

Centennial Club wins Best Newsletter and Best Website Awards at 2008 CSPCA Awards Banquet

Non-Anesthetized Dental Cleanings

Reprinted with the permission of Tony M. Woodward DVM, AVDC Diplomate, American Veterinary Dental College - Animal Dental Care



There has been a recent marketing effort by a company called Canine Care, Inc., which has been directed at most veterinarians in the state of Colorado. This company proposes to come to pet grooming shops or veterinary offices and perform non-anesthetized dental cleaning procedures, claiming that their “quality and services compares to human dental hygiene.”

Unfortunately, it is not possible to provide a quality dental cleaning procedure in a non-anesthetized patient. There are 12 steps involved in a dental cleaning procedure. In non-anesthetized patients, you can partially accomplish just one of the 12 steps (removing calculus above the gum line), which is the least important part of the cleaning procedure. Even this step cannot be performed with any degree of quality in a non-anesthetized patient. Think about the level of cooperation that you provide your dental hygienist when your teeth are cleaned. Even though you have no visible calculus, you cooperate for 45-60 minutes while your teeth are carefully cleaned and polished. Does anyone really believe that the vast majority of dogs and cats will allow this level of care?

Keep in mind that the average cleaning for a dog or cat is equivalent to the treatment a person might receive if they did not brush their teeth for 3-5 years. If you want to your dentist with a comparable amount of disease, it would take many hours of professional care to control your dental problems. It is simply not possible to perform a quality cleaning on a pet that is aware or only sedated.

Most dogs and cats over five years of age have a least one painful tooth in their mouth that is not a “wiggly tooth”. Without a detailed exam and dental radiographs, this pathology cannot be identified. Non-anesthetized dentistry affords no opportunity to correctly diagnose or treat painful dental pathology. If these hidden problems are not addressed, the pet continues to suffer in silence, rarely showing any overt sign of disease that an owner would associate with dental pathology. Once the problems are corrected, however, owners usually notice a substantial improvement in their pet’s general demeanor.

Owners cannot be blamed for being fearful of general anesthesia in their pet. Many of us who have been in practice for a while have spoken with owners who have an anesthetic horror story about a pet that died under anesthesia. There is a wide variety in the quality of general anesthesia in veterinary practice. The risk of anesthesia can be reduced to very low levels with pre-anesthetic blood chemistry screening, IV fluid administration during the procedure, modern gas anesthesia, judicious selection of anesthetic agents, and good anesthetic monitoring technique. If a veterinarian is uncomfortable with anesthetizing a higher risk patient, he should consider referring the patient to a facility that can better manage the anesthetic procedure. We are fortunate to have access to Board certified veterinary anesthesia specialists in our building, and we utilize their services for certain high-risk patients.

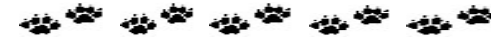
<http://www.wellpets.com/>

WHY ARE NON-ANESTHETIZED CLEANINGS BAD FOR YOUR PET?

- They only provide cleaning above the gum line, which is the least important part of the 12-step procedure.
- Dental Cleaning leaves a roughened surface on the teeth, which hastens future calculus formation. Anesthetized patients can have their teeth polished to a smooth surface.
- Most animals have some painful areas in their mouths. These areas cannot be cleaned well in a non-anesthetized patient.
- Non diagnostic dental radiographs can be obtained. Most painful dental conditions will be missed unless dental radiographs are obtained.
- No diagnosis or treatment can be provided at the time of cleaning.
- Owners have a false sense of security that they provided a quality services for their companions, when in fact inferior care was provided.
- Human patients having their teeth cleaned provide total cooperation to the hygienist for 45 minutes to one hour. On average, a pet's teeth are much worse when they are

cleaned. No pet will hold still long enough for a good cleaning procedure.

