

Rocky Mountain Wrinkle

April 2013

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10 Spring Cleaning Tips Your Mom Never Told You

Give Stained Clothes a Second Chance

Before shelling out big bucks on a new wardrobe for spring, do a quick survey of the beautiful clothes you already have. Have a shirt you love but can't wear because of an ink stain? Before cleaning it, soak it in solution with two-parts milk and one part white vinegar overnight. Stain, be gone.



Clean Your Toilet-With Kool-Aid

It may be better known as one of America's favorite juice mixers, but Kool-Aid can be used in another very important way: as toilet bowl cleaner. "Kool-Aid is [natural and non-toxic](#). It's full of citric-acid that will clean the toilet," cleaning guru Maxwell Gillingham-Ryan says. The cherry flavor is his favorite.

Before you go to bed, flush your toilet and pour in a packet of Kool-Aid. Let it sit overnight and flush in morning. Don't worry about stains; because it's being used on a porcelain surface, the color won't bleed. A can of Coca Cola or Pepsi can also do the job, according to Todd Saunders, president of the Cleaning Specialists of America. Who knew!?

Have an Arsenal in Each Room

[Don't waste time](#) trying to find your cleaning supplies. "If you have multiple bathrooms, I recommend putting products in buckets in each

Index of Articles

10 Spring Cleaning Tips.....	Page 1-4
An Older, Tired-looking Dog	Page 20-21
<i>From PetPlace.com</i>	
Dog Bite Prevention: Recognizing Risky.....	Page 12-14
<i>Situations By AVMA</i>	
Dog Lessons for People.....	Page 9
Dr. Vidt's Corner: Allergic Skin Disease	
Fallen Angels.....	Page 21
Helping Pets Get Along.....	Pages 14-16
<i>By Dr. Suzanne Hetts & Dr. Dan Estep</i>	
How to Wash a Cat <i>by The Dog</i>	Page 11
Mosquito Repellents.....	Page 10
Officers & Directors.....	Page 23
Outside Dogs <i>by Michigan Humane Society</i>	Page 5-6
Shrimp A la Vera Cruz Recipe.....	Pages 21-22
Spayed or Neutered Dogs Live Longer.....	Page 7-8
<i>By University of Georgia</i>	
Stain Remover.....	Page 9
When Disaster Strikes.....	Pages 16-18
<i>By Texas A & M College of Veterinary Medicine</i>	

Cont' from page 1

bathroom," cleaning specialist Laura Wittmann says. "It saves you the time running around from the kitchen."

Swap Paper Towels for Newspapers

Paper towels are not always the most effective for wiping surfaces, especially glass. "There's oil on glass, and that's where the streaking comes from, Gillingham-Ryan explains. While paper towels simply smear the oil, newspapers can penetrate it, making the glass shinier. For cleaning windows, Gillingham-Ryan suggests...

"Use dry bundles of newspaper and solution with alcohol to cut the grease. It scrapes the window, removing the grease, and then it wipes the window once it's reached the surface." For a stronger window cleaning solution, try mixing 1/2 cup of ammonia, 1/2 cup of alcohol and a couple teaspoons of Dawn in a gallon of lukewarm water.

These Colors Won't Run

The most dreaded part of doing laundry is gathering and sorting. Wittmann says it doesn't have to be that way: "I don't sort my laundry. I wash each child's laundry separately with vinegar to keep the colors from running. I don't even need to use fabric softener." Acid in distilled white vinegar is strong enough to break down detergent's alkalies, making it more [effective in cleaning your clothes](#)... Yet still mild enough to preserve and soften fabrics. The acid also makes your clothes smell fresher because it cuts through perspiration and residual deodorant. Don't worry about the vinegar's odor—it goes away as the clothes dry. When it's time to wash, add a half a cup to a cup of white vinegar with laundry detergent when filling up the washing machine.



