

Rocky Mountain Wrinkle

July, 2008

Volume 6, Issue 3

A publication of the Centennial Chinese Shar-Pei Club, Inc.

Do microchips Cause Cancer?

Dr. Eric Barchas, DVM

Last fall, stories such as [this one in the Washington Post](#) made headlines by announcing a link between implanted microchips and cancer. The microchips in the story are similar to the ones that commonly are used to reunite people and lost pets.

From the story in the *Post*:

A series of veterinary and toxicology studies, dating to the mid-1990s, stated that chip implants had “induced” malignant tumors in some lab mice and rats.

Since biological processes in mice and rats are similar to those in cats and dogs, this raises an obvious question. Could the millions of microchips that have been implanted into pets put them at risk of cancer?

Microchips have been used extensively in pets over the last decade. They are especially prevalent in the United Kingdom, where over four million cats and dogs have received the implants. The British Small Animal Veterinary Association has been tracking adverse reactions to microchips since 1996. They identified a link between microchips and cancer in two dogs.

Two dogs out of four million is a very low number indeed. Based on the available information, it appears that microchips cause cancer in dogs and cats at a negligible rate.

Also, it turns out that the strains of mice and rats cited in the studies that first noted the microchip-cancer link had been developed to be especially prone to cancer. In these animals, microchips caused tumors at very high rates. So did anything else that was implanted under the skin. In this case, it may not be appropriate to draw a direct link between these rodents and household pets.

I am not saying that microchips are risk-free. The site of implantation may become swollen or infected. The chip may fail.

However, the likelihood of such adverse events is low. Like so many things in medicine, the risks of microchipping your pet must be weighed against the benefits. To speak from my personal experience: I have never seen a pet suffer an adverse consequence from a microchip. However, microchips have helped me return several pets to people who were looking for them.

In my opinion, the benefits of microchips outweigh the risks.

http://blogs.dogster.com/vet_blog_information_advice/do-microchips-cause-cancer/

Dog Facts

Dogs were first domesticated by cavemen in the Palaeolithic age and gradually developed (or were bred) into the breeds known today.

Dogs have been used as guards, hunters, draught animals, eyes for the blind, drug and explosive detectors, rodent controllers - and even weapons!

In Roman times and the Middle Ages, mastiffs wearing light armor, carrying spikes and pots of flaming sulphur and resin ran into battle against mounted knights. In World War II the Russians trained dogs to run suicide missions between the tracks of German tanks with mines strapped on their backs.

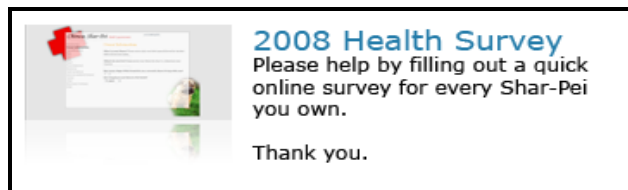
Dogs naturally have a wonderful sense of smell. They have many more sensory 'smelling' cells than a man's 5,000,000. A Dachshund has 125,000,000, a Fox Terrier 147,000,000 and an Alsation (often used as a 'sniffer' dog) has 220,000,000.

Chinese Shar-Pei Health Questionnaire

The Health Survey is being conducted by the CSPCA Health Through Education Committee. So if you have a Shar-Pei please take a moment and take our online health survey. Or you can also download the survey in a PDF format which you can fill out when you have time and drop it in the mail.

Thank you.

To find the survey, go to <http://www.drjwv.com/> . On the home page you will see this message:



Click on that message to go to the page with the survey.

Instructions for the survey

1. Please fill out one questionnaire per dog. If your dog has none of the problems outlined in this questionnaire please still submit the questionnaire.
2. It is preferable to fill out the survey based on a veterinary medical diagnosis. This will ensure consistency and accuracy.

The information compiled from the surveys helps to determine the most prevalent problems in our breed. They can also be an early alert to new issues that are being seen in the breed. Taking a few minutes of your time to fill out a survey on your dogs will benefit the breed.

The CSPCA Health Through Education Committee is doing a fine job of keeping us educated about the common problems in our breed, and outlining an action plan for treatment. The networking has helped get some of the best researchers in the country to take on our projects. They work tirelessly for our dogs, and do not get reimbursed for their personal expenses. The next time that you see Dr. Linda Tintle or Dr. Jeff Vidt, you might want to personally thank them for their dedication.

Mark Your Calendars

The CSPCA National Specialty is coming to Denver



Centennial Club Specialty Show Schedule

Sunday September 27, 2009

Obedience and Rally

Monday, September 28, 2009

Conformation Classes

CSPCA National Specialty

Tuesday September 29 through Saturday October 3

One night during that time frame Dr. Vidt is going to be giving a talk about our breed. It has been several years since either he or Dr. Tintle have given a talk at Nationals. As soon the exact date of his talk is set, we will inform you so you can make plans to attend.

Any club member that is available and willing to work is more than welcome. We need to recruit all the workers that we can. If there is any training that is needed, we will train you. But there are plenty of jobs that just require common sense, like checking people's names off a list when they check in, selling T-shirts, running messages, filling bags, selling catalogs etc. We will especially need all the workers that we can get for set up and break down of the show site before and after the shows. If you would like to work even if it is on a limited basis, just let one of our club officer's know, and we will find something for you to do.

Zen mind, Puppy mind

Dog 'prays' regularly at Japanese temple; next up: meditation
... sort of



Itsuo Inouye / AP

Conan the Chihuahua "prays" with his owner, chief priest Joei Yoshikuni, at the Shuri-Kannondo temple in Okinawa islands, southwestern Japan, on Monday.