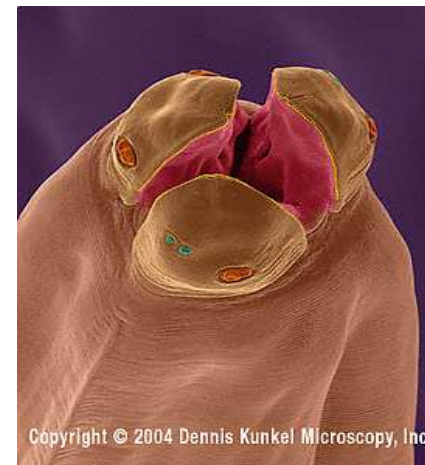
- Services offering this procedure prey upon owners' fear of general anesthesia. Good quality anesthesia rarely causes any problems for the pet.



14% of Americans Have Pet-Borne Parasites

Generally speaking, pets are great for our health and emotional well-being but, in rare cases, they can also be the source of parasites that may lead to serious human health problems, sometimes even blindness.

According to a recent study from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 14% of the US population is infected with *Toxocara*, a parasite also known as roundworm that can be passed from animals to humans. If dogs and cats are infected with this parasite, their feces contain live eggs. People who accidentally ingest soil or some other substance that has come into contact with the egg-infested feces can become infected. The study results show that Toxocariasis (or *Toxocara* infection) is more common and widespread than previously believed and its incidence seems to be growing.



Dog intestinal roundworm (*Toxocara canis*)

WHAT TO WATCH FOR

The good news is, most otherwise healthy people who become infected with *Toxocara* experience no symptoms and their immune system resolves the infection without requiring treatment. However, in about 10,000 people each year, larvae (immature worms) hatched from the ingested eggs create havoc when they travel to the liver, lungs, heart or brain, causing an inflammation called visceral larva migrans. Also, larvae can lodge in the eye, called ocular larva migrans -- untreated, this can lead to blindness.

Toxocariasis symptoms include fever, coughing, wheezing, abdominal pain, a swollen liver or vision loss. The presence of the parasite is confirmed with a blood test. Antiparasitic drugs are the usual treatment.

While Toxocariasis disproportionately affects children, it can certainly occur in adults as well -- and not only pet owners. "People can get these tiny eggs on their hands while gardening or handling contaminated soil, then touching their mouth -- which can lead to infection," says Peter Rabinowitz, MD, MPH, associate professor of medicine, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut. "The disease is preventable with good hand hygiene and appropriate pet deworming," adds Lisa Conti, DVM, MPH, director of the division of environmental health at the Florida Department of Health.



Photo Credit:

<http://zeldia.cap.ed.ac.uk/nematodeESTs/species/TCC.html>

PROTECT YOURSELF & LOVED ONES

To reduce your risk of contracting Toxocariasis, Drs. Rabinowitz and Conti recommend following these steps:

- Take your dog or cat to the veterinarian for regular deworming starting at two weeks of age.
- Clean up after your pet and dispose of feces.
- Wash hands after handling pets and after handling soil, especially before eating.
- Keep dogs and cats out of the garden.

If you have children or grandchildren...

- Don't let children play where animals have soiled.
- Cover sandboxes to keep animals out.
- Teach children that it is dangerous to eat dirt.
- Teach children to wash hands after playing outside or playing with pets.

Source(s):

Peter Rabinowitz, MD, MPH, associate professor of medicine, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut.

Lisa Conti, DVM, MPH, director of the Division of Environmental Health, Florida Department of Health, Tallahassee, Florida.

DailyHealthNews@dhn.bottomlinecrets.com

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### **First Aid - Top 10 Things to Know for Dogs .....That May Save Your Pet**

*By: Dr. Debra A. Primovic*

Prepare in advance by knowing the location and numbers of emergency animal care facilities.

There are three keys to managing any emergency with your dog: don't panic, protect yourself from injury, and prepare in advance.



When faced with an injured or severely ill dog, it is important that you spend a moment to assess the situation. Determine if the dog needs to be moved immediately. Decide if there is a danger of further injury to the dog or to first aid givers. For example, great care must be used before assisting a dog injured on a busy roadway. It may be safest to call for help so that traffic can be diverted before anyone provides first aid. You must insure that you won't be injured yourself – either by the surroundings or by the injured animal. Prepare in advance by knowing the location and numbers of emergency animal care facilities. These guidelines should help.

