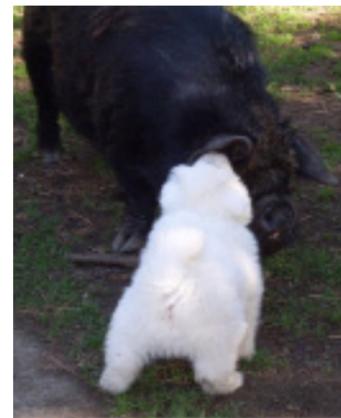




Sleigh Courier

Spring 2014



Club Website

www.thesamoyedclub.org.nz

Jump on and have look at the new website!

Facebook

www.facebook.com/groups/thesamoyedclubnz

Don't forget to join our facebook page!



Suggestions?

If you have any suggestions on how we can improve the club magazine or website or if you have articles or photos you would like to send in, send them to:

christinawells26@yahoo.co.nz

Spring Edition

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Membership Fees 2014

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WWW.ZAMINKASAMOYEDS.COM





Article Feedback Required!

I would like to ask our pet owner readers and our show owners for feedback as to what type of articles you would like to see each quarter in the magazine. Anything from how to stop your dog from barking, hints for keeping your dog from jumping in the show ring to different collars and leads, anything you think will be useful to other readers!

If you could send your suggestions to christinawells26@yahoo.co.nz with the subject line as either Pet Article or Show Article, it would be much appreciated.

In this ISSUE...



Snow Dogs Match

Upcoming Snow Dogs match to be held on the 22nd November at the Manawatu Canine Centre, Cambridge Ave, Ashhurst.

Get your entries in now!

Rule Clarification

Photo Competition

World Samoyed Meeting

Breeder Reads

C-Sections

World Samoyed Meeting

The club is after information for the World Samoyed Meeting in Australia next year.

Please see page 5 for further info

Pet Expo

News Flash - Pet Expo postponed due to lack of exhibitor support.

The Wellington Pet Expo will be held on the 1st-2nd November at the Wellington Racing Club, Racecourse Rd, Trentham, Upper Hutt.

The Samoyed Club is looking for helpers on the day. If you are available to help the Club please contact Anita on:

06 364 5785 or send her an email at: k.a.shugg@clear.net.nz

Call for Photos

The magazine, website and facebook will need a steady stream of new and interesting photos of Samoyeds, if you have any photos that you would be willing to let the club use please email them to christinawells26@yahoo.co.nz

Snow dogs match

A Snow dogs match will be held on the 22nd November at the Manawatu Canine Centre, Cambridge Ave, Ashhurst.

Notices

Recent club notices.

Up-coming Samoyed Pack Walk

Recent Samoyed Pack Walk

The club recently had a Samoyed walk out at Queen Elizabeth Park, where we battled the elements

Quick Reads

How to keep your Samoyed cool during summer.

How to clean your dog's ears.

Monitoring your dog's dental health.

Pet Expo

News Flash - Pet Expo postponed.

Clarification on The Samoyed Club Inc Rules

It came to our attention that some clarification was needed on the Samoyed Club Inc rules after the May double show.

We have included the section which raised concern, and will endeavour to clarify this in future show results to prevent reader confusion.

Most Successful Breeder

Most successful breeder is based on the kennel name irrespective of owner.

To be eligible for points the breeder of the dog / bitch must be a club member.

If in multiple ownership then each breeder who is a member gets points independently.

Points are only awarded for breed class places.

- 1st place in class = 3 points
- 2nd place in class = 2 points
- 3rd place in class = 1 point

If there is a tie then the breeder with the dog that has achieved the highest award at the show is the winner as follows:.

- BIS
- RIS
- Best Dog / Bitch
- Res Dog / Bitch
- In Show for Class eg Puppy in Show

If there is a tie in the highest award eg both have won an in show then there will be a count on awards as follows:

- Most In show
- Most first places
- Most second places
- Most third places

Most Successful Owner

Most successful owner is based on the owner's name irrespective of kennel.

To be eligible for points the owner of the dog / bitch must be a club member.

If in multiple ownership then each owner who is a member gets points independently.

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- Most In show
- Most first places
- Most second places

Corrections Winter Edition

We incorrectly printed a few names in the last edition, we apologise for these. The corrections are as follows:

Show Two Best in show: CH Sunshine Tri Teddy, owned and Bred by Ken and Anita Shugg - Sunshine Samoyeds

Show Sponsors: **Supreme Shoes Limited and Lynne Barr**



Before and after ears. This image is from: Pawfect <http://www.westlakevillagepetgrooming.com/dog-grooming-services-prices/>

The best place to clean your dog's ears is in the tub or outside. This is a great thing to do just before a bath. Remember: when he shakes his head, that ear debris and cleaner has to go somewhere, and that includes your walls and you (so beware). You may wish to wrap a towel around him or place one under him to keep him clean and dry. You may also want a towel to keep you dry!

Before cleaning the ears, inspect them. You can get an idea of how dirty they are and you can check for excess hair. If your dog has a lot of hair coming from the ear canal, that hair may need to be plucked. You can do this with your fingers, tweezers, or

hemostats. A special ear powder made for dogs may be helpful in gripping the hair. Talk to your groomer or vet's office about this process.

How to Clean Your Dog's Ears

Begin by holding the ear flap up and squirting a few drops of cleanser on the inside of the flap near the ear opening. If using homemade solution, get a squeeze bottle or bulb syringe with a tip that is about an inch long (a bit longer is okay for a large dog). Next, gently place the tip of the bottle into the ear and give a gentle squeeze. Do not use an excessive amount of pressure when squeezing the cleanser into the ear.

Before he can shake his head, begin massaging the base of your dog's ear (this is the bottom part near the jaw where cartilage can be felt). You should be able to hear a "smacking sound." By massaging, you are helping the cleanser to fill the ridges in the canal and loosen ear debris. After massaging for a few seconds (more for very dirty ears), you can let go and allow your dog to shake. You might want to turn away or hold up a towel for this part.

Once your dog has a good shake, use the cotton or gauze and your finger to wipe out the ear canal. You can put your finger in the ear canal as far as it will go without forcing it. You may wish to use cotton-tipped applicators to clean stubborn debris out of the ridges. **IMPORTANT:** never put the cotton-tipped applicators into the ear any further than you can see! Damage to the eardrum can occur.