Ap Associated Press

updated 11:28 a.m. MT, Mon., March. 24, 2008

NAHA, Japan - At a Zen Buddhist temple in southern Japan, even the dog prays.

Mimicking his master, priest Joei Yoshikuni, a 1 1/2-year-old black-and-white Chihuahua named Conan joins in the daily prayers at Naha's Shuri Kannondo temple, sitting up on his hind legs and putting his front paws together before the altar.

It took him only a few days to learn the motions, and now he is the talk of the town.

"Word has spread, and we are getting a lot more tourists," Yoshikuni said Monday.

Yoshikuni said Conan generally goes through his prayer routine at the temple in the capital of Japan's southern Okinawa prefecture (state) without prompting before his morning and evening meals.

"I think he saw me doing it all the time and got the idea to do it, too," Yoshikuni said.

The priest is now trying to teach him how to meditate. Well, sort of. "Basically, I am just trying to get him to sit still while I meditate," he explained. "It's not like we can make him cross his legs."

<http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/23774245/>

What will they think of next?



Bedside Platform Dog Bed

This dog bed is raised so your pet can sleep right next to you.

With this raised dog bed you can give your dog a comfortable place to sleep without giving up precious room on your bed. Our solid pine platform elevates your dog's bed to a height compatible with your bed, allowing you to sleep close together without crowding. The raised platform offers ample storage in the built-in drawer and under-

bed compartment. Bolster bed mattress features 10-oz. pure cotton canvas with high-lofting polyester fill. Raised platform is sized to fit rectangular Classic and ToughChew® Dog's Nests® in size large. Platform in cinnamon stain. Wooden steps have nonskid rugs on each step for secure footing; in cinnamon. Dog bed in sage. Dog bed cover is removable for washing. Bed made in USA. Platform is imported.

\$489.00 Solid pine platform (SI42P6)

\$179.00 Wooden dog steps (SI91GY)

\$89.00 Custom bed (SI42R3)

http://www.orvis.com/store/product_choice.asp?pf_id=42P6&dir_id=1034&group_id=11997&cat_id=11998&subcat_id=11999&adv=1130&bhpc=1

Did you know?

From American Dog Owners Association Newsletter- April 23, 2008

- Pit bulls are commonly used as therapy dogs, as narcotic and bomb-sniffing dogs, and in search and rescue work.
- The pit bull was so popular in the early 1900s, they were featured on recruiting and propaganda posters in World War I and World War II.
- Pete the Pup on the original Little Rascals was a pit bull.
- A "pit bull" isn't even a breed of dog. "Pit bull" is a generic term that usually refers to American Pit Bull Terriers, American Staffordshire Terriers and Staffordshire Bull Terriers.
- Sgt. Stubby, the most decorated war dog of World War I and the only dog to be promoted to sergeant through combat, was a pit bull.

Source: www.pitbulllovers.com

Tips for new and potential dog owners

- Consult with a professional to learn about suitable breeds for your household.
- Spend time with a dog before buying or adopting it. If you already have pets, introduce them to the new animal before bringing him or her home.

- Consider the costs of having a pet, including food, shelter and regular veterinary visits.
- Have your pet spayed or neutered.
- Do not play aggressive games with your dog.
- Never leave infants or young children alone with a dog.
- Be sensitive to cues that a child is fearful or apprehensive about having a dog, and, if so, delay acquiring a dog.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Anderson County Humane Society, Anderson County Animal Shelter

Tip to prevent dog bites

- Don't run from a dog.
- If a dog threatens you, don't scream. Avoid eye contact. Try to remain motionless until the dog leaves, then back away slowly until the dog is out of sight.
- Don't approach a strange dog, especially one that is tethered or confined.
- Always let dogs see and sniff you before petting them.
- Do not disturb a dog who is sleeping, eating or caring for puppies.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; U.S. Postal Service

Natural Weed Killer

I use a natural weed killer on my brick walkway. It effectively prevents weeds from growing between the bricks. This safe weed killer is cheap and easy to make at home. What's not to like?

The recipe for natural weed killer is simple. Combine 1 gallon of white vinegar with 1 cup of salt and a tablespoon of liquid dish soap. The soap is a wetting agent that helps the vinegar and salt mix. Stir it all up and pour or spray on the weeds.

Use this and you won't have weeds for 3 to 6 months. Don't get this natural weed killer on any plants you want to keep because it's actually a soil sterilizer. It isn't selective and could harm shrubs.

<http://www.buildinghomegarden.com/weed-killer.html>

AKC Dog Registration Statistics- 2007

New York, NY – Today the American Kennel Club® announced that the Bulldog, a popular sports team mascot and one of the most recognizable and iconic purebred dogs, has muscled its way into the 10th spot on the organization’s annual list of the most popular breeds in America according to [2007 AKC® registration figures](#). The Labrador Retriever retains the title of “Top Dog”— a position it has now held for 17 consecutive years.

“This is the first time the Bulldog has made it onto the top ten list since 1935,” said AKC spokesperson Lisa Peterson. “This breed appeals to a very wide range of dog lovers so it’s no surprise that it is a favorite amongst AKC’s 157 breeds. The Bulldog is both docile and adaptive, and can thrive in small or large homes. It’s an excellent all-around family pet.”

