



Rocky Mountain Wrinkle

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Watson's Receive Lifetime Membership



Photo by Jenny Hoover

At our Spring Specialty Show in April, the Watson's were presented with a Lifetime Membership to our club for their long time service to the club. Louise and Bob have worked tirelessly for many long years taking care of our rescue dogs. Louise has run this program mostly by herself. She and Bob have picked up the dogs, evaluated them, housed them, trained them when they needed training, got them back to good health, and then found homes for them. *(Story continued on Page 3)*

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This month only I have given up the space for the President's Corner, so we could publish all the relevant articles.

Watson's Receive Lifetime Membership- Continued

Bob has worked hard on repairing all the stuff around their house that the rescue dogs have chewed up, and torn up. If he weren't willing to support and help Louise in this program, she wouldn't be able to take in and place nearly as many dogs.

Louise has driven through snow storms and all kinds of bad weather, just to save a dog from being put down at a shelter; often times only getting the call at the last minute, to come now or else.

It wasn't that long ago that Shar-Pei were automatically put down at many shelters in our area. But though Louise's consistent work in trying to educate the people at many of the local shelters, we now get called on most of the dogs, so they can be placed over in our rescue program.

She spends many hours running to shelters, running the dogs to the vet, working with the dogs to get them leash trained and to trust people again. Plus she spends endless hours on the phone talking to people about the dogs, screening applicants, and trying to find the dogs the right home.

Although rescue work can be overwhelming sometimes, Louise never gives up. She just continues to march forward, and do the best job that she can. And although Bob may gripe sometimes about the repairs to their home, he has still graciously allowed Louise to keep most of the rescue dogs there. Bob and Louise work together as a team for our rescue program.

We would all like to extend our gratitude to the Watson's for what they do for the homeless dogs in our area. And the dog's all appreciate the fact that they are given a second chance to have a better life. You both have our respect for the job that you are doing to make a difference.

UPDATE ON RESEARCH AND REQUEST FOR SAMPLES FROM DOGS WITH FSF DURING A FEVER EVENT AS WELL AS IN BETWEEN FSF EPISODES

April 14, 2006

As part of our CSP Charitable Trust-AKC/CHF funded study, Dr. Anne Avery is looking for blood samples from dogs with FSF (Familial Shar-Pei Fever) at the time they are spiking a fever. Please have your veterinarian obtain 6-10 ml of EDTA whole blood (lavender top tube) and the serum from 3-5 ml blood (red top or serum separator tube) and contact Dr. Avery at (970) 491-1170 to arrange overnight shipment of the samples to: Dr. Anne Avery, Dept. of MIP, 1619 Campus Delivery, Fort Collins, CO 80523-1619 by overnight express. You will need to provide a signed consent form, the dog's AKC number and complete a questionnaire which can be faxed or e-mailed to you. Shipping costs via UPS will be covered by the research grant an (account number will be provided for billing) but there is no funding available to reimburse you for veterinary expenses. Please help. She also still needs samples from ANY dog with a history of FSF episodes. Your cooperation will benefit your dog and the entire breed.

Preliminary results have shown that a statistically significant greater number of Shar-Pei with FSF or Shar-Pei with close relatives with FSF/A have elevated background levels of IL-6. Shar-Pei without evidence of FSF and no close relatives with FSF/A did not have statistically significantly elevated background levels of IL-6. This was shown in my study with Cornell and confirmed by Dr. Avery's recent testing. So far, it looks like SAA and CRP levels are "all over the place" and do not correlate with health or disease but analysis is on-going. Also, no Shar-Pei (with or without FSF) that Dr. Avery

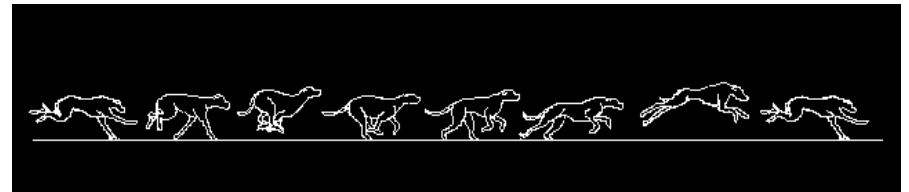
examined had elevated levels of TNF-alpha, Serum IL-10 and HA (hyaluronan or mucin) levels are next. We do not know yet if serum HA levels correlate with their auto-inflammatory disease. All we can do at this time is speculate which is why that research is a priority. I am also working to get Dr. Avery's study to include checking levels of IL-1-beta as soon as possible because this has been implicated in some of the human periodic fever disorders. Since IL-6 is one of the main chemical signals to turn on the acute phase reactant proteins (the precursors of amyloid A), chronic elevation of IL-6 in FSF patients is not a surprising finding. My study with immunologists Ariel Rivas and Fred Quimby at Cornell in the early '90s suggested that there may be problem with down-regulation of IL-6 so we are going to take another look at that (a blocked receptor for an IL-6 inhibitor?)

