



# Wrinklegram

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**Best Friends**

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**WrinkleGram**  
**Chinese Shar-Pei Club of Canada Newsletter**  
**June 2014**

In this issue —

President's Letter .....	4
Articles —	
Chlorophyll is Good For Us— and For Our Dogs! .....	6
Common Ways Your Pet Can Be Poisoned .....	14
Members' Corner .....	18
Members' Photo Gallery .....	20
Breed Standard .....	24
CSPCC Membership Form .....	27
CSPCC Membership Directory .....	29

**On the front cover**  
**Helios and best friend**  
[Photo courtesy of Anik Viger]

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**Next Meeting**

**Be sure to visit our club  
web site:**

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*President's Letter*

*Bill Chisholm*

revisiting.....

Chinese Shar-Pei Club of Canada Photo Contest  
2011



1st Place  
Puppy Category

## Chlorophyll is Good for Us—and for our Dogs!

### What is chlorophyll?

Chlorophyll is literally defined as leaf green; the green colouring matter of leaves and plants, essential to the production of carbohydrates by photosynthesis, and occurring in a bluish-black form, called chlorophyll a, and a dark-green form, called chlorophyll b.

Chlorophyll is a green granular matter formed in the cells of the leaves (and other parts exposed to light) of plants, to which they owe their green colour, and through which all ordinary assimilation of plant food takes place. Similar chlorophyll granules have been found in the tissues of the lower animals.

Green plants take in sunlight and transform it into food! This is called photosynthesis, and it is one of the most fundamental processes in nature. Green plants, algae and certain bacteria use the light energy of the sun to form carbohydrate food.

Not only do these greens nourish themselves and become the No. 1 food in the food chain, they also produce oxygen, playing a fundamental role in the biosphere of the planet.

Fifty years ago, scientists proved that chlorophyll kills harmful bacteria. It fights strep and staph infections, bad odours in the mouth, gum disease, and destroys putrefactive bacteria in the digestive tract. It promotes healing of wounds by stimulating the production of connective tissue, helps ear infection, and the list goes on.

Famous research scientist E. Bircher called chlorophyll “concentrated sun power.” He said, “It increases the functions of the head, affects the vascular system, the intestines, the uterus, and the lungs.

It raises basic nitrogen exchange and is therefore a tonic which, considering its stimulating properties, cannot be compared with any other.”

The benefits of various green foods seem related to their chlorophyll content. Chlorophyll has the power to regenerate our bodies at the molecular and cellular level.

It is known to help cleanse the body, fight infection, help heal wounds, and promote the health of the circulatory, digestive, immune, and detoxification systems.

Chlorophyll consumption increases the number of red blood cells and, therefore, increases oxygen utilization by the body. Chlorophyll also reduces the binding of carcinogens to DNA in the liver and other organs.

It also breaks down calcium oxalate stones (kidney stones) for elimination, which are created by the body for the purpose of neutralizing and disposing of excess acid.

### Chlorophyll is similar to haemoglobin in human blood

Chlorophyll’s molecular structure is similar to the haemoglobin of human blood. Haemoglobin is our body’s oxygen transporter. From a chemical standpoint, the components of chlorophyll are almost identical to those of haemoglobin.

A German chemist, Dr Richard Wilsstatter, determined in 1913 that the two molecules closely resemble on another. He found that haemoglobin is composed



of four elements - carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen - organized around a single atom of iron.

Haemoglobin's iron content is the main reason we need a dietary supply of that mineral. Chlorophyll has the same elements, however they are organized around a single atom of magnesium.

By taking chlorophyll into our bodies, we elevate the integrity of haemoglobin in our blood and that translates into improved energy, circulation and oxygenation.

Chlorophyll contains vitamin, mineral and protein compounds and stands alone in its ability to stimulate the body on a cellular level.

Not only does chlorophyll increase heart function and aid the vascular system, intestines, uterus, and lungs, it also acts as a chelator of heavy metals and chemical toxins (grabs on to these molecules and carries them out of the body).

## The colour of chlorophyll

It's usually easy to tell when a food has significant amounts of chlorophyll, because chlorophyll provides the green colour that is found in grasses, leaves, and many of the vegetables that we eat.

These plants and foods would not be green without their chlorophyll, since chlorophyll pigments reflect sunlight at exact appropriate wavelengths for our eyes to detect them as green.

The chlorophyll a molecule actually reflects light in a blue-green range (about 685 nanometer wavelengths), while chlorophyll b reflects light in a more yellow-green colour (about 735 nanometer wavelengths).

The overall affect, however, is for us to see varying shades of a colour we would simply call "green."

## Foods that contain chlorophyll

While all green plants and most vegetables that we eat contain chlorophyll, some vegetables contain particularly high amounts of total chlorophyll. Best studied of all the vegetables is spinach which contains about 300-600 milligrams per ounce.

To understand how high in chlorophyll this amount turns out to be, compare the chlorophyll content of spinach to another of the World's Healthiest Foods - olives.

Chlorophyll is one of the primary pigments in olives, but olives contain only 30-300 micrograms per ounce (about 1/1000th as much as spinach). Some olive oil producers deliberately allow leaves to be placed in the olive presses to increase the chlorophyll and "grassiness" of the olive oil.

