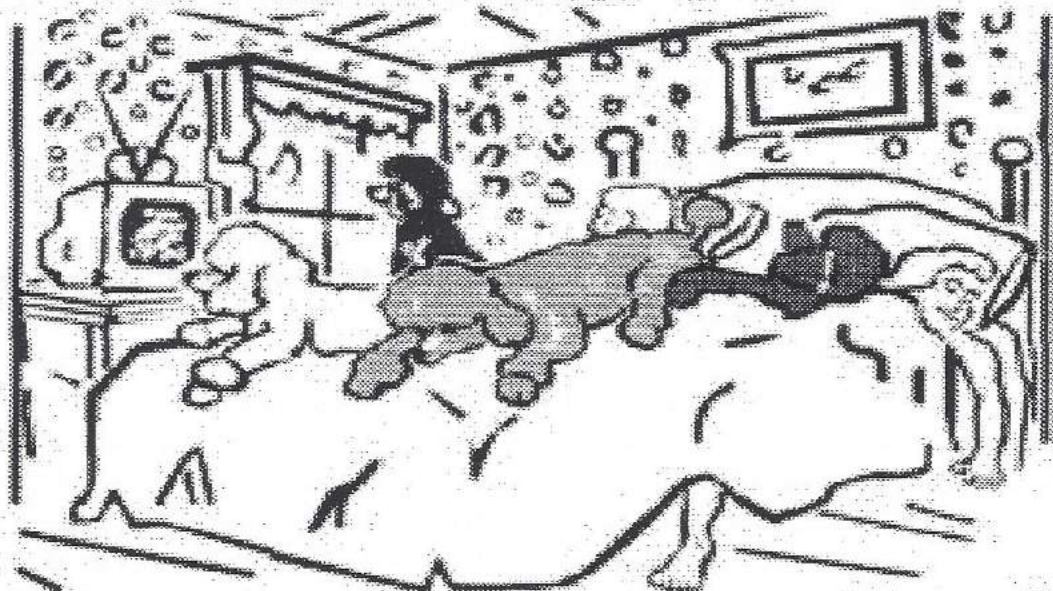


# THE POODLE SCENE

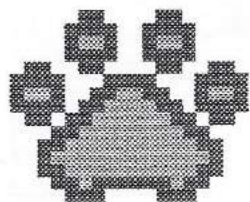
**POODLES ARE PERFECT**



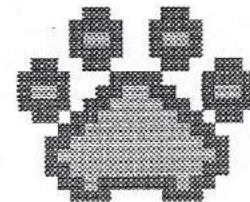
**THEY FIT RIGHT IN !**

© 1999 Linda Ward Bee

**SPRING 2003**



# Breedlines



**The Historically Correct Continental (HCC)** The HCC a controversial clip that is being seen more often in the show ring. This trim made me realize just how much EMPHASIS has been put on the grooming, & to do some homework! **The Official Breed Standard For the Poodle States as follows:** Continental Clip- In the continental clip, the face, throat, feet & base of the tail are shaved with pompoms (optional) on the hips. The legs are shaved leaving bracelets on the forelegs and rear legs. There is a pompom on the end of the tail. The entire shaven foot & a portion of the shaven foreleg above the bracelets are visible. The rest of the body is left in full coat but may be shaped to ensure over-all balance. In all three clips the hair of the topknot may be left free, or shaped, or held in place by not more than three elastic bands. **Disqualifications:** Particolours, unorthodox clip, size-a poodle over or under the height limits specified. **Points to ponder:** No specific length is mentioned in the CKC breed Standard. This in mind how would one interpret full coat but may be shaped to ensure over-all balance? Overall balance, hmm If I took a dog with specials coat & shaped the topknot as described in the standard, the dog would not have overall balance. There would be too much coat. Obviously shaping the head into the neck area & the rest clipped accordingly would provide a more balanced look. Certainly poodles with topknots left free would not be feasible with the long coats today. This scenario would definitely impair the dogs vision unless we show them like Lhasa Apso's & part the hair down the middle! Topknots that require more than three elastics could they be interpreted to be excessive? Yet every Poodle person seeks the beautiful, long, luscious coats groomed to perfection! We spend hours grooming our show coats. Then reality hit me, In HCC the time grooming is significantly reduced, making them easier to keep. Would this encourage more owners to show their own poodles if the grooming wasn't so overwhelming, bringing more newcomers into the breed? On the other hand would handlers be able to show more poodles with less grooming? Would judges find it easier to judge in this clip? Feeling the Structure of the dogs shoulders without messing up the hair. That in mind could the structure of Poodles improve if more showed in this trim? What are the effects of hairspray on the eyes & lungs. HCC eliminates the hairspray, a foreign substance according to the rules we shouldn't be using anyway. Which brings me to the dogs in this clip, the owners spend more time with the dog doing things other than grooming. They can run through the bush without worry of the coat. No need to be separated from other dogs chewing on coats while playing. Swimming is fun without the hours of blow-drying afterward. They have a life filled with things dogs do, without all the fuss of grooming. **The Bottom line:** It is an interpretation of the Breed Standard. Each person, judge, exhibitor, breeder etc... has there own interpretation of the Standard & everyone is entitled to there opinion. Some may feel the clip is unorthodox but the examples above could also fit into that category, however they could also be considered acceptable depending on the person & his or her own individual interpretation. Our opinions are what make us unique. I feel that is the best way to describe each of our grooming versions, an expression unique to ourselves. I personally will encourage those that show in this clip, someday show something myself in HCC. I think it is an important part of where we are in our Poodles Today. **Tanis Waldo/ Teannas Standard Poodles**

