

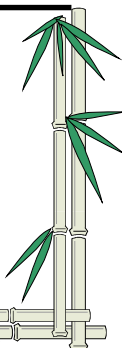


Oct/Nov 1998

National Newsletter

Chow Chow

Fanciers of Canada



It is Fall again and the Specialities are happening all over. I'm sure everyone has dug down for that all important Auction Donation and also for that last hidden dollar to do the bidding with.

This summer has been long and hot for most of the country and if predictions are to be believed and long cold winter is next. We need to keep a close eye on our older Chows.

I would like to thank Gordana Zupanic in Solvenia for sending the Chow drawings on pages 2 & 8. Also we received two wonderful T-Shirts painted by Gordana for auction at the National Booster in Abbotsford on October 24th.

By the time you receive this issue the double header of our National Speciality and South Central's Regional Speciality should have been a great success, hopefully everyone had a good time. Best of Luck to those attending the Maple Leaf Speciality this November 28th.

Some Cyber Funnies;

HUMORIST'S DICTIONARY OF DOG SHOW TERMINOLOGY

ANGULATION - Degree to which dog handlers will bend over backwards to impress the judges.

BALANCE - How to arrange the checkbook so your husband won't know how much money you spent on dog shows last month. Usually done in the bathroom with the door locked.

BITCH - A. Name for a lady dog. B. name often overheard at dog shows, not always to describe a lady dog.

COAT - The hairy covering of a dog that usually falls out about one week before the Specialty show.

DAM - A. A lady dog with children. B. Expression frequently overheard at dog shows as losers leave the ring.

ELBOW - Method of getting to ringside when late.

EXPRESSION - "Sweet" look adopted by dogs while staring ravenously at chunks of liver.



FANCIER - Degree to which some gentlemen handlers dress more than others.

FEATHERING - What winners are accused of doing to judges' nests.

FRONT - Part of the dog often stacked toward the outside of the ring.

HEEL - A. you feel like when your dog beats the one you had just sold to an eager novice. B. Expression often screamed to attract the attention of deaf dogs.

HEIGHT - As in "Maximum Allowed," a measurement which all champions fall under by AT LEAST 1/8 inch.

HOCK - A way of financing your dog shows by the use of jewelry such as wedding rings.

KENNEL - Where you go when the kids fight and your husband yells at you.

LITTER - Trash left all over the building and parking lot after a dog show.

AUTUMN

MASK - What to wear when you have to show the pet you sold six months ago.

MUZZLE - What to put on your kids at a dog show to prevent them from calling your competition what they overheard you call him last night.

NOSEPRINTS - Cute marks left all over your French doors.

OUTCROSSING - What your husband tells the minister you are doing out in the kennel with the dog and the bitch.

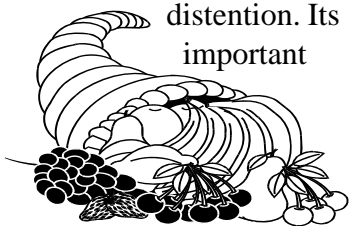
POINTS - Minute, invisible awards for winning which you cannot convince your spouse are more important than cash prizes.

PUPPIES - Small, dog like food-processing machines with the ability to stink up an entire house and collectively deafen a band of magpies. (These creatures have not yet been perfected, as they come with a leaky system, and can also be dangerous to weak hearts and bank accounts.)

SIGNS OF GASTRIC DILATION

The signs are excessive salivation and drooling, extreme restlessness, attempts to vomit and defecate, evidence of abdominal pain (the dog whines and groans when you push on the stomach wall) and abdominal

distention. Its important



to know the history of the dog. Has it eaten recently? Drunk water? Has it been running or exercising within 2-3 hours of eating?