All of the green vegetables in the World's Healthiest Foods are concentrated sources of chlorophyll, which include:

- **asparagus**
- **beet greens**
- **bell peppers**
- **broccoli**
- **Brussels sprouts**

- green cabbage
- celery
- collard greens
- green beans
- green peas
- kale
- leeks
- green olives
- parsley
- romaine lettuce
- sea vegetables
- spinach
- Swiss chard
- turnip greens
- and many others

Alfalfa is one of the most mineral-rich green food ingredients known and is good to use while fasting because of its chlorophyll and nutrient content.

It contains vitamin A, vitamin C, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, calcium, magnesium, potassium, phosphorus, iron, silicon plus traces of virtually all known vitamins and minerals.

### Cooking can destroy chlorophyll content in foods

Overcooking is particularly important to avoid when it comes to chlorophyll, but with very short steaming times, the chlorophyll content of these foods is preserved, and absorption of chlorophyll from these foods may actually be increased.

In studies on broccoli, for example, about two thirds of the chlorophyll was removed after 20 minutes of boiling.

Researchers have also determined that there are steadily increasing losses of chlorophyll when the boiling time for broccoli is increased from 5 to 20 minutes.

However, at cooking times less than five minutes, the research is not as clear, and some studies suggest that brief steaming of vegetables like spinach actually increases the amount of chlorophyll that can be absorbed into our body.

Consumption of these green vegetables in raw form is also an excellent way to obtain the health benefits of chlorophyll.

Alfalfa, a super source of chlorophyll

Alfalfa was discovered by the Arabs and is one of the first known herbs. They called it the “father of all foods.” This is interesting as they knew only by evidential experience.

It is only in recent years that we moderns are rediscovering its valuable nutritive properties.



Alfalfa's organic salts are among the richest known, the depth and spread of its roots enabling it to absorb its valuable nutrition as far as 125 feet below the earth's surface.

Alfalfa is a particularly valuable leguminous herb, not only rich in principal mineral and chemical elements in the constitution of the human body, but it also has many of the trace elements obtained from deep in the soil where the roots reach down 30 to 100 feet.

Alfalfa is rich in quality, quantity and proper balance of Calcium, Magnesium, Phosphorus, Choline (vitamin B), Sodium, Potassium and Silicon in Alfalfa. These elements are all very much needed for the proper function of the various organs in the body.

Alfalfa's benefits are contained in its leaves and smaller stems. Alfalfa best lends its properties to water.

This means that when an infusion or tea is made from alfalfa leaves, we can obtain 90% of the potassium contained in the dried alfalfa plant, 85% of the magnesium, 75% of the phosphorus, 50% of the nitrogen, and 40% of the calcium when we brew and drink that cup of alfalfa tea.

Speaking of nitrogen, alfalfa is a splendid plant to grow near other plants that need nitrogen. Alfalfa has been reported to be an appetizer, diuretic, tonic, nutritive (especially calcium) antianemic, and antihemorrhagic.

Because the taproot of alfalfa penetrates beneath the soil to a depth of 65 feet or more, it is reported to absorb minerals from the subsoil which are inaccessible to plants having more shallow roots.

The root of the alfalfa plant grows 10 times as fast as the stem during the first three weeks of its life. The depth of the root is attested to by a former Kansas State Secretary for the Department of Agriculture.

Alfalfa leaves are extremely rich in calcium, which accounts for the claims of herbalists and doctors concerning the benefits of using alfalfa for repairing tooth damage and strengthening the structure of the teeth.

Calcium is also necessary for proper muscle function, including the heart muscle as well. Calcium regulates the heart rhythm. How much simpler it is to indulge in alfalfa early in life rather than a pacemaker in later life.

We have often heard that there is no vegetable source of Vitamin D. The sun, of course, is our favorite source. But did you know that alfalfa contains 4,740 International Units of Vitamin D per pound?

In addition to the nutrients mentioned before, alfalfa also contains Vitamins K, A, E, B, and U. Vitamin K is essential in the clotting of blood and is a preventative measure against haemorrhages. Note: vitamin K is made by a healthy body in the large intestines).

Many historical haemophiliacs would have benefited themselves had they considered the lowly alfalfa plant as something more than 'munchies' for their herds.

We know of several cases where women who have just delivered babies have eaten alfalfa tablets like candy directly after the birth in order to shorten the post-partum bleeding time.

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**Alfalfa is also a remarkable herb to bring in milk in a nursing mother.** It has also been observed that **Vitamin K** is instrumental in lowering high blood pressure.

Vitamin E is contained in alfalfa to the tune of 173.8 mg. per pound. Vitamin E is essential for the proper functioning of the reproductive system, and the Vitamin E found in alfalfa is so much more valuable than the synthetic variety which is not readily assimilated by the body.

According to my personally supervised laboratory analysis of field dried alfalfa the following results were obtained:

- **Moisture: 9.5%**
- **Carbohydrate: 3.7%**
- **Protein: 15.3%**
- **Nitrogen: 50.9%**
- **Fat: 1.9%**
- **Calcium: 1.47%**
- **Fibre: 28.6%**
- **Phosphorus: 0.24%**
- **Ash: 8.0%**
- **Potassium: 1.97%**
- **Sodium: 0.15%**
- **Copper: 8.3%**
- **Chlorine: 0.28% (organic form)**
- **Zinc: 6.9%**
- **Magnesium: 0.31%**
- **Sulphur: 0.29%**
- **Iron: 0.017%**
- **Manganese: 25.4%**

The following results have been reported in milligrams per pound:

- **Beta Carotene: 123 mg/lb**
- **Vitamin A: 104,833 mg/lb - This is extremely high for a food**
- **Thiamine (vitamin B): 2.5 mg/lb**
- **Niacin (vitamin B): 18.0 mg/lb**
- **Pantothenic acid (vitamin B): 9.0 mg/lb**
- **Biotin (vitamin B): 0.15 mg/lb**
- **Chlorine (organic)**
- **Folic acid**
- **Pyridoxine (vitamin B): found in very small amounts**
- **Betaine (also known as trimethylglycine), an amino acid**

As mentioned earlier, Vitamin D is found as 4740 International Units per pound of dried alfalfa. There is 173.8 IU's of Vitamin E in the specimen we gave for analysis.

