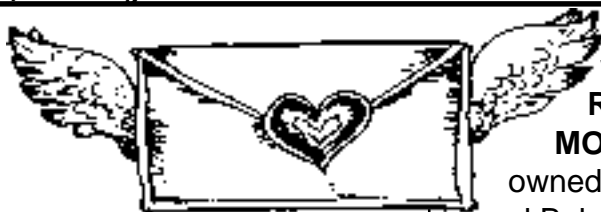
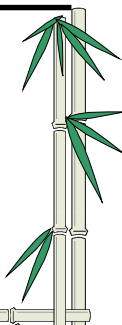


National Newsletter

Chow Chow

Fanciers of Canada

February - March 2000



Sorry this issue is late coming out. We had a nice little computer virus hit us and it took out all our drives. It has taken a little while to get back up and running.

We started off the new year by going to the Pacific North West Chow Chow Specialty in Pullyalup WA. We travelled down the day before and spent a night with Douglas Johnson and Leonard Hanson, as always had a nice visit with them.

I was asked to judge the Puppy Sweeps, on Jan 15th, I had a great time doing it too. My choice for Best in Sweeps was **LUVBUG'S HERBIE GOES SMOOTH**, a very nicely put together red smooth owned and bred by Torri and Mike Tjensvold. Best Opposite was **Am.Ch. MAITAI CHERUB CHINA PRINCESS**, owned by Susan Holdeman and Linda Fernandez.

Gail Forsythe was the judge for the regular classes, it was a real Canadian Night.

Her Best of Breed was **Am.Ch. REBELRUN'S MOST WANTED**, owned and bred by Love and Bob Banghart. Best Opposite went to **Am.Ch. LEATHERWOOD RIVER QUEST**. Br: Audrey Dunlap & Karen Cox, Ow: Karen Cox. Winners Male and Best of Winners was **LUVBUG'S HERBIE GOES SMOOTH** Winners Female was **DANCINBEAR KEEPIN THE FAITH**. owned and bred by Debbie Nadon.

Unfortunately Sherrie Harper was unable to be there with us this time, I know she really tried hard. We all wish her all the best and are keeping both her and Jan in our thoughts.

Hi everyone; Suzanne has asked me to submit something for this issue of our Chow newsletter and I have been trying to think about what to say. As most of you know we are working on some changes to our Standard and I was thinking about some of the reasons we are doing this. The most important change we want to make is to allow cream Chows to be

shown without having a black nose. Now I am sure that everyone thinks black noses are the only colour we should have but why then can a blue have a slate nose? I feel that we probably have a lot of beautiful dogs out there that have to stay home because their noses are not black. Right? But oh well, if you really want to show these dogs why not just cheat and colour their nose? I mean they are only a little lighter. Does cheating just a little count? Why on earth do we have to cheat? Why make it a disqualification in the first place? Again, if we really want to show we could take these dogs to England. I believe our Chows mainly originated in England where oddly enough a dudley nose is not a disqualification. Does this mean we have learned something that the country that sent us these dogs in the first place doesn't know? I had heard, or read, that a standard should follow the standard of where a dog have noses that aren't black and found out this was really serious.

Oh well I guess we can go on and on and find reasons to change things and reasons

not to. We must continue to learn about our Breed and hopefully keep an open mind and change the things we can that will help to promote our great Breed. There are other changes but this is probably the one that is the most controversial.

We would love to hear any ideas either for or against this change but do give us your reasons.

We would also like to ask you to send us any interesting articles you might have pertaining to Chows or Dog Shows or just anything dog oriented. It is a great way to share news and ideas. You are assured of having other people with the same interests reading and sharing your news and ideas. I would also like to ask anyone knowing someone who might have an old original Book of Standards to please contact either Suzanne or myself. We would love to read the original Canadian Standard and see what changes have evolved over the years.

Chow for now.

Kitty



Excessive Barking

By Norma Bennett Woolf

So how do I make Blackie stop barking up a storm?

You don't. Barking is a dog's natural reaction to changes in his environment; he should be

allowed to indulge himself as long as he's reasonable. However, if your dog annoys you or the neighbors with his noise-making, there are some steps you can take to minimize the nuisance. The solution could be as simple as a change of scene for the dog or as complex as the development and implementation of a behavior modification program.