If the ear still seems dirty, you may repeat the process. Then, move on to the other ear. Finish by wiping away any visible debris and drying your dog's head off. Then, reward him with a treat!

This article first appeared on About.com by Jenna Stregowski.

Visti: <http://dogs.about.com/od/grooming/qt/How-To-Clean-Your-Dogs-Ears.htm>

dogs, while in others it stands up straight. Just inside the ear is the external canal, which travels down the side of the head (vertical canal), then takes a turn inward (horizontal canal). The canal is skin-covered and contains cartilage that creates ridges and creases on the surface. The external canal also contains glands that secrete wax and other substances into the ear. The eardrum, or tympanic membrane, is at the end of the external canal. Beyond the eardrum is the middle ear followed by the inner ear. These areas contain the structures associated with hearing and balance.

When it comes to ear cleaning, we are focused upon the external ear canal. Ear wax and debris can easily build up in the ridges of the external canal. If irritation (otitis) takes place (either from buildup or from allergies), the canal can become infected. Lack of adequate air flow to the canal can expedite an ear infection . This is part of the reason dogs with long, floppy ears are prone to ear infections. However, some dogs also have an excessive amount of glands in their ear canals and produce too many secretions. A couple of common dog breeds with genetic predispositions to ear infections include Cocker Spaniels and Basset Hounds . Typically, dogs with ear infections will have an excessive amount of bacteria or yeast in the ears. External ear infections cause itching and pain. They can also lead to middle/ inner ear infections that affect hearing and balance. In addition, because dogs with itchy or sore ears tend to shake their heads violently, they can rupture blood vessels in the ear flap and end up with a pocket of blood in the flap called a hematoma. Signs of an ear infection include odor from the ears, frequent shaking of the head, redness of skin inside ears, excessive scratching at ears, and excessive ear discharge/debris.

Regular cleaning can help prevent infections. Using an appropriate ear cleaner, you can release wax and debris from the canal and help dry the ear. Dogs can build up wax and debris at a faster rate than people. Some dogs have very little ear buildup and simply need their ears wiped out occasionally. Other dogs need thorough ear cleanings every week or two. Inspect your dog's ears regularly and talk to your vet about your dog's needs. Over-cleaning can cause irritation, but under-cleaning can make way for

excessive buildup.

Dog Ear Cleaning Supplies

Before you begin to clean your dog's ears, you will need a few supplies:

- Ear cleansing solution: Look for a quality ear cleaner recommended by veterinarians. A top choice of professionals is "Epi-Otic" by Virbac (Compare Prices). You can also make a homemade ear cleanser (for dogs without major ear issues) by mixing one part table vinegar to two parts water. Avoid ear cleansers that contain alcohol or hydrogen peroxide, as these can cause irritation.
- Cotton balls, cotton pads or gauze squares
- Cotton-tipped applicators
- Tweezers or hemostats (for dogs with too much hair in the ear canals)
- A towel or two



Getting Started With Ear Cleaning

World Samoyed Meeting

Melbourne Australia 2015

Thursday April 23rd – Sunday 26th April 2015

Face book like page: World Samoyed Meeting Melbourne 2015

<http://www.samoyedclubvictoria.com/upcoming-events/4th-world-samoyed-meeting>

The Samoyed Club of Victoria Inc who is hosting the World Samoyed Meeting are going to publish a booklet for the event and want to include in this booklet information about Samoyed Clubs around the world.

The Samoyed Club of Victoria have asked us to provide the following information:

- 1.Contact details of your club (including logo, website and facebook page)
- 2.Brief history of your club .
- 3.What are the top three - five health issues in Samoyeds in your country.
- 4.Is your club trying to address these issues, if so how?
- 5.What health tests are normally conducted on breeding stock in your country? And how often?
- 6.Does your club have a Health Committee; if so what does the Health Committee do to improve the health of Samoyeds in your country?
- 7.What activities or events does your club hold for its members?
- 8.What does your club do to attract new members and fanciers to your club and the Samoyed breed?

9.What disciplines do Samoyeds in your country engage in e.g. trialling, sledding etc.

The Samoyed Club would like to feature in the WSM club booklet and would like you to help us with our replies to the following questions:

(3) - What are the top three - five health issues in Samoyeds in your country.

(5) - What health tests are normally conducted on breeding stock in your country? And how often?

(9) - What disciplines do Samoyeds in your country engage in e.g. trialling, sledding etc.

We need to collate your replies and send them to the Victoria Samoyed Club by the end of November 2014 so could you please get your replies to us as soon as possible and no later than 8th November, 2014.

Anita Shugg (k.a.shugg@clear.net.nz)
The Samoyed Club, New Zealand



Christmas Photo Competition!

Entries close November 25th

We would like to invite readers to send in images for a Christmas photo competition!

Send in your Samoyed Christmas photos and if chosen as the winner (voting via facebook) your photo would be displayed on the front cover of the Sleigh Courier for the upcoming December edition!

The second and third winners will be displayed on

the top half of the back cover.

We will endeavour to place all other entries on the bottom half of the back cover in a montage.

Please send all entries to:
christinawells26@yahoo.co.nz



The Dangers of Dental Disease

Plaque builds up on the teeth and turns into tartar, or calculus. These areas grow bacteria and eat away at the teeth and gums. Halitosis, periodontal disease, oral pain and tooth loss can occur. However, the bacteria not only cause disease in the mouth – they can also affect other parts of the body, like the heart and kidneys. The most important thing to do is address dental disease as soon as it is detected, no matter how minor. Better yet, work hard to prevent it!

Preventing Dental Disease in Dogs

There are several things you can do to help keep your dog's teeth in good shape. Start a dental care routine as early as possible in your dog's life so he gets used to the feeling of having his teeth brushed and inspected. Puppies have 28 deciduous teeth that typically fall out by about six months of age. By this time, your dog should be getting his teeth brushed regularly. If you decide to brush your dog's teeth, here are some important tips to keep in mind:



NEVER brush your dog's teeth with human toothpaste – it can make your dog sick! Use special enzymatic toothpaste made especially for dogs. The same goes for oral rinses.

Plaque begins to turn into tartar / calculus within 24-48 hours, so daily brushing is recommended. Work your dog's tooth brushing into your own routine – consider brushing his teeth around the same time you do yours so it will be easier to remember.

Use a "finger brush" or special long toothbrush designed for use on dogs. When starting out with brushings, the finger brush can help ease your dog into it, as these do not feel as awkward as hard brushes.