**1. Behavior Knowledge.** Understanding [how to approach an injured pet safely](#) is critical. Animals may respond to fear and pain instinctively, even if they know you well. *You cannot assume that your own pet won't bite you*, because pain or fear may provoke even a docile animal to aggression. Preventing a bite to yourself or other assistants must be your first goal.

Towels can be used to cover the pet's head to help "blind him" and make him feel safer while you transport him. Hand made [muzzles](#) are also very helpful in deterring bites.

**2. Veterinary Telephone Number and Address.** Keep the name and phone number of your family veterinarian and local veterinary emergency facility handy. This simple guideline can help save the life of your pet. Most veterinarians are open during normal business hours – 8 am to 5 pm. Determine how your veterinarian handles emergency calls. Some have emergency pagers, and in larger metropolitan cities, many contribute to or use an emergency facility for after-hour emergency calls. Calling first can often answer simple questions or prevent a trip in the wrong direction. Even in situations that are not apparently life-threatening, your questions or concerns may be best considered by a professional who can advise you whether or not to come in.

**3. Name and Telephone Number of a Friend.** If possible, have a friend assist you, especially if your pet needs to be hospitalized. In the car, it is best to have one person keep the pet calm or settled while the other drives to the emergency clinic or veterinary hospital.

**4. CPR.** Be familiar with [animal cardiopulmonary resuscitation](#). There are classes offered in pet CPR and this knowledge can be important when faced with a life-threatening situation.

**5. Heimlich Maneuver.** Though not a commonly used or needed skill, knowing how to perform the [Heimlich maneuver for your dog](#) can be a life-saving skill. Only perform the Heimlich if you are absolutely certain your pet is choking on a solid object (such as a toy), and you have been properly trained in the technique. Improperly used, the Heimlich can cause injury to your pet.

**6. Bandaging.** [A bandage](#) helps to cover or apply pressure to a wound to protect or control hemorrhage. Bandages can be fabricated from towels, washcloths, paper towels, or just about any piece of fabric.

**7. Stopping Bleeding.** If there is an obvious source of bleeding, apply pressure to control the hemorrhage. Pressure is best applied with a clean cloth or towel applied directly to the wound.

**8. Towels or Blankets.** Blankets and towels can aid in picking up an injured pet or to control bleeding. You can use a towel to wrap a frightened pet or cover a wound. Frightened pets are often relieved by the dark calm enclosure of a blanket.

**9. Board, Stretcher or Strong Blanket.** Strong sturdy instruments are important to help move or transport severely injured pets that are unable to walk. A small board, a sturdy wool blanket, a piece of canvas or a hammock can be used. Gently roll or move the pet onto the device. Typically, two people are needed to pick up and move the pet when using a stretcher. *Be careful* as this procedure may cause pain to an injured pet, and exposes the helpers to the risk of bite injury.

**10. Finances.** Probably the last thing people think about during an emergency is how to pay the bill. Emergency clinics and veterinary practices are no different than other small businesses, and they need to pay their own bills to survive. Expect to leave a deposit when admitting a pet and be prepared to pay for services rendered. Veterinary insurance can be most beneficial in these situations; however, often the veterinary clinic will require that you pay the bill and the insurance company will reimburse you after the invoice is

submitted. Most veterinary clinics do accept major credit cards, and there are some veterinary clinics that offer other financial alternatives through banks.

<http://www.petplace.com/article-printer-friendly.aspx?id=2504>

### Plastic Water Bottles Leach Carcinogens



One big health story in the news in recent months has focused on the dangers of BPA -- bisphenol A, an estrogen-like chemical used in manufacturing plastics, including those in reusable plastic bottles. This spring a report from the US National Toxicology Program revealed that even low exposures to BPA produced alterations in the brains and behavior of rats, along with precancerous changes in the prostate and breast, and early puberty. Retailers Toys-R-Us and Wal-Mart reacted quickly, announcing a voluntary phase-out on the sale of baby bottles and cups containing BPA, and the FDA committed to review the safety of baby-feeding products using the chemical. These are great first steps, since developing brains are the most vulnerable -- but BPA isn't exactly healthy for adolescents and adults either. And in fact, the report affirmed the possibility that BPA might be associated with similar effects in older humans, saying it "cannot be dismissed." With athletes, hikers and people all over our office carrying water bottles around all day, this is an issue that clearly needs to be addressed.