If the dog is able to burp or vomit you can usually rest assured that the gut is not twisted. This can be treated at home. First, try passing a stomach tube. The excess gas is released through the tube giving immediate relief. Give Mylanta by mouth. Dosage for a small dog is 6 ounces; Medium dog is 8 ounces; large dog 12 ounces. Make sure you walk the dog after giving the Mylanta until the bloat is relieved or until you can contact a veterinarian. If the bloat is relieved at home, it would still be a good idea to contact your vet to let them know the dog bloated. Once a dog bloats, it will usually bloat again in the future.

SIGNS OF TORSION OR VOLVULUS

The initial signs are the same for Gastric Dilation except more severe. The distress is more evident. There could be rapid breathing, pale gums and the dog may collapse. The shock like symptoms are due to the strangulation of the blood supply to the stomach and spleen. If you try to pass a stomach tube, it will not go into the stomach. Once you find you cannot pass a stomach tube, do nothing further at home.

RUSH THIS DOG TO THE VET IMMEDIATELY.

Surgery is needed to relive a torsion or volvulus. The chance of a recurrence is about 15 %.



Gordana 1998©

PREVENTION

Knowing of this problem is the first part of prevention. Feed several small meals throughout the day (at LEAST 2) instead of one big meal. Keep the dog quiet at LEAST one hour before and at LEAST 2 hours after a meal. This means no roughhousing or playing. If the dog usually gets rambunctious after a meal, crate this animal. Monitor and restrict the water intake of the dog before and especially after a meal. The dog should not drink after eating dry kibble. Therefore, it is best to thoroughly soak the kibble for at least 30 minutes before feeding this to the dog. Try not to feed a kibble which expands greatly when wet. Do the kibble test overnight. Put a cup of kibble in a bowl. Add water and let soak over night. What you see in the morning is the amount of swelling this food will do in your dog's stomach. If its excessive, change to another kibble which doesn't swell as much. Always have Mylanta on hand.

These measures may prevent some cases of bloat but will not prevent all cases. Being aware might be the difference between life and death for your dog.

Dog Lost at Sea Rescued Aboard Boat

CLEARWATER, Fla. -

Mike Palmer was fishing for sponge. What he caught was a little more lively: a castaway canine adrift on a 29-foot boat. Before his rescue Wednesday, Coco, a 3 1/2-year-old chow mix, had been drifting aboard the boat for three days. Her owners, Julie Parsons and Andrew Block, had been showering on the back of the cabin cruiser when it hit a wave and they tumbled off. The boat, a Sea Ray Weekender, was in gear and motored away with Coco. "She was looking back at us like we were crazy," Block said.

The couple, both 31, treaded water and swam for 21 hours before Parson was spotted by a Coast Guard crew on a training mission and a boater found Block a short time later. Coco, meanwhile, was stranded. Humane Society spokeswoman Holly Grote said they fielded hundreds of calls from people with boats and even pilots willing to help look for the dog. Two planes went out Wednesday and searched in vain.

Then Palmer came upon the boat by chance Wednesday night, 22 miles out in

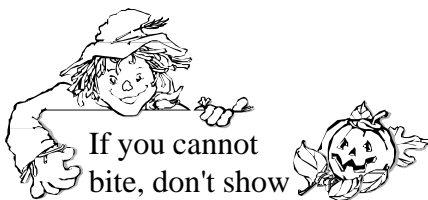


the Gulf of Mexico, northwest of Tampa. Coco was standing on the dive platform on the back of the boat, Palmer said. "I think it was God-sent," Palmer told WFLA in Tampa by phone from his boat, the Southern Cross. "He was barking. He wasn't sure if I was a good guy or a bad guy."

Palmer gave Coco about a quart of water, which she eagerly drank. "The dog is in excellent condition. It looks really good," Palmer told WTVT television in Tampa. A Humane Society official went out later Wednesday and brought Coco ashore during the night. "He's here at the shelter this morning, and he's doing real good," Ms. Grote said. A reunion was planned with the owners later in the day.