Some dogs bark at everything they see and hear, a characteristic that flops like a lead balloon in an apartment or attached condominium development. Some dogs will stop barking if they cannot hear or see the interlopers. So, if Sassy is an in-the-house noisemaker, put her in the kitchen or laundry room with a crate or bed, away from windows, common walls, and hallways, and turn on a radio before leaving the house. Classical music stations may work best; they have fewer disruptions by commercials with doorbells and other noises that could trigger barking. Confine Sassy in the room with baby gates in the doorways, not by closing doors, so she doesn't panic.

If Ranger barks while you're gone because he is outside and wants inside or if he's an outside dog and a habitual barker, change of scene could work as well. You could

bring him inside the house or build a run in the basement to keep him in an area without so many distractions to bark at. The radio will help mask the sounds and confinement to a small area may help him settle down.

If your outdoor dog has been banished from the house because he is destructive, you may find that he has outgrown his destructive stage. If not, or if you are afraid to find out, a crate or a basement kennel may be the answer.

Behaviorist William Campbell outlines the "sneak and peak" program for curing excessive barking in his book *Owner's Guide to Better Behavior in Dogs*. The method has the owner leaving home as usual, then sneaking back and watching the dog from a hidden vantage point. When the dog starts barking, the owner makes a brief distracting sound to catch the dog's attention.

The dog is not praised for stopping his noise, but the distraction is repeated if he starts barking again. When the dog settles down, the owner goes about his daily routine.



Carol Lea Benjamin uses a variation of this method in Dog Problems : A Professional Trainer's Guide to Preventing and Correcting Aggression, Destructiveness, Housebreaking Problems, Excessive Barking, Dogfights, Tugging, Jumping, Shyness, Stealing, Begging, Car Chasing, Fear Biting, Object Guarding, and much, much more, but instead of making a distracting noise, she recommends that owners correct the dog when he starts barking by re-entering the house or yard, shaking the dog by the scruff, and repeating "NO, NO, NO" in a commanding tone. After the correction, the owner should calmly leave again, wait out of the dog's sight, and repeat if necessary.

Owner must judge the applicability of these methods for himself. Some will find them useful, others will not have the patience or the fortitude to carry them out, and still others will find that their dogs bark more, not less, because the noise brings attention.

If your dog is bossy or suspicious, he may bark ad nauseum when you have a visitor, when joggers go by, when the kids get off the school bus on the corner, or when the next door neighbor gets a UPS package or has the landscapers in the yard for three or four days – even when you are home.

A bossy dog is often easier to cure than a suspicious one because he may simply need to be reminded that he's not in charge. It takes longer to get the message across if you have ceded your authority in any fashion, but it can be done by making the dog work for every treat and cuddle and love tap he gets. He should sit or lie down or do a trick on command before getting anything he wants.

Teaching a suspicious dog to bark on command so you can then teach him to stop on command works as well. Carol Lea Benjamin calls this the "serendipitous" method of dog training by which the owner names a behavior in order to control it. The trick here is to know what triggers the barking so you can get it started yourself , then, just before initiating the noise, saying the name of the command.

Here's how it works. If Ranger barks when someone knocks at the door, repeat "speak, speak" just before you knock on a wall or other hard surface. Tell him he's good and give him a treat. Repeat several times a day until he understands that "speak" means bark. This process focuses his attention on you and gets ready for the next step – teaching him to quit barking.



When you tell Ranger to speak and give him his reward for doing so, follow it with "Enough" or some other word that means "knock-it-off!" Once he gets the idea that he must stop barking after the treat, you can begin to use "enough!" when he barks at real interruptions. Be sure, however, to allow to alert you to the presence of whatever and praise him before you tell him he's done enough.

Training is the best way to correct unacceptable behavior, but other methods are available. Faced with seemingly unsolvable problems and threats of lawsuits or court action, owners have used no-bark collars and vocal cord surgery to stop their pets from making excess noise.

The anti-bark collars come in two types, radio and herbal spray. The radio collars deliver a mild shock when the dog starts to bark. The collar has prongs that must touch the front of the dog's neck so the vibrations of the barking trigger the shock. The herbal spray collars work the same way, only the vibrations trigger a mist of pungent citrus-scented fog into the dog's face. The mist startles the dog and interrupts the barking.