All these figures will, of course vary with the time and season of the harvest. Our sample had 9.4 mg. per pound of Vitamin K, the clotting factor.

Now for the percentages of the essential amino acids found in alfalfa:

- **Arginine: 0.8%**
- **Methionine: 0.1%**
- **Cystine: 0.4%**
- **Phenylalanine: 0.8%**
- **Histidine: 0.3%**
- **Threonine: 0.7%**
- **Isoleucine: 0.9%**
- **Tryptophan: 0.3%**
- **Leucine: 1.3%**
- **Tyrosine: 0.6%**
- **Lysine: 1.1%**
- **Valine: 0.8%**

Vitamin U, generally found in cabbage juice, acts as a healing agent in ulcers both in humans and laboratory animals according to many researchers.

Alfalfa also contains a saponin which is a substance that forms colloidal dispersion (a soap suds-like reaction) when shaken with water. The steroid saponins have been recently successfully investigated for their suitability as cortisone and hormone precursors.

Alfalfa can be used as a beverage as well as medicinally. When taken daily it can improve the appetite, alleviate urinary tract disorders such as the retention of water, and give relief for digestive and bowel problems such as peptic ulcer.

A combination of alfalfa and peppermint makes a very pleasant tea for the refreshment of mind and body. According to May Bethel, author of *The Healing Power of Herbs*, 1968, alfalfa contains 8 known enzymes which are instrumental in food assimilation.

Bethel also quotes Dr. W. H. Graves, D.C., who has successfully used alfalfa in cases of diabetes, rheumatism, toxemia, jaundice, neuralgia, insomnia, nervousness, syphilis, constipation, lumbago (pain in the lower, or lumbar, region of the back or loins, esp. chronic or recurring pain), hardening of the arteries, water retention, prostatitis, anaemia, skin eruptions, poor complexion, and inflamed bladder.

Graves also mentions alfalfa as a blood builder and beneficial for building teeth and bones. A little known fact recently observed by one biochemist is that an essential alkaloid in the leaves works on the central nervous system somehow to relieve minor pain (John Heinerman, *Science of Herbal Medicine*; Orem, Utah. p.97).

## The many benefits of chlorophyll

- Chlorophyll is the first product of light and, therefore, contains more light energy than any other element.
- Chlorophyll is the basis of all plant life.
- Chlorophyll is high in oxygen. The brain and all body tissues function at an optimal level in a highly-oxygenated environment.
- Chlorophyll is anti-bacterial and can be used inside and outside the body as a healer.
- Science has proven that chlorophyll arrests growth and development of unfriendly bacteria.
- Chlorophyll rebuilds the bloodstream. Studies of various animals have shown chlorophyll to be free of any toxic reaction. The red cell count was returned to normal within 4 to 5 days of the administration of chlorophyll, even in those animals which were known to be extremely anaemic or low in red cell count.
- Farmers in the mid-west who have sterile cows and bulls put them on chlorophyll in the form of wheat grass to restore fertility. (The high magnesium content in chlorophyll builds enzymes that restore the sex hormones.)
- Liquid chlorophyll gets into the tissues, refines them and makes them over.
- Chlorophyll (wheat grass juice) is a superior detoxification agent compared to carrot juice and other fruits and vegetables. Dr Earp-Thomas, associate of Ann Wigmore, says that 15 pounds of Wheat grass is the equivalent of 350 pounds of carrot, lettuce, celery, and so forth.
- Liquid chlorophyll washes drug deposits from the body.
- Chlorophyll neutralizes toxins in the body.
- Chlorophyll helps purify the liver.
- Chlorophyll improves blood sugar problems.

In the American Journal of Surgery (1940), Benjamin Gruskin, M.D. recommends chlorophyll for its antiseptic benefits. The article suggests the following clinical uses for chlorophyll:

- to clear up foul smelling odours
- neutralize strep infections
- heal wounds
- hasten skin grafting
- cure chronic sinusitis
- overcome chronic inner-ear inflammation and infection
- reduce varicose veins and heal leg ulcers
- eliminate impetigo and other scabby eruptions
- heal rectal sores
- successfully treat inflammation of the uterine cervix
- get rid of parasitic vaginal infections
- reduce typhoid fever
- cure advanced pyorrhoea (gum disease) in many cases