#### A NEARLY UBIQUITOUS CHEMICAL

The most common use of BPA is in "polycarbonate plastics" which are what make plastic products flexible, shatter-resistant and reusable. More than six billion pounds of this toxic chemical are produced annually in the US, for use in a wide range of products, including those ubiquitous water bottles, plus liners of food cans, eyeglasses, dental sealants, CDs and DVDs.

I was dismayed to hear from Scott M. Belcher, PhD, who has conducted research into the health effects of BPA at the University of Cincinnati, that the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has detected trace amounts of BPA in more than 90% of Americans tested. In his research, Dr. Belcher found that developing brain cells in rats are extremely sensitive to the effects of estrogen stimulation from such chemicals. Over the long term, this is likely to lead to changes in behavior. There is reason to believe that there are also effects on reproduction that can lead to the development of reproductive cancers. Other potential dangers, including effects upon the nervous and immune systems, have also been identified.

#### SAFER ALTERNATIVES ARE AVAILABLE

Fortunately, there are safer alternatives to BPA -- and Dr. Belcher says it's good news that market forces are driving retailers to offer more of them, since he believes that capitalism creates change at a faster pace than government regulatory action. Don't wait for that to happen, though. There are proactive steps you can take to limit exposure to BPA in the meantime. As mentioned above, precautions are especially important for those at highest risk -- infants, young children and pregnant or nursing women. It's admittedly difficult to avoid BPA altogether, since it is used in so many products, but taking the following steps can minimize exposure going forward:

- Choose glass or stainless steel bottles instead of plastic -- or, if you need an unbreakable product, choose other plastics like polypropylene and the new BPA-free plastics now being used.
- Do not purchase plastics labeled with a number 7 recycling code because polycarbonate falls into this category.
- Buy products labeled as BPA-free. Examples of "safe" plastic water bottles, for instance, include CamelBak Better Bottle line (made from Eastman Tritan copolyester) and Nalgene

HDPE and Everyday lines (made from high-density polyethylene or Tritan copolyester).

- Don't microwave or otherwise heat food in plastic containers. Instead, choose glass, ceramic or other microwave-safe dishes. Also avoid putting hot liquids into any plastic bottles and containers, as heat increases the rate at which BPA leaches or escapes into liquid.

Be aware that even at room temperature BPA can be a danger. Dr. Belcher says the best way to limit exposure is to avoid using these plastics altogether.

Source(s):

Scott M. Belcher, PhD, associate professor, pharmacology and cell biophysics, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### Risks of Shock Collars and Fences



There are many options available for new pet owners when it comes to training the new member of the family. The most controversial method of training is the use of shock collars or shock fences. Many stories and photos have surfaced in the media recently showing animals who have been harmed by these devices.