BREED	RANKING			
	2007	2006	2002	1997
Retrievers (Labrador)	1	1	1	1
Yorkshire Terriers	2	2	6	9
German Shepherd Dogs	3	3	3	3
Retrievers (Golden)	4	4	2	4
Beagles	5	5	4	6
Boxers	6	7	7	13
Dachshunds	7	6	5	7
Poodles	8	8	8	5
ShihTzu	9	9	10	11
Bulldogs	10	12	18	26
Miniature Schnauzers	11	10	11	14
Chihuahuas	12	11	9	12
Pomeranians	13	14	12	10
Pugs	14	13	14	19
Rottweilers	15	17	13	2
Boston Terriers	16	15	17	20
Spaniels (Cocker)	17	16	15	8
Pointers (German Shorthaired)	18	19	22	24
Maltese	19	18	20	21
Shetland Sheepdogs	20	20	16	15
Doberman Pinschers	21	21	23	22
Pembroke Welsh Corgis	22	22	25	37
Great Danes	23	24	28	29
Siberian Huskies	24	25	21	16
Cavalier King Charles Spaniels	25	27	40	70
Chinese Shar-Pei	46	47	39	32

Top 10 Most Popular Breeds in Denver, Colorado for 2007

1. Labrador Retriever
2. Golden Retriever
3. German Shepherd
4. Bulldog
5. Boxer
6. Dachshund
7. German Shorthaired Pointer
8. Yorkshire Terrier
9. Poodle
10. Miniature Schnauzer

Local Statistical Snapshot

- The Bulldog – while hitting the national Top 10 list this year - ranks even higher in Denver in 4th place. This is one of the highest rankings for the breed of all major U.S. cities.
- The biggest mover was the Miniature Schnauzer jumping five spots to 10th on the local list in 2007 bumping the Pug down to 14th from 10th in 2006.
- The Yorkshire Terrier’s low standing in Denver (8th) bucks the national trend – it has been in the nationwide Top 10 since 1995, last year hitting 2nd place for the first time.
- The German Shorthaired Pointer is an unusual breed to see in any Top 10 – yet it maintained its 7th place ranking in Denver for the past two years (it ranks 18th nationally).
- Some of the rarest breeds within the city limits include the Finnish Spitz, Komondor and the Pharaoh Hound.

“The Mile High City has elevated the Bulldog to 4th place,” says AKC spokesperson Lisa Peterson. “But despite its love of this iconic breed, overall, Denver residents seem to prefer large, sporty dogs such as the Labrador Retriever, the German Shepherd and German Shorthaired Pointer. Other large breeds making a strong showing include the Bernese Mountain Dog at 13th and the Rottweiler in 12th place.”

http://www.akc.org/reg/dogreg_stats.cfm

<http://www.akc.org/reg/topdogsbycity.cfm?page=2#DENVER>

The Dog's Nose Knows: Cancer-Detecting Canines

By: Renae Hamrick, RVT

Not only do dogs enrich the lives of their humans; they may also be trying to save our lives without us even realizing it! Dogs are detecting cancer; some are trained to do so, and others instinctually know something is not quite right.

Gill Lacey, who was featured on CBS's 60 Minutes in 2005, was saved by her Dalmatian, Trudi. Trudi began sniffing a tiny mole on Gill's leg. That mole was a malignant melanoma, which could have easily spread and put an early end to Gill's life, had it not been detected so early.

Just because your dog is intently sniffing you does not mean you should run with alarm to your doctor. A dog's nose is 10,000 to 100,000 times more sensitive than that of a human. A dog also has a larger portion of brain and nervous system devoted to the olfactory sense. Thus, a dog's interpretation of his surroundings is greatly affected by the information obtained from his nose.

Sniffing you is telling your dog where you've been, who you met, what you ate, how you're feeling, etc.

However, if your dog seems consistently and considerably concerned about your body - beyond sniffing you to learn about your day – you may want to consider taking it seriously. He may be telling you something. Dogs can even smell cancer on your breath, particularly breast and lung cancer. One dog sat in her owner's lap, began sniffing and became very agitated. The dog alerted her owner to breast cancer this way – TWICE!

So, what are dog's detecting when they smell cancer? They smell a metabolic waste that is excreted by cancer cells, but not normal cells. It seems that some dogs naturally find this chemical to be a concern, or, at the least, interesting. Dogs can detect these chemical traces in the range of parts per trillion, making them able to smell cancer even during the early stages!

Dogs are currently being trained to detect cancer, similarly to how a dog is trained to detect drugs or bombs. A treat-based reward system is used, along with samples from healthy and cancer patients. The dog

is rewarded when he sniffs the cancer sample. Eventually the dog learns to alert to the cancer sample by lying down or sitting when he comes upon it. Cancer-detecting dogs are often trained and capable in a matter of a couple weeks.

Studies around the world are proving that dogs can be extremely accurate in smelling and identifying cancer. This could be a huge benefit in the early detection of cancer, possibly saving countless lives. Researchers hope to incorporate dogs and their talented noses (literally the best odor detectors known to man) into physical exams in doctor's offices, alerting doctors to possible cancer concerns.

Think of all the things our best friend does for us – provide therapy, guide the blind, protect and serve those in law enforcement and the military, search for our missing loved ones, alert us to bombs, guard our homes, detect our cancer... provide unconditional love. Such an incredible creature.

http://www.petplace.com/dogs/cancer-detecting-canines/page1.aspx?utm_source=dogcrazynews001et&utm_medium=email&utm_content=petsplace_article&utm_campaign=dailynewsletter

Help fight against the Aurora, CO breed ban!

We have the place, we have the date and we have the experts to make our case against the breed ban Aurora Colorado passed on **American Pit Bull Terriers, American Staffordshire Terriers, Staffordshire Bull Terriers, Presas, American Bull Dogs, Dogo Argentinos, Tosas, Canary Dogs, Fila Brasileiros, Cane Corsos and the Presa Mallorquin.**

A three day trial is set to commence on Monday, August 25, 2008, at 9:00 a.m.