- Chlorophyll is said to cure acne and even removes scars after it has been ingested for seven to eight months. The diet must be improved at the same time.
- Chlorophyll acts as a detergent in the body and is used as a body deodorant.
- A small amount of chlorophyll in the human diet may prevent tooth decay.
- Wheat grass juice held in the mouth for 5 minutes may eliminate toothaches. It pulls poisons from the gums.
- Gargle liquid chlorophyll for a sore throat.
- Chlorophyll is good for skin problems such as eczema or psoriasis.
- Chlorophyll helps to keep the hair from greying.
- Chlorophyll improves the digestion because it contains eight digestive enzymes.
- Chlorophyll used in an enema is great for healing and detoxifying the colon walls. The implants also heal and cleanse the internal organs. After an enema, wait 20 minutes, then use 4 ounces of liquid chlorophyll in an enema and retain it for 20 minutes.
- Chlorophyll is great for constipation and keeping the bowels open. It is high in magnesium.
- Dr. Birscher, a research scientist, called chlorophyll “concentrated sun power.” He said, “chlorophyll increases the function of the heart, affects the vascular system, the intestines, the uterus, and the lungs.”
- According to Dr. Birscher, nature uses chlorophyll as a body cleanser, rebuilder, and neutralizer of toxins.
- Chlorophyll may dissolve scars that are formed in the lungs from breathing acid gasses. The effect of carbon monoxide is minimized since chlorophyll increases haemoglobin production.
- Chlorophyll is said to reduce high blood pressure and enhance the capillaries.
- Chlorophyll is said to remove heavy metals from the body.
- Chlorophyll is said to be great for blood disorders of all kinds.

### **About the Author...**

Bee Wilder has a wealth of knowledge and experience both as a former sufferer of candida and conveyor of the candida support group. Since the 1980s when Bee could eat only a few types of foods and was so sensitive to yeasts she had to administer herself an allergy shot every day, she has not only fully recovered but now is more robust than ever. Bee lives in Calgary, Alberta, Canada and continues to research natural health and nutrition.

You can find more articles and support at her website: *Healing Naturally by Bee*

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## Common Ways Your Pet Can Be Poisoned...

According to the VPI Pet Insurance company, poisonings cost dog and cat owner policy holders almost \$7 million over a four-year period between 2005 and 2009.

The number one cause of poisoning was accidental ingestion of medications, human and pet. The average cost to treat this type of poisoning during the four-year period was nearly \$800.

The most expensive type of poisoning was from heavy metals and cost pet owners almost \$1,000 per visit to the veterinarian.

Type of Poison	Number of Claims
2005-2009	
Drug reactions/accidental ingestion	5,131
Rodenticide (chemicals used to kill rodents)	4,028
Methylxanthine (stimulants like caffeine)	3,661
Plant poisoning	2,808
Household chemicals	1,669
Metaldehyde (pesticide used to kill slugs and snails)	369
Insecticide/organophosphate	323
Heavy metal toxicity	288
Toad poisoning	270
Antifreeze	213
Walnuts	100
Alcohol	75
Strychnine	28

Source: *dvm360* July 31, 2010

## Dr. Karen Beckers Comments on Poisoning...

A poisoning can mean a life-or-death emergency for your pet, a traumatic experience for family members, and a significant hit to your credit card or bank account.

All for a situation that is entirely preventable.

Medicine Belongs in the Medicine Cabinet

According to the ASPCA, household pets are most commonly poisoned by the following ten human medications:

1. NSAIDS
2. Antidepressants
3. Acetaminophen
4. Methylphenidate (for ADHD)
5. Fluorouracil (for Cancer)
6. Isoniazid (for Tuberculosis)
7. Pseudoephedrine
8. Antidiabetics
9. Vitamin D derivatives
10. Baclofen (muscle relaxant)

Not only should you store all your medications, and your pet's, out of reach of your dog or cat, you must also be careful not to leave loose pills on a countertop or table within reach of a curious animal.

Also take care to retrieve any slippery pills that drop on the floor, and clean up liquid spills right away.

### Learn Which People Foods and Drinks are Hazardous to Your Pet

Chocolate, coffee and other products containing caffeine are at the top of the list. These food and drink items contain methylxanthines, stimulants that are toxic to your dog or cat.

Any alcoholic drink or food containing alcohol can make your pet very ill and can even be fatal.

Intentional vitamin D administration to pets has also caused toxicity. People have wrongly assumed their pets are as deficient as many people. Most commercial pet foods have very high levels of vitamin D added, so additional supplementation has caused vet visits for many pets.

Walnut fruit (the nut encased raw fruit that falls from trees) and macadamia nuts are toxic for dogs. Peanut allergies are as dangerous in canines as they are in people, so it's a good idea to keep peanuts out of reach of your pup as well.

Other foods toxic to pets include:

- Avocado pits, which are especially dangerous for birds and rodents
- Grapes and raisins, which can cause kidney failure
- Onions and chives, which causes hemolytic anemia



## Products Designed to Kill Pests Can Also Kill Pets

Any chemical capable of eliminating pests in your home, garage, garden, yard or elsewhere on your property—or your neighbor's—also has the potential to be fatal for your pet.

Keep your companion animals well away from all products intended to kill living things, even weeds.

This includes insecticides, pesticides and herbicides—any chemical ending in -cide—as well as fertilizers and similar chemical-laden products designed to enhance growth.

Strychnine, which is found in products purchased to eliminate rats and other rodents, is also extremely toxic to pets. Make sure your dog stays clear of rodent bait traps. Pups have also become ill from eating rodents and birds poisoned with strychnine.

## Poisonous Plants

There are a surprising number of flowers and greenery that are toxic for your pet, including:

- Lilies
- Tulips
- Azaleas and rhododendrons
- Oleander
- Amaryllis
- Autumn Crocus

For a comprehensive list, including photos, of which plants are poisonous for dogs and cats, visit [ASPCA.org](http://ASPCA.org).

## Toxic Toads

Strange as it sounds, there are a few very deadly species of toads out there. More precisely, it's a toxin secreted through the toad's skin that is poisonous to dogs and cats.