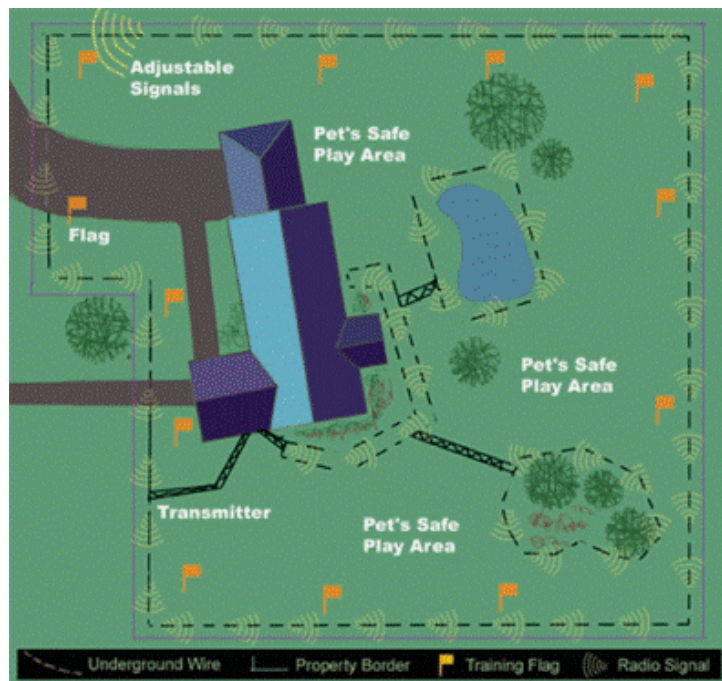
The main reason some pet owners have chosen to use shock collars is to stop their dog from barking. There are two types of shock collars commercially available. One type is remotely controlled by the owner and the other is activated by a bark. Shock fences are a little more technical and are used to keep the dog inside a designated boundary. The pet owner buries wires in the yard that mark the boundary the pet can encompass. If the pet crosses this boundary, the collar located on its neck will deliver a shock.

According to Dr. Bonnie Beaver, veterinarian at Texas A&M University College of Veterinary Medicine & Biomedical Sciences, "In theory, they provide an instant punishment for a bark (the bark activated shock collars) or for a wrong move (remote controlled ones) when training a dog." However, the potential for over use and abuse of these devices far outweighs the benefit.

There are many instances where shock collars and fences do not work. Beaver offers this example in reference to shock fences, "Strong instincts to chase (a running deer, a jogger, a stray dog) may cause a trained dog to chase through the boundary. Some dogs do not respect the shock and will run through the "boundary" suffering the shock as they do. "This has been found in many cases, rendering the shock to be unsuccessful.

Many people have found shock collars and fences to be not only ineffective but also inhumane. "These devices [shock collars and fences] can provide an excessive punishment to the point that the dog is terrorized," said Beaver. "They can be ineffective because the amount of shock is too little (poor contact, too much hair, weak battery). They can be used out of context (remote control) because the owner is mad at the dog and "zaps" at an inappropriate time out of anger. It can also do significant psychological damage to a dog that does not connect the shock with the reason for the shock. The shock is generally considered to be inhumane."





There are many more humane methods for training that have been found to be more effective. Beaver suggests, "collars for barking dogs that squirt a citrus smell and make a hissing sound that have actually been proven to be more effective than the shock collars. And of course there are real fences for yards that are safer and more effective than the shock fences."

Texas A & M University- College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences

<http://www.cvm.tamu.edu/news/PetTalk/ShockCollars.shtml>

## A Legislative Leg Up

by Kristine Phillips, National Animal Interest Alliance

As we transition from one year to the next, it is important to remember that January isn't just a good time to return awkward gifts and declare your New Years resolution. It's also a great time to

contact your legislator. Most state legislatures convene sometime in January or early February and lawmakers typically use this time to get oriented, train staff and shape their political agendas. This being an election year, political divisions are likely to be exceptionally pronounced and politicians will go out of their way to deliver for their constituents. Your legislator should know who you are and what issues you care about to help lay the groundwork for session.

NAIA Trust has set up an online lobbying tool that can help you find out who your representatives are and send them a basic message introducing yourself as a constituent who cares about animal welfare issues. Simply go to [www.naiatrust.org](http://www.naiatrust.org), click on "Lobby Center" and select "Get a Head Start on the 2008 Legislative Session". We provide suggested talking points that you can incorporate into your personalized letter. This is a great way to establish initial friendly contact with your legislators before specific bills appear on their desks. Identify yourself as a member of your local club, NAIA, and as a professional or hobbyist who works closely with animals in a particular capacity. If they are aware that you are an expert or specialist, they will potentially consider you a resource for information or even testimony. At the very least, they will know that they have constituents who follow animal-related legislation closely. We all know that they will be hearing from the animal rights activists in their districts, so we must make our voices heard and presence known if we are to counter the power and influence that HSUS and PeTA wield over lawmakers.