## **Immune Mediated Hemolytic Anemia (IMHA) or Autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AIHA)**

In hemolytic anemia, a loss of red blood cells (rbc) occurs due to destruction of the rbc. The destruction occurs due to antibodies which stick to the the rbc and cause the body to react, leading to destruction of the cell. This can be the direct result of a drug, toxin, blood parasite, virus or other primary cause or it can be an unexplained immune mediated reaction. It can occur inside the blood stream (intravascular hemolysis) or outside the bloodstream (extravascular hemolysis). In most cases in dogs, hemolysis occurs outside the blood stream in the spleen, liver and bone marrow. The destruction of red blood cells often leaves recognizable cellular debris in the blood stream. In particular, a form of damaged rbc known as a spherocyte occurs. Finding spherocytes on a blood smear almost guarantees that some form of hemolytic anemia is occurring. It does not really give a clue as to whether the IMHA is due to a primary cause or if it is occurring for no apparent reason, though. Since this disorder does not stop the production of red blood cells, there are usually immature red blood cells in the bloodstream which can be detected on the blood smears as well (a regenerative anemia).

The mechanism by which the immune system mistakes red blood cells for a "foreign invader" varies somewhat according to the cause. It usually involves adherence of the offending agent (parasite, drug, toxin, etc) to the surface of the rbc. The immune system wishes to attack this agent but manages to injure the rbc as well.

Dogs with IMHA usually experience a sudden onset of clinical signs, including depression, lethargy, pale gums or conjunctiva, sometimes jaundice or a heart murmur and bruising. Vomiting or abdominal pain may be present. It is unusual for overt blood loss to occur, such as nose bleeds or excessive bleeding from a minor injury. Death can occur rapidly, even with appropriate treatment.

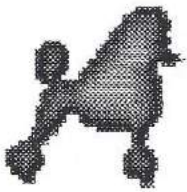
Whenever hemolytic anemia is present it is wise to carefully rule out initiating causes that might be treatable. Examples of problems that can lead to hemolytic anemia include ehrlichiosis (a blood parasite), reactions to sulfa antiseptics or penicillin antibiotics, zinc toxicosis -- which can occur due to the ingestion of pennies. If any of these problems can be identified and treated the prognosis is much better.

The combination of clinical signs and spherocytes on a blood smear give a strong indication of this condition very rapidly. It can be confirmed using a Coomb's test to check for antibodies adhered to red blood cells. This test is usually done at body temperature and at a colder temperature (4 degrees Celsius). A small percentage of dogs that have IMHA will not test positive on the Coomb's test.

This condition will often respond well to very high doses of corticosteroids, such as prednisone. These medications suppress the immune system, allowing the rbc to escape destruction. Improvement usually occurs within 1 to 3 days, if the dog is going to respond. If signs of icterus (jaundice) are present, the prognosis is usually worse. Dogs with this symptom may benefit from very aggressive treatment with anticoagulants and cyclophosphamide, a potent immune system inhibitor. Blood transfusions can be used in dogs with IMHA if necessary but they can make the condition worse so most vets reserve this approach for dogs that appear to be in imminent danger of dying due to severe anemia. It is necessary to treat most dogs for a fairly long time to prevent recurrence of the disease and some dogs seem to require lifelong use of corticosteroids or other immunosuppressants. Splenectomy is done in resistant cases since it is a major site of red blood cell destruction.

The Basenji, West Highland White terrier, English springer spaniel, Alaskan malamute, poodle and beagle breeds can be congenitally predisposed to this condition due to defects in enzymes (such as pyruvate kinase) or in the red blood cells.

Mike Richards, DVM



## OPTI GEN

OptiGen is happy to report the following information with regard to Poodles tested for PRA at OptiGen for the 1st quarter of 2003 (1/1/03 to 3/25/03)

**Total Poodles tested - 180 (Canadian Total - 11)**

**Total Miniatures tested - 78 (Canadian Total - 3)**

Pattern A - 50 (3 Canadian)

Pattern B - 26

Pattern C - 2

**Total Toys tested - 102 (Canadian Total - 8)**

Pattern A - 73 (6 Canadian)

Pattern B - 23 (2 Canadian)

Pattern C - 6

If you have any questions with regard to the information supplied above,  
please feel free to email me.

Sincerely,

Becky Iddings

Administrative Support Associate

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web: [www.optigen.com](http://www.optigen.com)

## ***Rescue Dogs***

The following poodles are available for adoption

**AMORA**, Female, Apricot Miniature Poodle, 12yrs old, well bred.

In very good health and young at heart.

House trained, good with young children, active for her age,  
she doesn't look her age. Must be a home that is willing to take  
on a 'senior' dog. Amora is loving, and gentle, eats well.

She had her yearly check-up at the vets in Dec/02 and past with flying  
colour. Amora needs a house and yard, as she is not suitable  
for apartments. Someone who will love her to bits.  
She is also leash trained. She was just groomed this past week-end.

**Julie**, age 11yrs, Female, Spayed, Miniature Poodle,

Apricot, medical checkup May/02.

In good health, good with kids, house trained,  
active, lived in country home, owner died,  
family unable to keep Julie as they all have dogs now.