The studies are as yet incomplete. S-P had dramatically elevated levels of IL-6 and SAA during fever events. We are looking for samples from more dogs during events (see above). These elevations are not unexpected because these are the messengers of inflammation but we want to compare their response to normal controls to see if they are exaggerated.

The problem with IL-6 as a test is that not every dog with FSF had elevated background levels - there may be a lot of false negatives so I don't know how useful it might prove as a diagnostic test. One of the other cytokines yet to be examined may prove to be more predictive. A specific genetic mutation that is shared by all Shar-Pei with FSF would be ideal - the elusive holy grail of tests. Linkage studies for this will be starting as soon as we can get all the information possible on the dogs in the pedigrees being examined by Dr. Puppo at the NIH. (Very soon).

My heartfelt thanks to Barbara LaVere, Pat Zimmel-Roach, Alice Fix, Dr. Jeff Vidt and all the members of the Centennial Club in the Colorado area (too numerous to list but without which Dr. Avery's project would not be moving forward!) and the many CSPCA members who have so kindly taken the time to provide information for the pedigree analysis component of the DNA study at the NIH. Dr. Avery told me today how enormously impressed she is by the lengths to which Shar-Pei breeders have been willing to go to help with this project. Shar-Pei people are as special as their dogs!

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Computer-Assisted Video Analysis of Canine Locomotion

Not sure how your dog moves? Now you can get a computer analysis of your dog's gait for \$75. It will tell the strengths and weaknesses in the movement of your dog. If you are interested, here is the information. More information can be found at:

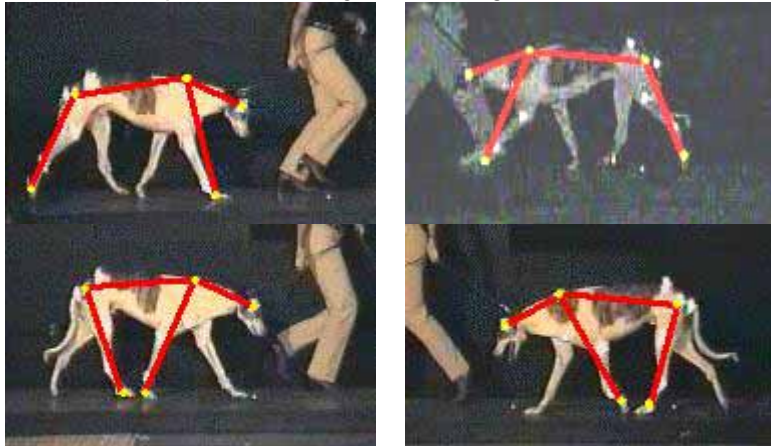
<http://www.sportsvet.com/Gaitanal.html>

Computer-Assisted Video Analysis of Canine Locomotion

A videotape of your dog can be used by our CAV system to provide quantitative data that can then be used:

- By any Veterinarian to help diagnose causes of lameness
- Evaluate rehabilitation and therapy regimens
- By any trainer to assess performance and training programs
- By breeders to assess conformation and gait
- By any individual who is interested in how their dog moves

An example of an analysis of a dog in motion.



Gait analysis and tape analysis is provided by the Sportsvet.com for a fee of \$75.00 USD. Simply video tape your dog (specific instructions can be found on their website), fill out the Analysis Submission form and send it to:

CAV Gait Analysis
SportsVet.com
1550 Opelika Road; Suite 6115
Auburn, AL 36830

Recipes to Cool You Off:



Grape Ice Cream

- 1 (12 ounce) can frozen grape juice, concentrate, thawed
- 2 ½ cups sugar
- 1/2 cup fresh lemon juice
- 1 (12-ounce) can evaporated milk
- 1 pint light cream, or half-and-half
- 2 cups milk

Dissolve sugar in grape juice. Add the lemon juice to grape juice mixture and combine cream (or half-and-half), evaporated milk and milk. Stir until well blended. Pour the mixture into a one-gallon ice cream freezer and freeze according to manufacturer's instructions.

Lemon Italian Ice

- 3 cups Water
- 1 1/4 cups Sugar
- 1 1/2 teaspoon Grated lemon peel
- 3/4 cups Lemon juice



Combine water, sugar and lemon peel in medium saucepan. Bring to a boil on medium heat, stirring constantly. Remove from heat and allow to cool. Pour mixture into canister of ice cream maker. Stir in lemon juice. Freeze according to manufacturer's directions. Makes 1 quart.