Before you begin, ask your veterinarian to show you some techniques to make tooth brushing easier on you and your dog.

If you are not able to brush your dog's teeth, there are other options. Consider using oral rinses made especially for dogs. You can also purchase special dental treats. Avoid real bones – not only can they lead to gastrointestinal upset, they may also cause tooth fractures.

Most of all: make sure you keep up with vet exams. From time to time, a professional dental cleaning may be recommended. This requires general anesthesia. During the procedure, your dog's teeth and gums will be examined closely for problems. The teeth will then be scaled and polished. If dental problems are noted, tooth extractions could become necessary. Alternatively, you may be referred to a veterinary dentist for specialty procedures. Some dogs need dental cleanings one or more times per year, while others can go longer. Be certain to follow your vet's recommendations. And remember, what you do at home can really make all the difference.

This article first appeared on About.com by Jenna Stregowski.

Visti: <http://dogs.about.com/od/dogandpuppyhealth/qt/dentalcare.htm>

about home

How to clean your dog's ears

Ear cleaning is an essential part of your dog's basic grooming routine. All dogs should have their ears cleaned from time to time, but some dogs need more frequent and thorough cleaning than others. Here's what you need to know about cleaning your dog's ears.

Anatomy of a Dog's Ear

A dog's ear is a fairly complex structure. The outside flap of the ear (called the pinna) will flop in some

your dog continues to feel comfortable with nail trimming, keep delivering treats during and right after trimming time.

Tips and Troubleshooting

If You Make a Mistake

If you do trim your dog's nail too short and cut the quick, which contains live blood vessels, the nail will bleed and your dog will likely yelp and pull away. The bleeding can be profuse and long lasting. Stay calm, talk in a soothing voice and immediately feed your dog a bunch of tasty treats. Then apply your clotting powder directly to the exposed bleeding

edge to stop the bleeding. Then stop the trimming session and try again in a day or so.

What NOT to Do

Do not physically punish or yell at your dog if he resists nail trimming. Doing this will only make him feel worse about the activity, and it will probably worsen his behavior.

Do not force your dog to submit to nail trimming if he's obviously frightened.

This article first appeared on ASPCA



Before and after professional cleaning. This image is from: St Marks Veterinary Hospital http://www.stmarksvet.com/services_dental.htm

Monitoring your dog's dental health

Catching teeth problems early will help avoid severe dental disease. The simplest way to keep track of your dog's teeth is to look at them on a regular basis and be aware of signs that may indicate a problem. To inspect your dog's teeth, lift the lips all around the mouth, looking at the front and back teeth as closely as possible. Be gentle and use caution so you do not accidentally get nipped! Your veterinarian will also take a look at your dog's teeth during routine examinations, so make sure you keep up with these – visit your vet every 6-12 months for wellness check-ups. Contact your vet if any

problems arise. Watch for the following signs:

- Halitosis (bad breath)
- Reluctance to chew / crying out when chewing
- Increased salivation
- Red and/or puffy gums
- Bleeding gums
- Tartar / Calculus (hard coating on teeth that is usually brown or yellow; results from plaque build-up)
- Missing and/or loose teeth.
- Anything else about the mouth that appears unusual

Samoyed Photo Gallery

Send us your photos of your recent litters, puppy photos, funny photos, great shots and anything in between! We will feature a winner each quarter!



Send all your photos to: christinawells26@yahoo.co.nz

The Central Territories Siberian Husky Club, Northern Alaskan Malamute Club and The Samoyed Club

Present Our Annual



Snow Dogs Match Day



Join us for some FUN and socializing both human and K9

Help the Samoyeds take on the other snow dogs

ALL DOGS WELCOME INCLUDING NEUTERED AND SPAYED DOGS

Saturday 22th November 2014

Entries taken from midday,

Judging Starts at 1.00 pm

(WET OR FINE)

**Venue: Manawatu Canine Centre
Cambridge Ave
ASHHURST**

Judge: Duncan Schilling

ENTRY FEE: \$3 PER DOG FOR THE FIRST CLASS ENTERED

PLUS \$1 PER CLASS PER DOG THERE AFTER (SAME DOG)

Breed Classes	Stake Classes	Stake Classes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baby Puppy • Puppy • Junior • Intermediate • NZ Bred • Open 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best New Handler • Best Sled Dog • Best Head • Best Tail • Best Coat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best Mover Under 12 Months • Best Mover Over 12 Months • Best Spayed/Neutered • Best Champion • Best Veteran

CHAMPION SHOW DOGS CAN ONLY ENTER THE STAKES CLASSES

Contact Person: Lynne Barr Phone: (04) 477 1097

Pick up one of your dog's paws and gently touch his toes and nails for a few seconds.

Release his paw and immediately give him something delicious, like a small piece of cheese or chicken.

Repeat steps one and two for a couple of minutes. After a day or two of practicing steps 1 to 3, if your dog seems comfortable with you touching his paws and nails, get out the nail clippers and move on to step four:

Pick up your dog's paw and touch the clippers to one of his nails. (Don't actually trim the nail yet.) Immediately feed your dog a treat. Repeat steps four and five for several minutes.

Getting Started

After another day or two of practicing steps 4 to 6, as long as your dog still seems relaxed when you handle his paws, try trimming a nail or two. Start your nail-trimming session when your dog is sleepy or well-exercised. Remember to give your dog a tasty treat after trimming each nail.

How to Trim

Get some treats and your clippers, and take your dog to a quiet area. Keep a clotting powder, such as Kwik Stop® Styptic Powder, close at hand when you trim your dog's nails so that you can quickly stop the bleeding if you accidentally cut the quick. Choose a nail to trim. Take your dog's toe and hold it firmly but gently between your fingers. If you're using a scissors-type trimmer, hold them at a right angle to the nail with the tip of the nail between the blades. Quickly squeeze the handles to close the scissors and cut the nail. If you're using a guillotine-type trimmer, insert the tip of your dog's nail into the hole, holding the trimmer perpendicular to the nail so that you cut from top to bottom, not side to side. To be absolutely sure of where you're cutting, you can face the cutting blade toward you rather than your dog. To produce a cleaner cut, you can face the cutting blade toward your dog, but you won't be able to see exactly where the blade will make contact

with the nail. Choose whichever orientation makes you most comfortable. When you've positioned the trimmer in the right place, squeeze the handles to cut through your dog's nail.