Debarking must be done by a

veterinarian. The procedure is misnamed, it muffles barking but doesn't eliminate it, but it is a humane alternative to the options of giving away a beloved pet, suffering the wrath of neighbors, or facing legal action.

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Some nice Christmas News
from Fran Johnson of
Tokoecka Chows.

Well, now that Christmas Day
is passed I hope everyone
had a wonderful day & lots of
turkey.

We had a very busy Christ-
mas Day - starting very early
at 4:14 am. No it was NOT
the clatter of Santa's reindeer
but a Chow Mommy an-
nouncing loudly to the world
her first born Christmas day
son. Alexis, **TOKOEKA'S
LIVELY ALEXIS**, produced 6
Christmas wonders - all 18-19
ounces - 3 red males - 1
black male - 1 red female & 1
black female. Proud Pappa is
**CH. ROSMIRE'S LIFE
WITH RILEY**.

Our Eskie Mum. LadyBug
was beside herself **ALL** day
because she could hear
those new babies & wanted
them. Her own were 6 weeks
old on Christmas Eve,
but she would have fostered
these Chow babies in a heart-
beat.

We are having a quiet Boxing
Day - I have the Influenza &
Allan is tired so I hope every-
one had a great Christmas .
We sure did.



Our thoughts are with those
who have lost their very much
loved Chows.

**STARDUST CRYSTAL O'
MISTER BEARS**, April, 3,
1995, Misterbears Ace of
Spade Tu x Misterbears Miss
Fancie. Br\Ow: Linda Smith
& Mary Ann Jenkins

**MISTERBEARS PEPPERMINT
TWIST**, Jan. 6 1989,
Am\Can.Ch. Misterbears
Champain Boi x Misterbears
Chantilly Lace, Br: W. Pickett,
Ow: Linda Smith & Mary Ann
Jenkins

**CHINALINES TEDDYBEAR
ASHLEY**, Jan., 9 1989,
Can.Ch. Shaoshan's Silhou-
ette x Bold Crown's Miss
Abigail, Br: John & Wendy
Martin, Ow: Glenn & Doris
Pougher.

BEIJING WIN TWO,
Oct., 16 1988,
Am\Can.Ch. Lioning
Handsome x Lioning
Beijing Lady, Br\Ow:
John & Vickie
Schmidt.

**Canadian
Bred or Owned
OFA**

**NAWSHI'S VICE-COUNT
WINSONG**, OFA3150 Good,
July 22 1997, Can.Ch. Mi-
Pao's Joy For Moshaa x
Can.Ch. Nawshi's Classice
Design, Br: Audrey
Debrowney & Murray Wade,
Ow: Sue & Jim Brough

**NAWSHI'S VIXEN AT
WINSONG**, OFA3151 Good,
July 22 1997, Can.Ch. Mi-
Pao's Joy For Moshaa x
Can.Ch. Nawshi's Classic
Design, Br: Audrey
Debrowney & Murray Wade,
Ow: Sue & Jim Brough

MI-PAO'S MAJESTIC LADY,
OFA3122 Fair, Oct. 29 1997,
Sherdee's Creme de la
Creme x Can.Ch. Mi-Pao's
Southern Bell, Br: Paul
Odenkirchen, Ow: Michelle &
Robert Calderon

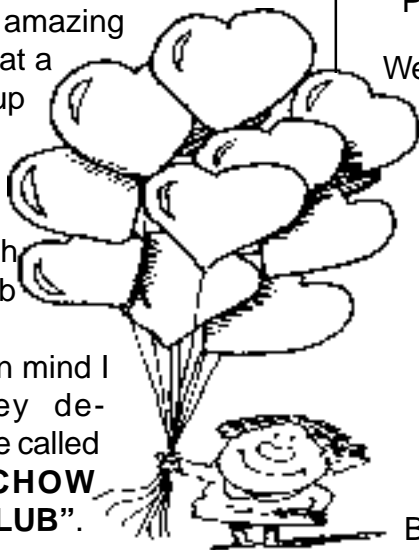


News from Gail Forsythe.....we have a new addition to the household: a 3 month old red bitch bred by Sherrie Deiterman of WA. Her dam is: Am\Can Ch. Meyers Ellegence of Chrisma her sire is: Trages Texas Roots. We are looking forward to some fun with "Trinity"; she has a great attitude and picked up Gr 1 at her first match.