Dr. Vidt's Corner:

HISTORY OF THE CHINESE SHAR-PEI: PART 2

Since the Hong Kong breeders engaged in the breeding of the American Shar-Pei could no longer register their dogs with the Hong Kong Kennel Club, they formed a new kennel club known as the Hong Kong and Kowloon Kennel Association (HKKKA). This group immediately began to register the Shar-Pei (both types) and was sufficiently organized by 1972 to host its first show. I believe the formation of the HKKKA had several purposes:

1. To provide registry services for the Shar-Pei now that the Hong Kong Kennel Club was no longer providing them.
2. To allow registration of dogs with inadequate pedigree information. Bear in mind, due to crossbreeding and poor records, many of the Shar-Pei had no family history. This is evident in the pedigrees of many Shar-Pei today whose Chinese ancestors have no sire and/or dam listed.
3. To allow Shar-Pei to participate in organized dog shows, matches, etc.
4. To provide credibility for the Shar-Pei being shipped to the United States by providing pedigrees, registration paper, etc. The U.S. dog breeders demanded paperwork.

Founding members of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Kennel Association included many well-known Hong Kong dog fanciers and they were also actively involved in the shipping of the Shar-Pei to the United States. It is important to remember that the

HKKKA is **not** recognized by the Hong Kong Kennel Club and the pedigrees issued by the HKKKA are **not** recognized worldwide by other reputable kennel clubs. It was by this group of breeders that the American Shar-Pei was developed and then exported to the many American dog breeders who eagerly awaited them and paid large sums of money for them. Meanwhile, some Hong Kong breeders continued to breed the pure breed Chinese Fighting Dogs and were battling for their reinstatement by the Hong Kong Kennel Club. This fight was to last 22 years before it would be finally won.



Shar-Pei Bitch Hong Kong Circa 1964

This photo and more can be found at:

<http://www.sharpeiclubhk.com/Sharpei1.html>

As early as 1966, Chinese Fighting Dogs registered by the Hong Kong Kennel Club had been shipped to the United States. These first dogs came from a well known kennel whose foundation stock trace back to the 1950's. Evidence exists, that these dogs were not pure bred Chinese Fighting Dogs and that cross breeding was being done as early as 1966. A fair number of these early dogs had brush coats, stub tails and flowered tongues indicating questionable background. These were possibly culls from the breeding program shipped to American dog breeders. These dogs probably had the distinction of being some of the

last Hong Kong Chinese Fighting Dogs to be registered by the Hong Kong Kennel Club. These exports to the United States occurred a full seven years **prior** to Matgo Law's famous plea to save the breed given in 1973. Perhaps these early dogs served to test the market in the United States for Shar-Pei. A number of questions arise at this point:

1. Why, with pure bred Chinese Fighting Dogs available and registered by the Hong Kong Kennel Club, was the Chinese Fighting Dog bred with other dog breeds to produce the Shar-Pei?
2. Why did some breeders participate in these cross breeding while others did not?
3. What were the real motives behind the formation of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Kennel Associations?
4. Was the Shar-Pei an accident or a result of intentional cross breeding?

Attempts to answer these questions have, thus far, been futile. These aspects of the breed's history may never be revealed.

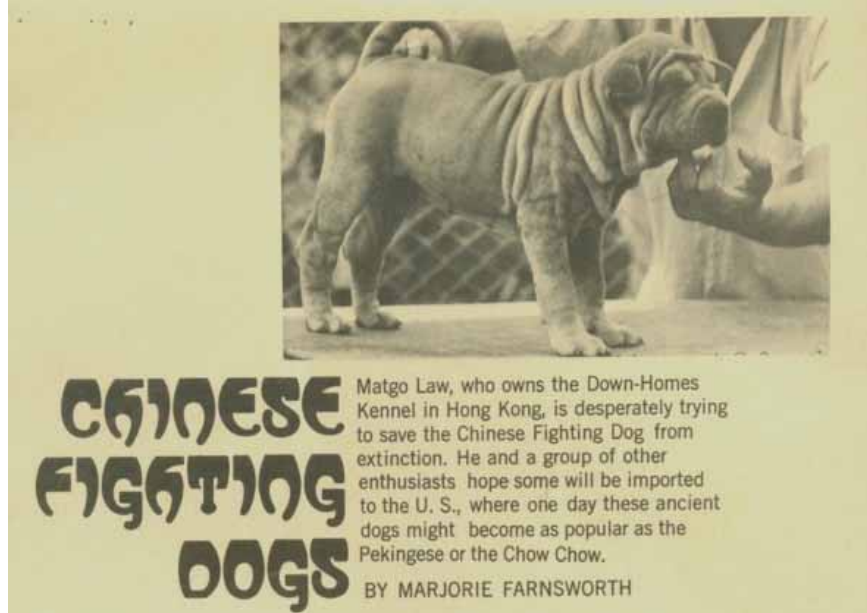


A photo of old pricked ear Chinese Fighting Dog from 1960's from: <http://www.hkshar-pei.com/>