Where to Trim

Knowing where to trim a nail takes some skill. If your dog has clear nails, you can see the live quick, which looks pink. Cut the nail no closer than about two millimeters from the quick. If your dog has dark nails, you can avoid cutting into the quick by trimming one little sliver of nail at a time, starting with the tip. As you cut slices off your dog's nail, look at the exposed edge of the cut nail. Eventually, you'll see a gray or pink oval starting to appear. Stop trimming when you see the oval. If you don't, you'll cut into the quick, causing pain and bleeding. Another option with black nails is to have an assistant use a flashlight to back-light each of your dog's nails while you trim. The light from behind the nail allows you to clearly see the pink quick.

Don't forget to trim your dog's dewclaws as well. Most dogs just have dewclaws on their front legs, but some dogs have one, and sometimes even two, sets of dewclaws on their rear legs. If your dog doesn't have dewclaws on his front legs, he had them surgically removed earlier in his life.

Finishing the Job

As long as your dog doesn't seem upset when you trim a nail or two, you can continue to trim nails over the next few days until you've trimmed them all. Trim two or three at a time, always delivering a treat after trimming each nail. The next time your dog's nails need trimming, you can try trimming more nails per sitting. Eventually, you'll be able to trim all of his nails at one time. To make sure



Trimming your dog's nails

Nail trimming is an important part of a regular grooming routine. If your dog's nails get too long, they can break, which is painful and sometimes results in infection. Long nails can also cause an irregular gait that leads to skeletal damage.

Despite its importance, many people can't or don't like to trim their dog's nails. It's a task that can make both people and dogs anxious. How do you know exactly where to cut the nail? What if you trim the nail too close and cut the sensitive quick? What if your dog seems worried? Although it can seem daunting, if you keep a few guidelines in mind and maintain a consistent schedule, nail trimming doesn't have to become a stressful chore.

The Two Keys to Nail Trimming Success

No matter what age, size, sex or breed of dog you have, you can make nail trimming a pleasant part of your dog's life if you keep two main ideas in mind:

Teach your dog to associate nail trimming with things he loves.

Take it slow and easy.

Associate Nail Trimming with Good Things

Many dogs find nail trimming unpleasant—and who can blame them? Some seem to naturally dislike the sensation of people handling their feet. Trimming can also cause discomfort when the clippers squeeze or slightly twist the nail. It can even cause pain and bleeding if you accidentally cut the nail too short and hit the sensitive quick.

Luckily, you can help your dog learn to tolerate, and maybe even enjoy, nail trimming. If he learns that it reliably leads to wonderful things—like special treats, brand-new chew toys, the start of a favorite game, a walk in the park or dinnertime—he can learn to love it. So whenever you trim your dog's nails, immediately follow up with things he loves. For example, clip a nail and then feed your dog a delicious treat. Clip another nail or two and feed another treat. With repetition and a little time, your dog will probably decide that getting his nails done is fun, not frightening.

Take It Slow and Easy

If your dog isn't used to getting his nails trimmed, the last thing you want to do is frighten and overwhelm him by rushing the process. Take a little extra time to slowly introduce the nail clippers, as well as the sensations involved in trimming. The first time you use the clippers, don't plan on giving your dog a full pedicure. Instead, just clip one or two nails, and remember to give your dog treats or play a game right after trimming.

It will also help if you approach him calmly and speak in quiet, soothing tones. If you want him to relax while you're trimming his nails, you'll need to be relaxed, too.

How to Trim Your Dog's Nails

Which Clippers to Use

There are two kinds of nail clippers: a guillotine type and a scissors type. The guillotine trimmer has a stationary hole where the nail goes through and a blade that moves up to cut the nail when you squeeze the handles of the trimmer. The scissors type works just like a pair of scissors. You open them and put the tip of your dog's nail between the blades to trim it. Visit a pet store to look at both styles of trimmers and then choose whichever you feel most comfortable with.



Preparing Your Dog

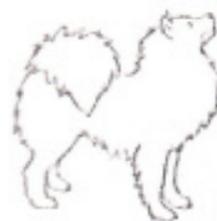
If you've never trimmed your dog's nails before, spend a few days getting him used to having his feet handled first.

No 1 KNOW YOUR STANDARD

On completion of this Word Find the letters remaining will spell, in order, an important event. Find the words in CAPITAL LETTERS ONLY.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| ALERT | white & BISCUIT | well sprung RIBS |
| INTELLIGENT | close, soft & SHORT undercoat | GAIT |
| AFFECTIONATE | long PROFUSE tail | MOVEMENT |
| STRONG | full CROUP | GOOD bone |
| GRACEFUL | STRAIGHT forelegs | agile DRIVE |
| POWERFUL | well ANGLATED STIFLES | WEATHER RESISTING coat |
| ELEGANT | slightly spread out FEET | HARSH OUTER coat |
| LOVING | arched TOES | thick PADS |
| LOYAL | WEDGE-SHAPED HEAD | WELL-CUSHIONED soles |
| GENTLE | BROAD FLAT SKULL | erect EARS |
| ACTIVE | TAPERING FOREFACE | ALMOND SHAPED EYES |
| sammy SMILE | black NOSE for preference | BLACK LIP |
| CREAM | strong JAWS | SCISSOR BITE |
| WHITE | PROUDLY arched neck | MUSCULAR body |
| DEEP CHEST | | straight BACK |

A P A N G U L A T E D S T I F L E S
 D E N O I H S U C L L E W H I T E S
 S W E A T H E R R E S T S T I N G T
 E B E S H O R T E T I L C A C A R A
 Y A F D O H J H A I N U I A I G A P
 E C R E G N A A M U T F S T M E C E
 D K P S E E W R S C E R S M D L E R
 E G N O R T S S T S L E O U R E F I
 P R O F U S E H R I L W R S I T U N
 A T B R I B S O A B I O B C V S L G
 H I N L P O N U I P G P I U E E Y F
 S G T E A U S T G H E A T L V H L O
 D N O I M C O E H P N D E A I C D R
 N I E O T E K R T S T S H R T P U E
 O V S R D H V L C S M I L E C E O F
 H O E E T A N O I T C E F F A E R A
 L L G E N T L E M P L A Y O L D P C
 A O W L L U K S T A L F D A O R B E



ANSWER: _____

No 19 SAM FIND

Find the Samoyeds. Be watchful in this Sam Find as they may suddenly change direction on you. On completion of this puzzle you will be left with one thing all these Sams have in common.

