cut their permanents, they frequently have periods of face staining. This seems logical. Their little gums are all swollen with the growing teeth, and the drains are squeezed. To make matters worse, at the same time, puppy hair is growing just long enough to stick into their eyes and causes excessive tearing, therefore it is best to keep the hair away from the face and keep the areas around the eyes as dry as possible during this the teething period.

How to Remove Tear Stains?

Although tear stains can be an aesthetic problem, it is an issue that should be addressed as it can be an indicator of an underlying medical condition or an allergic reaction.

A seriously stained face does not indicate a poor-quality nor poorly bred dog. It is not proof that the dog is neglected, mistreated or unhealthy. It just means the dog has more tears and less drainage than he needs for some reason that is probably somehow related to any one or any combination of very minor "heredity, health, hygiene, and happiness" concerns. Hopefully, it is apparent that any one case may be quite a puzzle even for a dedicated, experienced Chinese Crested dog person.

Once you had your dog checked by your veterinarian or an ophthalmologist and they have ruled out any treatable medical condition then you might consider some of these steps or combination thereof to help minimize the appearance of stains.

1. Primarily, then, most tear stains in most dogs can be simply prevented by keeping the face meticulously free of porphyrin-containing tears. That means keeping the face hair trimmed, and wiping the face at least twice daily with a slightly damp wash cloth, to dilute out and wash away the tears.

STEP 1: Meticulously maintain your dog's clean face. Wipe face with a damp cloth twice a day to remove excessive tears, and keep regular appointments with the groomer.

STEP 2: Throw away your plastic food bowls. Use stainless steel, porcelain or glass. Plastic food bowls often develop tiny cracks that harbor bacteria and cause facial irritation.

STEP 3: Consider a mild boric acid containing solution as found in some contact lens cleaners, or use liquid vitamin C, on a cotton ball, to wipe the dog's face and lighten the tear stains that have already formed. Acids like boric and citric (Vit C) presumably oxidize the porphyrin iron compounds and lighten them, whereas sunlight makes the stains darker.

2. Mix a teaspoon of apple cider vinegar with your dog's water each day. This increases the pH of the water, which helps combat the growth of microorganisms that make the tear stain problem worse. You can also take your dog to a veterinarian and ask if an antibiotic is necessary. The bacteria that exacerbate tear stains aren't particularly dangerous, but they do cause the stained fur to emit a foul odor

We would like to Welcome 'Poppi" To Canada!

*Shumllea See My Peticoat Wag
Poppi*



www.taja.info

Thank you Anne Hellmuth for allowing Poppi to travel from the UK
to be a part of team TAJA

sire: OMEGAVILLE BACK WITH A BANG AT SHUMLLEA JW

dam: OMEGAVILLE PRESS RELEASE AT SHUMLLEA

Owned by: Tara Jamani & Leslie Maine

AKC/CKC/UKC GR./IABCA Ch. Kyloe's Feeling Hot Hot Hot at Zuo x
AKC Gr./ CKC Gr/UKC Ch. Zuo's Ni Hao Dottie Diamond in the Puff of Kyloe.

Puppies

Born January 14, 2014



Female Puff



Male HHL



Female Puff



Male True Hairless



Male Puff

Inquiries welcome:
Jan Spiker 989-245-4817
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WESTMINSTER 2014

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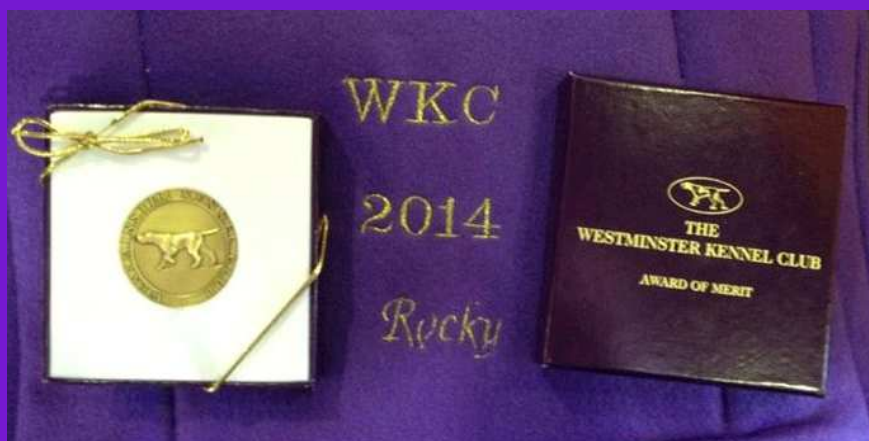
FAX: (505) 345-8299

Email: jlwgiraffe@comcast.net

She was raised with Boston Terrier and Boxers, her first show dog was a Basenji, she raised and showed them for number of years. Judy was always the child that collected any stray animal that was available. By the time she was four or five, she knew that she would grow up to be involved with either dogs or horses. Fortunately, that did come true. Judy was raised with Boston Terriers and Boxers. Her first "show" dog was a Basenji that happened to her by accident. She continued to raise and show them for a number of years. She was granted a handler's license by the AKC in 1966 and continued to show on a full-time basis until 1990 when she was granted the Hound Group to judge. Subsequently, she has been given the Sporting Group as well as Bostons, Cairns and Miniature Pinschers and Junior Showmanship. As a handler, Judy finished dogs of 68 different breeds with Groups or Best in Shows on 34 of those breeds. She was fortunate to show many of the top dogs in their respective breeds including the first Vizsla to go Best in Show, the #1 Basset in the history of the breed, the #2 Caim Terrier.



