

Feb - March 1999

National Newsletter Chow Chow Fanciers of Canada



The "Cream Issue"...it has been burning up the InterNet on the Hoflin List Server. Many owners and breeders would like our Standard to read like those in Europe and England. That Cream Chows can be shown with a self coloured nose. The three Chow Clubs in Canada are working together to come up with a new standard with the main issue being Creams and their noses, let us know what you think, send you ideas or comments to our new President Kitty Egan or myself.



On a personal note we are very excited to have a new puppy in our lives. We will be co-owning this new guy with Kitty Egan. He is from David & Marion Butterowrth, Dawnanda Chows of England. His sire **Eng.Ch. Carmalde Can Can Charlie Dawnanda** is also the sire of the lovely bitch **Eng.Ch. Towsuset The Misstress**, winner of this past year's RBIS at Crufts. We have waited over 2 years for David to have a puppy he felt that he would like to send to Canada, we truly thank both of them for trusting us with this wonderful little guy...S

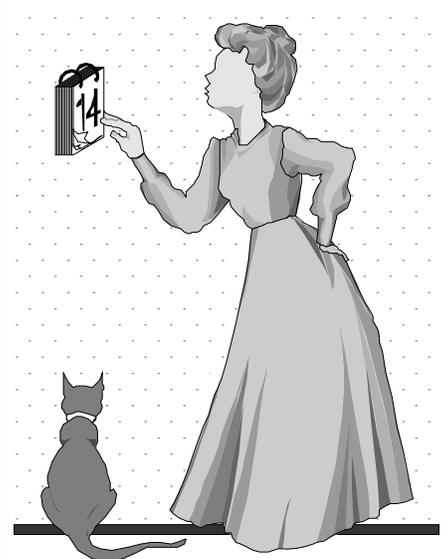
Happy 1999
Everyone.

Welcome to a New year with The Chow Chow Club of Canada. I would like to take this occasion to say thank you for allowing me the privilege of being your President. I am looking forward to the coming year and working with all of you.

Hopefully it will be a good year for all of our Chows. Last year it seemed that we were losing dogs every time I turned around. The newsletter didn't have one issue where there wasn't news of one leaving. Maybe this year we can have news every time of a litter being born. Along with you I said goodbye to some of

my old -timers, and as you know when they go they take a little piece of you along with them. This year I am starting out with a brand new litter, three little girl chowlets, and I can wish you all nothing better than the same. As this year goes on these three will probably go to new homes and I hope wherever they go they create joy and happiness. They have already given me many hours of happiness and taken away some of the sorrow of losing the old ones.

I am looking forward to an exciting year with a few changes. We will be trying to get all the awards out and maybe do some work on our Standard. There are Specialties to look forward to, the National will be held here in B.C. this year and of course there is always the promise of breeding the Best Chow Ever.





Gordana ©

Star of the Orient is her name
 Our home will never be the same
 For she has surely changed out life
 And filled it up with care and strife.

For she's a Puppy from head to tail
 Into mischief she gets, with fail
 But when she comes to kiss our hand
 Because we love her, we understand.

She didn't mean to chew our shoes
 Or chase the cat, if she should choose.
 She always meant to be sedate
 But thoughts like these, just came too late.

I know she'll grown up soon we said
 And Then we think that she will wed
 Her choice is Ch. Blaze of Glory
 But that will be another story.

Thanks to Mary Counihan for sending this poem.

Raw Diets... .Fad or Fact?

Billinghurst, Pitcairn, Schultz.....sound familiar?
 There are all names of "raw" or "natural" diets that
 are the rage these days. It seems like the mod-
 ern chow owner is relying less on dog food com-
 panies, and more on their own judgement for their
 chow's diet. But is this a fad that will soon fade
 away, or is it a new wave of thinking that will carry
 us into the future?

Today, dental problems, allergies, immune related
 diseases, cancer and hip dysplasia are all too
 common among our Chows. Too often we rely on
 our vets to "treat" these problems without looking
 for the cause of them.

What if someone told you how to eliminate dental
 problems, skin problems, reduce the risks of
 cancer, HD and immune related diseases?
 Would you be interested?