Palmer's boat wasn't big enough to tow Coco's boat back, so he remained with the Sea Ray craft while arrangements were made for it to be brought to shore.

By The Associated Press



If you cannot bite, don't show your teeth."

-- Yiddish Proverb

"Every dog has his day -- but the nights are reserved for the cats."

-- Unknown

"Money will buy you a pretty good dog, but it won't buy the wag of his tail.."

-- Henry Wheeler Shaw

Popular Sires and Population Genetics by C.A. Sharp



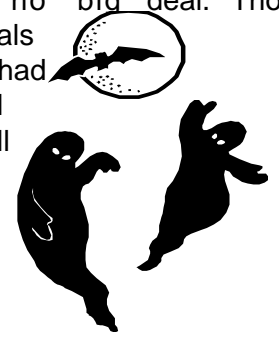
Consider the hypothetical case of Old Blue, Malthound extraordinaire. Blue was perfect: Sound, healthy and smart.

On week days he retrieved malt balls from dawn to dusk. On week-ends he sparkled in malt field and obedience trials as well as conformation shows, where he baited to--you guessed it--malt balls.

Everybody had a good reason to breed to Blue, so everybody did. His descendants trotted in his paw-prints on down through their generations. Blue died full of years and full of honor. But what people didn't know was that Old Blue, good as he was, carried a few bad genes. They didn't affect him, nor the vast majority of his immediate descendants.

To complicate the matter further, some of those bad genes were linked to genes for important Malthound traits.

A few Malthounds with problems started showing up. They seemed isolated, so everyone assumed it was "just one of those things." A few declared them "no big deal." Those individuals usually had affected dogs. All in all, folks carried on as usual.



Time passed. More problem dogs turned up. People made a point not to mention the problems to others because everyone knows the stud owner always blames the bitch for the bad things and takes credit for the good. Stud owners knew it best to keep quiet so as not to borrow trouble. Overall, nobody did anything to get to the bottom of the problems, because if they were really significant, everybody would be talking about it, right?

Years passed. Old Blue had long since moldered in his grave. By now, everyone was having problems, from big ones like cataracts, epilepsy or thyroid disease to less specific things like poor-keepers, lack of mothering ability and short life-span. "Where can I go to get away from this?" breeders wondered. The answer was nowhere.

People became angry. "The responsible parties should be punished!" Breeders who felt their programs might be implicated stonewalled. Some quietly decided to shoot, shovel and shut-up. A few brave souls stood up and admitted their dogs had a problem and were hounded out of the breed.

The war raged on, with owners, breeders and rescue workers flinging accusations at each other. Meanwhile everybody carried on as always. After another decade or two the entire Malthound breed collapsed under the weight of its accumulated genetic debris and went extinct.



This drastic little fable is an exaggeration--but not much of one. Here's similar, though less drastic, example from real life: There once was a Quarter Horse stallion named Impressive. The name fit. He sired many foals who also exhibited his desired traits. But when they and their descendants were bred to each other, those offspring sometimes died. Impressive had been the carrier of a lethal single-gene recessive trait. No one knew it was there until they started in-breeding on him. The situation of a single sire having this kind of drastic genetic effect on a breed became known as the "Impressive Syndrome."

Many species and breeds of domestic animals, including dogs, have suffered "Impressive Syndromes" of their own. But cases like that of Impressive are only the tip of the iceberg. A single-gene recessive becomes obvious in just a few generations. But what about more complex traits?

This is not to say that those popular sires we so admire are bad breeding prospects. Their many excellent traits should be utilized, but even the best of them has genes for negative traits.

The problem is not the popular sires, but how we use them. For a century or more, in-breeding has been the name of the game. (For the purposes of this article, "in-breeding" refers to the breeding of dogs related to each other and therefore includes line-breeding.) By breeding related individuals, a breeder increased his odds of producing dogs homozygous for the traits he wanted.

Homozygous individuals are much more likely to produce those traits in the next generation.