Harry and I received a nice surprise for Christmas from David and Marion Butterworth in England. It was a lovely Book of Chow Poems which was produced to mark the Millennium by "The Chow Chow Club". It is a good size 114 pages of Poems Limericks and Odes. I surprised to find some on my own drawings gracing the pages, I also found some of my Artwork in a recent Finnish National Chow magazine and December's issue of the English Newsletter, it is a small world. The Book of Poems can be obtained from "The Chow Chow Club" for 5 pounds plus shipping.

It really is amazing to think that a small group of Chow Fanciers started the English Chow Club in 1895, with that in mind I think they deserve to be called **"THE CHOW CHOW CLUB"**.



INTO THE NINTIES

Its the end of the eighties, a decade comes to a close,
Into the nineties still with the breed we originally chose.



The last ten years have given us so much pleasure,
So very many happy memories to treasure.

Breeding good dogs, winning proves it so they say,
If that's so, then maybe we are on our way.

During the eighties we have had Chows win a green and white
card,

And as many of you know to do that, is really rather hard.

On those special days, it is the icing on the cake,
In our breed we have had our share of heartbreak.

Losing a lovely Chow when it is in it's prime,
Can make you think you are wasting your time.



But then, by chance you get a new baby,
Thoughts turn again, will it make it, maybe.

Your studs get used, people get a good litter,
You have nothing to show, and become a ringside sitter.



Watching those Chows that have a connection,
It's just the same, up builds the tension.

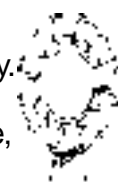
Come on, do show it well, get it right,
This judge must see it qualities, if he's bright.

If all goes well and they win that's great,
We don't leap about and get into a state.

Just sit back with an internal feeling of satisfaction,
Pleased to see someone else getting a piece of the action.

We should now encourage and keep the younger ones keen,
Not be greedy, keep winning and making them green.

Take it easy and enjoy some reflected glory,
After all our friends say we're getting old and hoary.



But another ten years and I'll bet we'll still be there,
And probably competing to try for a small share.

To achieve the satisfaction of getting another winner,
Perhaps by then every first will get a free can of dinner.

To stay amongst the winners we will have to be clever,
But no matter what, it seems we will be with Chow forever!

Tough Temperaments

By Norma Bennett Woolf --

Dominance, aggression
...viciousness...
there is a difference

Introduction

Computer programmers talk about bits, bytes, and friendly mice, and politicians have gridlock and entitlements. Scientists of various stripes have their isms and protocols and "windows of opportunity"; journalists seek "usually reliable sources" and "deep background informants"; and environmentalists tout ecotourism and homeostasis in a heterogeneous environment.

The development and use of special terms helps bind together those who work in a specific discipline or practice particular hobbies. The specific jargon is frequently misunderstood by those outside the circle, and so it is with a variety of terms referring to dog behaviors.

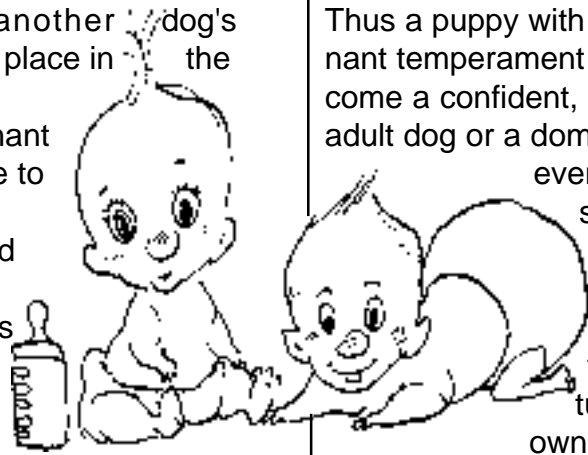
Aggression

Aggression or aggressive behavior is manifested by some type of attack involving teeth that is often preceded by a warning growl or stiffening of the body, usually accompanied by ferocious snarling and blood loss. Dogs can be aggressive when defending their territory or possessions from animals or humans. Although a reason for aggression can often

be readily identified, this behavior should not be ignored or excused lest it become viciousness and endanger life and limb.