Make sure you have individual baskets for each person in the house. When it's time to wash, add a half a cup to a cup (depending on the size of the load) of white vinegar with laundry detergent when filling up the washing machine. Be sure to separate red items and new denim for the first wash.

Run on Empty

If you find spots on your glassware, it's time to run an empty cycle. Gillingham-Ryan suggests clearing the dishwasher and running a cycle with a package of citric acid crystals you can find at the drug-store or supermarket in the canning or spice aisle. Then, run another cycle with regular detergent. Make sure to rinse and soak stained dishes in Clorox and water before putting them in the dishwasher. This will stop stains from spreading to other plates and flatware.

Improve Your Flow

After you've cleaned the air vents in your house, wax them with car wax. "This way the dust won't build up as quickly, and the air will pass through better," Gillingham-Ryan says.

Keep it Dry

Wipe walls with "[Use] a dry microfiber towel on a wall and stay dry on the wall in general. Then on smaller, more detailed surfaces like knobs and molding, use surface cleaner with the microfiber towels." Gillingham-Ryan suggests using Magic Erasers from Mr. Clean on tough stains.

Ditch the Funk

There's nothing like warm spring air coming through open windows to get rid of winter stuffiness. However, it might take more than fresh air to ditch the smell. "At the end of the day, nature is your best answer," says Gillingham-Ryan, who suggests an "all-natural beeswax candle with a mild scent to clean the air." Avoid using chemically-laden cleaning products when cleaning floors.

Use lavender rather than citrus. "Lavender is much nicer than citrus; it's more of a food smell than a cleaner one. Since winter funk tends to settle in fabrics, try sprinkling your carpet with baking soda before vacuuming. For an elegant final touch, place a vase filled with fresh flowers and light some beeswax candles on your countertop.

Fight Stains With Toothpaste



Did your little one get crayon stains on the wall again? Saunders suggests dabbing some toothpaste onto a damp napkin to wipe it out.

"But don't lather it on," he warns, "or it'll get pasty."

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All dogs can be traced back 40 million years ago to a weasel-like animal called the Miacis which dwelled in trees and dens. The Miacis later evolved into the Tomarctus, a direct forbear of the genus Canis, which includes the wolf and jackal as well as the dog.

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Dogs have a wet nose to collect more of the tiny droplets of smelling chemicals in the air.

OUTSIDE DOGS

By Dr. Dennis Fetko, Ph.D.
from Michigan Humane Society



Many potential adopters ask “Is this an ‘Outside’ dog?” Our answer is, “Not anymore.” We attempt to place dogs with people who understand the need of a dog to be a part of the family. Even thousands of years ago when man and all animals lived “outside”, there was a cave or den for shelter, and man and dogs lived in small groups or “packs”. The truth is, times have changed but we and the dogs haven’t.

Both humans and dogs are “pack” animals, we do not tend to be solitary. Domesticated, companion dogs no longer have packs of other dogs to live with, so dogs now need to be members of human families or packs. Furthermore, both people and dogs are “den” animals. This is the reason that dogs can be housebroken.

Dogs want shelter in a safe, secure den - your home - and they want their den to be clean. Obviously dogs can be forced to live outside, alone and away from their families. But to force this kind of life on a dog is one of the worst things you can do to him. Such a life goes against a dog’s two most basic instincts: the pack and the den. If you have any doubts about these ideas, think of all the whining, barking, clawing dogs you have seen tied up alone outside. Dogs trying desperately to get their human families’ attention, and then just giving up to become hyperactive, listless, fearful, or vicious when the stress of enforced solitude becomes too much to cope with.

The rationale given by people who permanently keep their dogs outside is that they will spend time with the pet outside. Even the most well-meaning pet owner does not spend significant time outside, particularly when it is raining or cold. Consequently, under the best of circumstances for the outside dog, a bowl of food and water hastily shoved before him, a quick pat given, and his owner, his WORLD is gone, leaving the animal to spend another 22 or 23 hours alone.