Please contact Kay Murphy at: 905-729-3028 between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. or [kirishpaws@rogers.com](mailto:kirishpaws@rogers.com)

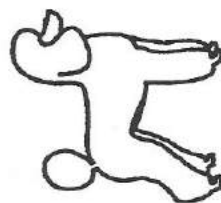
# Inheritance of a Simple Recessive



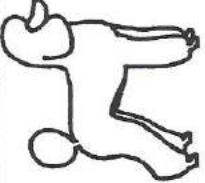
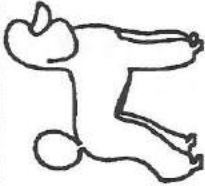

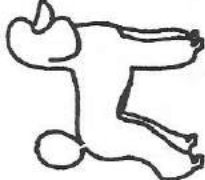
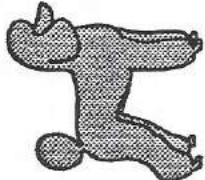

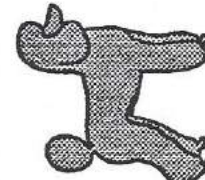




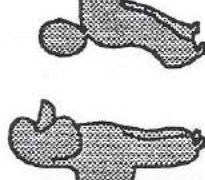
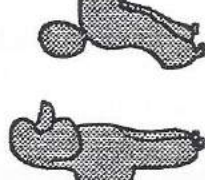
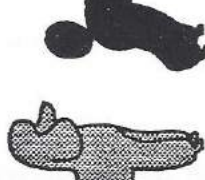

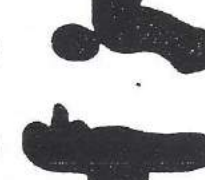

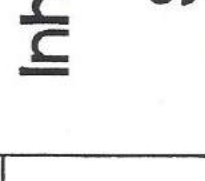




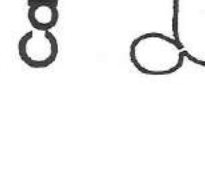






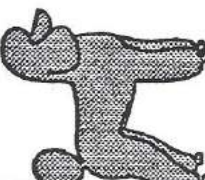

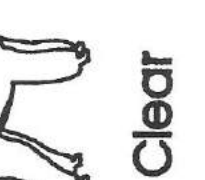
Affected



Carrier



Clear

Parents	Offspring					
 						
 						
 						
 						

## **Poodle Grooming**

### **by Len Harfield**

#### **1) Equipment Needed:**

A good dryer is essential to give that professional finished look. Tastes vary but I prefer the Oster or Bonat Models. Oster clippers - Gold A-5 Model is my favourite. Oster "Kool Blade" and Oster "Blade Wash" are both necessary to lengthen the life of your blades.

A sturdy table with a rubber top - I like the extended leg models. It helps to eliminate those stray hairs in the undercarriage. A big surface is detrimental. A smaller table forces the dog to stand still.

The brush - My favourite is a ten-year-old, red-handled Warner slicker. I like it because it gives rather than tears out hair. You can only get a brush like this by using it. It has no broken bristles. I use it only on well-conditioned hair free of all tangles. I have newer, stiffer Warners for coats that are not in A-1 condition. For neck hair, topknots and ears I use a Scalp master.

Combs - The best comb is a Greyhound, made in Belgium. There are several copies which are nearly as good and considerably cheaper. I like English-made combs best.

#### **2) Difference in Styles 1970's to 1990's:**

"Round" was the look of the early '70's. Too much hair creating the dumpy look seemed to be the style. However it was in this decade that we began to see dogs with a more tailored appearance. By the early '80's there was a trend to shape the coat to best suit the dog. Long-bodied dogs were made to appear short-backed and dogs without neck looked "necky" with taller topknots. The hip rosettes which were traditionally round became oval on dogs with extra loin and the jacket was moved back on almost all dogs to emphasize the short high look. As we move into the '90's the style seem to be moving towards less hair everywhere except the neck and topknot. Of course, long glamorous ears have always been in fashion.

#### **3) Setting the Pattern:**

Puppy trim - You should start with the tuck-up. Develop the trim around this area and work out from there. Square it off around the tailset carving in the rear angulation. Shape the front to compliment the dog's virtues. If it is an excellent front your task is easier. If the front is lacking one needs to create the illusion of forechest.

Continental - By far my favourite trim for show. The key to getting this trim just right is finding the right place to clip the jacket line. My method is to determine the spot where the rib cage ends and then move back two inches. However this can vary depending on the Poodle. I am talking here about a relatively short-backed miniature. Naturally you keep more jacket on a longer poodle. It also depends on the variety and to some degree on how much neck hair you have to work with. If the coat is not up to par one should make the jacket line closer to the ribs until the poodle comes into better bloom.

English saddle - The greatest problem with this trim is the "dumpy" look which many novices create when they attempt it. The rear pack line has to be kept high, usually level with the highest point of the tuck-up. The jacket line is similar to the continental. The whole trim usually comes together if you set these two lines in properly. Another decision to be made is whether or not to curl the pack. A curly pack does set off the whole trim and gives another texture to the total picture.

#### **4) and 5) Finishing touches and Finishing scissor work:**

The finishing touches are generally done with hairspray. I must add that hair spray is not allowed according to the breed standard so use it at your own risk. Anyway I usually start at the front and spray it all forward layer by layer. When I reach the middle of the neck or lower I stop and leave it a few minutes to settle. Then I start at the lower neck hair area and spray the other way working the hair backwards. When I get close to the face I try to feather the hair more to create a soft look. Fanning the hair also softens the picture so I work the hair gently to frame the face.

My final touches are usually with the scissors. I like to go over the dog and feather tip the ends to give the coat a velvet look.

#### 6) Tips:

Poodle expression is most important. Many novices fail to create this look when they do their clipper work the night before the show. For a weekend show I prefer to clip the face with a #30 or #40 blade on Wednesday. Now I'm talking about a black dog. If the poodle is white or apricot and the skin is nice and dark then do your clipper work on the face just before the show.