[\\$15,000 is needed for lawyers and experts to make this happen!](#)

*Please send your donations funds to:
American Dog Breeders Association
Aurora Colorado BSL Lawsuit Fund
P.O. Box 1771
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110*

CHINESE SUPERSTITION AND THE SHAR PEI



Introduction

The most distinctive and attractive feature of this breed is the wrinkles over its head and body. It is interesting to know that the wrinkle over the dog's face was once called grandma's face. Given the respectful attitude we Chinese have to the senior citizens, I wonder how on earth we dare to label or associate it with our grandmother's face. I think it may be because of the mature look, i.e. the wrinkles and senior

standing that it gave to describe the breed. Unfortunately, it is also the wrinkles that have given this breed its fundamental problem. Hence, we must have a fine balance of what is acceptable wrinkles and I shall move from the head and continue with my comments. I also would like to remind readers that many of these explanations and method of choosing a Shar-Pei could be based on superstitious beliefs.

The Head-Long live the king!

The wrinkle itself is called "guarding line", the tighter it is, it is said that the dog would be able to guard better. The guarding line in the middle of the head that goes inward is called a rat line. That indicate the dog is a good ratter. My personal experience confirmed that it is indeed, the case.



The wrinkles or guarding lines in the dog's forehead look very much like a Chinese classical symbol of longevity. Many western readers who have been to Chinese restaurants or in China town would often see that symbol of longevity appearing in shops or in Chinese goods. Hence, the description of the head is called "Sau ge tau" meaning longevity head.



Chinese Symbol for Longevity



Chinese Symbol for King

Some readers may have some Chinese knowledge would know that this symbol also bears the similarity of the Chinese character of "king". The large cats' family possess these wrinkles in the forehead that signify the statutes of a king. The mastiff breeds also possess such wrinkles. Hence, this is also called "Wong's feature" meaning sovereign's look.

To sum it up, the wrinkle is therefore vital to the dog to reach the appearance of longevity and the character of the king. But how many wrinkles are need would be a problem to decide because over wrinkles definitely interfere with the dog's eyes. I can say that western breeders have grossly exaggerated the breeding of wrinkles. It is never and should never be more wrinkles the better. I could recall in the sixties, many of the game dogs have little or only very fine wrinkles over their faces. Excessive wrinkle is definitely a genetic fault, I trust that I am not wrong in saying that this was once a problem of the blood hound. Perhaps, blood hound breeders would enlighten me in this point.

The Tiger's eye

From the head we no move to the eye of the dog. There is a description and requirement and a SP need to have a triangular eye. Readers may find that confusing because in the standard, the SP's eye is said to be almond in shape but then why I am describing it to be triangular instead. I trust the following explanation would be helpful. We Chinese believe that if a person having his eye in triangular shape, that person is mean and would be a killer. Hence, it was said that a SP

needs to have a pair of "black bean triangular eye" to describe the dark colour that is required in the SP's eye; the triangular shapes that give that mean and killer look while in game.



Now, we must work on how to achieve that triangular look without conflicting the standard. There is a Chinese saying that the king of beast, the tiger possesses a white forehead and lifted eye. That lifted eye is on the top of the eye where the whiskers stand. When view from a distance that would give the tiger's eye a triangular in shape. Same applies to the Shar-Pei, the wrinkle on the top of the eye where the whisker stands would give the impression that the dog's eyes have been lifted. As a result, would give the dog's eyes a triangular look instead of the almond shape as stated in the standard.

It is interesting to know that the description of a white forehead and lifted eye tigers do appear in many Chinese folk stories. The colour white is a compliment to the beast's seniority. Such palge or white coat on its forehead and or face gives the beast a mature look. This applies to the SP as well. But I hold a different view, I love a Shar-Pei with dark face and I shall explain the reason why.

Again, I would have to explore with the western readers to some Chinese myths. There was a man called Chung Qui, he had a big round and black face. He was actually an ugly looking man but it was these powerful and fearsome that he was capable to drive all evil sprits away. He was ranked as demon catcher after his death. He was powerful that he was good enough to catch even the most evil demon. His face was called "Yuen tan" face meaning black face. It is for this



Demon Catcher

reason that many Chinese people would prefer to keep a black dog to look after the house whole because of this superstitious belief. I do personally favor this dark marking over the forehead and face, the reason because it gives the dog the solemn and powerful look that perhaps, may drive all the evil spirits away.

I must stress that this way of judging the dark marking on the forehead and or face not only applies to the Shar-Pei. It also applies to all Chinese breed of dogs such as the Chows and Pekinese.

By Nelson Lam, Sharpei Club, Hong Kong



Alice Fix presenting the Centennial club's **Distinguished Canine Service Award** to Tom and Theresa Kanan, in honor of Lydia's service to the community.

Centennial April 11, 2008 Show Results
CONFORMATION Judge- Mrs. J L Dorough #6652
 (12 Ent - 6d - 6b)

DOGS:**Puppy 6 - 9 Mos.**

1. Gumbys Totl Eclps Of The Heart- Walquist

Bred By Exhibitor

1. China Puff's Winter Storm RN, L Watson **OS, W**
2. CH Creekside N Xu-Fei Monkey Business , **R**
D & W Walquist
3. Stoneys Big Deli, B Stoney

Open BRUSH COAT

1. China Puff's Fire And Ice RN, L Watson

BITCHES:**Puppy 9 - 12 Mos.**

1. R-Lee Masked Heroine, J Hill-Jurik

Bred By Exhibitor

1. Stoneys Truly Deluxe, B Stoney **BW, W**
2. China Puff's Burning Ember RN, L Watson

Open BRUSH COAT

1. Strong's Red Neck Woman, **R**
B Rosenberger/K Rosenberger

BEST OF BREED

CH Pullupaa Genrals Daughter , I De Ciabatti/L Anders

BEST OF OPPOSITE SEX

China Puff's Winter Storm RN, L Watson

SWEEPSTAKES Judge- Ms. Leslie Sorensen #47041
 (6 Entries- 5d-1b)