The health of our Chows starts with one basic
 concept. Nutrition. In order for your chow to live
 the healthiest life possible, you have to start at
 the beginning. This does not mean going out and
 buying the most expensive dog food you can
 afford. It means taking the time to understand the
 nutritional requirements of your chow. It means
 making a diet change. It means feeding a good
 quality protein source with essential fatty acids for
 energy, health and optimum immunity.

So where does one start? Research, read, ask
 questions, talk to raw feeders. There are e-mail
 lists that talk about these diets, and there are
 some wonderful books out there that will open
 your mind to the benefits of these diets. Then,
 only after you are satisfied, you can slowly make
 the diet change.

The results? I can only speak from personal
 experience. In the time I have made the diet
 change I have seen a dramatic change. No
 tartar, elimination of ear infections and skin prob-
 lems, increased hair growth, positive tempera-
 ment changes, a leaner body mass....the list
 goes on.

Often, too many of us don't think about nutrition
 and it's effects until we have a "problem" with our
 Chows. Perhaps we should be practising "pre-
 ventative" measures.

Is the "raw" or "natural" diet here to stay? It is in
 this chow owner's household.

Stephanie Garon
 Garon@arc.ab.ca



STRESS, INFERTILITY AND HERPES INFECTION

Mary C. Wakeman, D.V.M.

Our most frequent discussions about Herpes in dogs occur because of a neonatal puppy death. Herpes causes puppies to die in the first two to three weeks of life, when body temperature cannot be regulated by the puppy. After three weeks, the disease no longer causes death.

We rarely find much in references about this disease in the adult dog. Where it is mentioned, it is generally in regard to future breeding advisability, or the presence of vesicles (blister like lesions) on the vulva or prepuce. Recent papers published by Dr. James Everman of Washington State University, have demonstrated that the disease as we know it in dogs is very similar to the disease in horses (Rhino). This information fills in the remainder of the picture for dogs in a very dramatic fashion.

Those of us who have owned horses are likely to be familiar with the equivalent Herpes virus infection in horses, a disease called Rhino (Rhino-pneumonitis). Rhino in horses is characterized by a mild respiratory disease or by abortion. In the respiratory form of the disease, the horses have a clear nasal discharge, may snort or cough, and have reduced exercise tolerance. It is a mild condition, and unless the horse is being actively used or campaigned, or is pregnant, it is rarely vaccinated against. The

vaccine, somewhat like the common cold virus, does not give a good duration of immunity, and if protection from Rhino is desired, it has been necessary to vaccinate every 4 months. Rhino in horses also causes abortion. On breeding farms, an epidemic of Rhino will cause what is called an "abortion storm" in brood-mares. The phrase says it all. Rhino is highly contagious, spread by aerosol or contact with secretions, and devastating to pregnancy.

The fact that Herpes virus infection in dogs has been given such short change, when its effects might well have anticipated by reproductive experts, serves as an excellent demonstration of the historical lack of interest in canine reproduction by the Veterinary establishment in general.

The respiratory form of Herpes infection in adult dogs is minimal in its signs. It is, however, extremely important in the transmission of the disease. It is not necessary for dogs to acquire Herpes as a venereal disease. A dog may acquire Herpes as an aerosol, or from secretions on your clothing, for instance, and abort or resorb a litter. I have personally heard of only two cases of adult dogs which were sneezing, in the manner of a human with a cold. Any dog may sneeze once or twice in response to inhaling an irritant. But sneezing consistently, over a protracted period, is

extremely rare. In one instance of frank sneezing, 6 week old puppies, who were 3 weeks older than another litter in the same household which had Herpes as neonates, showed sneezing and a clear nasal discharge. The younger puppies, under 3 weeks of age, had suffered a 50% mortality and were confirmed as having Herpes on post mortem examination.

The older puppies who could regulate their body temperature, were affected only with the sneezing. Puppies die of Herpes only so long as they are unable to mount a fever response, or have the lower body temperature of neonates. After 3 weeks of age puppies can raise their body temperature is high enough to resist the overwhelming infection which results in death. The treatment for Herpes in young puppies with the appropriate signs is elevation of the body temperature. Check with your veterinarian if you think this may be the problem in your litter under three weeks of age. As Herpes is a virus, there is no particular reason for administering antibiotics, unless a secondary bacterial infections occurs. if there is no clear indication as to whether it is Herpes or a neonatal bacterial infection which is causing puppy death, antibiotics are appropriate. A cervical culture and sensitivity of the bitch prior to whelping to determine the presence of E. coli will provide help in making this decision.