A dog brings you the gifts of steadfast devotion, abiding love, and joyful companionship. Unless you can responsibly accept a dog’s offer of these great gifts, please do not get a dog. If you already have a dog, perhaps this article will help you to see things from his point of view, and possibly motivate you to change your relationship with him. A sad, lonely, bewildered dog, kept outside, wondering why he cannot be with his family, brings only sadness and unhappiness to the world.

The Outside Dog by Brandy J. Oliver, MA
-- *Outside Dogs* by Dr. Dennis Fetko, Ph.D.

http://ozarkdogs.org/outside_dog.htm

Spayed or Neutered Dogs Live Longer

Apr. 17, 2013 — Many dog owners have their pets spayed or neutered to help control the pet population, but new research from the University of Georgia suggests the procedure could add to the length of their lives and alter the risk of specific causes of death.

Looking at a sample of 40,139 death records from the Veterinary Medical Database from 1984-2004, researchers determined the average age at death for intact dogs -- dogs that had not been spayed or neutered -- was 7.9 years versus 9.4 years for sterilized dogs. The results of the study were published April 17 in *PLOS ONE*.

"There is a long tradition of research into the cost of reproduction, and what has been shown across species is if you reproduce, you don't live as long," said Dr. Kate Creevy, an assistant professor of internal medicine at the College of Veterinary Medicine. "The question that raises is why would you die younger if you have offspring?"

Historically, studies on the effects of reproduction on life span have been done in model systems like mice, nematode worms and fruit flies, where it is difficult to figure out eventual cause of death. For the first time, researchers have been able to measure costs of reproduction in terms of the actual causes of death, finding that the causes of death differed between sterilized and intact dogs. Dogs who had undergone a gonadectomy (a spay or castration) were more likely to die from cancer or autoimmune diseases. Those in the sample who still had functional reproduction systems at death were more likely to die from infectious disease and trauma.

"Intact dogs are still dying from cancer; it is just a more common cause of death for those that are sterilized," said Jessica Hoffman, a UGA doctoral candidate in the Franklin College of Arts of Sciences who co-authored the study.

Creevy added, "At the level of the individual dog owner, our study tells pet owners that, overall, sterilized dogs will live longer, which is good to know. Also, if you are going to sterilize your dog, you should be aware of possible risks of immune-mediated diseases and cancer; and if you are going to keep him or her intact, you need to keep your eye out for trauma and infection."

Their findings are valuable not only for learning about dogs, she said, but also for studying reproductive effects in humans as well.

"There is no other species where we can even begin to study cause of death as closely as we do with dogs," Creevy said. "They model our own disease risk because they live in our homes, sleep in our beds and eat our food. All of the things that impact us and our health impact them." Some of the reproductive hormones, particularly progesterone and testosterone, she said, could suppress the immune system, explaining why there is an increased risk of infection among dogs that have been sterilized.

"There are a few studies of people who are sterilized, specifically among men who are castrated for cultural or medical reasons," Creevy said. "Interestingly, there was a difference in their life spans too, and the castrated men tended to live longer. The men in that study who were not sterilized also got more infections, supporting the idea that there is a physiological reason for this."