Dominance

Dominance or dominant behavior is common to some breeds and many intelligent, independent individual dogs. Dominant dogs have a great deal of self-confidence that they use to get what they want, whether another dog's biscuit or a place in the master's bed. Dominant dogs refuse to obey small children and control meek adults with a glance, a growl, or a subtle body check. They should never be left alone with children. The behavior must be controlled with obedience training so that it does not escalate into canine tyranny or aggression.



Submission

Submission or submissive behavior is manifested by shyness or a willingness to give way to other dogs and people. Submissive dogs may urinate on themselves when excited or fearful. Mildly submissive dogs wilt when scolded and need physical contact with humans for security; severely submissive dogs try to avoid eye contact and may become fear

biters, especially if cornered or stared at by children. Submissive dogs need light discipline and plenty of confidence-building and reassurance.

Temperament

Temperament is the general attitude a dog has towards other animals and people. Temperament is inherited but can be modified or enhanced by the environment. Thus a puppy with a dominant temperament can become a confident, outgoing adult dog or a domineering, even aggressive animal, depending on the attitude of the owner and his ability to train the dog.

Socialization

Socialization is a process by which puppies and dogs are taught to get along with other animals, particularly other dogs and cats, and with humans and to adapt to new circumstances. In its simplest terms a submissive puppy that has never walked on a surface other than a concrete kennel floor will probably be fearful of other surfaces, and a dominant puppy may be nippy with children if not taught at an early age to respect short people with high-pitched voices.

Viciousness

Viciousness is characterized by unprovoked attacks on other animals or people. Unfortunately, it is often difficult to see the difference between dominance, aggression, submissive aggression (fear-biting) and viciousness.

Puppies

If behavior is depicted on a scale of one to 10, submission would occupy spaces three-through-five and dominance would be six-through eight. Extreme shyness would be two, and fearfulness would be one; aggression would be nine and viciousness would be 10.

Puppies fall into the middle range from moderately submissive to moderately dominant. The breeder can tone down a dominant puppy or increase the confidence of a submissive puppy through socialization of the litter.

A puppy that attempts to teethe on a human body part is neither aggressive nor vicious. He may, however, be dominant and must be taught that such mouthing is unacceptable. The human attached to the bitten body part should holler "Ouch!," remove the pup from the grasped appendage, and substitute a chewable toy for the hand or ankle.



A puppy that mock-attacks with barks and growls and grabs clothing is not aggressive or vicious, he is merely attempting to play. Some puppies have frantic, high energy play "fits" where they grab anything within reach and are difficult to calm. These puppies must be taught that such behavior is unacceptable. They should be prevented from biting and pinned to the floor until they relax. Sometimes, a 15-minute stay in a crate is necessary to resolve the situation, especially if a child has been nipped.

Puppies should not be screamed at or physically punished for this behavior. Screaming raises the excitement level, and hitting with hand or object or clamping the tiny mouths shut escalates the situation and can put the pooch on the road to fearfulness or aggression.

Puppies that growl or bark at other puppies and then attack with ferocity are not aggressive or vicious but they are attempting to assert dominance. Puppies seldom injure each other in such circumstances, and it is well to let them work out their relationship if they will be seeing each other often.

Many breeds of dogs have dominant temperaments, especially the working breeds

and terriers. Some people consider any scuffle involving puppies or young dogs of a dominant breed to be proof of aggressiveness or viciousness, but they are wrong. However, they have contributed to a false picture of several breeds with their proclamations. The breeds with dominant temperaments were developed to be independent, courageous, and intelligent to carry out their jobs of guarding palaces, people, and livestock, hauling sledges across frozen tundra, or hunting ferocious game.

Dominance is a byproduct of those qualities; aggression and viciousness are akin to antisocial or criminal behavior.

Breeds with submissive temperaments are among the most sought after family dogs. These are breeds that were developed to work in close harmony with man and often with other dogs and they readily accept the supremacy of man.

Finally, although some breeds are generally dominant, there is still a range of dominance and submission within their ranks. For example, a dominant Akita or Rottweiler is far more imperious than a dominant Labrador Retriever, and a submissive Labrador is apt to be far more acquiescent than the submissive Akita or Rottweiler.



National 2000 Update...Never to early to start
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