<http://www.dogjudges.info/profile?id=1209>



WESTMINSTER 2014

Judge: Mrs. Judy Webb

Day: February 10, 2014

BEST OF BREED: (7)

GCH Daretobebare Flashy Threads Female TR 89511302 DoB: September 12, 2009. **Sire:** Ch Silver Bluff Steel King Legacy. **Dam:** Ch C-cruz Gold Dig'n At Crest-vue. **Breeder:** Kiko Bisbee . **Owner:** Kerri Perret & Sharon Lyon

BEST OF OPPOSITE SEX: (10)

GCH Crestyle Door Crasher HL Male TS 15901302 DoB: November 10, 2012 **Sire:** Ch Chineseblue's Number One **Dam:** Ch Crestyle Jxs Let's Get In On HL. **Breeder:** Johanne Cayer **Owner:** Nikki York

BEST OF WINNERS & WINNERS BITCH (37)

Ch Gingery's Nantucket Nectar CD RA (Fancy)PP Female TR 21955101 DoB: January 08, 2004. **Sire:** Ch Gingery's White Tie N Tails. **Dam:** Ch Makalea's Good Luck Charm **Breeder:** Arlene Butterklee & Mary Ann Hillyard , **Owner:** Gretchen Strecker

WINNERS DOG: (42)

Gingery's Wolverine (Wolfie) Male TS 07217001 DoB: May 14, 2011 **Sire:** Ch Gingery's Tristen. **Dam:** Gingery's Starflower **Breeder:** Gina Ireland & Arlene Butterklee . **Owner:** Owen Olsen & Arlene Butterklee

SELECT DOG: (8)

GCH DEJAVU I WANT'A TALK ABOUT ME (Toby) Male TR 96233301 DoB: March 04, 2010 **Sire:** Ch Deja-vu B Careful What U Wish For. **Dam:** Ch Patsy Cline By Jobe **Breeder:** Karla Matlock & Ann Freeman & Sharon Jacobson. **Owner:** Roy & Jo-Ann Kusumoto

SELECT BITCH: (6)

KOUNTRTYME RAISE YOUR GLASS WITH SHIDA Female TS 15857203 DoB: January 03, 2013. **Sire:** Ch Shida Hears A Who At Wocket. **Dam:** Ch Kountrytyme Its All About Me. **Breeder:** Candra Loutzenhiser & Carol Loutzenhiser . **Owner:** Jennifer Young-Johnson

AWARD OF MERIT:

32 GCH STORYTIME'S ROCKY ROAD FOR GINGERY Male TS 05550901. DoB: June 18, 2011 **Sire:** GCH Curios Hit The Road Gingery, **Dam:** Ch Gingery's Chicklet. **Breeder:** Arlene Butterklee & Judy Temple. . **Owner:** Mark Fields & Arlene Butterklee & Judy Temple

28 GCH GINGERY'S SWEET TEA Female, TR 93174501. DoB: August 28, 2009. **Sire:** GCH Tacori's Mr Inkaholic. **Dam:** Ch Gingery's Catnip **Breeder:** Bess Cleveland & Arlene Butterklee & Victor Helu . **Owner:** Bess Cleveland & Arlene Butterklee & Victor Helu

21 CH NEDDIES AMAZING AMIE Female TS 17241001 DoB: June 08, 2010 **Sire:** Sun-hee's Best Of The Best **Dam:** Ch Prefix Name Of The Game **Breeder:** Annica Carlsson **Owner:** Annica Carlsson & Anna Carlsson

15 CH KULANA'S SH-BOOM (Holly) Female TS 04021504 DoB: April 06, 2011 **Sire:** Ch De La Mahafu's Chico-Chagall De Aja. **Dam:** Ch Kulana's Victory Dance. **Breeder:** Darlene Anderson . **Owner:** Shirley Frumkin & Michael Frumkin

<http://www.westminsterkennelclub.org/breedresults.php?year=2014&breed=chincr>

Disclaimer: These are not official AKC results. If you spot any incorrect results, please email crestedreview@yahoo.ca. We rely on the goodwill of volunteers to provide us with results and mistakes are corrected as soon as we receive them. For official results, contact the American Kennel Club.

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Trinity



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OF
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GCH Daretogether Flashy Threads

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FANCY



Ch Gingery's Nantucket Nectar CD RA

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Wolffie



Gingery's Wolverine

WINNERS DOG

3. Antibiotics. The antibiotics tetracycline and tylosin are sometimes used to address tear staining, as they reduce or eliminate the likelihood that tear stains will form. There are concerns about the use of antibiotics for this purpose on an ongoing basis, however, because it could lead to the development of drug-resistant bacteria, which would be far more dangerous to your pup than a few unsightly stains.

Tylan Soluable Powder. is an antibiotic that can be added to your dog's drinking water. A few crystals in the water will help to control the tearing over time.

Other antibiotics, that might be considered under veterinary supervision, are drugs like doxycycline, metronidazole and enrofloxacin have all been used with some success.

4. Wipe them off with whitening products or solutions. Swabbing the stains with a solution of ten-percent hydrogen peroxide with water or using special grooming products designed for pet fur may help with tear stains. Gently swab the solution over the tear stain, being very careful not to get any of the solution in your dog's eyes. Then rinse the fur with clean water to get rid of any residue.

Apply an approved commercially available tearstain removal product or make one yourself from basic ingredients. Mix equal amounts of milk of magnesia and peroxide in a bowl, then stir in small amounts of cornstarch until the solution becomes a paste. The solution should be thick enough so that it does not run or drip. Apply the solution to the stained fur around your dog's eyes with your hands. Rub and massage it into the fur, so that it coats the hair all the way to the roots. Let the paste dry for several hours, then rinse it out with warm water or wipe it with a wet cloth.

5. Regular washing of your dog's face. Moisten a clean cloth with room temperature, or slightly warmer, water. You can also use a weak saline solution or lemon juice mixture instead of water. Wring the cloth out before wiping your dog's eyes. Hold your dog's head still and gently wipe the stained area around his eyes. Avoid the eye itself, as saline and lemon solutions can sting your pet's eyes.

6. Clip them off: Work very carefully with guarded lippers, or try plucking the stained fur. Never use scissors around your dog's eyes or face for any reason. And try clippers only if your dog is extremely tolerant of them; otherwise, using the clippers can spell disaster.