Puppies may acquire Herpes virus as they pass through the



vaginal canal at birth (along with E.coli bacteria), in utero prior to birth, or by contact with infective secretions (respiratory aerosols or vaginal discharges) after birth. We expect high levels of mortality among infected puppies over a course of several days.

The best way of preventing newborn puppies from acquiring the disease is to quarantine them and their dam from 3 weeks prior to birth and 3 weeks after whelping. If there are surviving puppies in a Herpes litter, they may or may not have permanent damage to the nervous system, kidney, or lymphoid tissue, much in the way that puppy strangles may damage internal organs and cause problems later in life.

Beside the first three weeks of a puppy's life, the other extremely sensitive time in the dog for Herpes virus infection is during pregnancy. Thus, it follows that relative quarantine of the bitch for her entire gestation is desired if early resorption and abortions are to be avoided. Herpes infection of the dam which does not result in abortion may result in low birth weight, weak or stillborn puppies.

Once we have experienced Herpes in a litter of neonates, we are critically interested in whether or not we are likely to experience a repeat occurrence if we breed the dam again. We are also interested in whether the stud dog must be infected,



and what damages may have been suffered by the newborn puppies which will affect their

health later on. Herpes in adult dogs tends to go dormant, as it does in humans, and to resurface and become acute in times of stress. Consider the stresses in play for the bitch being bred:

1. Hormonal events which temporarily impair the body's ability to fight infection.
2. Shipping, boarding, breeding and shipping again, should the bitch travel to the stud dog. Some one or all of these may affect a given bitch.
3. Possible concurrent bacterial vaginal or uterine disease.
4. In appropriate parts of the country, concurrent lyme disease.
5. Showing.
6. In the bitch of 5 years or older, decreased thyroid levels.

Knowing that stress may activate Herpes, (which may then in 3 weeks cause early embryonic death) goes a very long way in explaining those bitches we have been so certain were bred prior to the fourth week, or were palpated in whelp at 4 weeks, but failed to whelp at term, or which whelped a much smaller than anticipated litter. Where we have done thorough pre-breeding workups and have palpated normal vesicles in a bitch at 28 days of gestation, yet no puppies were delivered, we test for Herpes with paired serum samples taken 2 weeks apart, at about the time the bitch should have whelped. Where the bitch was in good

health and clean of bacterial vaginal or uterine disease originally, had normal vesicles and later lost her litter, we have found positive Herpes titers in about 80% of cases. This should be an extremely valuable piece of information for breeders, especially those who show regularly, have multiple animals in their kennel, who groom or run boarding kennels, or who give obedience lessons, and so on. Remember, this disease can literally be carried home on your clothing.

What is the expectation for a bitch which has whelped a known Herpes litter (diagnosed by post mortem exam), or has been shown by titers to have lost a litter due to Herpes? If she is stressed by some of the factors above, she may be affected again. If she is bred at home, given a complete pre-breeding medical workup, including thyroid testing, blood count, and cervical culture and sensitivity, and has any detrimental conditions cleared up, she is perfectly likely to have no problem. This also supposes that she is not traveled around during her gestation and taken to shows, that she is kept apart from those dogs coming into the kennel from outside and those traveling to shows, and so forth. This includes not going to classes where there are other dogs as well. In a breed felt to be immunodeficient (Rottweilers, Dobermans, Boxers and possibly Pugs, Collies, and Shelties) the risk will be greater of a repeat occurrence. But most bitches have no problem in subsequent breedings.