Here are just a few tips and guidelines for writing an effective letter to your representative:

- When working from standard talking points, always customize the first paragraph so that it stands out. It might read something like this:

"My name is John Smith and I am a constituent who cares deeply about animal welfare issues. My wife and I have bred and sold Yorkshire Terriers out of our home in Jonesville for 23 years and are proud members of our local kennel club, the American Kennel Club, and the National Animal Interest Alliance. We have

worked through these groups to educate the community about responsible pet ownership and the difference between animal welfare and animal rights. I know you will be considering legislation that impacts pet ownership and the treatment of animals and I hope you will consider me a resource on these issues..."

- Identify yourself and your trade or affiliation.
- Always maintain a respectful, proactive tone – avoid negative, reactionary or exaggerated statements.
- Avoid using ALL CAPS or an abundance of exclamation points.
- Emphasize that you represent moderate, mainstream views on responsible animal use and that you are part of a network of people who share your views.

If you establish early contact with your representatives, they are likely to be more receptive to your thoughts on specific legislation down the road. NAIA Trust will be working to monitor bills of concern across the country and keep you informed about how you can weigh in and make a difference. We look forward to working together with you to achieve great results in the year ahead.

The Centennial Chinese Shar-Pei Club would like to thank Troy Cashman and Mantayo Kennels for helping us house our rescue dogs until we can find them a home. Rescue would be much harder without their help.

**Mantayo Kennels**  
**1220 S. Wadsworth Blvd.**  
**Lakewood, CO**  
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**Matgo Law to Judge  
 Dog & Bitch Classes  
 at Centennial Club's  
 Specialty Show**

**September 27-28, 2009**

(pending AKC approval)

## **THE AMERICAN HISTORY OF THE CHINESE SHAR-PEI**

The American history of the Chinese Shar-Pei is as colorful and interesting as its Chinese and Hong Kong past. It actually consists of three distinct phases: Phase I - This phase began in 1966 and was short-lived, but had a major impact on the development of the breed in America. Interestingly enough, this phase was very much a family affair as will be described later on. During this time there was little to no effort made to publicize the breed or any attempt among Shar-Pei breeders to organize on a local or national level.

Phase II - This phase had its beginnings in 1971 with the article in Dogs magazine concerning rare dog breeds, which featured the Chinese Fighting Dog. While this article stirred up interest in the breed it remained for Matgo Law in his article entitled "Chinese Fighting Dogs" which again appeared in Dogs magazine in 1973 to motivate to action the American dog fancy. His appeal to save the Chinese Fighting Dog from extinction can be credited with doing just that - saving the Shar-Pei from almost certain extinction. This phase has been characterized by rapid growth in numbers of Shar-Pei and by successful efforts to organize into a viable national organization.



Phase III - This phase began in May 1988 when the breed was formally recognized by the American Kennel Club and is continuing to this day. This phase has been characterized by declining membership in the National club, a decrease in the number of Shar-Pei breeders and a decrease in numbers of Shar-Pei litters produced.

The first phase of the American history began with Mr. J.C. Smith of Phoenix, Arizona who went to China sometime in 1966 and returned with a Chinese Fighting Dog named "Lucky". J.C. has a fondness for unique and unusual things and was rather a "free spirit" with a colorful past. He gave "Lucky" to his brother, Herman Smith, of Fresno, California. "Lucky" was born on August 14, 1965 in Hong Kong at the kennel owned by Mr. Chung Ching Ming (also known as C.M. Chung) whose kennel prefix Jones' can be found in many Shar-Pei pedigrees if one goes back far enough. He was a male Chinese Fighting Dog whose dam was Jones' Chow Chow and sire was Blue Mynah of Taileh. Of interest is that Taileh is now the name of the village of Dah Let where the Shar-Pei is said to have originated from. Hence, the Jones' stock can trace its foundations back to the locale where the breed began. J.C. Smith also distributed Chinese Fighting Dogs to other members of his family - brothers first phase of American Shar-Pei history was truly a family affair. These dogs were eventually registered by the American Dog Breeders Association (no longer in existence) beginning in October 1970.