7. Cover them up: Hiding the stains is safer but less permanent than wiping or clipping, but if you're showing your dog, you may have to opt for one of the-

se techniques:

7.1) Cornstarch: Rub this on the stains — don't get it in her eyes! — only in a pinch, because it can whiten or lighten the stained area.

7.2) Some have had excellent result using **Collyrium** eye wash, which is a very mild, soothing eye wash that has some boric acid and buffers in it. It is available through most drug stores and doesn't require a prescription

7.3) Face cream/powder: Dampen the area and then use a small bit of cream or mousse to apply the powder. (Make sure none gets in the eyes!) Then you can gently brush out the area. Some of the powder will stick, thus making your dog's face more appealing.

8. Give a low-level steroid as recommended by your veterinarian to prevent inflammation that accompanies tearing; this will also help the antibiotic to work better.

9. Use an ear flush to help keep your dog's ears clean and prevent excessive tearing. Many times, excessive tearing can be caused by ear infections, such as excessive yeast, or blockages.

10. Give a yeast-controlling medication as indicated by your veterinarian to get rid of any red yeast outbreak, which will cause staining.

Technically, a show dog is never supposed to have chalk or powder left over. The truth is that some stays in, but the handler must get most of it out so that it doesn't *appear* that the chalk is still there.

Keeping your dogs clean with their hair out their faces is also important. Keeping your dog's environment clean is imperative.

<http://www.cesarsway.com/dog-care/dog-grooming/Tear-staining#ixzz2pFTkMgAo>

<http://www.dummies.com/how-to/content/how-to-get-rid-of-your-dogs-tear-stains.html>

<http://pets.webmd.com/dogs/guide/dogs-and-tear-stains>

http://www.dailypuppy.com/articles/how-to-remove-tear-stains-from-a-white-dog_1537.html

<http://www.wikihow.com/Prevent-Tear-Staining-in-Dogs>

<http://www.malteseonly.com/tear-tonia.html>



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TYLOSIN—THE BENEFITS TO HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Permission was granted by the Claymore magazine to include the article on Tylosin Responsive Diarrhea in the Crested Review.

I did ask Dr. Dillberber if he had any experience or information regarding the use of Tylosin on pregnant/lactating bitches and here is the conversation.

It was suggested to me to use Tylan (which is Tylosin) as a means of dealing with the tear stains below the eyes that some of the lighter colored Cresteds seem to be afflicted by and it does improve the condition quite a bit. The big take away for me from your article was the fact that the risk of long term use seems minimal. (It was one of the questions I had when I started using the product)...my other question would be; should one stop using the product on a female that you plan to breed or is pregnant?

I was also told of the additional benefits regarding using the product when going on the road with nervous dogs or dogs that will have diarrhea due to stress as well.

Michèle,
Regarding the safety of tylosin in pregnant dogs, one website that sells it says this:

The safety of tylosin in pregnant or lactating animals (female animals nursing their young) is not known.

The European counterpart of the USFDA's Center for Veterinary Products reviewed the safety of tylosin and had this to say:

The oral bioavailability... in dogs... was low.

The review also noted that reproductive toxicity studies had been done in mice and rats, although they "were not carried out to modern standards and were poorly reported." Nevertheless, the studies used very large dose levels (up to 1000 mg/kg/day) and revealed no evidence of an effect on fertility, pregnancy, or the development of offspring in the uterus or after birth. Tylosin is present in the milk of cows treated with it, so presumably it also enters the milk of lactating bitches.

I tend to err on the side of caution, so I would not give tylosin to a bitch that is pregnant or nursing pups. I just can't think of a situation where its benefits would outweigh the potential risk, however slight.

Best regards, John
Tylosin-Responsive Diarrhea

by John Dillberger, DVM

Reprinted from the September/October 2010 Claymore

I have not written about diarrhea before now because, frankly, the subject is too large and complicated to tackle in a monthly column. That is partly because diarrhea is not a disease in itself, but a symptom of disease. The list of diseases that can have diarrhea as part of the picture would itself fill many pages of this magazine.

Given the plethora of causes for diarrhea, where should an owner or veterinarian begin when presented with a dog having diarrhea? Intuitively, the best chance of ending an episode of diarrhea is to identify the underlying disease and treat it. For that reason, diagnostic tests are often part of the initial response to diarrhea. But while diagnostic tests are often helpful, one can also treat diarrhea directly, without knowing the cause. How a dog responds to treatment can provide a valuable clue to the cause of the diarrhea. This month's column deals with an example of this approach.

What is Tylosin?

Tylosin is an antibiotic belonging to a family called macrolides, which includes erythromycin. It is used in livestock and poultry—either to treat disease or as a feed additive that increases weight gain and feed efficiency. How Tylosin enhances growth is still unknown, but it may alter the make-up of intestinal bacterial flora in a way that improves nutrient release and absorption during digestion.

Tylosin is not used in human medicine. For veterinary use, it is available as a powder. It also is available as tablets in Europe.

History of Tylosin and Diarrhea

In veterinary school I was taught that Tylosin was for livestock but not pets. Yet in my first year in practice, the older practitioner mentoring me suggested I try Tylosin in a dog with recurring bouts of diarrhea that were not responding to "standard" treatments. I tried it, and it worked.

My mentor's inspiration for trying Tylosin may have been a 1976 paper by H.J. Van Kruiningen entitled "Clinical Efficacy of Tylosin in Canine Inflammatory Bowel Disease" published in the relatively new Journal of the American Animal Hospital Association. This

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TYLOSIN—THE BENEFITS TO HEALTH AND WELLBEING (CONT'D)

apparently was the last paper published on the subject for almost 30 years.

More than ten years after my first experience with Tylosin, one of my Deerhounds developed diarrhea at a dog show, and it would not go away despite all the usual sorts of treatment. Worse, other dogs in the household came down with diarrhea, making clear the cause was infectious. Only Tylosin stopped the diarrhea. Since then, I have used Tylosin successfully in other Deerhounds.