To get the short high look, use a #4F blade to shave the underneath area of a poodle you plan to show in a couple of months. It forces you to get rid of that stomach hair and helps create the desired look.

A mirror in the grooming room is so valuable. It gives you the advantage of seeing what you are doing as you go along. Somehow it also gives the grooming job another dimension.

#### 7) Books and videos:

The only video I can recommend is the tape by Harold Langseth. All the printed books are out of date re: grooming. Del Dahl writes a column in The Poodle Review "Back at the Crates. It often has grooming tips which are always up to date.

#### 8) Coat Maintenance:

First of all you have to check the dog every day for mats, chew spots and areas which are beginning to thicken. This check should only take five to ten minutes, if there are no problems.

Every second day, you have to take down the topknot and ears, carefully brush then out and re-wrap.

Every third day you must find enough time to relax and then carefully line brush the whole dog. Hurried frantic brushing does more damage than good. Special attention must be given to the neck hair. Use only the gentlest of brushes (Pin brush). Remember where you need the most hair is where it is hardest to grow.

Once a week the poodle in show coat needs a complete bath. Some people use a coat conditioner for mid-week and between shows bathing but I prefer to just spray anti-static into the coat.

#### 9) Between Shows Oiling:

To really achieve an outstanding show coat most people use oil between shows. If you are fortunate enough to have one of those fantastic indestructible coats on your poodle you might be able to miss this step. However oil saves you the distress of one day waking up to overnight disaster. And yes, it literally can happen overnight, especially in the summertime. Humidity combined with scratching even one flea and you have trouble. Incidentally, fleas will not live on an oiled coat.

I hope this short summary about grooming will be of assistance to you.

## BAIT RECIPE!

Chop 1 lb. of liver in the blender or food processor  
Fill with approximately 1 cup of water  
Add 1 cup of cornmeal and garlic powder "to taste" - Blend  
Turn into a large mixing bowl and add 2 cups of flour  
Mix well  
Spread onto a large cookie sheet  
Bake at 350F for ½ hour. Cut, cool, and freeze  
For special Christmas Doggie treats, before baking, spread  
dough out and with your Christmas cookie cutters create new  
dog biscuits and then bake. If kept cold, they should last  
for a week or so.

*Bloat Seizures Stained teeth... Do North Americans inflict them upon their dogs?*

*By JEAN M. LYLE - Wycliffe Kennels, reg'd*

*I am neither a veterinarian nor an immunologist. But to compensate for this lack, I have a rare combination of experience, which has made me hold firmly to many unpopular theories through many years.*

- 1. I have a full 35 years experience with only one successful Standard Poodle family.*
- 2. I have consistently line-bred, in-bred (with severe culling as required to keep the line free of such hereditary faults as appeared), on this same family, which for me started with only five closely related individuals, two bitches and three dogs. In the intervening years nothing has been added to these five by outcrossing, so my present days dogs have a very high coefficient of inbreeding, being perhaps the most inbred line of dogs in the world.*
- 3. Because of the success of my dogs, not only do they appear frequently in the lines of North American breeders, but additionally I have exported them to many other countries, and they have been bred in their new homelands, enabling me to find out how they fare in different environments.*

*Beginning in 1952, my start in Standard Poodles was almost fairy tale in its success. Every litter had in it several champions. The personality was excellent. The dogs were very healthy. They were very fertile. Slowly they grew larger and matured physically and sexually later than they had when they were smaller. The high quality continued when I bred youngsters to their sire and dam, when I in-bred half brother to sister, cousin to cousin. When hereditary faults surfaced - as they did a very few times - I dealt firmly with the problem, neutering every pup in the litter when even one pup had shown a problem, and also culling both parents of the litter which had in it even one pup affected with a hereditary defect. Even though the parents might be very successful champions.*

*Painful as this severe culling was, I can now readily see how wise it was, for as the years passed by, our litters had in them fewer and fewer hereditary faults, and breeding litters of even high quality pups became even easier.*

*But unalloyed success was not to continue. Probably starting in about 1962 and continuing until 1983, several persistent problems bothered us, arriving one at a time, but closer together. These proved not as simple to eliminate, as were the previous hereditary problems. Consulted veterinarians and geneticists frequently blamed bad family genes, but this explanation never satisfied me, because these new problems did not obey the same laws as did hereditary defects. So, like other breeders (many had come by the same problems about the same time), I wondered, worked unsuccessfully at theories and possible causes and cures. But until very recently, never did a believable cause of the three new problems become clear to me.*

*The most serious of the problems, which began about 1963, was bloat. I had not heard even once of bloat in Standard Poodles in my 10 or 11 years in the breed. Even more importantly, I had never heard of this malady in any other breed either. But suddenly this horror was killing off increasing number of dogs, mostly in the large breeds of dog. Hereditary? I could not accept that this was so. My own inbreeding had not brought to the fore earlier, as it certainly ought have done were it hereditary - and besides how in the world could the same hitherto unknown hereditary defect surface in numerous large breeds at the same time? Utterly impossible...*

*Everyone worked in their own way to deal with the menace of bloat, and many theories evolved. Foods came to receive most of the blame, sometimes the new complete dry foods, sometimes the new ingredient soy meal. These theories were disposed when even dogs on home cooked diets, without soy, continued to bloat. Better management was suggested as a preventative, such things as preventing hard exercise or copious water drinking, either just before or just after meals, and while those helped to some degree, they did not eliminate bloat.*