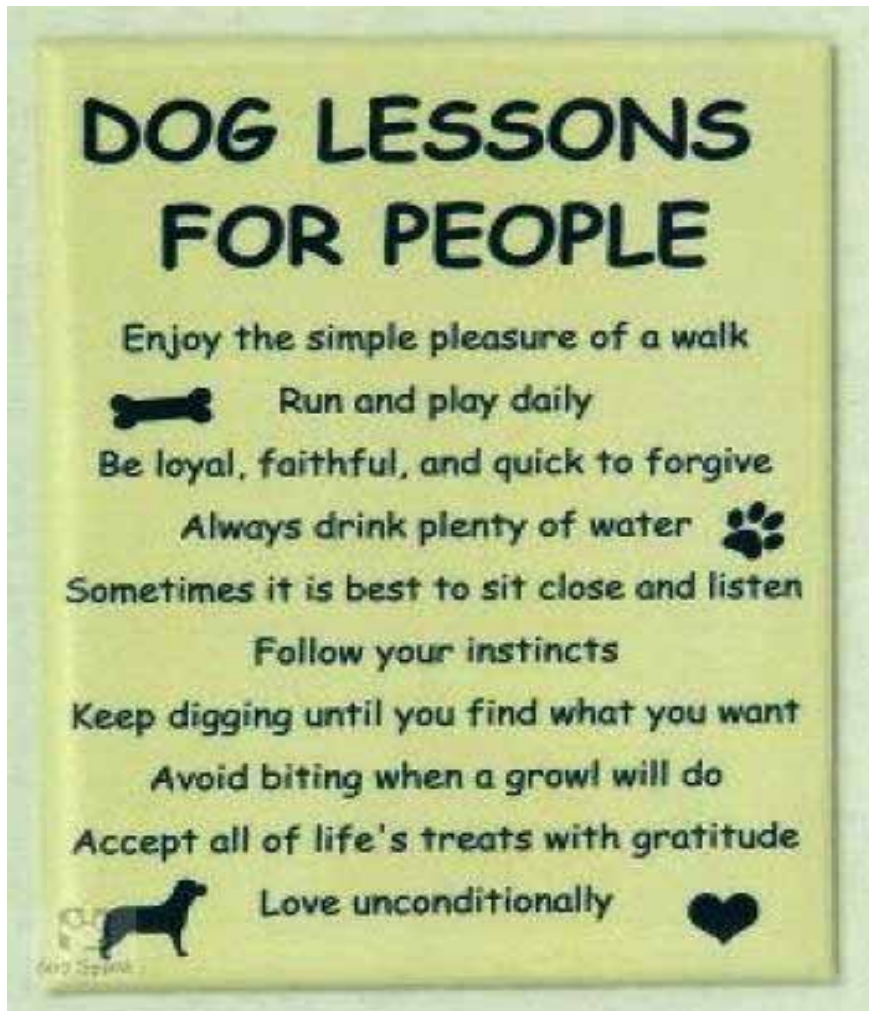
According to Daniel Promislow, a genetics professor in the Franklin College and co-author of the paper, "when researchers have looked at the effect of reproduction on survival rates in humans, the results have varied from one study to the next. Our findings suggest that we might get a clearer sense of potential costs of reproduction if we focus on how reproduction affects actual causes of mortality rather than its effect on life span."

The authors note that the average life span seen in this study is likely lower than what would be observed in the population of dogs at large. Those observed for the study had been referred to a veterinary teaching hospital and represent a population of sick animals.

"The overall average life span is likely shorter than what we would observe in private practice, because these were dogs seen at teaching hospitals, but the difference in life span between sterilized and intact is real," Creevy said. "The proportionate effects on causes of death are translatable to the global dog population, and it will be interesting to see if explanations for these effects can be found in future studies."

University of Georgia (2013, April 17). Spayed or neutered dogs live longer. *ScienceDaily*.

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2013/04/130417185904.htm>



Home-made Stain Remover

This is the ultimate stain remover that actually works on a seriously set in stain! Never buy oxyclean again!

The mixture is

1 tsp. Dawn dishwashing detergent
3-4 tablespoons of hydrogen peroxide
couple tablespoons of baking soda.

Scrub on with a scrubbing brush :)



Garlic Mosquito Repellent

Ingredients: Minced garlic, mineral oil, and lemon juice

Cost: Less than \$5

Directions: Mince a few cloves of garlic then cover with mineral oil. Allow it to sit for at least 24 hours. Next you take a teaspoon of *just the oil* and mix it with 2 cups of water and 1 teaspoon of freshly squeezed lemon juice. Strain through a cheesecloth if you have any floaties then pour into a spray bottle. Shake before each use.