Anecdotal reports of similar experiences are numerous. The picture that emerges from these reports is almost miraculous. Generally, dogs respond quickly to Tylosin, often within 24 hours—even dogs that have suffered from diarrhea for years. On the other hand, diarrhea reappears in many dogs within a matter of weeks or months when treatment is discontinued. Some dogs will remain diarrhea-free when treatment is stopped if they are treated for a very long time (months), but some dogs must remain on Tylosin for life. The effectiveness of Tylosin does not diminish over time, even in dogs treated for life. There is no report of undesirable side effects with Tylosin.

Because of this profile, Tylosin may be the most common drug used to treat unspecific intermittent or chronic diarrhea in dogs. And yet, no clinical research on Tylosin-responsive diarrhea in dogs was available until recently, when a group of veterinary researchers in Helsinki, Finland headed by Elias Westermarck began studying this “disease.”

Recent studies of Tylosin and Diarrhea

Dr. Westermarck's group has conducted two clinical trials on Tylosin-responsive diarrhea. The first study included 14 adult pet dogs of 12 different breeds that had shown chronic or intermittent diarrhea for more than a year. Each dog had been successfully treated with Tylosin for at least six months, and the treatment had been discontinued at least twice, but the signs had always occurred. When the study started, all dogs had been on Tylosin for at least one month and were otherwise healthy. Thereafter, Tylosin was discontinued, and diarrhea reappeared in 12 dogs (85.7%) within a month. When Tylosin was resumed in these dogs, diarrhea stopped in most dogs within 24 hours and in all dogs within three days. In contrast, prednisone did not completely resolve the diarrhea, and the probiotic *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG did not prevent the relapse of diarrhea in any dog. Diet was not changes in any dog at any time during the study.

In the second study, seven beagles with chronic diarrhea were given Tylosin for ten days. During treatment the feces became firmer but were still unacceptably loose. When Tylosin was stopped, diarrhea reappeared within three weeks. Treatment with metronidazole, trimethoprim-sulfadiazine, doxycycline, or prednisone had almost no effect. The diet was then changed for ten days from moist to dry food. The feces again became firmer, but remained loose in some dogs. Dry food was fed three more months, but fecal consistency continued to fluctuate from ideal to diarrhea. The dogs were then treated a second time with Tylosin for ten days. The feces then became normal and stayed so for three months, until the study ended.

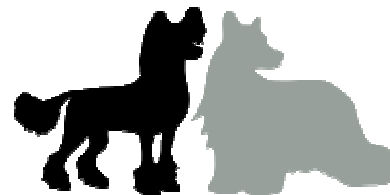
The Typical Picture

Tylosin-responsive diarrhea is most common in middle-aged, large-breed dogs. Diarrhea typically starts as intermittent but becomes more frequent and ends as persistent. Loose fecal consistency is the predominant sign, with owners typically describing the feces as watery and/or mucoid. Owners also often report an increase in gurgling intestinal sounds (borborygmus) and flatulence. Appetite may be lessened, and vomiting is occasionally seen during the diarrheal outbreaks.

Suggested Approach

In a dog with diarrhea, every effort should be made to find the cause. The first steps should be to review the medical history, conduct a thorough physical examination, and do routine blood tests and fecal examinations. If results reveal that the dog's only problem is diarrhea, then he should be treated with fenbendazole (50 mg/kg) for three days to rule out parasites as a cause for the diarrhea.

If diarrhea continues, then an adverse food reaction should be excluded before trying Tylosin. Opinions vary widely about how the diet should be changed for a dietary treatment trial. Unfortunately, current recommendations are largely based on anecdotal evidence rather than on controlled trials. The most common recommendation is to use a diet with novel protein and carbohydrate sources, with the former restricted to a single animal source.



TYLOSIN—THE BENEFITS TO HEALTH AND WELLBEING

If modifying the feeding regime does not end the diarrhea, then the next step is to treat the dog with Tylosin at 25 mg/kg once a day. Dogs responding to Tylosin will usually do so within 5 days, and diarrhea will remain absent as long as treatment continues. In many dogs, diarrhea will reappear within weeks if treatment stops. In that case, one can try changing the dog's diet once again to make sure that the feeding regime is not involved, but if that does not work, then Tylosin should be resumed.

For long-term use, the Tylosin dose should be tapered to the lowest that is effective. Many dogs need only half of the recommended dose, and they may need to be treated only every other day.

Dr. John E. Dillberger, P.O. Box 2118, Nashville, IN 47448-2118 (812) 988-6175

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Health – grooming helps to stimulate new coat growth and prevents the formation of knots which may lead to skin irritation.

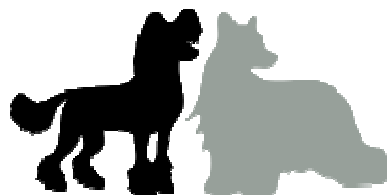
Appearance – most owners take a pride in their dogs looking smart, and regular grooming will certainly help your dog to look his best

Inspection – regular grooming is also a great way to check for parasites or any suspicious lumps and bumps

Relationship – grooming is part of dog's socialisation activities. Regular grooming helps create a bond between you and your dog, and accustoms the dog to being handled.

For more information:

https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=388158237869860&id=131843733501313



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"Life is too short to wake up in the morning with regrets, so love the people who treat you right, forget about the ones who don't, and believe that everything happens for a reason. If you get a chance, take it. If it changes your life, let it. Nobody said life would be easy, they just promised it would be worth it."

-Anonymous

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BIS BISS GR Ch Kulana's Sh-Boom AOM

HEALTH AND WELLNESS—TEETH—FROM DR. BECKER

Since the focus of this edition relates to grooming, I thought I appropriate to include this article from Dr. Becker about how to care for your dogs teeth...since good health emanates from good grooming, which includes care of your Chinese Crested's mouth and teeth.