*I personally felt (and still feel) that physical and mental stress triggered attacks of bloat... being sent to boarding kennels, the death of an owner, divorce in the family, a travelling owner leaving the dog at home, long trips to dogs shows, excessive grooming times etc. Over time I myself came to call bloat in a few of my own house dogs "paralysis of the digestive system".*

I found out through trial and error and home treatment with human style stomach tubes, that not only could one tube out large quantities of gas from a dog merely uncomfortable but still without any visible stomach distension, but at this early time there would be no stomach noises and no peristalsis, so I came to privately call it PARALYSIS OF THE DIGESTIVE TRACT. I found out that if I laid the dog on a hot water bottle and massaged its belly, that always in an hour or two or three, the stomach noises and peristalsis would return the dog would belch and expel gas then and that episode of threatened bloat and torsion would be over. But WHY did the peristalsis stop? What would cause the temporary stomach paralysis? It was most worrying as one could not be constantly at the side of one's dog, and what if the paralysis developed when one was out and the dog distended horribly and went on to torsion? The total elimination of bloat was a long way off.

The second previously unknown problem, which slowly began to appear in the early '60s, was convulsions or seizures. So far as I am concerned the veterinary profession as a whole is far too quick to declare such conditions hereditary, whereas in truth they are just as apt to be due to illness and fever. My own experience with convulsions was largely limited to many individual pups having a 'spell' or two 10 or 12 days after their first shots. But the problem increased until in 1982 we had all pups in one litter having seizures 10-12 days after their first shot. One dog I sold had seizures after each of his shots. Others with my stock raised pups which would have their first seizure at perhaps 6-8 months, and continuing erratically throughout life.

In 1982 my own experience came to a horrendous end when an especially valued litter was given, for the first time ever, the new combined shot including parvovirus. They all had severe seizures, and one beautiful pup had continuous fits for 72 hours, which damaged her brain and central nervous system. All had very severe tooth staining in their second teeth. Three of the pups died of bloat, and a fourth died of perforated stomach ulcers. Only one survives! They were superb until their shots. I was heart broken and have never since given a combined shot, which includes parvovirus.

The third problem which first emerged in the 1960s and has continued until recently was ugly brown stained second teeth. I know many other breeders who also have this. I consulted several vets. Wise older ones would opine that those ugly brown teeth looked just like the "distemper teeth" they had encountered in the years just after World War II, when vaccines for pets were not yet on the market, and all dogs ran the risk of getting distemper. I laughed. Our dogs were carefully immunised in the most up-to-date manner. This staining simply could not be from distemper... or could it?

One veterinarian finally became interested enough to write the pharmaceutical company from which he bought his vaccines, to find out if any other breeders had encountered this problem which he felt was due to the vaccines. The answer came back that the vaccines were tested and completely safe! And that Mrs Lyle some how must have distemper on her premises. Not so! It was a bitter blow to have my pups, otherwise becoming better and better but invariably, cursed by having varying degrees of staining on their second teeth. We grew to blame the mineral content in different local water, the chemicals in foods, the tetracycline present in eggs, etc. But the stain continued.

One intriguing bit of information came to me in 1982 or 1983 from the public relations veterinarian and sent out by the same pharmaceutical company, which had claimed I must have distemper on my premises. He held a seminar, and when I again asked if vaccines could be responsible for my worrisome problem, this man said this was quite possible! He visually explained just how increasingly stressful the immunizations given from 1950 until the present, were to immature pups, to gradually more dangerous modified live virus vaccine for a total of six diseases in 1982. He said this greatly stressed immature pups. He also said there were a variety of companies making vaccines, that the testing procedures for safety were some times lax, since there was a very thin line for there to be enough virus to be effective. But not so much that it could give the viral disease to the dog being immunised. It made one wonder what dangers we subjected our puppies to? This veterinarian certainly hinted that some of our pups were being immunised when they were too immature to withstand the considerable stress. He suggested that some dogs might do better if they were immunized for fewer diseases at one time.

In spite of this clever veterinarians statement, the directions sent to veterinarians as to how their vaccines should be given to pups have not been changed to reflect his advice, and most veterinarians still advise immunising pups in the same way that severely damaged my pups for years. Worst still, many veterinarians refuse to conform to the request of the breeder of a certain breed, that a different regime (and safer) be used. There appears to be some grounds for believing that parvo, given at the same time as other disease shots, suppresses the IMMUNE SYSTEM of pups or adults, thus allowing the dog to contract sub-acute cases of distemper which resulted in encephalitis.

But finally came the breakthrough! Dr W. Jean Dodds of the Wadsworth Centre For Laboratories and Research Albany, New York, had been consulted about various matters, including the tooth staining and she suggested that a different regime of immunisation be tried, as follows;

- At 6 weeks Distemper, Measles, Parainfluenza
- (Vanguard DAMP)
- At 8 weeks Killed Canine Parvovirus
- At 11 weeks Killed Canine Parvovirus
- At 13 weeks Distemper, Hepatitis, Parainfluenza, Leptospirosis (with out Parvo (Vanguard DA2 PL)
- At 15 weeks Killed Canine Parvovirus
- At 17 weeks Distemper, Hepatitis, Parainfluenza, Leptospirosis (with out Parvo (Vanguard DA2 PL).
- At 19 weeks Killed Canine Parvovirus
- At 6 months Killed Canine Parvovirus
- Annual boosters of the combination product, Vanguard DA2 PL + CLP. Rabies as required but never in combination with any other product and separated by two full weeks from any other immunisation.

I have been using this immunisation schedule for approximately four years. The teeth on all pups, when the schedule was followed exactly, are thankfully as white as they were in the 1950s. Additionally my pups now never convulse after their first shots, and I have not heard of any related Poodle convulsing (seizures) at any age when immunised as above. But also, miracle of miracles! As I was studying my breeding records recently, I suddenly realised that not one Poodle immunised this "new way" had so far bloated and many were three to four years of age.