Most cases of toad poisoning are seen in dogs, because you pup is more likely to be outdoors and mouthing toads. However, if your kitty happens to pick up a toxic toad in her mouth, she can also become very ill and die.

Dogs have also been known to ingest the toxin from a water bowl on which a toad has rested long enough to deposit its poison along the rim or other surface of the bowl.

Oral exposure to a deadly toad toxin can cause death in your pet in just 15 to 30 minutes.

The **Colorado River toad** and the giant or marine toad are the two most common deadly toads in the U.S.

The Colorado River toad is found in southwestern states, from Arizona to southern California. This toad's skin is a brown/green color and is typically covered with warts. These toads are usually from three to seven inches long.

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The **giant toad**, also called the marine toad or *Bufo marinus*, is less common and is found in south Texas and Florida.

### Heavy Metal Toxicity

This type of poisoning in pets is relatively rare and is more often seen in dogs than cats, since canines are more apt to chew or ingest non-food objects than cats are.

Most cases of heavy metal toxicity in pets are caused by lead, and exposure usually occurs over an extended period of time.

Potential sources of exposure include:

- Lead-based paints (this is the most common source)
- Car batteries
- Building supplies
- Linoleum
- Grease
- Poorly glazed ceramic water or food bowls

Symptoms of metal toxicity in a dog or cat vary widely and can include GI upsets, convulsions, seizures, uncoordinated movements, weakness and hyperactivity.

Pet birds are also highly susceptible to toxins in their environment, most commonly lead, zinc and iron. Symptoms of avian metal toxicity can include constant thirst, regurgitation of water, depression, tremors and loss of coordination.

The easiest way to prevent metal toxicity in a pet bird is to eliminate all sources of consumable heavy metals from its environment. In most cases this will be the cage,, food and water bowls, and fencing. Replace with cages and fencing made from non-toxic materials like stainless steel and welded wires.

### Other Sources of Pet Toxins

Poisoning by household chemicals is unfortunately very common in companion animals.

Household cleaners, detergents and disinfectants are the usual culprits when a dog or cat is poisoned in the home. And keep in mind your pet doesn't have to drink the stuff to become ill.

Your dog or cat can be exposed to these toxins in a variety of ways, including absorption through the skin, licking a chemical off paws, or breathing noxious vapors hanging in the air.

Antifreeze is another common poisoning agent.

Antifreeze contains ethylene glycol, which has a sweet taste to dogs and cats. A small puddle or even a few drops spilled on the driveway or garage floor can attract a pet drawn to the sweet odor.

Just a teaspoon of antifreeze can kill a seven-pound kitty.

Some antifreeze products contain propylene glycol instead, which is not as dangerous if ingested in small amounts.

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Members' Corner



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## ***CSPCC welcomes new member Marie-Josée Lajoie.***

My name is Marie-Josée Lajoie.

I live near Ottawa with my 7 shar peis...I am not comfortable with lot of attention ☺ so you won't see me often in dog shows because what I like the most about breeding is trying to get rid of the drama regarding this breed. Yes this means repeating over and over how it's not true you have to clean between the wrinkles (we say it at least 5 times a day).

I am also passionated about dog food and studying how much it affects the health of our babies. I am pretty strict on that matter with my puppy buyers...I own a health pet food store/grooming salon and there is always at least 2 or 3 shar peis working (read sleeping lol) with me...

There is no other breed I would sacrifice my life for, and yes it's a job only for passionates or nuts lol. In my opinion the shar pei is the best breed ever—and trust me I see all kinds of dogs ! The shar pei will adapt to your lifestyle and won't eat your sofa if you don't go run with him everyday ☺

See some photos of my doggies in the Members' Gallery—they can be so much more than couched potatoes ☺

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## Members' Photo Gallery



*Helios and Lisa (Anik Viger)*



*Can you spot the Shar-Pei? (Anik Viger)*



*Who says that Shar-Pei don't like the water? (Marie-Josée Lajoie)*



*Penny and Liam want to go for a drive! (Marie-Josée Lajoie)*





*Service please! (Marie-Josée Lajoie)*



*Aspen contemplating life by the ocean (Lynda Corkum)*





*Penny (Marie-Josée Lajoie)*



## BREED STANDARD

### Origin and Purpose

It is generally accepted that the Chinese Shar-Pei originated during the Han Dynasty (202 BC - 220 AD) in the village of Dah-shet near the South China Sea. These dogs were all purpose working dogs to guard the family, farms and temples.'

### General Appearance

An alert, dignified, active, compact dog of medium size and substance, square in profile, close-coupled, the well proportioned head slightly but not overly large for the body. The short, harsh coat, the loose skin covering the head and body, the small ears, the "hippopotamus" muzzle shape and the high set tail impart to the Shar-Pei a unique look peculiar to him alone. The loose skin and wrinkles covering the head, neck and body are superabundant in puppies but these features may be limited to the head, neck and withers in the adult.

### Temperament

Regal, alert, intelligent, dignified, lordly, scowling, sober and snobbish, essentially independent and somewhat standoffish with strangers, but extreme in his devotion to his family. The Shar-Pei stands firmly on the ground with a calm, confident stature.

### Size, Proportion, Substance

The height is 18 to 20 inches (45-50 cm) at the withers. The weight is 40 to 60 pounds (18-27 kg). The dog is usually larger and more square bodied than the bitch but both appear well proportioned. Proportion: The height of the Shar-Pei from the ground to the withers is approximately equal to the length from the point of breast-bone to the point of rump.