Nearly all dogs with any doggy contacts at all have been exposed to Herpes. It is not just or primarily a venereal disease. It is not usually or necessarily contracted through the breeding. It is usually contracted through exposure to the respiratory aerosols of other dogs. The very short-term immunity a new exposure may confer fades quickly, leaving the dog open to repeat infection as well as to dormant infections re-surfacing. In fact, it would be very hard to say that any repeat of the infection came from a dormant infection instead of a new exposure to high levels of infective particles. Just going to the stud dog's premises can be enough to expose the bitch; if there are frequent visiting bitches to the kennel, new infections may be brought with them. If the stud dog or his kennel mates are showing or training, he may be shedding high levels of particles. It is simply not possible to avoid this virus in the dog's environment. But it is possible to limit that exposure; if going to the stud dog, don't travel by air, and stay in a motel with the bitch rather than leaving her at the stud's kennel. If going to a dog show, completely change clothes and wash before encountering any bred bitches at home. If training or showing

kennel mates, isolate her from them and perform her 'chores' before doing theirs, always going from "clean to dirty".



The stud dog to an infected bitch may or may not be infected, either as the animal which passed the infection to the bitch or as a recipient of an acute infection she was harboring when he bred her. Herpes testing at the time of breeding is meaningless, since almost all individuals in the bitch's environment may be in various phases of acquiring or recovering from infection. It bears repeating here, that the respiratory infection is very mild and rarely ever shows actual clinical signs in adult dogs. Only paired serum samples taken at different times to detect a rising (becoming infected) titer, or a falling (recovering from an infection) titer, can tell us anything. Obviously the information generated in this way will be too late to be of use at the time of breeding. The usefulness of these paired titers is seen chiefly as a tool to identify if a bitch has lost her litter due to this, after the fact. We can rule Herpes in or out as one of the several options for causes of litter resorbtion, or still born or sickly neonates. The best rule to follow is that a kennel with an active show schedule, a stud dog which is being shown or trained, a boarding kennel, or a kennel where breedings are frequent, so that visiting bitches are frequently on the premises is likely to harbor infective particles.

Certainly fighting a uterine or vaginal infection may be stress a bitch sufficiently to produce an adverse affect on resistance to Herpes. Certainly any bitch low in thyroid would find it more difficult to resist an infection. The thyroid levels necessary for the life of a comfortable pet and those necessary for reproduction, especially in the bitch, are not the same.

Nature wants our children (human) to have children as teen agers, not as 40 year olds. We, of course don't feel quite the same about children reproducing. Likewise, Nature wants dogs to whelp at 18 months, not 6 years of age. Thyroid normals represent all breeds, all ages, and all states of health. It has been said that all dogs over 5 years old show a decrease in their thyroid level - they're starting to age. To lump the thyroid samples of 6 to 12 year olds with those of 1 to 5 year olds throws the 'normal range' off considerably. Probably a good statement to make is that to ensure that thyroid doesn't contribute to infertility, it should be (T4) in the upper one third to one fourth of the normal range. When looked at in a biologic perspective, when thyroid hormone decreases, naturally the first considerations of the body are to maintain health in the individual. Only in animals who are young and healthy enough to nurture puppies will Nature encourage reproduction, as a matter of course. On the other hand, since we have created most of our breeds in the last 100 to 200 years, it is somewhat unrealistic for us, with the kinds of remedies we have at hand, to worry overly much about what Nature wants of one of our dogs. If a bitch is in good health and over 5, and simply needs supplementation of l-thyroxin to continue to reproduce, it would be silly of us to worry about what Nature wants.

Our dogs don't live in 'Nature' - except perhaps those running the Iditarod. A given animal's suitability for breeding should be determined on its thyroid as a young dog, not on its levels in when it's over 5 years of age.

Other sources of immune suppression are parvo disease, lyme disease, and vaccinations with your regular 'booster' vaccine which contains Distemper and Hepatitis (A2) virus, and which because of the combination of these two together causes about a 2 week immunosuppression. Parvo, like Herpes is endemic in our dog show population, and may be brought home from a show, and cycled by other dogs in the kennel subclinically, later affecting both the bred bitch and the young puppies in a way that it wouldn't affect the rest of the adults in the kennel. Drugs (corticosteroids, chemotherapy), emotional family situations, moving, and so on can all produce stress.

One of the chief uses of 'chilled' or 'fresh-extended' semen is to avoid the stresses of travel to breed a bitch. All of the common sense cautions we used to be aware of - don't take your pregnant bitch to shows, and don't ship her to be bred - are certainly largely explained by the conditions fostering a Herpes infection, resulting in early embryonic loss, resorbtion, still birth, weak puppies, and neonatal death.