The Perfect Pet Food That Helps Break Down Tartar

Many pets today have significant tartar build-up on their teeth. Fortunately, a growing number of pet parents are becoming aware of the problem and want to know how to maintain their furry family member's teeth in good condition.

Tartar is plaque that has hardened. It irritates the gums, which become inflamed, causing a condition known as gingivitis.

Tartar can also build up under the gums, eventually causing them to pull away from the teeth. This creates small pockets in gum tissue that attract bacteria. The result is irreversible periodontal disease that is painful for the animal and can result in abscesses, infections, loose teeth and bone loss.

Clearly, the best approach to preserving your pet's oral health is to proactively manage the plaque and tartar that accumulates on his teeth.

Controlling Tartar Build-up

Diet can play a significant role in the development of tartar on your pet's teeth. Wild dogs have strong, healthy teeth partly because they eat raw meaty bones.

Raw diets – even prepared, ground raw diets – help control tartar. Raw ground bone is a gentle dental abrasive, acting like fine sandpaper when chewed, which helps remove debris stuck on teeth. The meat contains natural enzymes, and in addition, raw food doesn't stick to teeth, unlike

starchy kibble. Dry pet food is promoted as helping to keep teeth clean, but it's a myth. Kibble is no better for your pet's teeth than crunchy human food is for your teeth. It would never occur to you to eat a handful of peanut brittle to remove plaque and tartar from your teeth. The idea that dry food keeps your pet's teeth clean is just as silly!

For dogs and cats, chewing also plays an important role in removing plaque and tartar from teeth. Even though there are plenty of toys and food products on the market that can be of some help (providing your pet will chew them), raw bones are really the best option, and few dogs will turn them down.

It's important the bones are raw, because cooked bones can splinter and do serious damage to your pet's GI tract. The size depends on the size of your pet and whether she's such an eager chewer that she risks injuring herself or even breaking teeth. Your dog should always be supervised when she's working on a bone to minimize the risk of choking or tooth damage, and raw bones should be refrigerated between chewing sessions.

Certain Pets Are Predisposed to Excessive Tartar Build-up

Some raw fed pets that also chew raw bones still accumulate tartar on their teeth. Brachycephalic (short-nosed) and toy breeds are often predisposed because their teeth don't have normal alignment, and in the case of tiny dogs, there's often a crowding problem. No matter how vigorously these dogs chew, it doesn't remove all the plaque and tartar from their teeth.



Pets with chronic health conditions also seem to collect more tartar on their teeth. This could be due to less vigorous chewing, or it could be the result of changes in saliva quantity, gum health, the pH in the mouth, or other causes.

HEALTH AND WELLNESS—TEETH—FROM DR. BECKER

Daily Tooth Brushing Is the Best Way to Insure Your Pet's Oral Health

With a gentle hand, patience and persistence, most pet owners can teach their dog or cat to submit to daily tooth brushing, which is the ideal way to insure tartar doesn't form on your pet's teeth.

One of the secrets to successful tooth brushing is to progress slowly and gently, allowing your pet to adapt at his own pace. Start with your finger rather than a toothbrush and get your pet familiar with having your finger in his mouth. Gently rub the top front teeth and all the way to the back teeth. Then do the same on the lower teeth. Praise your pet often and keep these sessions short.

Once your pet is accepting of the presence of your finger in his mouth, wrap a very thin damp cloth or piece of gauze around your fingertip and rub the teeth. You'll probably be stunned by the amount of gunk you wipe off with just a piece of gauze.

The next step is to use a safe, natural dental cleaning product designed for pets and apply a



small amount to the gauze before you rub your pet's teeth. Once your pet gets used to this, you can progress to either a finger brush or a soft toothbrush the right size for your dog's or cat's mouth.

If your pet is highly resistant to having his teeth rubbed or brushed, there are products available that when applied to the teeth go to work to break down plaque and tartar without brushing. However, the more rubbing and brushing your pet will allow, the more quickly you'll see results, and the easier it will be to maintain your pet's oral health.

For Some Pets, Professional Dental Cleanings Are Unavoidable

If you're vigilant about your pet's dental home care and she doesn't have any special situations that predispose her to tartar build-up or other dental issues, she may never need a professional cleaning by a veterinarian. However, pets with extreme tartar build-up, badly inflamed gums, or oral infections need extra help. Digital dental x-rays can only be accomplished with sedated pets, and needless to say, tooth extractions must be done under anaesthesia. Dental procedures performed on inflamed or infected teeth and gums are extremely painful for the animal, which is why anaesthesia and pain management are necessary.

Despite the growing popularity of non-professional dental scaling (NPDS), it has limited application and the results can be misleading for pet owners who don't understand that the most serious

problems in a pet's mouth usually occur below the gum line. In addition, the American Animal Hospital Association (AAHA), as of November 1, 2013, requires all its accredited veterinary clinics to anaesthetise and intubate patients for dental procedures. With all that said, there are situations in which it may be entirely



appropriate for a qualified technician to scale your pet's teeth -- for example, if you practice good home care, you take your pet for regular veterinary wellness exams, and your dog or cat has only a mild amount of tartar accumulation. In my practice, I occasionally remove plaque and tartar from a pet's teeth without using anaesthesia. I only do this with pets for which I have a dental history, and I don't do it in lieu of a thorough dental exam. But if, for example, I have a patient with a large chunk of tartar causing irritation in his mouth, I'll remove it without anaesthesia if I can do it easily and without stressing the patient.

For more information go to:

http://healthypets.mercola.com/sites/healthypets/archive/2014/01/01/pet-oral-health.aspx?e_cid=20140101Z1_PetsNL_art_1&utm_source=petnl&utm_medium=email&utm_content=art1&utm_campaign=20140101Z1&et_cid=DM37007&et_rid=385774743

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Ch Neddies Amazing Amie



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A Rare Gem



We are a sport made up of People that give a good portion of our lives and money to the interest of promoting our Breed. Away from the rings, we are immersed in our own personal goals, but we all share the same Ultimate Goal, to Produce the best possible Ambassadors of our breed, in and out of the rings.