### Coat and Colour

**Coat** - The extremely harsh coat is one of the distinguishing features of the breed. The coat is absolutely straight and offstanding on the main trunk of the body but generally lies somewhat flatter on the limbs. The coat appears healthy without being shiny or lustrous. Acceptable coat lengths may range from extremely short "horse coat" up to the "brush coat", not to exceed one inch in length at the withers. A soft coat, a wavy coat, a coat in excess of 1" (2.5cm) in length at the withers or a coat that has been trimmed is a major fault. One coat type is not to be preferred over the other. The Shar-Pei is shown in its natural state. **Colour** - Only solid colours and sable are acceptable and are to be judged on equal basis. A solid coloured dog may have shading, primarily darker down the back and on the ears. The shading must be variations of the same body colour (except in sables) and may include darker hairs throughout the coat. A pigmented dog may have a darker mask on the face.

### Head

Large, slightly but not overly, proudly carried and covered with profuse wrinkles on the forehead continuing into side wrinkles framing the face. **Eyes** - Dark, small, almond-shaped and deep set, displaying a scowling expression. In the dilute coloured dogs the eye colour may be lighter. **Ears** - Extremely small rather thick, equilateral triangles in shape, slightly rounded at the tips, edges of the ear may curl. Ears lie flat against the head, are set wide apart and forward on the skull, pointing toward the eyes. The ears have the ability to move. **Skull** - Flat and broad, the stop moderately defined. **Muzzle** - One of the distinct features of the breed. It is broad and full with no suggestion of snipiness. The length from nose to stop is approximately the same as the stop to occiput. **Nose** - Large and wide and darkly pigmented, preferably black but any colour nose conforming to the general coat colour of the dog is acceptable. In dilute colours, the preferred nose is self-coloured. Darkly pigmented cream Shar-Pei may have some light pigment either in the centre of their noses or on their entire nose. The lips and top of muzzle are well padded and may cause a slight bulge at the base of the nose. **Tongue, Roof of Mouth, Gums and Flews** Solid bluish-black is preferred in all coat colours except in dilute colours,

which have a solid lavender pigmentation. A spotted tongue is a major fault. A solid pink tongue is a disqualification (Tonge colors may lighten due to heal stress; care must be taken not to confuse dilute pigmentation with a pink tongue). Teeth - Strong, meeting in a scissors bite. Deviation from a scissors bite is a major fault.

#### **Neck**

Neck - Medium length, full and set well into the shoulders. There are moderate to heavy folds of loose skin and abundant dewlap about the neck and throat.

#### **Forequarters**

Shoulders - Muscular, well laid back and sloping. Forelegs - When viewed from the front, straight, moderately spaced, with elbows close to the body. When viewed from the side, the forelegs are straight, the pasterns are strong and flexible. The bone is substantial but never heavy and is of moderate length. Removal of front dewclaws is optional. Feet - Moderate in size, compact and firmly set, not splayed.

#### **Body**

Topline - The topline dips slightly behind the withers, slightly rising over the short, broad loin. Chest - Broad and deep with the brisket extending to the elbow and rising slightly under the loin. A level, roached or swayed topline shall be faulted. Back - Short and close-coupled. Croup - Flat, with the base of the tail set extremely high, clearly exposing an uptilted anus.

#### **Hindquarters**

Muscular, strong, and moderately angulated. The metatarsi (hocks) are short, perpendicular to the ground and parallel to each other when viewed from the rear. Hind dewclaws must be removed. Feet as in front. Tail - The high set tail is a characteristic feature of the Shar-Pei. A low tail shall be faulted. The tail is thick and round at the base, tapering to a fine point and curling over to either side of the back. The absence of a complete tail is a disqualification.

#### **Gait**

The movement of the Shar-Pei is to be judged at a trot. The gait is free and balanced with the feet tending to converge on a centre line of gravity when the dog moves at a vigorous trot. The gait combines good forward reach and a strong drive in the hindquarters. Proper movement is essential.

## **HURRY...HURRY... GREAT SAVINGS FOR YOU!!!**

Receive great savings by advertising in the WrinkleGram for one full year. Submit your ad choice in .pdf or .jpg format and payment to WrinkleGram Editor, Lynda Corkum 5501 St. Margarets Bay Road, St. Margarets Bay, NS B3Z 2H8 (snail mail) or e-mail your ad to lynda.corkum@ns.sympatico.ca

Send your completed ad to run in the WrinkleGram beginning with the January 2010 issue. Submit a different ad to run each time if you wish, or run the same ad each issue; however, if the print deadline is not met, the ad from the previous issue will be run.

Choice #1 - 1 year subscription ad rate includes: 6 full page photo ads (1 full page per issue of WrinkleGram/year).

Regular cost \$150.00 - 1 year subscription cost, only \$100.00.

Choice #2 - 1 year subscription ad rate includes: 5 full page photo ads and 1 full colour front cover (reserve the month os issue except for the National issue)

Regular cost \$175.00 - 1 year subscription cost only \$150.00

Choice #3 - 1 year subscription ad rate includes: 5 full page photo ads and 1 full colour back cover (reserve the month of each issue)

Regular cost \$160.00 - 1 year subscription cost only \$125.00.

Choice #4 - 1 year subscription ad rate includes: 6 half page photo ads (1/2 page per issue of WrinkleGram/year)

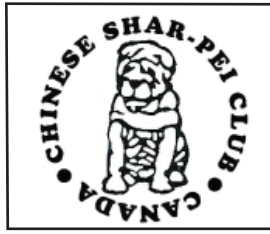
Regular cost \$90.00 - 1 year subscription cost only \$65.00

Note: If ads are not submitted in finished .pdf, Word or .jpg formatthere is a \$50. design fee payable to Lynda Corkum.