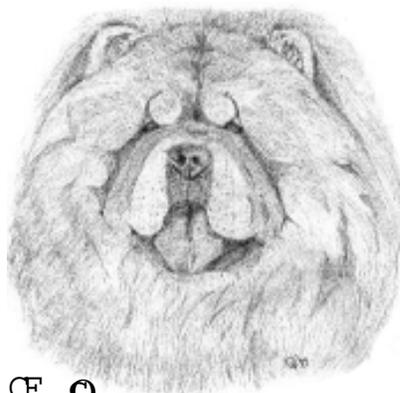
SPRING

Herpes is one of the very few things that any veterinarian can determine on a quick autopsy of a dead puppy. There is grossly visible mottling on the kidneys that is totally diagnostic for Herpes. If you have a puppy die, refrigerate the body (don't freeze it) and get your vet to look at it ASAP. Then ask the vet for directions for raising the body temperature of the remaining puppies in the litter.



Congratulations to Terry and Linda Inch, Terrilyn Chows, on their new puppy, **JODEZI RICK-SHAW MCGRAW**, from breeder, Joanna Parker & Yves Pardis, ON. Jodezi won two Group 4ths, one Group 2nd, and two Puppy Groups in his first weekend of shows out with Terry.

We ran into Zerilda Boleska, Beshia Chows, south of the border at the Pullyaup Cluster in



CF ©

WA. She took **CH. BESHIA'S PRIME CUT** to winners dog on

the Friday for a 4 point major. Zerilda also put majors on some of the Newfoundlanders she was handling.

Other CCFC members that did well at this Cluster were Sherrie Harper, taking the major in dogs on Saturday with **CHERIE'S MARDI GRAS**. on Monday, January 18, Marti took the reserve to **CHERIE'S TITANIUM O' BRAVEHART**, at the Pacific Northwest Chow Chow Speciality. Titanium is owned by Kathy Johnson. This time it was Jan Montanye that actually took Mardi in for winners as Sherrie was handling someone else's dog at this point. You don't often see Jan in the ring but she did a great job, both dog and handler looked good.

Karen and Mike Cox took the major in bitches on the Thursday going reserve to the major the next two days with **LEATHERWOOD RIVER QUEST**, a red smooth bitch. The following weekend in Portland she took 2 more winners bitch spots for 2 points each. and one more reserve. Pretty good two weeks!

Mike and Annie Burton's **LUV MI JANUARY'S ISSUE**, took the major in bitches at the PNWCCC Specialty. This lovely black bitch showed herself so well, Mike helped a little. Mike and Annie will be moving back east this Spring, we will sure miss them both out here, as they have been a great support for our Nationals here. The people in the East are getting a couple of nice Chow Folks.



Much further south Kitty Egan's, Sevenacre Chows Perm. Reg'd., boy, **SEVENACRES TRISHCA GENTLE BIL**, is one point away from his South Africian Championship. Gerrit & Annelie Thyse, Trischa Chows, are very pleased with their Canadian boy. He has also sired his first litter for them.

Gail Forysthe, of Lionheart [1975] Perm Reg'd, is thrilled to welcome **PEPPERLAND LO-RE' GYPSY** to her home. "Gypsy" is a very exciting black bitch puppy who was imported from Jill Stillwell and Lonnie and Regina Burr of North Carolina. Gypsy is line bred on the top producing ROM bitch, Am Ch Lo-Re' Pepperland Rumor Has It. Gypsy resides with Gail, Charissa, and the Lionheart Pokes, in the Vancouver area.

A couple of years ago, Gail imported a red bitch of Sitze-Gou breeding from Bill Buell. Shortly after her arrival, "Dolly" was placed in the loving companion home of Joanne Peppard where she is much adored.

Two of Sol & Joan Falchuk's, Josol Chows, **JOSOL'S TIA MIARIA** and **JOSOL'S MING** received their **TT, CGC**, and their **UCD** this past fall, owned by Tami Bergen.
CH. JOSOL DEBAR E-Z-RIDER (Harley) in his first US show, won WD and BW, two days. His first Canadian show he won BB three days and a Group 4th. This past weekend at Sault Ste Marie Harley won

the Breed all 4 days and a Group 3 one day.