- ARAM KHACHATURIAN KIEV
- HEADINGLY WHITE ANGEL
- KUHLMAN CALM
- KIMCHATKA ACHILLES
- KIMCHATKA SUN EMPEROR
- KIRIM OF RYDAL MOUNT
- NOVASKAYA SILVA SABYA
- SAMWAYS PERFECT CHOICE

- SAMWAYS STARNOVA
- SCHMIRNOFF POLAR POWER
- SCHMIRNOFF YENESEY
- SNOWMAK OF MIDDLEMARCH
- SNOWMASS SILVER MOON
- THE BARON OF MIDDLEMARCH
- TOSKA OF KIMCHATKA
- ZASKA OF TE MAUNGA MA

N K I R I M O F R Y D A L M O U N T
 O A R E V L I S S S A M W O N S P A
 V S M H A V M L A C N A M L U H K R
 A C O E H E P O L A R P O W E R A A
 S M O A P I F F O N R I M H C S I M
 K O N D N K N A I R U T A H C A H K
 A S H I I P H C R A M E L D D I M F
 Y S H N O W R O R E P M E N U S A O
 A S S G O K A M W O N S B E S T K N
 S I A L F M I D D L E M A R C H T O
 I N M Y W H I T E A N G E L S H A R
 L O W A M A G N U A M E T F O A H A
 V W A W A K I M C H A T K A S K C B
 A I Y N V N S E L L I H C A A S M E
 S E S R O N R A T S S Y A W M A I H
 A S P E R F E C T C H O I C E Z K T
 B S C H M I R N O F F Y E N E S E Y
 Y A A K T A H C M I K F O A K S O T



ANSWER: _____

At a point of interest only two of them were not a champion at the time. Do you know who they were?

ANSWER: _____

General doggy health care

Keeping your Samoyed cool in summer.

Now that summer is almost here there are a few important things to remember, especially with the Samoyed which is a double coated breed. They have two layers of hair – an outer coat, consisting of harsher/coarser hair which has great weather resistance – and an under coat, which is shorter, finer and designed to keep the dog warm while working outdoors. It is mostly this under coat that drops out or sheds. It is important to keep the Samoyed well groomed, so that any dead coat lying close to the skin does not prevent the heat from escaping from the body of the dog, this can result in overheating.

Clipping or shaving the Samoyed coat is definitely NOT recommended. Their coat insulates them from the heat and the cold and protects their pink skin from the sun. Clipping the coat can interfere with the dog's ability to regulate its body temperature and could have serious consequences.

So, we have to look at other ways to keep our dogs cool in summer. They can't keep themselves cool by sweating like humans. They might sweat a small amount through their pads, but the main way for the dog to cool off is by panting. Unfortunately panting is not enough when it is hot and humid.

It is essential that you keep fresh, cool water available at all times. In hot weather this is even more critical. Make sure you keep the water in a



shady location and change frequently. We use ice blocks when it is hot, especially when at dog shows, when the water can get rather warm in a smaller container.

We always provide shade for our dogs and on nice sunny days – always supervised – we let them have a play in a small paddling pool. This keeps them very happy and we are entertained with their antics of them splashing around jumping in and out of the pool! We also own several fans, which we use at all the summer shows as well as spray bottles with water to spritz them to help freshen them up before entering the ring. Remember, that dogs cool themselves primarily by panting, so cooler air is the best way to prevent and relieve overheating.



Enjoy the summer weather, and always watch out for your best mate during the hot weather!

Gary & Lyn Carleton

Zaminka Samoyeds
<http://www.zaminkasamoyeds.com>

ZAMINKA SAMOYEDS
 BREEDERS OF QUALITY SAMOYEDS

GARY & LYN CARLETON & JESS BELLO
 1115 STATE HIGHWAY 1
 RD 1, TE HORO N.Z.
 TEL: 06 364 3397
 ZAMINKA@PARADISENET.NZ
 WWW.ZAMINKASAMOYEDS.COM

Both can be aided by a bowl of warm milk, calcium and vitamin "C" appropriate for her size, and if you are comfortable with herbs, a bit of valerian and skullcap as well as raspberry tea leaves.

She should be in a cool darkened room to sleep and recover. A serving of warm raw calf's liver can be offered the first time she seems hungry but food should be otherwise limited to milk, broth, or a light gruel of oatmeal for the next 24 to 48 hours after which she can go back on her regular high quality diet. Offer water free choice.

Take her out to eliminate only when she lets you know she is ready. You can encourage her to change sides but if she resists, do not force her. Change her bedding only after 24 hours and do so while she is outside with a friend or family member. Be sure to leave some small pieces of her original bedding. She really doesn't want clean sheets right now...

Handle the pups daily, but gently. Gradually expose them to bright light only after the eyes open. Play music for them. Enjoy them. Love them and be proud as they leave for new homes and new adventures.

You are a good dog breeder!

Barbara J Andrews.