BEST IN SWEEPS-

China Puff's Winter Storm RN- L. Watson

BEST OPPOSITE SEX IN SWEEPS-

China Puff's Burning Ember RN, L Watson



*Best in
Sweeps
&
Winner's Dog*

**CHINA PUFF'S
WINTER STORM,
R.N., CGC**

Owner: Louise Watson



*Best Opposite
in Sweeps*

**CHINA PUFF'S
BURNING EMBER,
R.N.**

Owner: Louise Watson

SWEEPSTAKES Judge- Ms. Leslie Sorensen #47041
 (6 Entries- 5d-1b)



*Winner's
Bitch
&
Best of
Winners*

**STONEYS
TRULY DELUXE**



Best of Breed

CH. PULLUPAA GENERAL'S DAUGHTER

Information on the AKC Group Realignment Issue

by Alice Fix

Shortly all CSPCA members will be getting a ballot in the mail about The AKC group realignment. You have the choice to vote for going into this proposed new group, or to remain where we are in the Non-Sporting Group. The Non-Sporting Group will be renamed the Companion Group.

AKC has been considering group realignment because some of the groups are simply getting too large. There are 11 breeds now in the Miscellaneous class that will be going on to groups shortly. There are another 55 breeds that will eventually become a part of AKC. There are also some dogs that were not placed in the correct group to begin with. The AKC Realignment Committee was assigned to take a look at the groups and make suggestions as to how to rearrange the groups so that no one group is too large, and to look and see if any breeds need to be changed to a better fitting group.

Future AKC Groups (estimated on 1/1/07)

	Current	w/Add'l Breeds	Function
Sporting Group	28	37	(To help man in hunting)
Hound Group	26	39	(To help man hunt- hounds only)
Working Group	25	40	(Guard. Pull sleds, track, rescue)
Terrier Group	28	31	(To hunt vermin)
Toy Group	23	24	(Companions)
Non-Sporting Group	18	21	(Catch all group)
Herding Group	21	33	(Natural herders)

They are proposing that the Hounds be divided into two different groups- Sight and Scent. The Sporting group will also be divided into two groups- Pointers and Setters. They will add the Northern Group and are also proposing the name change of the Non-Sporting group to the Companion group.

The following is what the groups will be if the Realignment Committee's recommendations are followed.

Proposed Changes in AKC Groups

Sporting (Retrievers & Spaniels)	Sporting (Pointers & Setters)
Hound (Sight)	Hound (Scent)
Toy	Terrier
Working	Northern
Herding	Companion

You might wonder where they got the idea for the Nordic or Northern Group. The following article might help you to better understand the reasoning.

14 Breeds Recognized as "Ancient"

May, 2004

An important breakthrough in understanding purebred dogs occurred this month with researchers announcing that what are essentially "genetic fingerprints" for 85 pure breeds of dogs have been determined with a high level of accuracy, thus establishing pure breeds of dogs as "distinct genetic units."

One aspect of the study is especially fascinating for those who breed and own any of the 14 breeds determined to be in an "ancient" group. The so-called genetic fingerprints of these breeds show considerable similarity to those of the wolves included in the study. These 14 breeds now believed to be very old range from the Pekingese to the Saluki to the Siberian Husky.

Of the 14 breeds grouped as "ancient" in the new study, 10 have homelands in Asia, including China, for the Chow Chow, for example; in Japan, for the Akita; or in Siberia, for the Samoyed and Siberian Husky. In addition, the Alaskan Malamute is shown to be very closely related to the Siberian Husky, and its place of origin is far western Alaska, across the Bering Strait from the homeland of the Siberian Husky's ancestors. Finally, several breeds in the group of 14 are associated with Africa, namely the Basenji, or with western Asia, namely the Afghan Hound and Saluki.

14 breeds are of an ancient type, with genetic fingerprints similar to the wolf, the ancestor of dogs. Most have Asian homelands. They are **Afghan Hound**, **Akita**, **Alaskan Malamute**, **Basenji**, **Chow Chow**,

Lhasa Apso, **Pekingese**, **Saluki**, **Samoyed**, **Shar-Pei**, **Shiba Inu**, **Shih Tzu**, **Siberian Husky** and **Tibetan Terrier**.

However, according to two analyses, seven of these 14 have the oldest genetic patterns. These are the **Chow Chow** and **Shar Pei** [China], **Akita** and **Shiba Inu** [Japan], **Basenji** [Africa], the **Siberian Husky** [Northeast Siberia] and the **Alaskan Malamute** [Northwest Alaska].

Another aspect of the research that is important to remember is that only 85 breeds were used in the study, of some 152 breeds recognized by the AKC and of some 400 or more breeds known world-wide. If even half of the known breeds were analyzed in a similar way, the number of breeds falling into the ancient group could be expected to increase, perhaps even double.

<http://www.workingdogweb.com/RSH-2004-2.htm>

The following is a photo chart of the proposed new group, based on the new genetic research findings. The committee is not recommending that the **Afghan Hound**, **Lhasa Apso**, **Pekingese**, **Saluki** or **Shih Tzu** be included in the Northern Group although they have an Asian or Northern homeland.