AM\CAN.CH. BOB-C-BEAR'S NORTHERN LIGHTS, ERN 9400574, May 1 1993, Frelin Tasmanian Devil x Shoh-Dee's Miss Memory, Br\Ow: Cindy & Bob Bulmer.

AM\CAN.CH. CHOWDOWN'S BLACK CHINA DOLL, 1063819, July 22 1997, Ch. Pondview's Black Russian x Shanghai's Tondra of Chowdown.

AM\CAN.CH. CHOWDOWN PAZZAAZZ SECERT WEAPON, ERN98001930, March 1 1997, Am.Ch. Sylvan

Heights Lord Theodore x Am.Ch. Sun-Mei Ocala

Chowdown, Br: Pat Mather, Ow: Karen Tracy & Pat Mather.

CH. DREAMLAND'S BUMP IN THE NIGHT, ERN 98001301, December 13 1996, Am\Can.Ch. Owlhead's Justin In Your Dreams x Am.Ch. Rio's Stormy Pynakit, Br: Linda & Mike Bratley, Ow: Kim Petunie & David Howland

CH. JOSOLS DEBAR E Z RIDER, GW485905, November 18 1997, Ch. Knof's Foster At Josol x Sherdee Charlene, Br: Joan & Sol Falchuk\Arlene Burley, Ow: Joan & sol Falchuk

CH. JOSOLS TABITHA, WE958537, March 17 1989, Ch. Josols Boss and Beaudasious x Kelly's Red Lady Yen, Br\Ow: Joan & Sol Falchuk

CH. KY CHINGS SUNRISE EXPRESS, ERN9301137, Mister Bears Midnite Express x Am.Ch. Mister Bears China Doll, Br\Ow: Connie Carter & Debrah Miller

CH. MAT-COOT MAURI DYLAN, ERN97003302, March 6 1997, Am.Ch. Pondview's This Bud's For You x Am.Ch. Koby's Anticipation, Br\Ow: H. & D. Cootry\R. Tatro, W. Kopcza

CH. MI-PAO'S J W CHIEFTON, GW484432, Ch. Mi-Pao's Johnny Walker x Sherdees's Maccheila, Br\Ow: Paul Odenkirchen

The following is not Chow related but just a little Dog Trivia

What Ever Happened To RIN TIN TIN ?

Movie heroes come and go. Rare indeed are the ones who leave such an impression that they are remembered years or even decades later. RIN TIN TIN was one of those rare few. We remember, learning the meaning of courage, loyalty, and perseverance by sitting and watching our TV. On the screen in front of us the big German Shepherd, RIN TIN TIN, was standing atop a rocky hill after once again rescuing innocent settlers from the perils of the day. Now, years later, we can not remember any of the individual episodes but the image of RIN TIN TIN standing atop that rocky outcropping looking as magnificent as any cavalry officer remains with us.

So, what ever happened to RIN TIN TIN? Well, he is alive and well at Heritage Ranch near Houston, Texas. Of course, the RIN TIN TIN of today is not the same one we saw on TV. Eventually all heroes pass away. It is delightful however, to discover this RIN TIN TIN is the direct linebred descendent of our childhood hero. And, he is every bit as impressive, strong and courageous looking as the original RIN TIN TIN.

Daphne Hereford, Rin Tin Tin's owner was told the story of how her grandmother continued the legacy of the RIN TIN TIN bloodline after Lee Duncan's death in 1960.

The story started in 1918, during World War I, in France

when Lee Duncan and his unit the 135th Aero Squadron rescued two German Shepherd puppies from a bombed out building." Daphne went on to say the men of the squadron became attached to the puppies, kept them as unit mascots, and named one of them RIN TIN TIN.

When the war was over Lt. Lee Duncan brought RIN TIN TIN back home to the United States with him. Duncan was already interested in the movies and decided to include Rin in his plans. And thus, a legend was born. RIN TIN TIN made 22 movies, starred in a popular TV series and generally became a hero to people all around the world.