When a male exhibits a number of positive traits and then proves his ability to produce those traits he may become a popular sire, one that is used by almost everyone breeding during his lifetime, and maybe beyond, thanks to frozen semen.

Since the offspring and grand-offspring and so on are good, breeders start breeding them to each other. If the results continue to be good, additional back-crosses may be made for generations. Sometimes a sire will be so heavily used that, decades hence, breeders may not even be aware of how closely bred their animals are because the dog no longer appears on their pedigrees.

This is the case in Australian Shepherds. Most show-line Aussies trace back, repeatedly, to one or both of two full brothers: Wildhagen's Dutchman of Flintridge and Fieldmaster of Flintridge. These, products of a program of inbreeding, were quality individuals and top-producing sires. They are largely responsible for the overall quality and uniformity we see in the breed ring today--a uniformity that did not exist before their birth nearly three decades ago.



Working lines have also seen prominent sires, but performance traits are far more complex, genetically and because of the significant impact of environment. They are therefore harder to fix. Performance breeders will in-breed, but are more likely to stress behavioral traits and general soundness than pedigree and conformational minutiae. The best working sires rarely become as ubiquitous as the best show-line sires.

Not every popular sire becomes so because of his ability to produce quality offspring. Some have won major events or are owned by individuals with a knack for promotion. Such dogs may prove to be wash-outs once their get is old enough to evaluate. But a lot of breeders have been using the animal for the few years it takes to figure that out, the damage may already have been done.

Use of even the best popular sires, by its very nature, limits the frequency of some genes in the breed gene pool while simultaneously increasing the frequency of others. Since sons and grandsons of popular sires tend to become popular sires the trend continues, resulting in further decrease and even extinction of some genes while others become homozygous throughout the breed. Some of these traits will be positive, but not all of them.

The owners of Old Blue, the Malthound in the opening fable, and those who owned his most immediate descendants had no idea what was happening under their noses. They were delighted to have superior studs and even more delighted to breed them to as many good bitches as possible.

Dog breeding and promoting is an expensive proposition. One usually winds up in the hole. But owning a popular sire can change that. The situation looks like a winner for everyone--the stud owner finds his financial burden reduced while breeders far and wide get to partake of his dog's golden genes.

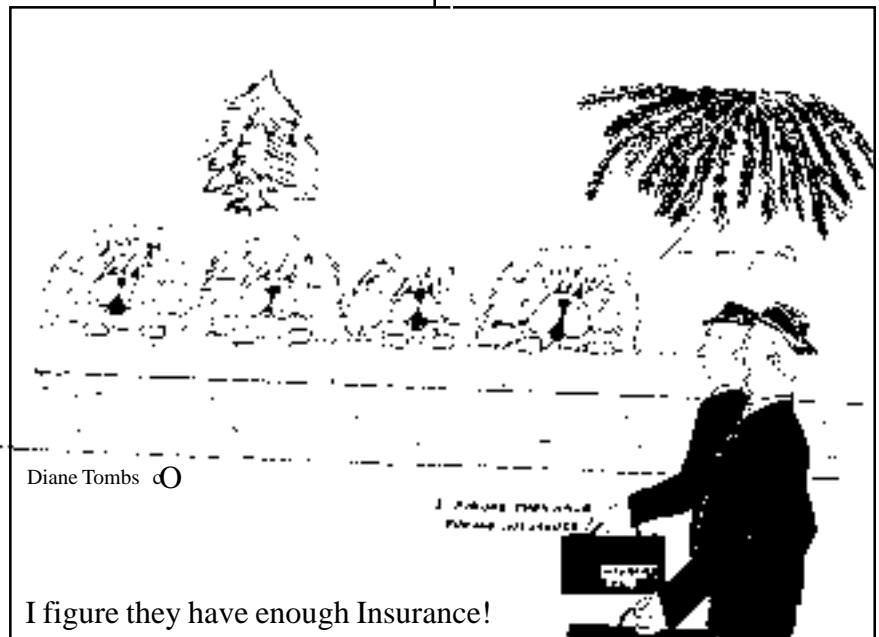
No one breeding dogs wants to produce sick dogs. A small minority are callous and short-sighted enough to shrug genetic problems off as the price you pay to get winners, but even they do their best to avoid letting it come to general attention.