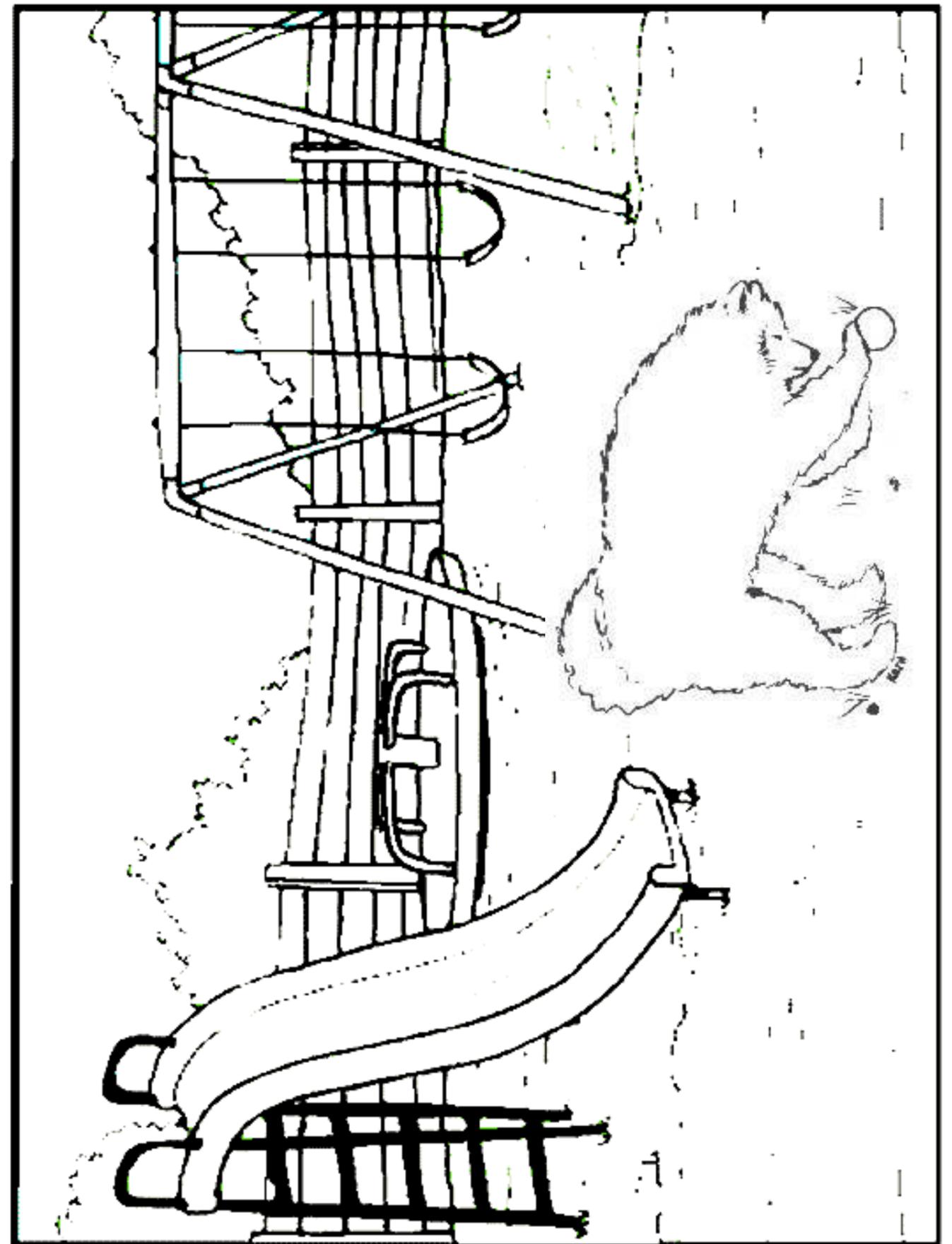
Do you have any suggestions for articles you would like to see in the Sleigh Courier?

Let us know what you would like to see in the up-coming Sleigh Couriers!

Email your suggestions to:
christinawells26@yahoo.co.nz

We will do our best to find helpful articles around topics you suggest!

Want to write a helpful article? Send them in!



Pet Expo Wellington (10am-5pm November 1st-2nd)

News Flash - Pet Expo postponed due to lack of exhibitor support.

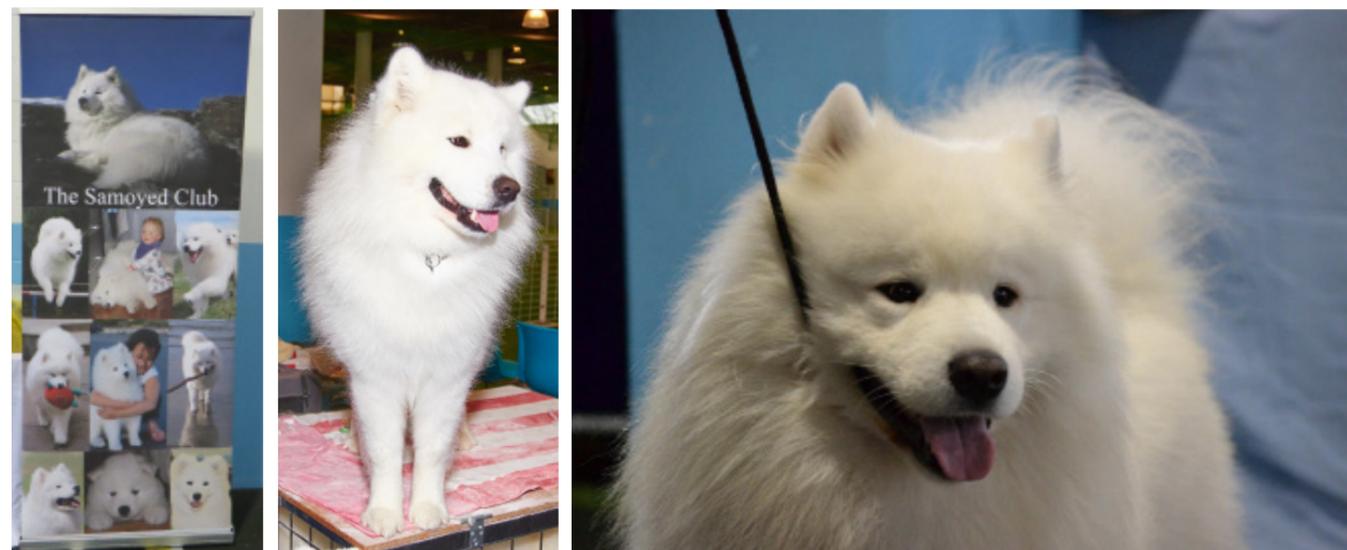
The Samoyed Club Inc has a stall at this years Pet Expo and we are looking for people to help set-up the stall on Friday.

We would also like to set-up a roster for people to bring in their Samoyeds for the public to see and interact with.

The expo will be held at the Wellington Racing Club, Upper Hutt, Wellington Region. From Saturday 1 November 2014 to Sunday 2 November 2014.

If you can spare a few hours on one of these days please contact Anita on:

06 364 5785
or k.a.shugg@clear.net.nz



as soon as she's regained her wits.

Preventing Post-Surgical Hormone Imbalance

Insufficient mothering instinct or rejection of newborns is usually the result of hormone imbalance and there are ways to prevent that. The first is so simple that some of you will laugh and less experienced breeders may raise an eyebrow.

Take a zip lock bag for the placenta you will bring home. Right. If it is an Emergency vet clinic don't let them poo-poo your much greater knowledge about your breed and the potential aftermath of caesarian delivery. The afterbirth is loaded with hormones and nourishment she was meant to consume. If you are fortunate enough to have her labor progress during your regular vet's office hours, he will expect "the bag" into which he will put the last placenta and umbilical cord.