What did all this mean? Why, for me, have these three problems vanished? They were obviously not hereditary, or I would still have them. I am old fashioned, a great admirer of nature, very leery of new diseases and new treatments, about which doctors and veterinarians get very enthusiastic. I like to think that common sense and long experience are extremely valuable, too.

I clearly remember how we vaccinated pups in the 50s when we did not have the three problems. For distemper only. We used only killed vaccines. We gave a series of three shots, starting not until 9 weeks, with two others, at 11 and 13 weeks. Annual boosters. My dogs were always healthy and never contracted distemper. When pharmaceutical companies developed modified live vaccines in the early 1960s, and marketed them by advertising that they gave better immunity, my wise veterinarian advised that the new vaccines were also more dangerous. So we continued using killed vaccines until the pharmaceutical companies discontinued making them.

Very quickly in the 1960s and 1970s pharmaceutical companies began making additional vaccines for a variety of other canine diseases; Leptospirosis, Hepatitis, two kinds of Kennel Cough and very soon they were combining vaccines for several diseases into one combined "shot". They also advised immunising puppies earlier and earlier. The advert for Parvovirus in 1978 accelerated this process, and the very damaging vaccine, which I eventually used, was the result of including Parvo along with five other vaccines into one single "shot". I now hear there is a new vaccine for Corona and that too will be added to the combined "one shot" vaccine. This will mean stressing very immature infant pups with vaccines not for one but seven diseases at one time.

My own country of Canada recently set up a government sponsored fund out of which they can reimburse the parents of human babies who become brain damaged by bad reactions from their infant immunisations. So immunisations can damage and occasionally do. It can happen just as easily to a puppy as to a human infant. In retrospect, my pups began to be damaged by their shots in the early 1960s and the damage grew worse as the vaccines grew more complicated.

What damage? To begin with, the modified live vaccines do contain live virus, and I am now thoroughly convinced that either because these vaccines were not always thoroughly tested or because they were too "hot", they definitely were giving at least some pups subacute cases of distemper. The "distemper teeth" are proof of this. But distemper does much greater damage than merely staining teeth. It's most feared effect is in the brain. Inflammation of the brain (encephalitis), which frequently leaves a residue, permanent damage to the brain or the central nervous system (CNS). The fits my pups suffered 10-12 days after immunisations had to be due to encephalitis. The continuing erratic convulsions suffered by many other Standard Poodles are a result of damage to the nerve pathways of the brain and CNS by the distemper acquired from immunisations with modified live distemper vaccines. Because it is subacute, the distemper itself is not noticed, but it is distemper and in some cases, causes residual damage.

Where does bloat come in? Exactly the same way. The vaccine caused encephalitis in some dogs damages the sympathetic nervous system, which controls peristalsis in the digestive system. When there is a failure in the automatic control system, the digestive system does not get its usual automatic control signals, paralysis occurs which lasts until the signal starts up again, so one gets gas, distension because neither burping or peristalsis is possible. And this causes bloat and/or torsion unless treatment is instigated. The episode is over when the CNS again sends appropriate signals. But it is because the cause is in damaged CNS that dogs which bloat once, often bloat again if the electric impulses, which go along the nerves, are again disrupted. Once again there will be paralysis of the whole digestive system lasting until the damaged electrical system decides to work again and send proper messages controlling peristalsis.

I can think of no other explanation as to how Dr Dodds' immunisation schedule has stopped;

1. teeth staining
2. convulsions
3. bloat

At least in my dogs, which effectively dispose of the widely held belief that these three conditions are hereditary faults. It would seem that the Dodds Regime effectively represents distemper, whereas I do not think combined shots do so in all cases, though they indubitable are effective with some dogs.

Why then do the combined shots work perfectly well for many dogs as the pharmaceutical companies insist they do for all dogs? Remember that bloat is largely a curse of large and giant breeds, I suspect nay! The large breeds mature more slowly than do the tiny breeds. This slow growth includes physical growth, mental development, sexual maturity and I suspect the IMMUNE SYSTEM as well. So when we give combined shots to small breeds at a very young age, their immune systems are well developed and they cope. But at the same age the immune systems of large and giant breeds are very immature. They can not always cope with the stress of being immunised for 6 or 7 diseases at once (remember the fund for damaged babies), they get distemper from the modified live virus vaccine and the teeth may be stained, they get encephalitis, which causes convulsions, and many cause residual brain damage and CNS damage which can later cause seizures and bloat.

*I now plainly see the reason bloat started in many breeds at the same time is that methods of immunisations changed at the time from killed virus to modified live virus (MLV) vaccines. These new MLV vaccines damaged the brain and the CNS when some unnoticed cases of sub-acute distemper occurred. It affected large breeds more because their IMMUNE SYSTEM was less developed when their immunisations were given. Previously when killed vaccines were used, infection was impossible and these after-effects of distemper were never seen.*

*For years I resisted the notion that any of these three conditions could possibly be hereditary, for the facts simply did not "fit". But so far as bloat was concerned, the fact, which most intrigued me, was that bloat was almost unknown in Europe, even when my own stock was bred there. Why did my dogs too often bloat in America when descendants of my dogs in Europe did not? There had to be a clue as to the cause of bloat in this fact. One informed European told me that the only Poodles, which had been known to bloat in Europe, were dogs imported from America! What a reputation for America to have! But the fact that bloat was not hereditary but due some how to the environment or management was again underscored.*