Three litters of Chinese Fighting Dogs were born in this country and registered with the ADBA prior to Matgo Law's article in 1973. Most of the Jones' dogs had parents who were registered with the Hong Kong Kennel Club. However some of these dogs were showing deviations from the standard -- brushcoats and stub tails for instance. You will recall in previous discussions that by 1966 the Hong Kong Kennel Club had stopped the registration of Chinese Fighting Dogs from Hong Kong due to significant deviation from the breed standard and questionable breeding practices. Thus by January 1971 there were fourteen Chinese Fighting Dogs in the United States, some with questionable backgrounds.

Mr. Chung Ching Ming later helped form the Hong Kong and Kowloon Kennel Association, which played a major role in the

second phase of the American history of the Shar-Pei. Bear in mind that this period of Shar-Pei history was characterized by a lack of communication and organization among Shar-Pei owners and breeders as well as no public relations effort. There also existed other non registered Shar-Pei in the United States at this time related to other importations or litters not registered with the ADBA.

If Phase I could be summarized in one name, J.C. Smith would have to come to mind first. In a similar manner, Matgo Law is synonymous with Phase II. This phase began in 1971 with the article in Dogs magazine, which featured rare dog breeds including the Chinese Fighting Dog. Many American dog fanciers became interested in the Chinese Fighting Dog and sought more information. The main impetus to this movement came in 1973 due to Matgo Law's article in Dogs magazine entitled "Chinese Fighting Dogs". In this article the author outlined a plan to save the breed from extinction and asked American dog fanciers to take some of the dogs with express purpose of preserving the breed. Over 200 responses were received to this plea and shipments of Shar-Pei began to be sent to the United States in the fall of 1973.

A few points about these first dogs from Matgo Law need to be mentioned. First, these dogs were not recognized and not registered with the Hong Kong Kennel Club. They were registered by the newly formed Hong Kong and Kowloon Kennel Association of which Mr. Chung Ching Ming and Matgo Law were founding members. Second, these Shar-Pei had incomplete pedigrees indicating questionable ancestry. Some of these dogs were actually smuggled into Hong Kong from the surrounding regions. Third, many of these dogs arrived in the United States in poor health -- some dying shortly after their arrival in this country and some being short-lived dying months to a few years later. Fourth, many of the first arrivals were less than ideal representatives of the breed either having defects such as flowered tongues, large or pricked ears, entropion problems, hip dysplasia, etc. or producing such traits in their offspring. In fact, a well-known Matgo Law foundation sire, Down-Homes Sweet Pea, was a spotted dog and the spotted gene entered the U.S. Shar-Pei gene pool though some of the first dogs imported -- China Souel, China Love, China Wall and China Faith. These dogs are found in the

pedigrees of almost every Shar-Pei in the country today and the owners of these dogs were influential in the development of the Chinese Shar-Pei Club of America, Inc. Many of these early Shar-Pei fanciers have served or are serving as officers, directors and committee heads of the national breed club and pioneered the direction the club is embarked on even to this day.

I think it would be interesting and illustrative to look at the stories of the first 5 Shar-Pei imported from Matgo Law and registered in the newly formed CSPCA, Inc. The first Shar-Pei to arrive in the United States from Matgo Law was a black, male puppy, Down-Homes Kong Fu, shipped to Dee-Jon and Victor Seas on July 6, 1973. This dog was actually smuggled out of Macau, so in addition to paying for the puppy and its shipping charges, the Seas' also paid a smuggling fee. The breeders was not Matgo Law, but Y. Leung of Macau. The Seas owned Walnut Lane Kennel located in Claridon, Ohio and were instrumental in the early history of the breed in America as we shall see later on. Kung Fu received CSPCA #6 and died on Thanksgiving Day 1979. He sired Walnut Lane's China Foo on May 5th, 1975 (CSPCA #11) who himself went on to become a famous early breed champion and sire of champion Shar-Pei.