We need a total re-thinking of how we utilize stud animals. No single dog, no matter how superior, should dominate the gene pool of its breed. Owners of such sires should give serious consideration to limiting how often that dog is used, annually, through its lifetime and on into the future, if frozen semen is stored. The stud owner should also look not only

at the quality of the bitches being presented, but their pedigrees. How much will the level of inbreeding be increased by a particular mating? The bitch owner also needs to think twice about popular sires. If you breed to the stud of the moment and everyone else is doing the same, where will you go when it comes time to make an outcross?

Finally, the attitude toward genetic disease itself has to change. It must cease being everyone's dirty little secret. It must cease being a brick with which we bludgeon those with the honesty to admit it happened to them. It must become a topic of open, reasoned discussion so owner of stud and bitch alike can make informed breeding decisions. Unless breeders and owners re-think their long-term goals and how they react to hereditary problems, the situation will only get worse.

C.A. Sharp is editor of the "Double Helix Network News". This article appeared in Vol. IV, No. 3 (Summer 1998)



I figure they have enough Insurance!

Forensic Evidence Dogs by Diana Porter

Before writing this article, I had never heard of forensic evidence dogs. When I started reading about them and what they are trained to do, I was fascinated and amazed at the intense training and hard work undergone by not only the dogs, but by the handlers as well.

Forensic evidence dogs are highly specialized and are only trained to do one thing - to pinpoint evidence and alert their handler to its location. Forensic evidence dogs are never searching for a live scent. A Forensic Evidence Dog is "...A canine that has been specifically trained to indicate a scent source as being from decomposed human tissue...and have never been trained to locate any scent other than that of decomposed human tissue." (Zanoni, et al.) These uniquely schooled dogs begin their training when they reach 8 weeks of age. It is at this time that they are introduced to, or imprinted with, the scents that they will spend most of their lives searching for and identifying.

Dogs chosen for this work can be of any breed or background. The important element that must be present within each dog is intelligence, obedience, and an ability to differentiate between scents. The physical size of the dog is completely unimportant.

These dogs are trained to show a wide variety of signals to their handlers once they

have zeroed in on the imprinted scent. These signals range from what is described as full alert to general interest. Full alert can be described as a dog shouting out to its handler (by barking): **"Woohoo! I've found it!"** General interest can be a slight change in the dog's body language, attitude, or it can be as subtle as a change in its breathing. Attitude change is a noticeable change in the movement, working, breathing, or intensity of dog while working.

The dogs are trained to find scents left by humans once they have died. These dogs become an incredibly useful tool for law enforcement when searching for murder victims as well as for evidence of the crime. Once a crime scene is identified, law enforcement agencies may choose to use these dogs to search the scene first. Even if the location is only a suspected crime scene, law enforcement may use these dogs to save time and valuable man-hours. Time is saved with the dogs since they can search a suspected area, and only the areas where the dog alerts or shows interest will be more carefully searched by people. These dogs are also capable of leaving a sensitive crime scene intact while searching for vital evidence.

The scent the dogs are sniffing out is termed a residual scent. Residual scent is a scent that is left when the decomposing item has been removed. It can also be described as a scent that persists in an area well after the original source is no longer

present. The ability of being able to locate such evidence is critical to forming a case in a murder investigation. These dogs can be an invaluable aid in crime scene investigations.

These dogs are incredible - they can discriminate between the scents of human versus animal, live human scent versus deceased human scent. Their ability to discern scents is phenomenal - they can detect residual scent that has remained within a closed building up to and even beyond 14 months!