In the May 1971 issue of Dogs magazine, an article appeared by Lynn Ryedale entitled "Who'll Save Our Endangered Breeds?" It featured rare dog breeds and included the Chinese Fighting Dogs. Two years later, in April 1973, Matgo Law, owner of Down-Homes Kennel in Hong Kong, published his now famous appeal in Dogs magazine to save the Chinese Fighting Dog. Mr. Law actually found his first Chinese Fighting Dog in 1965 while walking among the street traders in Hong Kong. He saw a litter of Chinese Fighting Dogs in a basket and bought one. He later received his second Chinese Fighting Dog, Down-Homes Sweet Pea as a gift from a dog fighter. Mr. Law and Mr. Chung Ching Ming, another Hong Kong dog fancier, conceived and set into motion a plan to save the breed from extinction. They were concerned that if and when Hong Kong fell into the hands of the Chinese Communists, the dog population would be decimated, as had happened in China during the 1940's and the Chinese Revolution. Hong Kong has since been restored to China in 1997. They collected and began breeding Chinese Fighting Dog-type dogs found in the regions of Macau, Taiwan and Hong Kong. In response to his letter of 1973, Matgo Law received over 200 inquiries and a few months later, the first specimens of the American Shar-Pei arrived in the United States. The efforts of the Hong Kong fanciers had been worthwhile and the future of the breed was assured.



Macau Shar-Pei 1950's
<http://www.sharpeiclubhk.com/hist.html>



First page of the Matgo Law DOGS magazine article asking for help from the United States to save the Chinese Shar-Pei from extinction.

The Hong Kong story does not end in America however. During the late 1960's and early 1970's, as large numbers of the "meat mouth", abundantly wrinkled American Shar-Pei were being exported, breeders of the pure-bred Chinese Shar-Pei became concerned that this newer dog had drifted too far away from the traditional standard. Beginning in 1982, the Chinese Shar-Pei Club of America, Inc. (CSPCA) severely restricted the registration of foreign-born Shar-Pei and this limited the numbers of American Shar-Pei leaving Hong Kong. A publicity campaign waged by the Chinese Shar-Pei Association of Hong Kong had taken steps to publicize the differences between the two breed types with the hope of limiting cross-breeding and allowing them to develop along separate lines. In fact, in Hong Kong today, these two types of Shar-Pei are shown and judged separately. Currently there are about 50 purebred Chinese Shar-

Pei in Hong Kong owned by 10 or so local breeders. After a 22-year battle, in May 1988, the Hong Kong Kennel Club formally recognized the Chinese Shar-Pei again. Hong Kong continues to be a world center for the Shar-Pei breed and dogs are exported throughout the world. How appropriate that in the country of its origin, the Shar-Pei breed, which has developed along divergent lines, has now returned to the traditional standard.

In conclusion, what does the Hong Kong history of the Shar-Pei tell us? It appears that breeders in Hong Kong served as a filter, of sorts, to select those types of dogs, which resembled the Chinese Fighting Dog, and then to breed these dogs. Crossbreeding was utilized, for whatever reason, to further refine their characteristics. A problem arose when these dogs deviated significantly from the Chinese Fighting Dog standard as defined by the Hong Kong Kennel Club and could no longer be registered with the HKKC. In order to register dogs being shipped to the United States and to add credibility to the breed, certain Shar-Pei breeders in Hong Kong formed a new kennel club - the Hong Kong and Kowloon Kennel Association. As a registering body the HKKKA could formulate pedigrees, hold shows, award titles, have its own breed standard and register dogs to further increase the demand for the Shar-Pei. At the same time, other Shar-Pei breeders in Hong Kong initiated the long process of restoring the Chinese Shar-Pei to its original standard and to re-join the Hong Kong Kennel Club. This goal has finally been achieved. Breeders in America meanwhile, have standardized the American Shar-Pei and gained acceptance with the American Kennel Club.



When I Got My New Dog



I asked for strength that I might rear him perfectly;
I was given weakness that I might feed him more treats.

I asked for good health that I might rest easy;
I was given a "special needs" dog that I might know nurturing.

I asked for an obedient dog that I might feel proud;
I was given stubbornness that I might feel humble.