Proposed Nordic or Northern Group



Akita

Alaskan
MalamuteAmerican
Eskimo Dog

Chinook

Chinese
Shar-Pei

Chow Chow

Czechoslovakian
VlcakFinnish
Lapphund



Finnish Spitz



German Spitz

Icelandic
Sheepdog

Kai Ken

Karelian Bear
Dog

Keeshond



Kishu Ken

Norwegian
BuhundNorwegian
ElkhoundNorwegian
Lundehund

Samoyed



Shiba Inu



Schipperke



Siberian Husky

Swedish
Vallhund

Basenji

The Tibetan Terrier was in the original proposal, but they declined the move. The Basenji not in the original proposal, but they have requested that they be moved to the Northern Group.

It might be worth your while to see where the other major dog clubs in the world place the Chinese Shar-Pei.

Placement of the Chinese Shar-Pei by other Kennel Clubs in the World-

The Kennel Club (England)

Utility Dogs (Consists of miscellaneous breeds of dog mainly of a non-sporting origin). The name "Utility" basically means fitness for a purpose and this group consists of an extremely mixed and varied bunch, most breeds having been selectively bred to perform a specific function not included in the sporting and working categories.)

Akita (Japanese), Boston Terrier, Bulldog, Canaan Dog, Chow Chow, Dalmatian, French Bulldog, Shiba Inu, Keeshond, Lhasa Apso, Miniature Schnauzer, Poodle (Miniature), Poodle (Standard), Poodle (Toy), Schipperke, Schnauzer, **Shar Pei**, Shih Tzu, Tibetan Spaniel, Tibetan Terrier.

FCI- Fédération Cynologique Internationale

GROUP 2: Pinscher, Schnauzer & Molossoid breeds: Affenpinscher, Anatolian Shepherd Dog, Bernese Mountain Dog, Black Russian Terrier, Boxer, Bulldog, Bullmastiff, Dobermann Pinscher, Dogue de Bordeaux, German Pinscher, Great Dane, Hovawart, Italian Cane Corso (provisional), Landseer, Leonberger, Mallorca Mastiff, Mastiff, Neopolitan Mastiff, Newfoundland, Pinscher, Miniature, Pyrenean Mastiff, Pyrenean Mountain Dog, Rottweiler, Giant Schnauzer, Standard Schnauzer, Miniature Schnauzer, **Shar Pei**, Saint Bernard, Tibetan Mastiff

The chart that I got off the AKC website shows 17 breeds currently in the Non-Sporting Group. If they take the Shar-Pei, American Eskimo Dog, Chow Chow, Finnish Spitz, Keeshonden, Schipperke, and the Shiba Inu all out of the Non-Sporting group, that will only leave 9 dogs in Non-Sporting (Companion Group). The Dalmations are going to the Working Group.

Normally AKC places dogs into a group according their original function, or what they were bred to do. In other words, they are placed according to the natural instincts of the breed. As you can see

from the following chart, they are pulling dogs from various other groups to make up the Northern Group.

Proposed Nordic or Northern Breeds and what Groups they are currently assigned to:

	Current group
Chinese Shar-Pei	Non Sporting
Akita	Working Group
<u>Basenji</u>	Hound
Czecholovian Wolfdog	(Herding)
Chow Chow	Non Sporting
Alaskan Malamute	Working Group
American Eskimo Dog	Non Sporting
Chinook	(Working)
Finnish Spitz	Non Sporting
Keeshunden	Non Sporting
Siberian Husky	Working Group
Norwegian Barhund	(Herding)
Norwegian Elkhound	Hound Group
KaiKen	(Working)
Shiba Inu	Non Sporting
Kishu Ken	(Working)
Norweigan Lundehund	(Non-Sporting)
Schipperke	Non Sporting
Swedish Vallhund	Herding
Icelandish Sheepdog	(Herding)
Karelian Bear Dog	(Working)
German Spitz	(Non-Sporting)
Finnish Laphund	(Herding)
Samoyed	Working Group
Tibetan Terrier	Non Sporting * Declined

() Denotes group that AKC has currently assigned them to go to.

The Basenji has requested that they be included in the Northern Breeds Group.

If the Shar-Pei stay where they are, this is what the Companion Group will look like with the new breeds that will be included in the future.

Proposed Companion Group



* The Havanese have asked to be moved from the Toy Group to the Companion Group.

From my past experience, I have always found that you can make the best decisions when you fully know the details of everything involved or that will be affected by the decision. I have tried to gather as much

information as I can to give to you before you place your vote. You should keep in mind that all National dog clubs get to voice their opinion on the realignment recommendations. Some clubs may vote against the suggested change for their breed, so these Groups are subject to change according to vote of the National Dog Clubs. It must be kept in mind that at this time this is only a proposal, and will not take effect until the recommendation has been passed by the AKC Board of Directors.

I hope that this information has helped you have a better idea of how you would like to vote on this issue and what group would be the best for our breed. The CSPA is asking you to vote on this issue so that the Board of Directors has an idea how the club members feel about this change in groups. The only way that you vote will count is for you to vote and return the voting card so that it reaches the tellers before the closing deadline.

Change can sometimes be good, but not always. That is up to you to decide for yourself how you would like to vote when you get your ballot on this issue. Regardless of the outcome of the vote on this issue, I am quite confident that the Chinese Shar-Pei will continue to improve and remain good companions for families, regardless of where they end up in the groups.

Vaccines and Vaccinosis

By Jeanie Tabor

Homeopathy is a type of health care that activates and supports the body's innate healing processes to cure the disease or condition gently & naturally. It is a type of pharmaceutical treatment that uses infinitesimally small amounts of substances from the animal, plant & mineral kingdoms.