When I sent Spumoni out at the beginning of the year as a 6 month old puppy, I must say I was not expecting to get a call that she had won the Toy group. The very Next weekend she won her first Best puppy in Show.

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DOG BISCUIT RECIPE—Alexander's Peanut Butter Dog Biscuit

Ingredients

- 1 1/2 cups water
- 1/2 cups safflower oil
- 2 medium eggs
- 3 tablespoons peanut butter (sugar free, creamy)
- 2 teaspoons vanilla
- 1 1/2 cups whole wheat flour
- 1 1/4 cups unbleached white flour
- 1/2 cups cornmeal
- 1/2 cups rolled oats

Additional flour for rolling

Instructions

Preheat oven to 400 F.

Mix water, oil, eggs, peanut butter, and vanilla with a wire whisk. Add flours, cornmeal, and oats. Combine with a mixer.

Take one-third of the dough and place on a floured surface. Flour top of dough. Gently knead, adding more flour as necessary to form a pliable dough (This will require a substantial amount of flour). Roll out to 1/2 - 3/4 inch thickness and cut shapes using cookie cutters. Repeat until all dough is used.

Place on an ungreased baking sheet. Bake 400 F, 20-25 minutes, depending on thickness of biscuits . Leave in oven 20 minutes after turning oven off to crisp. Store in an airtight container.



Read more from GourmetSleuth.com: <http://www.gourmetsleuth.com/Recipes/Dog-Treat-Recipes-680/Alexanders-Peanut-Butter-Dog-Biscuit-Treats-29.aspx#ixzz2u9vr9c00>

Do Your Pet's Eyes Ooze a Thick Yellow Discharge? It Could Be 'Dry Eye Syndrome'

Keratoconjunctivitis sicca, or KCS, is also known as dry eye syndrome. "Kerato" refers to the cornea of the eye, "conjunctivae" are the pink membranes in the eye socket, "itis" means inflammation, and "sicca" means dry.

KCS means there is a dry, inflamed cornea and conjunctiva caused by a deficiency of the water portion of the tear film over the eyeball and in the lid lining.

Normal tear production provides a number of benefits to the eye including lubrication, anti-bacterial agents, and the flushing away of irritants and infectious agents. Your pet's tears come from two lacrimal glands in each eye – one is located just above the eye and the other is in the third eyelid.

Dry eye is a condition in which the tear mixture, which consists of oil, mucus and mostly water, is absent the water. Only oil and mucus are being secreted, which is why pets with KCS have thick, yellow discharge from their eyes. The eyes get red and the cornea in time turns brown. If the condition isn't treated, blindness can result.

Causes of Dry Eye

There are a number of causes of dry eye. The most common is immune mediated destruction of tissue in tear-producing glands, a situation that is often seen in Cocker Spaniels, Miniature Schnauzers, and West Highland White Terriers. Brachycephalic breeds ("smashed nose" breeds) with bulging eyes are also predisposed to KCS.

There are several other possible underlying causes for the condition, including canine distemper, herpes-related feline upper respiratory infection, trauma to the head, exposure to certain antibiotics and anesthesia, and removal of the third eyelid lacrimal gland which sometimes occurs during surgery for cherry eye.

If your pet has cherry eye, which is what we call it when the lacrimal gland pops out, I recommend you ask your veterinarian to surgically replace the gland rather than simply cutting it out. If the gland is removed, your pet will not produce tears for the remainder of his or her lifetime.

Diagnosing Dry Eye

Advanced KCS is obvious to the naked eye, but early on, it may look like a simple case of conjunctivitis. Once the condition has progressed, it's very obvious. The eyes appear extremely dry, the corneas are brown, and it looks as though mucus and other debris is oozing from the eye.

Your vet will want to know your pet's history, symptoms, and possible events that may have contributed to the condition. An eye exam will be performed, as well as a test called the Schirmer tear test to measure the amount of tear production from the tear ducts and how much is available for the eye. A low level points to KCS.

The tear test is performed by placing a strip of special paper just inside the lower eyelid in the outer corner of the eye. The paper is left in place for 60 seconds to allow the

moisture in the eye to wet it. At the end of the minute, the length of the moistened area on the paper is measured. A length of 15mm or more is normal. A length 11 to 14mm is borderline. A length of less than 10mm is dry, and a length of less than 5mm is severely dry.

Pets with dry eye are predisposed to corneal ulcers, so your vet may also use a fluorescein stain to check the eyes for abrasions or ulcerations. A sample of aqueous fluid may be taken for a culture and sensitivity test to measure the bacterial growth in the eye and whether there may be an underlying infection as well.

Treatment Options

Treatment of dry eye syndrome typically involves topical medications like artificial tears and lubricants that will be necessary in most cases for the rest of your pet's life. If an underlying disease, allergy or infection is identified as the cause of the dry eye, it will also need to be treated. Any corneal ulcers will need to be treated as well until they are completely resolved.

Depending on the root cause of the lack of tear production, certain prescription eyedrops will be given. If there's an underlying autoimmune disorder, tacrolimus

HEALTH AND WELLNESS—EYES—FROM DR. BECKER

or cyclosporine eyedrops are beneficial for reducing the immune-mediated destruction of the tear gland.

There is a surgical procedure for KCS called the parotid duct transposition, but it is highly complex and requires a great deal of post-surgical lifetime maintenance. The procedure should only be performed by a veterinary ophthalmologist. It's performed less frequently since newer eyedrops have been introduced.

Rechecking the tear gland using the Shirmer test is important in all cases of dry eye, because that's how veterinarians know whether the condition is improving, or getting worse.

Additional Help for Pets with Dry Eye

Owners of pets with KCS need to keep the eyes clean and free of discharge. It's also important to clean your pet's eyes before applying medication, as secondary infections are very common.