*The only clue I had was Dr Dodds' immunisation regime some how prevented bloat. So I resolved to thoroughly investigate European methods of immunisation for their dogs when I went there. I was able to speak with veterinarians and breeders from England, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden and Finland. They happily assured me their dogs had white teeth (one exception), no seizures and no bloat. I had hoped that one sure system would emerge from my enquiries, but this was not to be. However, several important differences between North American immunisations and theirs did appear.*

*Firstly aside from the occasional use of early Distemper/Measles shots, Europeans generally delayed immunisations until they were sure all immunity inherited from the dam had worn off, at about 10 weeks occasionally, but more often 12 weeks. None of the countries bothered including vaccines for kennel cough. There was much more use of killed vaccines than MLV. Killed Parvo vaccines were much used because of their fear that the use of live Parvo along with distemper did cause encephalitis. They used far fewer combined shots than do Americans. It boiled down to the fact that their better results came from starting immunisations much later, mixing fewer vaccines in one dose, and relying far more on killed virus vaccines than do we. On the continent where Rabies raged, they gave Rabies shots at either 3 or 5 months but were very careful to separate them from any other vaccines.*

*So now we do know that there is a safe way to vaccinate our valuable puppies. We also know from different experiences in different breeds that many commonly advised immunisations procedures are devastating to some members of some breeds.*

*In practice, when I have insisted, upon the sale of a pup, that the above regime be followed, I have found many veterinarians strongly resist saying such things as "those vaccines are not made", "it is not as effective as the one I recommend" or "it is unnecessarily expensive". Since this regime is so important for the future health and perfection of my pups and since any well informed veterinarian ought to know the advantages of this regime over the one commonly advised by the pharmaceutical companies, I do not see why veterinarians do not make it available at an inclusive, affordable price, rather than a per visit charge which would be punishingly expensive.*

*I have even had some veterinarians murmur that they were following the regime, when in fact they did not and only when the distraught owner complained when the second teeth were stained, did the vet admit he had changed the regime without permission or without informing the client. So effective is the regime and so dangerous are some other regimes substitutes that I have slowly become positive that the veterinarians did not follow the regime in the cases where the teeth stained and in one lone case where the dog bloated after apparently being immunised this way. I have come to advise the customers to inspect the vials before permitting the vet to inject the puppy. This should not be necessary.*

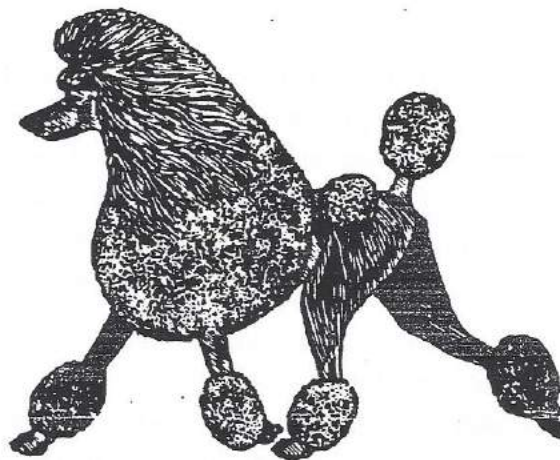
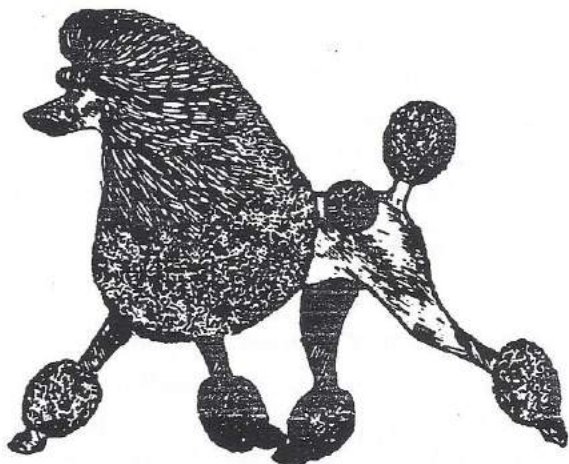
*Original Author,*

*Jean M. Lyle,*

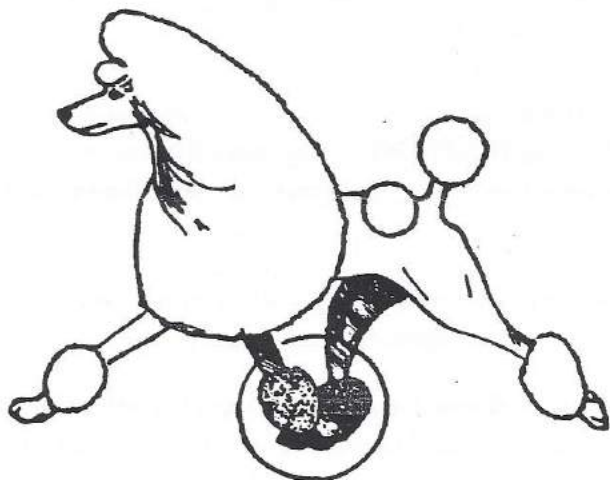
*Wycliffe Kennels, reg'd*

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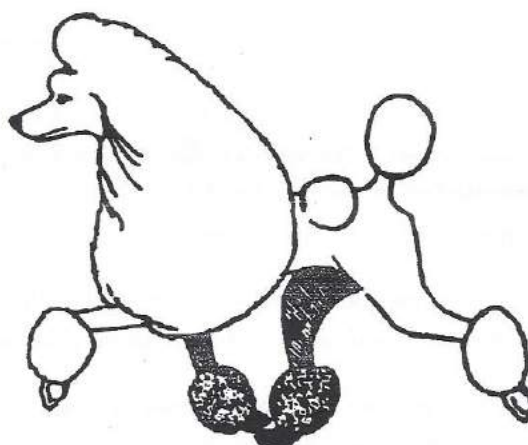
## Gait



Correct. TROT: supported by legs on diagonal.