I asked for compliance that I might feel masterful;
I was given a clown that I might laugh.

I asked for a companion that I might not feel lonely;
I was given a best friend that I would feel loved.

I got nothing I asked for,
But everything I needed."

(Author unknown.)

This article is written by someone that uses his dogs for hunting, but is good information for any dog in the heat, and how to cool a dog down.



Avoiding Heat Related Injuries in Dogs

Nate Baxter DVM

The first thing that needs to be understood is that dogs and people are different enough that most of the info cannot cross lines. I do not profess to know what the appropriate procedures for people other than what I learned in first aid.

Dogs do not lose enough electrolytes thru exercise to make a difference, but if the dog gets truly into heat stroke the physiology changes will make them necessary. BUT oral replacement at that point is futile, they need IV and lots of it.



Cooling: Evaporative cooling is the most efficient mean of cooling. However, in a muggy environment, the moisture will not evaporate so cooling does not happen well. I cool with the coldest water I can find and will use ice depending on the situation. The best way is to run water over the dog, so there is always fresh water in contact. When you immerse a dog in a tub, the water trapped in the hair coat will get warm next to the dog, and act as an insulator against the cool water and cooling stops. If you can run water over the dog and place it in front of a

fan that is the best. Misting the dog with water will only help if you are in a dry environment or in front of a fan. Just getting the dog wet is not the point, you want the water to be cool itself, or to evaporate.

For MOST situations all you will need to do is get the dog in a cooler environment, ie shade, or in the cab of the truck with the air conditioning on (driving around so the truck does not overheat and the AC is more efficient). Up to a couple of years ago, I was very concerned about my dogs getting too hot in the back of my black pickup with a black cap. New white truck fixed a lot of that problem. When I had one dog I just pulled the wire crate out of the car and put it in some shade and hopefully a breeze. But having 2 dogs and running from one stake to another, that was not feasible. So I built a platform to put the wire crates on, this raises the dog up in the truck box where the air flow is better. Then I placed a 3 speed box fan in front blowing on the dogs with a foot of space to allow better airflow. I purchased a power inverter that connects to the battery and allows the 3 speed fan to run from the truck power. It has an automatic feature that prevents it from draining the battery. When I turned that fan on medium I would find that the dogs where asleep, breathing slowly and appeared very relaxed and comfortable in a matter of 20 minutes or less, even on very hot muggy days.

Alcohol: I do carry it for emergencies. It is very effective at cooling due to the rapid evaporation. It should be used when other methods are not working. You should be on your way to the veterinarian before you get to this point. We recommend using rubbing alcohol, which is isopropyl alcohol, not ethyl, for those of you not aware. So do not try to drink it. Alcohol should be used on the pads and lower feet area where there is little more than skin and blood vessels over the bones. Use a

little bit and let it evaporate, you can use too much as some is absorbed through the skin. There are concerns about toxicity, but you have to get the temperature down.

UPDATE NOTE-alcohol has fallen out of favor with ER specialists, use it only as a last ditch effort if nothing else works.

I purchased those cooling pads, but found that the dogs would not lay on them. I would hold them on the back of a dog that just worked to get a quick cool, but have not use them for years. I also bought a pair of battery operated fans but found them pretty useless. Spend your money on the power inverter and get a real fan.

Watching Temperature: If you feel your dog is in danger of heat injury, check its temp and write it down. Keep checking the temp every 3 minutes. I recommend to get a "rectal glass thermometer. The digital ones for the drug store I have found to be very unreliable, Don't forget to shake it down completely each time, sounds silly, but when are worried about your companion, things tend to get mixed up. This is VERY IMPORTANT**once the temp STARTS to drop, STOP ALL COOLING EFFORTS. The cooling process will continue even though you have stopped. If the temp starts at 106.5, and then next time it drops to 105.5, stop cooling the dog, dry it off, and continue monitoring. You will be amazed how it continues to go down. If you do not stop until the temp is 102, the temp will drop way too low. I cannot emphasis this point enough.

When the dog is so heated that it is panting severely, only let it have a few laps of water. Water in the stomach does not cool the dog, you just need to keep the mouth wet so the panting is more effective. Do not worry about hydration until the temp has started down. A dog panting heavily taking in large amounts of water is a risk of bloat. Due to the heavy panting they will

swallow air, mixed with a large amount of water they can bloat. Once the temp is going down and panting has slowed to more normal panting then allow water. The dog will rehydrate it self after temp is normal. If the dog has a serious problem and even though you have gotten the temp normal, get the dog to a vet, as it can still need IV fluids and some medication. Also, a case of heat stroke can induce a case of hemorrhagic gastroenteritis (not parvo), with a ton of very bloody diarrhea and a lot of fluid and electrolyte loss. These cases need aggressive treatment.