These dogs are trained to search out scent in a variety of different areas and under a variety of different situations: homes, buildings, cars, planes, wilderness areas, city scenes, fire scenes, etc.; any locale where a deceased person could possibly be found. These dogs are not only used to search for murder victims, they can be used in any situation where a body needs to be found. Dogs also need to be able to ignore distractions while working. For example, if a canine team needs to search a home, there's a good possibility that the home will contain pets such as cats, rabbits and other dogs. The forensic dog must work diligently, resisting tempting distractions and other interesting smells in order to complete his task.



The proper training of forensic search dogs is much more rigorous and specific than that involved in the training and use of animals trained to search for lost persons or as a police tracking and attack dog." (Zanoni, et al.) This training also includes the training of the dog handler. The dog and its handler have a close relationship and know exactly how to read one another. Both halves of the team have undergone extensive training. Handlers not only have to understand and be able to read their dogs' signals, but they also need to understand law and all aspects of forensic science. Much schooling needs to be undertaken prior to becoming part of the canine forensic evidence team. Because this aspect of evidence retrieval is so important to law enforcement agencies, an organization was created in order to properly train dogs and their handlers in forensic evidence. This organization is called the Institute for Canine Forensics, or ICF. This non-profit organization provides courses for canine handlers. These courses allow a professional standard to be set as well as training handlers to be better able to assist investigative agencies. Such classes offered are human bone identification - a class that aids students in being able to distinguish between human and animal bones. They also offer courses in report writing and court testifying.

More than one team is used to search a site, or an area of interest, for forensic evidence. This is done in order to achieve a higher degree of accuracy. But each team checking a

scene doesn't do so in front of one another because this may influence them on how they conduct their search. Teams are not allowed to discuss what they have found, what their dogs have shown interest in or possibly alerted them to during a search. Information is not shared until all complete their initial search, and then they run a second search.

The canine team leader is the one who informs the law agency once a dog finds evidence. The handler first radios in to the canine team leader, who then informs the appropriate law enforcement agency. They then may mark the area, collect evidence if possible, or stay with it until an officer or evidence technician comes to the location to collect it. It all depends upon what that particular law agency wants done.

When teams conduct a search, they must maintain records. Forensic teams have specific forms which they fill out and these forms can then be sent to any agency that may request such information. Information recorded are such things as weather conditions, locations where their dog alerted or showed some signs of interest, date, time, areas covered, what was found, who found it, where it was found, etc. These are important details that can be used in a criminal trial as evidence.



It is truly amazing what these teams are capable of accomplishing together. The dogs' success rate is not always 100% accurate, but individuals dedicated to this science are working diligently toward improving training techniques. These dogs have certainly proven themselves to be an invaluable tool in locating evidence and in finding deceased persons.

References: Morris, Adela. Crime Scene Guidelines for Forensic Canine Handlers.

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Morris, Adela, Martinez, Rita. Residual Scent in Building.

[Http://www.prusik.com/K9Forensic/residual.html](http://www.prusik.com/K9Forensic/residual.html). January 1998 (Accessed 9 May 1998)

Zanoni, Michael M. Ph.D., Morris, Adela, Messer, Mary, B.A.,

Martinez, Rita. "Forensic evidence canines: Status, Training, and Utilization". Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. February 1998 - San Francisco, California. <http://www.prusik.com/K9Forensic/AFS%20paper.html>. February 1998 (Accessed 10 May)

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This article was found on the **Puppy Finder Web Site**
www.puppyfinder.com

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Diana Porter





**Lioning Yeh Sing
Bioning Evita**

**Roshmire's Block
Buster**

**Beshia's Erncroft's
Jamie Jasam**

Vickie Schmidt had one really bad day in Aug when she lost two of her old girls. **LIONING YEH SING**, Jan 1 1988, Tanlap The Streaker x Lioning Kisses, Br: Nancy Meisner and then **BEIJING EVITA**, Oct 16 1988, Am\Can.Ch.Lioning Handsome x Lioning Beijing Lady. On Aug 30th Fran & Allen Johnson lost "Buster", **ROSHMIRE'S BLOCK BUSTER**, Jan 1 1996, Ch.Knof's Baxter In Black x Knof's Princess Jasmine, Br: Carol & Terry Lucas.