*Coming in the next issue...*

2014 Chinese Shar-Pei Club of Canada Nationals



Chinese Shar-Pei Club of Canada  
Application for Membership

<b>MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES:</b>	<b>YEAR</b> _____
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>FAMILY</b> <b>\$30</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>RENEWAL</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>INDIVIDUAL</b> <b>\$25</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>NEW MEMBER</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>FOREIGN</b> <b>\$35</b>	

Please make your cheques payable to the Chinese Shar-Pei Club of Canada (CSPCC). Application form and appropriate membership dues must be submitted to the Secretary as noted hereunder.

CSPCC Secretary - RR3, Mansfield, ON L0N 1M0

NAME(S) \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY PROV./STATE \_\_\_\_\_

PC/ZIP COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE FAX \_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL \_\_\_\_\_

WEBSITE \_\_\_\_\_

Are you a member of the Canadian Kennel Club? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Are you presently an active breeder of Chinese Shar-Pei? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Litters per year \_\_\_\_\_ Other breeds you own \_\_\_\_\_

Other Clubs that you belong to \_\_\_\_\_

Are you interested in becoming a RESCUE VOLUNTEER? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If so, are you able to... Foster  Adopt  Obedience train  Phone Support

Do you participate in any events with your dogs?

Confirmation  Obedience  Therapy  Tracking  CGC

**Breeders Only:**

**Kennel Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tattoo Combination**\_\_\_\_\_

**Do you wish to be included in our breeder directory? Yes** \_\_\_\_\_ **No** \_\_\_\_\_

*Note: There is a \$30.00 fee for Canadian members, \$60 for foreign members to list in the Breeder's Directory*

I/we wish to apply for membership in the Chinese Shar-Pei Club of Canada. I/we agree to abide by the Constitution, by-laws and Code of Ethics of the Club (as per enclosed), and agree that I/we have never been found guilty of a charge of cruelty to animals. Your application will be reviewed by the CSPCC Board once received. If you are not accepted for membership, your payment will be returned. The CSPCC reserves the right to reject without comment or explanation any application for any reason.

**DATE** \_\_\_\_\_

**SIGNATURE(S)** \_\_\_\_\_

*(all names listed on this application must sign)*

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# CSPCC Membership Directory 2014

<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Phone and Email</b>
Bragg, Gerald & Pauline (2014)	911 Lincoln Dr. Woodstock, ON N4S 2N	gerrybragg@gmail.com (519) 537-2433
Cadenelli, Joe & Gillet Don (2014)	150 Main Street New Baltimore, NY 12124 USA	dgill1122@aol.com (518) 756-8020
Chisholm, Michelle & Bill Siosalach Shar-Pei BREEDER www.siosalachshar-pei. com (2014)	426 Crandall Road RR2, Colborne, ON K0K 1S0	wechis@yahoo.com (905) 355-5666
Charlebois, Sylvia		
Clairvoyant, Eric (2014)		eclairvoyant@videotron.ca (418) 678-9892
Corkum, Lynda (2014)	5501 St. Margarets Bay Rd St. Margarets Bay, NS B3Z 2H8	lynda.corkum@ ns.sympatico.ca (902) 826-9209
Courcelles, Laurent & Lorraine Johnson (2014)	33 Peterboro Bay Winnipeg, MB R2J 1S6	laurentco@shaw.ca (204) 256-8248
Cowen, Shelly (Marion) & Jerry Gilfix		party-to-the-nines@hotmail. com (204) 471-1179
Crosby, Kaitlen & Justin Saga (2014)		kaitcros@icloud.com (647) 629-3911
Daigle, Chris (2014)		jjcdaigle@gmail.com (905) 260-1814
Daigle, Krystal (2014)		krystal.daigle@gmail.com (709) 899-2293
Gershbain, Devi (2014)		raredogatthewheel@yahoo. ca (204) 781-6656
Hibma, Alison & Rhys Hood (2014)		angelozzy@hotmail.com (519) 377-7099



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## CSPCC Membership Directory 2014...continued

Israel, Dolly & J. (2014)		dollysdogs@rogers.com (416) 877-5299
Kitchen, Ruth & Michelle		ruthkitchen@pineriverfor- est.com (705) 443-9791
Kjetsaa, Kathy www.rollick.sharpei.com (2014)	11 Blackberry Hill Rd. Red Hook, NY 12571 USA	kmwk@mhcable.com (518) 398-5585
Lajoie, Marie-Josée (2014)		mariejolajoie@hotmail.ca (819) 671-4208
Lajoie, Richard		gustave67@hotmail.com (418) 647-9429
Lawson, Jacqueline (2014)	22 Royal Estate Drive Pontypool, ON L0A 1K0	lawsonjf48@gmail.com (705) 277-2324
Lee, Pamela & James (2014)	2401 Diane Drive Brights Grove, ON N0N 1C0	richinrolls@hotmail.com (519) 869-4567
Levitt, Grant		grant.levitt@bell.net (416) 225-7654
Marceau, Stephan & Lorena		stephanmarceau@gmail. com (647) 547-9110
Maury, Leona		maurlj@verizon.net (570) 842-1969
McMurdy, Margaret & Kevin (2014)	312 Maple Grove Avenue Mississauga, ON L5A 1Y2	kevin.mcmurdy@gmail.com (905) 276-0563
Nelson, Leah (2014)	262 Hawkswood Trail Hamilton, ON L9B 2R3	nelson.leah@sympatico.ca (905) 318-8802
Palmay, Sharon, Jennifer Surprise Kennel BREEDER www.gumbysurprise.com (2014)	RR3 Mansfield, ON L0N 1M0	stpalmay@live.com (705) 435-1556 (phone) (705) 435-1795 (fax)
Sellars, Ron & Rosemary (2014)		the.sellars@sympatico.ca (519) 925-2597