DOWN-HOMES KUNG FU



DOWN-HOMES MUI CHU

The second Shar-Pei to arrive in this country from Matgo Law was a female, Down-Homes Mui Chu. She was two years old on her arrival August 20, 1973. Her dam and sire are unknown and so she serves as an example of what kind of dogs were being shipped by the Hong Kong breeders, although she also was obtained from Macau. Mui Chu arrived in poor health having heartworm disease and other

problems. Her owner, Ernest Albright, became well known and well loved in the Shar-Pei fancy and helped to form the Chinese Shar-Pei Club of America, Inc. the national breed club.

The third Shar-Pei from Matgo Law imported to the United States arrived October 21, 1973. She was named Down-Homes Little Pea owned by Lois Alexander. Little Pea's sire was whelped on November 17, 1971. She had been bred to her father, Down-Homes Sweet Pea, just prior to being shipped and she whelped three pups on December 29, 1973. None of the litter lived past the age of three years old. Later, Little Pea's offspring went on to become champions and to produce champions as well. In fact, a litter whelped in October 1978, produced the CSPCA's first Honorary Champion, Sis-Q's Fu Man Chew.



DOWN-HOMES LITTLE PEA

The fourth imported was Down-Homes China Love, shipped to the Seas on November 29, 1973. She was whelped October 21, 1973 and one of five pups in a very important litter consisting of China Love, China Souel, China Hope, China Faith and China Will. The dam of this litter was Down-Homes Anne Revival and the sire was Down-Homes Sweet Pea. Unfortunately, China Love died May 9, 1975 shortly after delivering a litter by Caesarean section, due to complications.

The fifth dog to enter this country was Down-Homes China Souel, a litter brother to China Love. He arrived on December 29, 1973 to Ernest Albright. China Souel has the distinction of being the first Shar-Pei to be registered by the CSPCA, Inc. on November 9, 1976 as CSPCA#1.

Shortly after these early importations, Shar-Pei fanciers in the United States recognized the need to organize and publicize the breed. This was necessary for the following reasons:

1. It became important for breeders to know what breeding animals were available and who owned them. This facilitated correcting breeding problems and adding new breeding stock to the genetic pool as new individuals were imported into the United States.
2. It facilitated the sale of puppies from these planned breedings.
3. It helped in the dissemination of information to the public concerning Shar-Pei. This was a necessary step in the process to achieve recognition by the AKC.
4. To achieve AKC recognition for the breed registration procedures and a registry were needed, a breed standard had to be developed, a constitution and by-laws had to be written, etc.

Written by: Jeff Vidt, DVM, and reprinted from his newsletter, Volume 6, Issue 2- August 2002 [www.drjvw.com](http://www.drjvw.com)

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**Jocelyn Barker to
judge Best of Breed
and Juniors
at
Centennial
Specialty
September 27-28,
2009
(pending AKC approval)**

Jocelyn has been a member of the CSPCA since 1983. Jocelyn and her husband Mike were founding members of the Centennial club,

and were instrumental in getting our club started. Jocelyn was a breeder and exhibitor of Shar-Pei. She has exhibited her dogs in both conformation and obedience.

Currently Jocelyn is living with her husband Mike in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Russia. She is working for the American Consular Agent Office in Russia as a Consular Agent. She is a past president of the CSPCA, and is currently the CSPCA Futurity/Maturity Program chairman.



*Look for news about our Christmas party in January.
A notice will be posted in our e-mail list. If you aren't on
our e-mail list yet,
Please e-mail Alice to be added to the list.*

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Special Notice

The court case against the City of Aurora, Colorado's Pit Bull ban is scheduled to go to court on Nov. 3. Hopefully it won't be postponed again. I will keep you updated on the news as I hear about it.

~~~Mark Your Calendars~~~

Nationals 2009 is coming to Denver
September 29-October 3
Four Points Sheraton Denver Southeast

Officers of the Centennial Chinese Shar-Pei Club

President- Alice Fix

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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, 2008

Awarded 1st Runner- Up CSPCA Newsletter- 2006, 2007

Awarded Best CSPCA Club Website-2006, 2007, 2008

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