Vanilla Mosquito Repellent

Ingredients: Vanilla extract

Cost: Less than \$5 at grocery store

Directions: Apply some vanilla extract or vanilla essence to your pulse points.

Repellent For Your Dog

You can add a drop of two of essential oils to your dog's collar to repel ticks and mesquitos. Rose geranium is a good one for your dogs.

Another Homemade Repellent

5 drops of Lavender Essential Oil

5 drops of Citronella essential oil

3 – 4 Tbsp Homemade Vanilla Extract

4-5 Tbsp. Lemon Juice or 5 drops of Lemon Essential Oil

Instructions-

1. Mix all of the above ingredients in a spray bottle and fill the rest up with water (or a mix of water and vodka, or a mix of water and witch hazel).
2. Spray away!!

Aside from being smart about interacting with dogs you think you know, avoid long interactions with dogs that aren't completely familiar to you and be careful about approaching them. Be mindful of your surroundings, the dog's behavior and anything that might make the dog feel threatened, challenged or cornered. Be aware that signs like a yellow ribbon or orange bandanna may indicate a dog that should not be approached.. Even if you think a dog will tolerate something -- like petting, for example -- don't do it without asking the owner for permission first. For example, the dog might appear normal but have a painful health condition that could cause the dog to fear being touched or cause it to bite if touched in certain areas.

The more uncomfortable you make a dog, the closer you get to the risk zone. The easiest way to avoid this "risk zone" is not to startle or bother the dog. When meeting a dog offer the back of your hand and see wither it is comfortable approaching and sniffing. Interactions initiated by the dog may be safer because the dog is coming to you and wants to interact, but these situations are not completely free of risk depending on the mood and intent of the dog, so be guided by the owner who knows their dogs the best. Take an ambivalent response by the owner as a "no" as some owners may be reluctant to admit their dog can be aggressive. Always make sure to ask if it's all right for you to play with the dog. And even if the dog initiates the contact, avoid doing things that may trigger predatory instincts or aggression, such as prolonged eye contact, quick or jerky movements, and high-pitched or loud sounds. Remain mindful and disengage if the dog or owner seems to become uncomfortable with the situation.

Sometimes in a park or on the street, you could be confronted with a dog that's off-leash. Move away calmly and slowly if you encounter a dog that is not on a leash. If the dog is displaying aggressive behaviors, contact authorities immediately and report the dog's location and appearance. Avoid engaging with the dog, and caution others (particularly children) to remain calm and avoid engaging with the dog.

If you're a dog owner, buy a leash that is sturdy and easy to see. Teach your dog to sit quietly when patted, or politely refuse requests if your dog is uncomfortable with or does not behave appropriately when being petted by strangers. Take responsibility for keeping your

dog from approaching people unless they invite the interaction. Whenever possible avoid making pedestrians walk through an area where you dog could easily approach them due to a long or lax leash. You may know your dog is good natured, but they do not and could be made to feel uncomfortable about having dogs around them in the community. For this reason it may be wise to not use retractable leashes in busy areas as irresponsible use has made some people uncomfortable around dogs that may or may not be fully under control. It's your responsibility to prevent dog bites, too, and to show people that dog owners in their neighborhood are considerate and responsible.

The important thing to remember is that any dog can be dangerous and any dog can bite. Use proper judgment, ask permission before touching or playing with a dog, and make confident, slow movements. Being smart about your interactions with dogs can help prevent bites and can make a positive experience for both you and the dog.

<https://www.avma.org/public/Pages/Recognizing-risky-situations-.aspx>

Helping Pets Get Along

By Dr. Suzanne Hetts and Dr. Dan Estep



We've received a number of emails recently about problems introducing cats to resident pets – both to other cats and dogs. This topic has been on our radar because Suzanne just finished presenting a lecture on “The Peaceable Kingdom” to the Tri-County Humane Society’s Animal Welfare conference in St. Cloud MN, and we’ll be giving a similar presentation at the Animal Behavior Society’s Public Day during their annual conference in Boulder CO in July.