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## CSPCC Membership Directory 2014...continued

Tarini, Lisa		<a href="mailto:lisa.tarini@rogers.com">lisa.tarini@rogers.com</a> (705) 673-5835
Turenne, Jackie & Luc (2014)		<a href="mailto:ljturenne@shaw.ca">ljturenne@shaw.ca</a> (204) 797-7904
Ricard, Carol & Lair, Barbara (2014)		(519) 572-7677
Robins, Andrea & Brad Gumby CSP BREEDER <a href="http://www.gumbysurprise.com">www.gumbysurprise.com</a> (2014)	55 Cavell Avenue King City, ON L7B 1A3	<a href="mailto:5dotors@sympatico.ca">5dotors@sympatico.ca</a> (905) 833-3310
Sheveluk, Pat & Rick (2014)		<a href="mailto:sharpei@sympatico.ca">sharpei@sympatico.ca</a> (613) 477-3069
St. Pierre, Josey & Vandray, Normand (2014)		<a href="mailto:josey@drageltik.ca">josey@drageltik.ca</a> (514) 979-5938
Thatcher, Jillian (DVM) (2014)		<a href="mailto:thatcherdvm@gmail.com">thatcherdvm@gmail.com</a> (250) 300-0962
Todd, Maureen Nicholson (2014)		<a href="mailto:maureent@stocktransportation.com">maureent@stocktransportation.com</a>
Tucker, Jenn & Chris (2014)		<a href="mailto:jenn.tucker.rvt@gmail.com">jenn.tucker.rvt@gmail.com</a> (416) 985-6090
Viger, Anik & St-Gelais, Lyne Vigelais Kennel BREEDER <a href="http://www.vigelaiskennel.com">www.vigelaiskennel.com</a> (2014)	1580 Grand Ste-Patrice Ste-Telesphore, QC J0P 1Y0	<a href="mailto:vigelais@gmail.com">vigelais@gmail.com</a> (450) 764-1118
Yasinski, Linda LynPerial Kennels BREEDER (2014)	PO Box 511 Delburne, AB T0M 0V0	<a href="mailto:llyasinski@yahoo.ca">llyasinski@yahoo.ca</a> (403) 749-2002

\* Dues are payable on the 1st day of January of each year. Any members joining in September or later will receive the next year's membership, those joining before September will be due January 1st next year.

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## Advertising Rates & Policies

### Rates:

#### CSPCC Members

Front Cover	<del>\$ 400.00</del>	\$50.00
Back Cover	<del>75.00</del>	35.00
Full Page Ad	<del>35.00</del>	25.00
Half Page Ad	<del>25.00</del>	15.00
Business Cards	<del>15.00</del>	10.00
Obituaries Free		



All advertising rates and procedures are subject to change at any

### Procedures for Submitting Advertising

1. Send all advertising in .pdf or .jpg format to: [lynda.corkum@ns.sympatico.ca](mailto:lynda.corkum@ns.sympatico.ca) or mail to Lynda Corkum, 5501 St. Margaret's Bay Road, St. Margaret's Bay, NS B3Z 2H8. There is a \$50 fee for design of your ad payable by cheque to Lynda Corkum if not submitted in ready to print format.
2. Make all advertising cheques payable to: The Chinese Shar-Pei Club of Canada or use PayPal by using the e-mail address [aniviger@sympatico.ca](mailto:aniviger@sympatico.ca).
3. No ad will be accepted without full payment prior to issue of the WrinkleGram.
4. All photos that are to be returned must have your name and address on the back, accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.
5. The WrinkleGram is not responsible for errors in advertising. All efforts will be made to ensure accuracy of the copy.

### Newsletter Policy

1. Only members in good standing with the CSPCC may advertise in the WrinkleGram.
2. The WrinkleGram will only accept promotional advertising for the Chinese Shar-Pei whose appearance is described as acceptable in the Official Chinese Shar-Pei Standard.
3. News of any awards or placements will be published for Shar-Pei owned by members only with exception of reports pertaining to CSPCC sponsored events.
4. No letters/articles will be published that may in any way, criticize any members of the CSPCC, his/her dog(s) or kennel, or the judging of any dog. All letters must indicate the author.
5. Any articles submitted must include the author. Any articles submitted to the newsletter that will entail considerable cost to publish must be approved by the Executive prior to publication.

WrinkleGram is the official newsletter of the Chinese Shar-Pei Club of Canada. There will be no fewer than two issues per year. Articles of interest, letters, etc. are to be sent to the editor. Telephone submissions are NOT acceptable. All advertising copy is also sent to the editor. The WrinkleGram editor reserves the right to accept, edit or reject any copy received for publication or advertising. Articles are the responsibility of the correspondent. Content does not necessarily reflect the policy of the CSPCC or the opinions of the editor.

Permission to reprint any article appearing in the WrinkleGram is hereby granted, unless otherwise stated. We ask that you credit the author of the WrinkleGram, also providing the editor with a copy of the publication.

#### Editor

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