The veterinary assistants will have cleaned her up. Too bad. When you get home, you are going to mess her up again. This is especially important if she was sectioned without being allowed to go into labor. You, the now wise breeder, will have allowed her to perform as much of the pre-delivery routine as is safe. Then, when you gathered the bitch, receiving box (and of course, your credit card!) you will have included the zip-lock freezer bag. Don't worry about it "spoiling" unless you anticipate more than four hours from collection to arriving home, in which case, take a cooler to refrigerate the afterbirth.

Upon returning home, settle the bitch and hope she takes notice of her newborns. You can try rubbing the whelps across her vulva but my advice is to take no chances. Prepare the placenta by placing the plastic bag in really warm water, remembering her temperature is 101.5, not 98 degrees. When she is alert enough to respond to you, dip the pup's rear quarters into the bag, then dump the whole mess under her tail and discreetly place a pup there.

If she was plucked from the nest in the midst of cleaning herself, her reaction should be classic. Still in some pain, she associates it with the normal process of giving birth, and instinct demands licking and cleaning. So what will she do? Sniff at the mess you've discreetly made, then clean it up, ingesting all

the hormones and fluids from the placenta, just the way nature intended. With no hovering interference to break her concentration, she should then begin to lick her messy whelps. You can now sit back, relax, and admire motherhood functioning as nature intended.

C-Section Rejection Of Newborn Puppies

As you've gathered by now, it is how we deal with the immediate aftermath of a C-section that will determine the surgery's effect on the dam and her whelps. Deprived of the right to dispose of afterbirth in her own way, she has been short-changed on the hormones produced by labor and whelping.

The female dog is programmed to cherish and protect her offspring with her very life. Rejection is almost always a miscarriage of common sense that needlessly puts dog breeders through weeks of sleepless nights, round the clock feedings, constant worry and often, an erroneous decision not to breed the bitch again.

If you gave her newspaper or paper towels to shred, arrange, and rearrange during the nesting period and if you settled her in a private "den" area that she made her own, the new mother can be expected to settle in comfortably with her new family after a Cesarean delivery.

Oxytocin, The Bonding Hormone

Following a Caesarian section, she may be low on the all-important oxytocin hormone. Worse yet, if a bitch is spayed concurrent with a C-section, she may not have been given an oxytocin injection, commonly known as a "clean out shot."

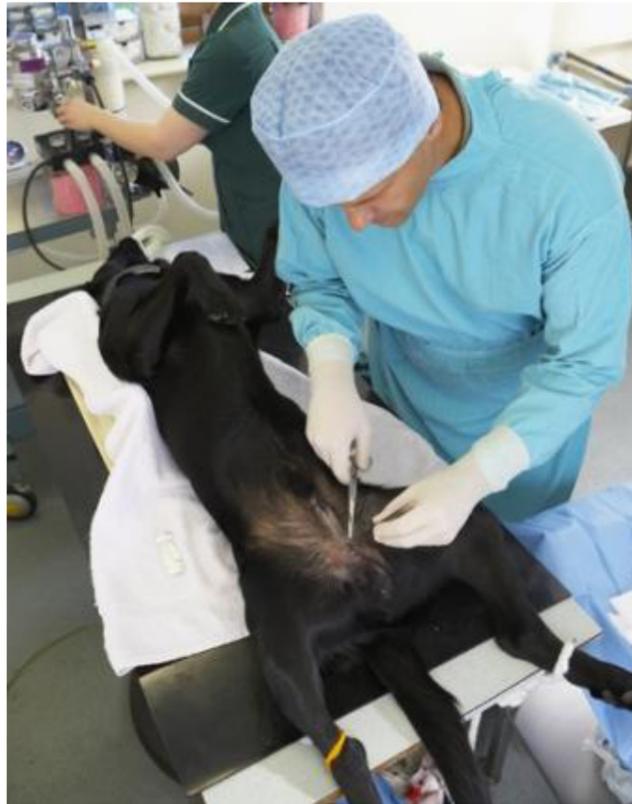
It is not only the hormone that immediately bonds every mother to her infant, oxytocin stimulates milk let down. Whether or not the dam had ovaries and uterus removed, hormonal releases which are normal to the birth process were cut short by Caesarian surgery. Her milk letdown may be delayed and if that happens and oxytocin isn't given within a few hours, her milk may never come down. Watch her and the whelps closely and have a shot ready.

After The Caesarian

She may have mood swings. She may be restless.

help a mother dog through a healthy pregnancy and reduce the odds of a caesarian section.

One solution is well within the bitch owners control. A December 2012 news release from a research team involving nine studies that included more than 200,000 people should not be ignored by dog breeders. The International Journal of Obesity concluded that babies born by cesarean section were "33% more likely to be overweight or obese." Tell that to your pudgy pregnant bitch as you resist the urge to give her another treat and instead, take her out for a brisk walk!



Anticipating A Caesarian Section

Very few vets are on call for their clients. Economics outweigh loyalty so you are likely to be directed to the emergency clinic at 2:00 AM. The decision is up to you but opting for a scheduled caesarian should be an informed decision made well before her expected delivery date, which by the way, can be as much as five days prior to the traditional sixty-third day.

If you think there is the slightest risk of surgical delivery, be prepared and talk to your vet. Explain that you don't want an appointment time for surgery,

that you prefer to allow the bitch opportunity to deliver naturally and failing that, you want her to experience as much natural labor as is safe for her. Most vets will advise against this plan but you may be fortunate (or persuasive) enough to have a vet willing to concede to physical and statistical logic.

Scheduled C-sections

Caesarians may be necessary to spare the bitch but if disregarding the dam's schedule in order to deliver puppies on the office schedule is too inconvenient for you or the vet, you should both get another profession.

Of course breeders dread the late night or weekend delivery. So do obstetricians and in the modern world, some doctors routinely induce labor but there are significant risks to both mother and fetus. Since there is no safe, effective way to induce canine labor, the practice of elective caesarian has grown by leaps and bounds. While doing a C-section can save the bitch and/or puppies in an emergency, it should never be done as a matter of convenience. It's not only the surgical risk you would rather not face, there are important psychological reasons to avoid preemptive cesarean section when at all possible.