There are homeopathics and Chinese herbs that can be given orally that can be beneficial in improving tear production. However, many pets have progressively less tear production over time, which means their owners will be required to supply tears topically. The less tear production your pet has, the more responsibility you must assume for lubricating the eyes.

Animals with very poor tear production will need their eyes lubricated many times each day. Obviously, these pets become very high maintenance in terms of keeping their eyes moist. But it's really the only way to keep your pet feeling comfortable.

Never use Visine or any over-the-counter human medicated eyedrops for eye irritation in pets. There are a few natural tear products for humans, both drops and gels, which your vet may recommend, but never assume a human eye product is safe for your pet without consulting your vet first.

Animals with KCS are highly susceptible to corneal ulceration and other eye injuries, so it's important to watch for signs your pet might be in pain so you can

get him to the vet before serious injury to the eye occurs.

If it seems your pet is constantly producing eye debris... or if as soon as you clean your pet's eyes you need to clean them again... or if your pet is continually pawing at his face or rubbing his head up and down the couch because his eyes are irritated, I recommend you make an appointment with your vet for a Shirmer tear test to check for dry eye.

The sooner you identify a lack of adequate tear production, the sooner you can begin a treatment protocol to help improve your pet's ocular health. Holistic practitioners have very good success using homeopathy, Chinese herbs, antioxidants and nutraceuticals to improve tear production in mild to moderate cases of dry eye. And these modalities can be combined with prescription eyedrops to slow the progression of disease in many cases.

<http://healthypets.mercola.com/sites/healthypets/archive/2014/02/17/pet-dry-eye-syndrome.aspx>



e_cid=20140217Z1_PetsNL_art_1&utm_source=petnl&utm_medium=email&utm_content=art1&utm_campaign=20140217Z1&et_cid=DM39546&et_rid=429737717



Tiffany

Ch Crest-Vue's Pin-Up Girl At Swifthaven

Breeder: Karen Fischer (Crest-Vue's, United States)

Owner: Melissa Cadieux (Swifthaven, Canada)

TAPING OF EARS BY KIKO BISBEE—DARETOBEBARE.NET

Step one: Shave the hair off of the ear inside and out.



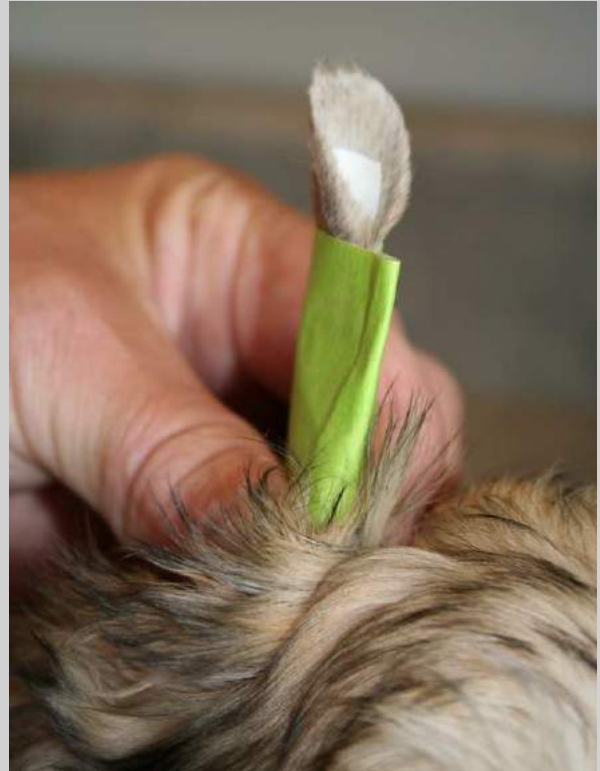
Step two: Then place tape inside of ears. We use a white tape from Japan. It can be purchased at wickets by mel. (Picture below is the package of tape) I usually use 2 pieces of tape on top of each other for extra strength. I only use it on the inside of the ear not the back side because it is very sticky .



Step three: Then I use a green masking tape that we purchase from Sherwin Williams Paint Store. It is painters tape for hard to stick surfaces. Just a masking type tape. I use that on the back side of the ear.



Step four: Then fold the ear lengthwise and tape as seen below



Step five: Next cut 2 strips of tape to make the bride to tape the ears together.



GROOMING — TEETH & DENTAL HEALTH

The first step in maintaining your dog's dental health is to have your veterinarian perform a dental examination. If your pet's teeth are healthy, your vet will probably recommend a maintenance dental care program at home.

The vet will also recommend brushing your pet's teeth on a regular basis. Only use toothpaste specified for animals—human toothpaste will upset your dog's stomach. Most human toothpastes include fluoride, which is extremely poisonous to dogs.

Practice at-home dental care

When you introduce the concept of brushing to your dog, put him at ease by gently running your finger over his teeth. You may even dip your finger in beef bouillon to make it more pleasant and palatable for him. Make the first few sessions short and give lots of praise.

After a few sessions, move on to using gauze or a soft wash cloth coated with some toothpaste. Be sure to continue praising your dog. After your pet has accepted the gauze/wash cloth, switch to the actual toothbrush. Always use a soft toothbrush designed for dogs or cats and gently brush his teeth in a circular motion.

Ten Steps to Your Dog's Dental Health

Did you know that regularly brushing your dog's teeth and providing her with a healthy diet and plenty of chew toys can go a long way toward keeping her mouth healthy? Many pooches show signs of gum disease by the time they're four years old because they aren't provided with proper mouth care—and bad breath is often the first sign of a problem. Give your dog regular home checks and follow the tips below, and you'll have a very contented pooch with a dazzling smile.

1. The Breath Test

Sniff your dog's breath. Not a field of lilies? That's okay—normal doggie-breath isn't particularly fresh-smelling. However, if his breath is especially offensive and is accompanied by a loss of appetite, vomiting or excessive drinking or urinating, it's a good idea to take your pooch to the vet.

2. Lip Service

Once a week, with your dog facing you, lift his lips and examine his gums and teeth. The gums should be pink, not white or red, and should show no signs of swelling. His teeth should be clean, without any brownish tartar.