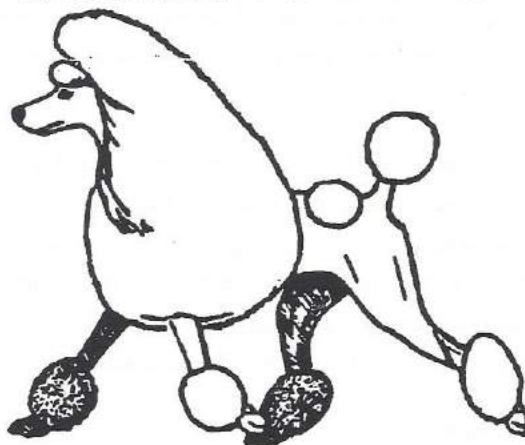


Incorrect. Over reaching



Incorrect. Hackney front, also lacks drive.

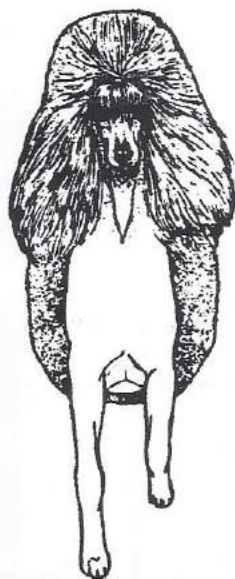
PACE: (incorrect) supported by legs on same side. The dog will rock from side to side when moving. A gait used by Poodles that do not have balanced angulation between forequarters and hindquarters.



Pace

## Gait

A straightforward trot with light springy action and strong hindquarters drive. Head and tail carried up. Sound effortless movement is essential.



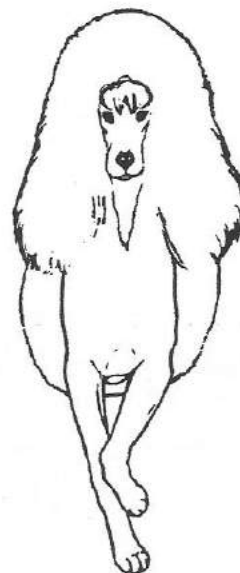
Straight normal



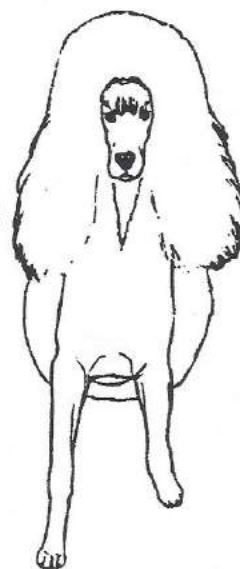
Single track  
As speed increases  
legs tend to move  
toward a single track.



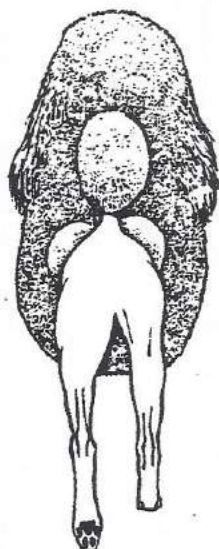
Out at elbows,  
padding



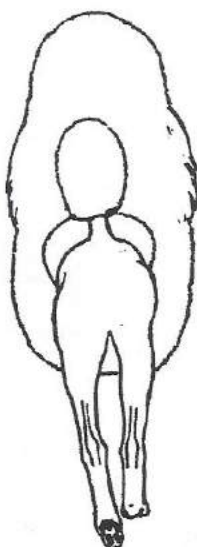
Weaving, crossing  
over, plaiting, knitting,  
dishing or toeing in



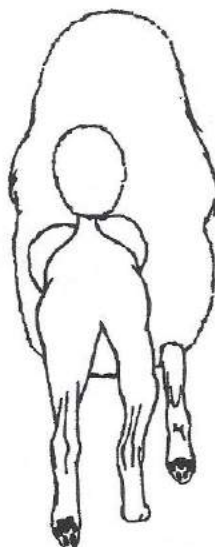
Moving wide



Straight normal



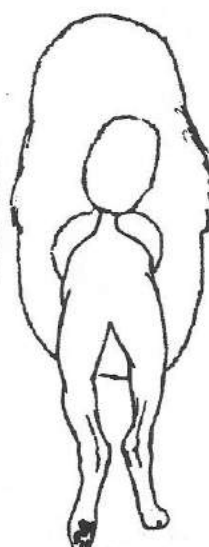
Single track  
As speed increases legs  
tend to move toward a  
single track



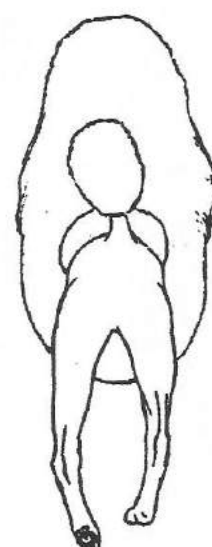
Side-winding  
moving with body  
at an angle



Close behind



Cow-hocked



Bow-hocked, open-  
hocked, bandy, moving  
wide behind

(FROM THE P.C.A ILLUSTRATED STUDY OF THE  
POODLE STANDARD.)

# *The Poodle Scene*

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