The best method of treatment is prevention. Learn to watch your dog, and see the changes in the size of the tongue, and how quickly it goes down. Learn your dogs response to the different environments, and be careful when you head south for an early season hunt test or trial. I have been to Nashville at the end of May, only 5 hours away, but the difference in temp and humidity did effect the dogs as they were used to more spring weather in Ohio. Try different things in training to help the dog cool and learn what works better. Another very important point - **Do not swim your hot dog to cool it then put in put in a box/tight crate.** Remember, evaporation can not take place in a tight space, and the box will turn into a sauna and you will cook your dog. Carry a stake out chain, and let the dog cool and dry before putting it up.

I know this is a bit long, but hopefully this is easy to understand and helps provide some useful information. Remember: Prevention, learn your dog. It is worth the time and effort.

Nate Baxter, DVM
Lebanon, OH

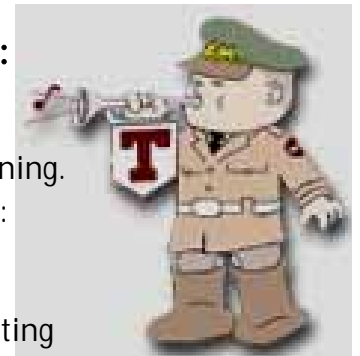
SHAR PEI HEAT CAUTION!

Remember Shar-Pei are not a heat-tolerant breed. They don't do very well in hot weather.

1. Don't keep you dog in the car when you're not with them. Even with the windows cracked they can develop heat stroke rapidly.
2. Provide plenty of fresh water -- keep a bowl outside as well.
3. Provide shade outside especially if you don't have trees in the yard.
4. Don't keep you dog tied up outside in the heat even if you provide shade and water. If they get caught up in the tie-out the can panic and overheat quickly.
5. Do you dog walking in the early morning or late evening during the coolest times of the day.

Announcement :

Thanks to all the help from Laura Brown, the website is now up and running. Go take a look and see what you think:
www.centennialsharpeiclub.org



Many, many hours were spent in selecting and adding material to the website. If you have ideas of other things that should be added, please let Alice or Laura know.

We have a section entitled **Fun Pei Times**. If you have any pictures of your dogs to add there, please send them to Laura at: deaf.way@worldnet.att.net Thank you Laura for all your hard work!



F a r m e r ' s A l m a n a c 2000 Tidbits

Tidbit for November 8, 1999:
How old is your dog really?

Well I'll be doggoned. It's time to learn a new trick! I've always been secure in my knowledge of the little rule that to determine a dog's age, you simply multiplied the dog's age by seven. Leave it to *The Old Farmer's Almanac* to debunk that myth! Imagine my surprise when I turned to page 180 of the millennium edition of the Almanac to find a year-by-year *table* to help me determine a dog's real age!

It seems that dogs mature rather more rapidly than humans (including probably a few that I know!), and thus a one-year-old dog is really about age 15 in human equivalent measures. After its first two years, a dog ages at about a rate of four human years per year, and after the dog's 13th year, its rate of aging slows to 2-1/2 years per calendar year.

Confused yet? Luckily, Almanac.com, the official Web site of *The Old Farmer's Almanac*, has a copy of the [dog years table](#) online so that you can chart your pooch's aging process from birth to age 108!

How Old is your dog?

MULTIPLYING YOUR dog's age by seven is easy, but it doesn't always hold true. The more carefully graded system below has the human equivalency years piled onto a dog's life more quickly during the dog's rapid growth to maturity, after which

each year for a dog becomes the equivalent of four human years, and after age 13 it slows down to 2-1/2 years.

| Dog Age (years) | Equivalent Human Age (years) | Dog Age (years) | Equivalent Human Age (years) |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1/2 | 10 | 15 | 73 |
| 1 | 15 | 16 | 75-1/2 |
| 2 | 24 | 17 | 78 |
| 3 | 28 | 18 | 80-1/2 |
| 4 | 32 | 19 | 83 |
| 5 | 36 | 20 | 85-1/2 |
| 6 | 40 | 21 | 88 |
| 7 | 44 | 22 | 90-1/2 |
| 8 | 48 | 23 | 93 |
| 9 | 52 | 24 | 95-1/2 |
| 10 | 56 | 25 | 98 |
| 11 | 60 | 26 | 100-1/2 |
| 12 | 64 | 27 | 103 |
| 13 | 68 | 28 | 105-1/2 |
| 14 | 70-1/2 | 29 | 108 |

<http://gonewengland.about.com/library/blalmanac110899.htm>



Shar-Pei sign spotted on E-Bay
Recently by the seller:
[a1000items](#)

Colorado Springs Corner by Jeanne Hill-Jurik

We would like to welcome two new members from the Colorado Springs area to our club:

Susan Sexton, her husband and Heather welcomed "Rowdy" into their home last month. He is a beautiful year old red brushcoat who is adapting well to his new home and family.