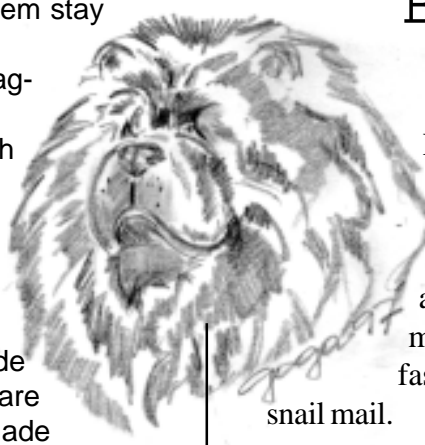


From **Sandra Post** of **Jasam Chows** we hear good news.

We were very thrilled with our little Jamie, **Ch.Beshia's Eryncroft Jamie Jasam**. She came home from winning a 5 point major at the US National and celebrated by winning a Group 1st. and Group 3rd. at the Northern Alberta Canine Association shows in June here in Edmonton. Jamie also came home quite filled with her own self importance, she has been

trying to "organize" the other dogs and make them stay under the kitchen table. You can imagine how successful this is with a bunch of laid-back Sammies!

In a recent publication I saw pictures of coats made of dog fur. These are supposed to be made from stray dogs shot by local by-law enforcement officer. Needless to-say these coats were beautiful. I couldn't help but think how much the fur on two of them resembled chow fur. When my sisters want to annoy me, they pat my Chow on the head say "My, wouldn't you make a beautiful coat!" My youngest sister was talking to a teacher from NWT; it seems that dogs who do not have a work ethic on the sleds are made into mittens! Makes you realize how fortunate our spoiled Chows are.



Tragically on Saturday Sept 12th, Jack & Sandra lost Jamie, her cause of death is still under investigation. Our hearts go out to all Jamie's Chow supporters. Jamie's Sire & Dam were Ch. Erncroft's Mantricker x Shaoshan Elivira, June 21 1995, Br: Zerilda Boleska.



Bits & Bites

Please let us know what and how you are doing. Send me any Tibits via e-mail or the old fashioned way via snail mail.

News is that **Linda Smith** of **Stardust Chows** and **Phyllis Chevalier** of **Sunswept Chows** had a great holiday weekend at the shows. Linda's two Chows, **Ch Stardust Christmas Tyme** was best of breed all three days and went Grp I, Grp III, and Grp IV. **Shoh-Dee's Clearcreeks Cupcake** was winners female all 3 days and best of winners on the middle day, and best of opposite all 3 days. Phyllis's boy, **Sunswept Ghoulish Scream** went winners male all 3 days and best of winners the first and last days and her puppy **Sunswept's Levi Strauss** went reserve all 3 days.

Congratulations to our member in Solevena, Gordana's new puppy, "Vienna", **Vienna van Mansjoerije** has started her show career off well by winning the Puppy Class.

Also Vancie Drew one of our US members just recently became the proud owner of **Cross B's Where's The Ice Man** aka "Jayce" and was thrilled after receiving a phone call from her Handler, Chawnecy Vaughn this afternoon that "Jayce" went BOW for a 3 pt major in Kansas City, MO.

<http://lohanchows.com/SPSCC>

Just want to let people know that the SPSCC (Smooth Chow Club) Membership Roster is on-line at the above location.