What many people did not know was that there were actually numerous stars named RIN TIN TIN I, RIN TIN TIN II, and RIN TIN TIN IV. All the dogs were not exactly related but it was RIN TIN TIN IV who was most remembered for his role in the popular television series of the 50's "The Adventures of RIN TIN TIN." It was one of RIN TIN TIN IV's sons who was brought to Texas in July of 1957 by Jannettia Brodsgaard, Daphne's grandmother. Lee Duncan, himself, wished her success with her enterprise and ultimately, Jannettia purchased 4 dogs, all direct descendants of Rin Tin Tin IV, from Duncan.

Daphne still has the 1957 telegram from Lee Duncan to Jannettia informing her that RINTY TIN TIN BROODSGAARD, as he was named, was in transit to Houston Texas. The telegram is

framed and hangs on the wall of Daphne's office at Heritage Ranch. That telegram and the transfer of RINTY from Lee Duncan to Jannettia Brodsgaard has come to be more significant than anyone thought at the time. With that telegram the responsibility for maintaining the RIN TIN TIN bloodline passed from the Duncans to the Brodsgaards.

Daphne's grandmother, Jannettia, was already aware of the standards set by registering associations and was determined to maintain the purity of the RIN TIN TIN blood line. She searched out the finest German Shepherds in America and began a carefully supervised breeding program, always striving to ensure the RIN TIN TIN bloodline continued. Jannettia apparently did very well, for during the 1960's she became respected worldwide for the awards her RIN TIN TIN German Shepherds won.

Daphne, as a very young girl, was there with her Grandmother when RINTY TIN TIN BROODSGAARD arrived. She grew up working in the kennel, feeding Rinty, cleaning up after his puppies and learning everything her grandmother had to teach her. Most of all she learned to love and admire the RIN TIN TIN German Shepherds as much as her grandmother did. When Daphne was old enough to take over she maintained her grandmother's high standards and continued to selectively breed the RIN TIN TIN descendants with the finest German Shepherds around the country. Each succeeding generation has produced some of the most beautiful dogs

ever seen including the current RIN TIN TIN.

Daphne has vowed to keep the RIN TIN TIN legend alive. When she isn't pampering RIN TIN TIN she runs the RIN TIN TIN Fan Club. The club, a mail order fan club, promotes the responsible breeding of German Shepherds and provides information to collectors of all types of German Shepherd memorabilia including auto-graphed pictures of RIN TIN TIN German Shepherds. The Fan Club maintains a collection of over 7,000 pieces of RIN TIN TIN and German Shepherd memorabilia.

Daphne personally selected over 300 choice pieces from the collection to create a traveling museum. She offers the museum for exhibition along with personal appearances by RIN TIN TIN all over the United States.

Daphne says displaying the museum and Rin Tin Tin offers the public the opportunity to learn about responsible breeding and ownership of German Shepherds.

Here is some Dog Show Secretary sites and other interesting doggie type sites.

Western Dog Shows, LTD.
www.compupets.com/
westerndogshows/index.html

This is a great site, with lots of info and Show Catalogues online, some with the results marked in.
www.infodog.com/main.htm

Jack Bradshaw Show Services, online entries, catalogues as well. www.jbradshaw.com/index.htm

Newport Dog Shows, upcoming events, catalogues some links. www.newportdogshows.com/index.htm

Onofrio Dog Shows
www.onofrio.com

Jim Rau Dog Shows
www.raudogshows.com/

Show Dogs West,
www.showdogswest.com/

Here is a schedule of Canadian Dog Shows. www.dogbiz.com/dog-shows-can/shows-menu-can.htm

Dog Connections Directory.
<http://www.geton.net/pets/dogs/main.htm>

Thanks to **Gordana Zupanic** for the Chow drawing on page 2. **Stephanie Garon** for sending in her write up on Raw Diets. **Diane Toombs** for her cartoon on page 3. **Mary Counihan** for sending the poem on page 2. Also to **Christine Farnell**, who has done a wonderful job on the drawings on pages 7 and 8. You can find some

of Christine's work on the on-line Auction Web Site of Ebay. Be very careful this site can become addictive, it is full of Treasures of all kinds!!!

www.ebay.com



Please feel free to contact any of the Chow Chow Fanciers Exc. with ideas or questions.

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