Evelyn & Bob King welcomed "Artie" into their home this month. He is their first Shar-Pei and is a handsome year old red brushcoat. Artie is still on east coast time but is making progress adjusting to high altitude.

The Colorado Springs Kennel Club held their annual Dog Show in June at a new location this year, the Phil Long Convention Center. The new location offered a beautiful new facility with great air conditioning (even in grooming), a bright airy building, with more space and more vendors. Parking seems to have been the only downside to the new location. Our treasurer, Louise Watson, had her dogs Tai and Lacy entered in Rally. Tai completed his RAE (Rally Advanced Excellent) title which means he qualified in 10 Rally legs and Lacy completed another leg towards her RAE title and came in 4th on the first day. Congratulations Tai, Lacy & Louise.



Decal recently spotted on E-Bay. It is being sold by [sundogsdecals](http://www.sundogsdecals.com)



The earthly Rainbow Bridge is an American national monument (proclaimed in 1910) located in Southern Utah at the base of Navajo Mountain, just North of the Arizona border. A natural formation of salmon-pink sandstone, it resembles the arc of a rainbow and is the largest natural bridge in the world. A former branch of the Colorado River created the Rainbow Bridge through erosion, first by carving the Bridge Canyon and then enlarging a hole which, over time, became the Bridge itself. Known as "Nonnezoshi" (which means "rainbow turned to stone") to the Navajo people who dwell in that region, the tribe members have been aware of the Bridge for many years, but it only became well-known after 1909, when local guides led a group of white explorers to the area. Rainbow Bridge is considered by the Indians to be a sacred place and special prayers are offered before passing beneath the monument. Failure to do so is believed to bring misfortune. Tourists may hike to the Bridge only with the permission of the Navajo Nation, which owns the surrounding land. In deference to the

tribal elders, it is requested that all visitors refrain from walking upon the hallowed ground under Rainbow Bridge.

Perhaps it is from this notion of such a sacred area that the heavenly Rainbow Bridge was created, although some believe it may have been inspired by an ancient Norse legend. The story of this joyful place, where all animals are transported after their time on earth is done, has been recounted for a long time. It is not exactly known who first spun the tale and there are several variations...some of them available in print. All have a similar beautiful and comforting theme.



The Rainbow Bridge Story

There is a bridge connecting Heaven and Earth. It is called the Rainbow Bridge because of its many colors. Just this side of Rainbow Bridge is a special land.

When an animal dies that has been especially close to someone here, that pet goes to Rainbow Bridge. There are meadows and hills and valleys with lush green grass for all of our special friends, so they can run and play together. There is plenty of food and water and sunshine, and our friends are warm and comfortable. All the animals who have been ill and old are restored to health and vigor; those who were hurt or maimed are made whole and strong again...just as we remember them in our dreams of days and times gone by.

The animals are happy and content, except for one small thing. They miss someone very special to them, who had to be left behind.

They all run and play together, but the day comes when one suddenly stops and looks into the distance. The bright eyes are intent, the nose twitches and the eager body quivers. Suddenly,

this one breaks away from the group, flying over the green grass, legs carrying them faster and faster. YOU have been spotted and when you and your special friend finally meet, you cling together in joyous reunion, NEVER to be parted again! The happy kisses rain upon your face. Your hands again caress the beloved head and you look once more into the trusting eyes of your pet...so long gone from your life, but never absent from your heart. Then, you cross the Rainbow Bridge together...



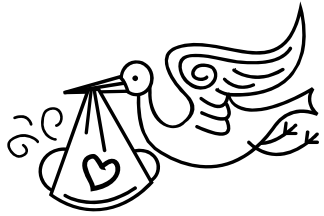
TRIBUTE TO OUR RECENTLY FALLEN ANGELS:



Ch. Kewl's Misty Midori, owned by **Kathryn & Richard Marshburn**. We will miss you, Dori.



The dog is saying: "There ought to be a *Standard* for Judges"



Congratulations to Erin Codd on the birth of her baby: Hannah Elizabeth Jachimiak was born on June 6, 2006 and weighing just under 8 pounds. Mother and Baby are both doing well.