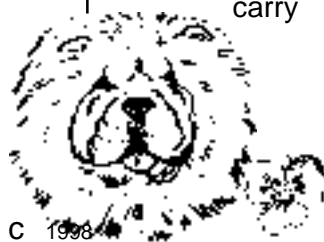
If you know of anyone looking for Smooth Chows or want to contact someone who owns or breeds Smooth Chow please direct them to the SPSCC Membership Roster. Here they will hopefully find a Breeder in their area.

What one will find at the Roster site, is information from its members as to who has a Litter, Chow Rescue, Adult Chows to place or things like a new web site, etcetera.

The Roster had been on-line now for two days, on it there are 3 Chow Rescues (one being a Smooth) needing to find new homes. Additionally there are two adults that need placing and/or for sale.

We hope for this to be a useful tool.

Sincerely, Douglas Johnston



Suzanne c 1998

on the conversation with.



At the above location we have started a new Chow Chow Service. It is called LIVE CHOW CHAT.

This service is available 24 hours a day to all who wishes to have LIVE Chat with other Chow people.

When you go to the above site, Bookmark or Favorite Place it, so you will be a click away in the future. The goal of this site is to allow all to inter-react with other Chow people World Wide at anytime day or night from anywhere in the world.

FEATURES: Two features in which I think you will enjoy are the Private and the Detach.

The Private option is for when you wish to have a private conversation with another person. All chat is between you and that person and can not be monitored by others. When you click on the persons name in which to have a private conversation, make sure the Private is checked after you selected the person in which you wish to

carry

The Detach option will allow you to make a separate screen in which you will be able to enlarge it to take up your entire screen. This way you will be able to see more of the conversations taking place.

We hope you enjoy this service and use it to its fullest. It is a lot like AOL's Chat Rooms, but this one is dedicated to Chows. This service works with any Internet software or platform. And it is free.

Forward this eMail to all your Chow friends and let them know there is a place in which to discuss Chows 24 hours a day. You can also let your friends and group know this is a place in which you can get together on a daily, weekly or monthly bases.

Enjoy, Douglas



"No animal should ever jump up on the dining-room furniture unless absolutely certain that he can hold his own in the conversation."

— Fran Lebowitz

"I wonder if other dogs think poodles are members of a weird religious cult." — Rita Rudner

"If dogs could talk it would take a lot of the fun out of owning one." — Andy Rooney

Check out some of the Chows in Cyber Space

Chows In Italy

<http://space.tin.it/sport/adepreti/>

Chows in Israel

http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Flats/2808/the_dogs.htm

The Austrian Chow-Chow Club

http://www.wu-wien.ac.at/usr/h91/h9150763/club/club_e.html

Chinabar Chows Perm. Reg'd. Mission, BC, Canada

<http://members.xoom.com/Chinabarchow/>

Chinabar Chows Perm. Reg'd. 2nd Site

<http://lohanchows.com/ChinabarChows/index.htm>

Spiritwood Chows, Edmonton AB, Canada

<http://edmonton.shaw.wave.ca/~smeadows/>

Katpaw Chows, The Pas, Manatobia, Canada

<http://www.mts.net/~pbignell/chows.html>

Lohan Chows, Bothell, WA, USA

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

Mei-Lings Chows, Aiken, SC, USA

<http://www.prodogs.com/dbn/MeiLings/INDEX.HTM>

Leathwood Chows

<http://www.dogsdogsdogs.com/About/leatherwood/leatherwood.htm>

Christine Farnell ON

<http://www.execulink.com/~chowchow/>

"I think animal testing is a terrible idea; they get all nervous and give the wrong answers."

- Unknown

"My dog is worried about the economy because Alpo is up to 99 cents a can. That's almost \$7.00 in dog money."

- Joe Weinstein

"If a dog will not come to you after having looked you in the face, you should go home and examine your conscience."

- Woodrow Wilson

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Happy
Thanksgiving Folks



"If I have any beliefs about immortality, it is that certain dogs I have known will go to heaven, and very, very few persons."

— James Thurber

"You enter into a certain amount of madness when you marry a person with pets."

— Nora Ephron

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