The two biggest mistakes people make are:

1. Not creating small “baby steps” during the introduction process so that cats can become accustomed to their new housemates gradually. People tell us that they start out by confining the cat to a room by itself, which is a good thing. Cats are generally more neophobic (afraid of new things) than are most dogs, so it’s important for cats to become familiar with and comfortable in their physical environment before having to contend with a lot of social contact with animals they don’t know and don’t yet trust.

Unfortunately what we hear is that after several days of confinement, the tendency is to then just let the animals have complete visual and physical access to one another. It’s as though the confinement itself is somehow going to magically help the pets accept one another.

Successful managing introductions among new and resident pets is both a passive AND an active process. The process is passive from the standpoint that when new and resident animals are confined in different areas, they are passively becoming accustomed to the odors and sounds from one another. Given the sensitive senses of smell and hearing dogs and cats possess, it would be next to impossible to prevent them from being exposed to one another’s smells and sounds.

Introductions must also be an active process because owners must be enticing and encouraging each pet to approach whatever physical and visual barrier separates the two. Each animal should be able to be calm and relaxed on either side of a closed door (or in subsequent steps with the door propped open very slightly so that each can get just a glimpse of the other) before they are allowed additional contact with each other. That brings us to the second biggest mistake.

2. The second biggest mistake we see is owners not using the pets’ behavioral signs and signals for deciding when to move to the next Step in the introduction process.

Too often folks are relying on an arbitrary time schedule and keeping the pets separate for only several days and then allowing them together without basing that decision on the pets’ behaviors. Here are our suggested guidelines:

- Both pets must be able to play and eat with relaxed calm demeanors on either side of the door that separates them. If either appears anxious or nervous, or won’t even approach the door knowing the other animal is on the other side, the time is not yet right for more contact.
- If one animal won’t even go down the hallway leading to the room where the other is confined OR alternatively if one pet stations itself outside the door and is “obsessively” interested in the pet confined on the other side, it’s not time for further contact
- Scent exchange should be part of the introduction process and if one animal avoids the item containing the other’s odor or instead is overly interested in it, that’s a sign neither is ready for more contact.
- Any displays of threats or aggression – barking, lunging at the door or growling or hissing are definite indications the pets are much too aroused to tolerate seeing one another.

For complete protocols and more information about introducing pets to one another, take their On Demand course [The Peaceable Kingdom](#) available through PetProWebinars.com

<http://sensibletraining.com/helping-pets-get-along/>

<http://www.animalbehaviorassociates.com>

When Disaster Strikes

When a disaster suddenly strikes it can be frightening for everyone, including your pet. The best thing you can do for you and your pet's safety is to be prepared, develop a plan for emergencies, and have it ready before the disaster strikes. Planning ahead is the key to keeping yourself and your pet safe before, during, and after a disaster.

"Before a disaster, it is important to insure that all your animals are identified within a system that will allow you two to be reunited if separated," said Wesley Bissett, assistant professor at the Texas A&M College of Veterinary Medicine & Biomedical Sciences (CVM). "Identification can come in a variety of ways, such as collars or microchips. Collars may be less expensive but they are much easier to lose, whereas microchips may be more expensive but provide the advantage of being permanently within the animal. You should also try to keep a photo of you and your pet together to verify ownership."

When preparing for a disaster, it is imperative that all of your pet's vaccinations are current. "If you do not typically have your dog vaccinated for Bordetella, or kennel cough, consider doing so as storm season approaches," said Bissett. "This is disease prevention in case your pet is checked into an animal shelter."



An emergency shelter that was set up last summer during the wild fires.