3. Signs of Oral Disease

The following are signs that your dog may have a problem in his mouth or gastrointestinal system and should be checked by a veterinarian:

Bad breath
Excessive drooling
Inflamed gums

Tumors in the gums
Cysts under the tongue
Loose teeth

4. The Lowdown on Tooth Decay

Bacteria and plaque-forming foods can cause build-up on a dog's teeth. This can harden into tartar, possibly causing gingivitis, receding gums and tooth loss. One solution? Regular teeth cleanings, of course.

5. Canine Tooth-Brushing Kit

Get yourself a toothbrush made especially for canines or a clean piece of soft gauze to wrap around your finger. Ask your vet for a toothpaste made especially for canines or make a paste out of baking soda and water. Never use fluoride with dogs under six months of age—it can interfere with their enamel formation. And please do not use human toothpaste, which can irritate a dog's stomach. Special mouthwash for dogs is also available—ask your vet.

6. Brightening the Pearly Whites

Taking these steps will make brushing a lot easier for the both of you:

First get your dog used to the idea of having her teeth brushed. Massage her lips with your finger in a circular motion for 30 to 60 seconds once or twice a day for a few weeks. Then move on to her teeth and gums.

When your pooch seems comfortable being touched this way, put a little bit of dog-formulated toothpaste or a paste of baking soda and water on her lips to get her used to the taste.

Next, introduce a toothbrush designed especially for dogs—it should be smaller than a human toothbrush and have softer bristles. Toothbrushes that you can wear over your finger (or a clean piece of gauze) are also available and allow you to give a nice massage to your dog's gums. Finally, apply the toothpaste to her teeth for a gentle brushing, as in step 7.

A veterinary exam beforehand may be helpful to find out if your dog's gums are inflamed. If your dog has mild gingivitis, brushing too hard can hurt her gums.

7. Brushing Technique

Yes, there is actually a technique! Place the brush or your gauze-wrapped finger at a 45-degree angle to the teeth and clean in small, circular motions. Work on one area of your dog's mouth at a time, lifting her lip as necessary. The side of the tooth that touches the cheek usually has the most tartar, and giving a final downward stroke can help to remove it. If your dog resists having the inner surfaces of her teeth cleaned, don't fight it—only a small amount of tartar accumulates there. Once you get the technique down, go for a brushing two or three times a week.

8. Know Your Mouth Disorders

Getting familiar with the possible mouth problems your dog may encounter will help you determine when it's time to see a vet about treatment:

Periodontal disease is a painful infection between the tooth and the gum that can result in tooth loss and spread infection to the rest of the body. Signs are loose teeth, bad breath, tooth pain, sneezing and nasal discharge.

Gingivitis is an inflammation of the gums caused mainly by accumulation of plaque, tartar and disease-producing bacteria above and below the gum line. Signs include bleeding, red, swollen gums and bad breath. It is reversible with regular teeth cleanings.

Halitosis—or bad breath—can be the first sign of a mouth problem and is caused by bacteria growing from food particles caught between the teeth or by gum infection. Regular tooth-brushings are a great solution.

Swollen gums develop when tartar builds up and food gets stuck between the teeth. Regularly brushing your dog's teeth at home and getting annual cleanings at the vet can prevent tartar and gingivitis.

Proliferating gum disease occurs when the gum grows over the teeth and must be treated to avoid gum infection. An inherited condition common to boxers and bull terriers, it can be treated with antibiotics.

Mouth tumors appear as lumps in the gums. Some are malignant and must be surgically removed.

Salivary cysts look like large, fluid-filled blisters under the tongue, but can also develop near the corners of the jaw. They require drainage, and the damaged saliva gland must be removed.

Canine distemper teeth can occur if a dog had distemper as a puppy. Adult teeth can appear looking eroded and can often decay. As damage is permanent, decayed teeth should be removed by a vet.

9. Chew on This

Chew toys can satisfy your dog's natural desire to chomp, while making his teeth strong. Gnawing on a chew toy can also help massage his gums and help keep his teeth clean by scraping away soft tartar. Ask your vet to recommend toxin-free rawhide, nylon and rubber chew toys.

P.S.: Gnawing also reduces your dog's overall stress level, prevents boredom and gives him an appropriate outlet for his natural need to chew.

10. Diet for Healthy Teeth

Ask your vet about a specially formulated dry food that can slow down the formation of plaque and tartar. Also, avoid feeding your dog table scraps, instead giving him treats that are specially formulated to keep canine teeth healthy.

Reward with chewables

Signal to your dog that oral hygiene is not entirely unpleasant by providing some pleasant chewables, such as rawhide and dental chew toys. Choose dental chew toys that have raised nubs to stimulate the gums while your dog chews.

Maintaining your dog's teeth will help him stay active, lively and healthy. If you take the time to tend to your dog's dental hygiene and use this simple checklist, your dog's teeth should last a lifetime

Another alternative are raw uncooked beef bones that can be both safe and healthy providing you follow some guidelines .

Canines in their natural habitat eat prey, including the meat, bones and stomach contents. In fact, your pup has a biological requirement for the nutrients found in bone marrow and the bones themselves.

Dogs love to chew raw bones for the yummy taste, the mental stimulation, and also because all that gnawing is great exercise for the muscles of the jaw.

You should be able to find raw knuckle bones at your local butcher shop or the meat counter of your supermarket (labeled as 'soup bones'). When you get the bones home, store them in the freezer and thaw one at a time before feeding to your pup. **Don't** feed small bones that can be swallowed whole or pose a choking risk.

For more information see: <http://www.asPCA.org/pet-care/dog-care/ten-steps-your-dogs-dental-health>
http://www.hartz.com/Dogs/Health/Dental_Care/dental_care_essentials_for_dogs.aspx
<http://www.cesarsway.com/dog-care/dog-health/7-tips-for-doggie-dental-care#ixzz2qaRKeKg7>



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