The Importance Of Pre-Delivery Nesting

Even if you plan to have her surgically delivered, the dam should be allowed to progress as far as is practical and possible into labor. She needs to concentrate on licking her nipples and vulva (and everything else within reach) and with your good vet standing by, it is safe.

The pre-delivery licking coincides with the release of endorphins and hormones which lay an important foundation for the bonding behavior between mother and whelp. The first time dam who is trotted off to surgery without benefit of the nesting, licking, cleaning behavior is one who will likely never develop good mothering skills. She is more apt to reject or be frightened by those odd squirmy little things she awakens to find in her bed.

Conversely, the dam you allowed to become serious about licking, digging, and arranging her bed can be taken straight into surgery and home as soon as possible. That way, she will take up where she left off

Samoyed Walk - 28th September at Queen Elizabeth Park



We timed it well with no rain while we walked – just some wind, (what's new in the Wellington Region?).

It was really good to have eight Samoyeds and walkers at QE park on Sunday for our afternoon Samoyed Pack Walk.

Phoebe was pleased to see her mum, brother and furry family from Sunshine Samoyeds and meet some new Sammy friends, Helly, Gracie & Duffy.

One of the dogs, who is rather fond of water, had their own adventure and jumped (or gravity helped) down a bank and into a stream, so swam a couple of meters to the other side - but then was too chicken to come back, (despite heaps of encouragement). So the brave owner got into the water (quite cold I believe), grabbed the dog and pulled it into the stream to swim back, climb the bank and have a good shake to dry off.

Thank you all for coming from Otaki, Lower Hutt and Wellington.

We will miss you on the future Samoyed Pack Walks Christina – but do enjoy your trip to Australia and return to family home in New Plymouth.



Next Samoyed Pack Walk:

Hopefully we will get a nice day so more members and friends come along – the more the merrier and the breeders are happy helping everyone learn more about Samoyeds. Plus the dogs LOVE it!

Sunday 9th November

(last Club Pack Walk for the year).

2.00 pm Meet and Greet at the Titahi Bay Obedience Club

2.15 pm Start walk.

3.30 pm Samoyed Club Committee meeting.

The Titahi Bay Obedience Club is located at Ngatittoa Domain, Mana.

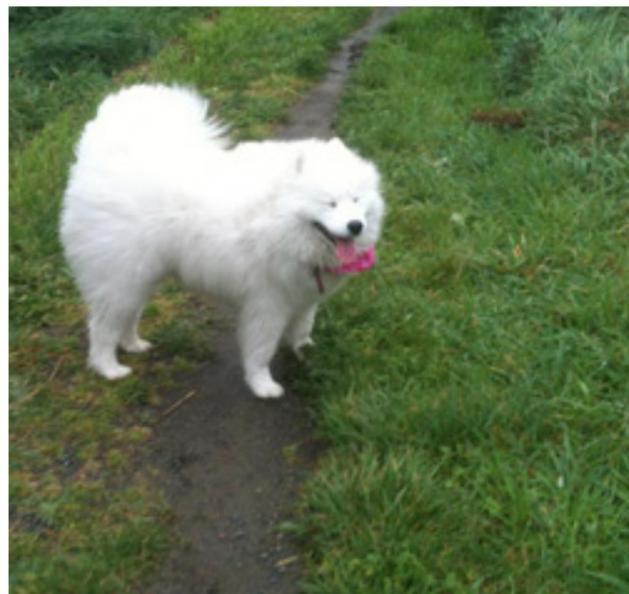
If heading North: Turn off the Mana Esplanade just North of the Paremata bridge, and Left into Pascoe Ave or if coming South, Turn Right off the Mana Esplanade immediately past the Marina Motor Lodge.

Both: Then From Pascoe Ave: turn Right and go along the driveway to the gate for the entrance to grassed area with club rooms at the far end.

Looking forward to seeing lots of Samoyeds there, all having fun with their own breed.

Lisa & Phoebe
027 446-7278

- Ring me if you'd like to be added to our mailing list or if you're on the way and running late please.



Caesarian Section: Before and After

By Barbara J. Andrews

This article first appeared on The Dog Place
http://www.thedogplace.org/REPRODUCTION/C-Section-Before-After_LP.asp

Prolonged labor or whelping problems often lead to a C-section that can cause litter rejection, no milk, and other hormonal or behavioral problems resulting in high puppy mortality.

Performing a C-section requires surgical skill and after-care knowledge to prevent puppy mortality. It is up to you to make a radically unnatural caesarian whelping as easy and natural as possible. Many vets fail to prepare the bitch owner for potential problems following a Caesarian. Read on, and tell your pregnant friend that you are trying to understand her just half as well as she understands you.

The Caesarian section is most often needed in toy dogs or breeds with disproportionately large heads and narrow pelvic girdles. The odds of a C-section increase when the dog is also short coupled and "firmly packed." For example, Bulldogs and Pekinese are at double risk due to their unique heads and pear-shaped, rather inflexible bodies. Bullies and Bostons, Chihuahuas and Chows: the list of breeds likely to be sectioned is complex and variable.

This is not meant to suggest that breeders should sacrifice the wonderful features of type that distinguish such breeds. The problem is that new generations of breeders are having a difficult time coping with Caesarian sections and the confusing aftermath, vets are not taking the time to prepare bitch owners, and experienced dog breeders are less inclined to waste time passing on stock-sense

to new breeders who are too often here today, gone tomorrow. Those who become passionate about creating a canine masterpiece have fewer and fewer resources for common sense advice.

Reality is you can expect whelping problems with some breeds. Whelping difficulties caused by anatomical characteristics, obesity, poor muscle tone, or hormone imbalance can sometimes be prevented but when breeding selection and bitch care fail, the only remedy is surgical intervention. Because we adore the handful of breeds that are affected by breeding and/or whelping difficulties, we accept the risk but smart bitch owners need not accept that bitches delivered by C-section will be bad mothers, reject, or kill their puppies. You are about to learn some important solutions for such problems.

Please understand why there is a higher rate of apathy or aggressive behavior exhibited by short coupled breeds. It is more difficult for a Boston to reach around to lick the genital area. For a pregnant Frenchie, it is almost impossible! Those physical limitations combined with a higher Caesarian rate and the predisposition towards offspring rejection are directly connected. But there are ways to reduce the after-delivery complications of C-section.

Successful breeders have already made the acquaintance of a breeder's best friend, Common Sense. Novice breeders burning up the internet and the midnight oil can learn new/old techniques to