The term homeopathy comes from the Greek word "Homolos", defined as similar and the word "pathos" meaning suffering. Homeopathy was founded 200 years ago in the early 1800's by a German Physician and chemist, Dr. Samuel Hahnemann. Through many experiments he developed the theory that "like cures like". This

is now a verified law of pharmacology known as "The Law of Similars".

An example of that: if one drinks too much caffeinated beverage the resultant effect may be a trembling, nervous, edgy feeling. A remedy, specifically prepared *dilution* of caffeine, will gently affect a correction in how one feels by matching a similar energy in the homeopathic remedy.

Homeopathy is believed to be the second most widely used healthcare system in the world today. Some of the reasons for that: It is not habit forming and does not produce toxic side effects. When the correct remedy is taken the results are immediate & lasting. Since homeopathy is directed at correcting and providing balance to the whole of the self being treated it can provide a curative and permanent effect.

Homeopathy "works" differently than other health care approaches such as herbals which work biologically to treat. Herbs act as foundation nutrients, nurturing the organs & glands. Allopathic or conventional medicine which treats only the symptom the patient is presenting with rather than the cause of that symptom. Each known treatment approach works in a specific and defined manner, one on the law of opposites like the herbs and drugs and one on the law of similars as in homeopathy. There are other energy medicines like Acupuncture which works with the energy meridians, Flower Essences that also influence the energy balance in the body.

In holistic medicine it is believed that vaccinations really should be given individually and separated by at least four to six weeks though some do say 2-4 weeks, as the immune system is compromised for two weeks after receiving a vaccination. A well known guide to how to give vaccinations to young pups can be found online at, www.critteradvocacy.org

It is further believed that if at all possible delaying the Rabies until the pup is at least 6 months old lessens the likelihood of a reaction (many believe one year is better). Rabies being the vaccine that produces the most problems neurologically and behaviorally, the later it is given the better especially knowing that the immune system is believed to

not be fully matured until at least 6 months of age. It is also widely believed that the Rabies vaccine has a 7 year duration of immunity. A study is now in process to define more specifically the duration of immunity. For information regarding that see this web site, <http://www.rabieschallengefund.org/>

Vaccinosis is a term that is now used to define the chronic diseases believed to be caused by annual or repeated vaccinating. It is to be noted that these can surface immediately post vaccination or months , or even years later. These are defined by Dr. Dee Blanco, DVM as:

For distemper we often see:

- Watery fluid dripping from the nose
- Conjunctivitis, eye discharge, entropion
- Chronic gastritis, hepatitis, pancreatitis, appetite disorders
- Recurrent diarrhea
- Sensitivity to food with resultant diarrhea
- Epilepsy, rear leg paralysis, spondylitis
- Lip fold dermatitis
- Excessive licking of feet, eruptions between the toes, allergies
- Kennel cough, chronic bronchitis
- Chronic skin eruptions, especially lower half of body
- Failure to thrive, abnormally thin

For rabies we often see:

- Restless nature, suspicion of others, aggression to animals and people
- Changes in behavior: aloofness, unaffectionate, desire to roam, OR clingy, separation anxiety, 'Velcro dog'
- Restraining can lead to violent behavior and self-injury
- Self-mutilation, tail chewing
- Voice changes, hoarseness, excessive barking
- Chronic poor appetite, very finicky
- Paralysis of throat or tongue, sloppy eaters, drooling
- Dry eye, loss of sight, cataract
- Eating wood, stones, earth, stool
- Destructive behavior, shredding bedding
- Seizures, epilepsy, twitching

- Increased sexual desire, sexual aggression
- Irregular pulse, heart failure
- Reverse sneezing

Some of the illnesses you are familiar with include any auto-immune disease such as lupus, red cell aplasia, auto-immune hemolytic anemia cardiomyopathies; neoplasias such as fibrosarcomas, mast cell tumors, thyroid tumors, etc.; inflammatory bowel disease, eczematous ears, any dermatological condition, warts, lipomas, poor hair coats, stomatitis.

· I would add to these the increase we are seeing in thyroid conditions, skin conditions and the chronic ill health in all breeds.

· There are a number of treatment modalities that will help to minimize the symptoms of vaccinosis. Some of these are acupuncture, Chinese herbals, dietary supplements, Homeopathy and Flower Essences. My focus here will be Homeopathy and Australian Bush Flower Essences (hereafter referred to as ABFE's) as I am most familiar with those. These are not antidotes rather a prophylactic use of these remedies to hope to lessen the worst of the reaction to the vaccines and especially the adjuvants (1) used in them.

Homeopathy and ABFE'S as a prophylactic remedy that I would use if I were giving my dog a Rabies vaccination. There is believed to be a window of time to get the animal's body ready for being invaded by the vaccines so giving this combination any time from two weeks to 2 hours before the vaccination is believed to be effective.

ABFE , Emergency Essence , 7 drops in the water bowl each day for 4 days before the vaccination then 7drops on the tongue 15 minutes before the vaccination. I would give the Emergency Essence within 15 minutes after and then observe closely repeating that dose through out that day if I observed any reaction.

Homeopathic remedies, Lyssin 30C 2 weeks to 2 hours before the vaccination and 30C Lyssin and Ledum 30C within 5 minutes of the vaccine.

To detox the body of the remaining toxins like mercury, aluminum , preservatives, I would use ABFE Purifying Essence 7 drops morning

and night for at least two weeks starting the same day after the vaccinations.

If I were vaccinating for parvo, I would follow the same ABFE routine and give the parvo nosode with Ledum 30C. If I were giving distemper I would give the distemper nosode and the Ledum 30C.

Nosodes can be purchased from www.naturalrearing.com One can also always consult with Marina Zacharias there for additional information regarding this.