When packing emergency supplies for your pet remember to store at least a one-week supply of pet food to keep the pet's GI tract from becoming upset, and enough water to meet you and your pet's needs for up to three days. If you must evacuate the area, make sure to grab your pet's food & water bowls before leaving.

"If your pet is on a prescription for a chronic illness, keep at least a two-week supply of medication as well as a copy of the pet's medical records," said Bissett. "It may be difficult to have prescriptions re-filled in an emergency situation. Also, make sure you have a kennel or crate to transport your pet in case of an evacuation."

During a disaster, it is important to follow a pre-written strategy to ensure you and your pet's safety. This not only saves valuable time during the disaster but can also aid in remembering important details of the event afterwards. "It is also important to heed all evacuation recommendations and orders," said Bissett. "If the number of animals that you will be evacuating will require multiple trips, plan ahead and leave early!"

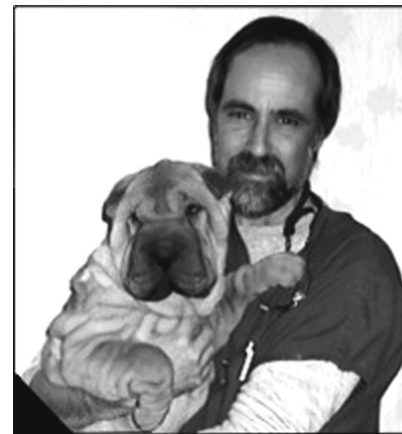
"If your pet is injured during a disaster immediately seek veterinary medical help, which in many cases is available as part of the local or state response," said Bissett. "If help is not instantly available, perform first aid until help arrives."

About Pet Talk

Pet Talk is a service of the College of Veterinary Medicine & Biomedical Sciences, Texas A&M University.

<http://vetmed.tamu.edu/news/pet-talk/when-disaster-strikes>

Dr. Vidt's Corner: Allergic Skin Disease:



Shar-Pei seem to have a predisposition to allergic skin disease. This can be allergic inhalant dermatitis ("hay fever"), food allergies, contact allergies, flea bite hypersensitivity or any combination of these. An important distinction here is whether the itching, chewing and scratching is seasonal in nature. This usually

coincides with the hay fever season in people. Diagnostics may include skin testing, RAST testing, elimination diets, and skin

biopsies. Treatment for "hay fever" can include hyposensitization injections, use of fatty acid supplementation in conjunction with various antihistamines, and use of corticosteroids. Treatment for food allergies is elimination of the offending substance from the dog's diet. I currently use Hill's Z/D Ultra™ as my hypoallergenic diet of choice with an initial 6-8 week trial period.

Many clients are concerned about the use of steroids for control of allergies in the dog. Certainly this is a major concern although the duration of steroid use in allergic dogs is usually several months only during the allergy season. The risk can also be reduced by using alternate day therapy. I've seen few dogs with long term consequences of steroid therapy. The most serious problem I've seen (rarely) is iatrogenic Cushing's disease with muscle weakness, increased water consumption/urination, pot-bellied appearance, thin skin and comedones (black heads). These are usually Shar-Pei on long-term steroids due to continual allergic disease or dogs on daily steroids to control their itching. I have also seen anterior cruciate ligament rupture in dogs on steroids - coincidental or due to steroid effect on the ligament? The most important thing has to be the quality of life of your dog during the time he is with you. Whatever works best and makes the pet comfortable is the main concern.



I often will advise a prednisolone trial in dogs with suspected allergic disease which has not responded to other therapies such as antibiotics, antihistamines, fatty acids, etc. This involves giving an initial prednisolone acetate injection followed up with a decreasing schedule of prednisolone tablets for 1-2 weeks. If this trial results in a dramatic decrease in scratching, chewing and licking then prednisolone should be continued on an alternate schedule. Certainly this trial is done under veterinary supervision and advice.