Hannah Jachimiak (Photo courtesy of Erin Codd)

Cspca 2009 nationals coming to Denver

At the June CSPCA board meeting, it was voted to hold the 2009 Nationals in Denver, Colorado. I would like to thank the committee that worked so hard to get Nationals in our city. The committee members were: Jeanne Hill-Jurik, Kay and Bob Rosenberger, Marchelle Heslep and Alice Fix. We owe a special thanks to Joseph Powell at the Four Points Sheridan. He went out of his way to accommodate all our requests and the requests from the CSPCA National Specialty Committee. The hotel is at the corner of I-25 and Hampden. The location is ideal. Now our real work begins to plan how to make this the best Nationals ever.

Centennial Chinese Shar-Pei Club Specialty Results April 7, 2006 - Adams County Fairgrounds

CHINESE SHAR-PEI SWEEPSTAKES

JUDGE- MR. ROBERT FROST

264 Halemaumau Street Honolulu, Hawaii 96821-2058

PUPPY SWEEPSTAKES

Best in Puppy Sweepstakes- 6-9 Month Puppy Bitch
MEITING ONE BUD WISER Owner: Bob & Kay Rosenberger

Best Opposite Sex in Puppy Sweepstakes- 12-18 Puppy Dog
CH EL JAYS NOTHING BUT NET MEITING Owner: Judy Meitin

VETERAN'S SWEEPSTAKES

Best Veteran in Sweepstakes- 7-8 Year Dog
CH CHINA PUFF'S TAI WON, CD, RN, RA, RE
Owner: Louise and Bob Watson

Best Opposite Sex Veteran Sweepstakes- 9 Years and Older
Bitches **MEITING DELIRIOUS** Owner: Bob and Kay Rosenberger



Kay Rosenberger in
Veteran Sweepstakes
Ring with Dusty

CONFORMATION**JUDGE- MS. KAREN McFARLANE #4835**

15826 Oakmont Drive Kearney, MO 64060

WINNER'S DOG- STONEYS LAST OF A LEGEND Owner:
Bonnie Stoney**RESERVE WINNER'S DOG- NINJA'S WHIZ BANG TROUBLE
CHUNK** Owner Jeannie Carpenter, DVM**WINNER'S BITCH- STONEYS PERMANENT GOLD**
Owner: Bonnie Stoney**RESERVE WINNER'S BITCH- STRONG'S RED NECK
WOMAN** Owner: Bob & Kay Rosenberger**BEST VETERAN DOG - CH. CHINA PUFF'S TAI WON, CD,
RN, RA, RE** Owner: Bob & Louise Watson**BEST VETERAN BITCH- CH. R-LEE'S RUBY RED LADY**
Owner: Jeanne Hill-Jurik**BEST OF BREED:****Best of Breed- STONEYS PERMANENT GOLD**
Owner: Bonnie Stoney**Best of Winners- STONEYS PERMANENT GOLD**
Owner: Bonnie Stoney**Best of Opposite Sex- CH. CHINA PUFF'S TAI WON, CD, RN,
RA, RE** Owner: Bob & Louise Watson**Best Veteran- CH. CHINA PUFF'S TAI WON, CD, RN, RA, RE**
Owner: Bob & Louise Watson**Best Bred by Exhibitor- STONEYS ESTONGS ROXIE**
Owner: Bonnie Stoney**One of the Raffle Tables at the Spring Show:****Best Puppy in Sweepstakes****Judge Robert Frost, Kay Rosenberger & Meiting One Bud Wiser**

Best of Breed

Judge Karen McFarlane, Bonnie Stoney with Stoney's Permanent Gold and Kay Rosenberger, Show Chairman

Best Opposite Sex

Judge Karen McFarlane, Bob & Louise Watson with Tai, and Kay Rosenberger, Show Chairman

Officers of the Centennial Chinese Shar-Pei Club

President- Alice Fix

Vice President- Jeanne Hill
Jurik

Secretary- Kay Rosenberger

Treasurer- Louise Watson

Board of Directors- Kristin Reynolds

Bob Rosenberger

Committees:

Breeder Referral: Louise Watson

Fund Raising: Kristin Reynolds

Legislative Liaison: Alice Fix & Laura Brown

Public Education: Jeanne Hill-Jurik

Rescue: Louise Watson

Show Chairman: Kay Rosenberger

Show Secretary: Anita Cox

A note from the Editor:

We would like to thank everyone who has taken the time to contribute an article to this newsletter.

The Rocky Mountain Wrinkle is a club publication, and as such requires the participation of club members through out the year. Your participation will help to make this publication meaningful and worthwhile for the membership of the club. All contributions and ideas are greatly appreciated.

Please forward your input for inclusion to the Publisher at the address listed below.

The Rocky Mountain Wrinkle**Awarded Number 1 CSPCA Newsletter- 2005**

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