ABFE's can be purchased online: <http://www.ausflowers.com.au> where you will find a list of the distributors. To find the closest supplier use your favorite search engine and put Australian Bush Flower Essences in quotes and you city/state/province or country.

Homeopathic remedies can be found in most health food stores or ordered online.

For some very informative reading:
Vaccine Guides for Dogs and Cats, What Every Pet Lover Should Know, Catherine J.M. Diodati

Immunitization, History, Ethics, Law and Health, Catherine J.M. Diodati

What Vets Don't Tell You About Vaccines, Catherine O'Driscoll

Alternative Medicine Veterinarian listings , online:
<http://www.altvetmed.org/>

In conclusion let me say I am not a veterinarian . These are what I would do if I were giving my dogs vaccinations, based upon my own experiences of the past 10 years with my own Shar-Pei and the anecdotal reporting of literally hundreds of owners of all breeds. I encourage pet owners to consider adding a holistic or homeopathic veterinarian to their team of care givers for their companions. I also encourage you to develop a partnership with your veterinarian in which you are included in the decision making for your animal's health care. I believe it can only benefit them in terms of improved health to have access to all of the treatment modalities available .

I am available to share information and to network in any way I can to work towards improving the health of our breed.

Jeanie Taber: evajtaber@earthlink.net

From the American Heritage Dictionary:

(1) adjuvant- A pharmacological agent added to a drug to increase or aid its effect. **2.** An immunological agent that increases the antigenic response.

Jeanie Taber has a Shar-Pei Health Education list on yahoo groups. The purpose of her group is to educate owners to the many veterinary treatment modalities available with which to address their companion's health more broadly. If you would like to join that list to learn more about alternative or integrative treatments, contact Jeanie for more information.

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**Pets in our National Parks**

In general, pets are permitted but must be restrained either on a leash not exceeding 6 feet in length, caged or crated at all times. Park Superintendents and Managers have the discretion to further restrict areas open to pets (i.e., trails, buildings, campgrounds may be off limits).

Restrictions on pets in parks are as much to protect your pet as to protect park resources. Following are some of the reasons parks give for regulating the presence of pets:

When a loose pet chases a squirrel or raccoon, the wild animal's ability to survive is threatened, and when it is threatened, it may react aggressively.

There is a strong possibility in parks such as Yellowstone that your pet could become prey for bear, coyote, owl, or other predators.

There is a possibility of exchange of diseases between domestic animals and wildlife.

Dogs, the most common traveling companion, are natural predators that may harass or even kill native wildlife that is protected within the



park's boundaries.

The "scent of a predator" that dogs leave behind can disrupt or alter the behavior of native animals.

Pets may be hard to control, even on a leash, within confines of often narrow park trails and may trample or dig up fragile vegetation.

Dog and cat feces add excessive nutrients and bacterial pollution to water, which decreases water quality and can also cause human health problems.

Finally, lost domestic animals sometimes turn to preying on park wildlife and must be destroyed.

It is always best to check with the park(s) you are planning to visit for specific information and restrictions for pets.

From June,2008 Takeyourpet.com Newsletter

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You can buy your Nationals 2008 logo t-shirts and sweatshirts now from the CSPCA website. Go to www.cspca.com and scroll down on the page to see what is available. They also have a Shar-Pei pin for sale as well. The pin is **\$20** ea, or **\$25 with shipping and handling**.

The pins can be purchased from Georgette Schaefer, 1211 Marion Ave, McLean, VA, 22101-2951, ph 703-556-3955,

schaefer2@cox.net



DISCLAIMER

This newsletter is for informational purposes only, and the intent is to provide sources of possible information and help for owners of dogs. The editor/publisher does not in any way endorse or make claims as to the accuracy for any of the medical, treatments, therapies, medicines, or information, described or quoted herein. Readers are directed to consult with licensed veterinarians for all medical advice. Although every effort is made to avoid factual errors, we cannot guarantee the accuracy of any of the content of the publication.

Table of Contents

14 Breeds Recognized as "Ancient"..... Page 21-22
 AKC Dog Registration Statistics- 2007..... Page 9
 AKC Group Realignment Issue by Alice Fix... Page 20-27
 Aurora Pit Bull Ban Notice..... Page 12
 CCSPA 2008 Show Results..... Page 17
 Chinese Superstition And The Shar-Pei..... Page 13-16
 By Nelson Lam
 CCSPA 2008 Show Results.....Page 17
 Companion Group Photos.....Page 26
 CSPCA Nationals- 2009 Notice..... Page 4
 Did You Know? From the ADOA.....Page 7-8
 Disclaimer.....Page 33
 Dog Facts.....Page 2
 Do Microchips Cause Cancer?..... .Page 1-2
 By Dr. Eric Barchas
 Lydia's Distinguished Canine Service Award.....Page 16
 Natural Weed Killer.....Page 8
 Northern Group Dogs and Previous Group.....Page 25
 Officer's and Directors..... Page 35
 Pets in National Parks.....Page 32-33
 Platform Dog Bed.....Page 6-7
 Proposed Northern Group Photo.....Page 22-23
 Pets in our National Parks.....Page 32-32
 Shar-Pei Health Survey Notice.....Page 3
 Show Photos.....Page 19
 Sweepstakes Photos..... Page 18
 The Dog's Nose Knows: Cancer-Detecting
 Canines By: Renae Hamrick, RVT.....Page 11-12
 Top 10 Most Popular Breeds in Denver.....Page 10
 Vaccines and Vaccinosis By Jeanie Tabor.....Page 27-32
 Zen mind, Puppy mind..... Page 5-6

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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

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

Awarded Best CSPCA Club Website-2006, 2007

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