<http://www.drjvw.com/faq/?view=1&name=Allergic%20Skin%20Disease>

An Older, Tired-looking Dog

From *PetPlace.com*



An older, tired-looking dog wandered into my yard; I could tell from his collar and well-fed belly that he had a home and was well taken care of.

He calmly came over to me, I gave him a few pats on his head; he then followed me into my house, slowly walked down the hall, curled up in the corner and fell asleep.

An hour later, he went to the door, and I let him out.

The next day he was back, greeted me in my yard, walked inside and resumed his spot in the hall and again slept for about an hour. This continued off and on for several weeks.

Curious I pinned a note to his collar: 'I would like to find out who the owner of this wonderful sweet dog is and ask if you are aware that almost every afternoon your dog comes to my house for a nap.'

The next day he arrived for his nap, with a different note pinned to his collar: 'He lives in a home with 6 children, 2 under the age of 3 he's trying to catch up on his sleep. Can I come with him tomorrow?'

Fallen Angels

"Ming"

Rescue dog

Owned by Betty Totten

"Lucy" and "Percy"

Rescue dogs

Owned by Pam and Bart Daniels

Meiting One Bud Wisner

"Budee"

Owned by Bob & Kay Rosenberger

"Chai" and "Anjin"

These rescue dogs were

Owned by Jenny Hoover

Ch. China Puff's Fire and Ice, RN

"Sparky"

Owned by Louise Watson

R-LEE BLAZE O GLORY SUNG-HI, CGC

"Fluffy"

Owned by Alice Fix

All of these dogs have served as faithful loving companions and their owners will miss their companionship. And a special farewell to our club member Terry Carlson. So long, our friends!

Shrimp A la Vera Cruz

26 minutes to make and serves 4



Ingredients

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 lb cleaned, peeled shrimp | 1 1/2 tsp capers |
| 1 large green bell pepper | 1 bay leaf |
| 1Tbsp vegetable oil | 1/2 tsp sugar |
| 1 small onion, chopped | 1/2 tsp salt |
| 5 small tomatoes, chopped | 2 Tbsp vegetable oil |
| 12 pimento-stuffed green olives | lime juice |

Directions:

Cut green pepper in 1 1/2" x 1/2" strips. Heat 1 Tbsp oil in a large saucepan. Add onion and green pepper strips. Cook until onion is tender but not browned. Add tomatoes, olives, capers, bay leaf, sugar and salt. Bring to a boil; reduce heat. Cover and simmer 20 minutes. Taste sauce and add more salt, if needed.

Heat 2 Tbsp oil in a large skillet and add cleaned shrimp. Cook over medium heat until pink, about 3 minutes. Sprinkle a few drops of lime juice over shrimp. Add sauce and cook 3 to 4 minutes, stirring frequently. Serve immediately over a bed of rice.

Officers of the Centennial Chinese Shar-Pei Club

President- Alice Fix **Vice President-** Jeanne Hill- Jurik
Secretary- Marchelle Heslep **Treasurer-** Louise Watson
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Breeder Referral: Louise Watson
 Legislative Liaison: Alice Fix & Laura Brown
 Public Education: Jeanne Hill-Jurik
 Rescue: Louise Watson
 Show Chairman: Alice Fix & Jeanne Hill-Jurik
 Webmaster- Laura Brown

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 throughout 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 Best CSPCA Newsletter-2005, 2008, 2009
Awarded 1st Runner- Up CSPCA Newsletter- 2006, 2007
Awarded Best CSPCA Club Website-2006, 2007, 2008, 2009

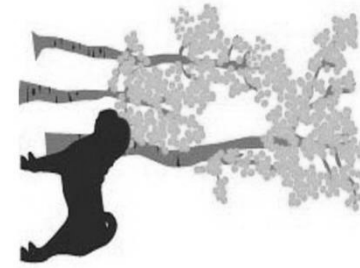
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Don't forget that you can find us on Facebook:



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