



Wrinklegram

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May 2013



Best Friends

WrinkleGram
Chinese Shar-Pei Club of Canada Newsletter
March 2013

In this issue —

President's Letter	.....	4
Articles —		
Coconut Oil is Good for your Dog's Health	.....	6
How to Massage Your Dog	.....	9
Can Dogs Have Honey?	.....	13
Spring Safety Tips for Dogs	.....	14
Readers' Corner —		
Gumby Oldies But Goodies	.....	16
Second Annual Nova Scotia Shar-Pei Meet Up	.....	17
Kidney Diet (from Dr. Vidt's website)	.....	21
Breed Standard	.....	22
CSPCC Membership Form	.....	25
CSPCC Membership Directory	.....	27

On the front cover

2012 Nova Scotia Shar-Pei Meetup: Best Friends, Rappy and Aspen

[Photo courtesy of Lynda Corkum]

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Next Meeting

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

www.peiclub.com

President's Letter

Good Day all.

This intro is long overdue.

My name is Bill Chisholm and I am a Shar-peiholic.

It has been 6 months since my last litter.

(I mean no offense to any true alcoholics that are in our club; you know who you are)

For those who don't know me this will be a nice bit of background info, for those who do know me, you are either yawning by now or waiting for the next sarcastic comment.

I met my wife in 1986 and our first Shar-Pei owned us in 1988, second in 1989, third in 1991 and fourth in 1993. Are you seeing a theme here?

Being in the military, we went to Germany from 1990 to 1993.

Europe was an eye opener, we had the benefit of showing there for a few years before we returned to Canada. That's another story in itself.

Cool thing, we had a Champion before they were recognized in Canada. Not a lot of people in the club can make that claim.

First Canadians to attend a Belgian National Specialty; pretty sure of that one seeing it was their first.

Our fifth dog, (I think) was thanks to Andrea and her mentoring of Michelle. Oh have I mentioned I know Michelle...

Long story short, we have been involved in the breed for awhile, Michelle more so than me.

I have been heavily involved in the Alberta Club before its demise.

I have had some dogs special to me over the years and they have all passed far too soon.

Probably some of my proudest moments other than our dog's winning: I was the founding President of the Lakeland Humane Society and built the Bonnyville SPCA.

I quite enjoy the banter of the club, I try to be fair and transparent, I was the longstanding Chair of the Ethics committee and lastly the only nominated person for the position of President.

What does the future hold?

With your help and ideas, we can do whatever we put our minds and hearts to.

Bill Chisholm

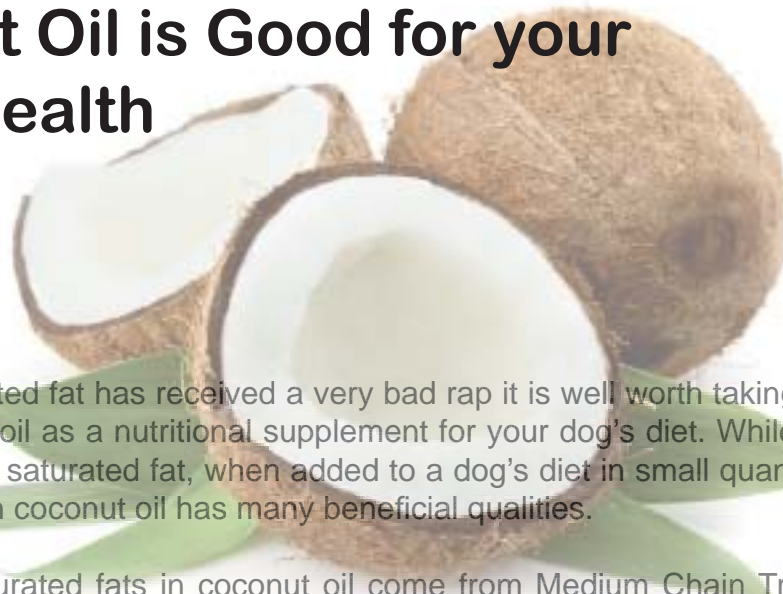
revisiting.....

Chinese Shar-Pei Club of Canada Photo Contest
2011



1st Place
Puppy Category

Coconut Oil is Good for your Dog's Health



Although saturated fat has received a very bad rap it is well worth taking a second look at coconut oil as a nutritional supplement for your dog's diet. While virgin coconut oil is 90% saturated fat, when added to a dog's diet in small quantities, on a daily basis virgin coconut oil has many beneficial qualities.

Most of the saturated fats in coconut oil come from Medium Chain Triglycerides (MCTs). The MCTs are the source of most of the benefits of coconut oil. One of the MCTs is lauric acid - lauric acid has antibacterial, antiviral and anti-fungal properties. As a dog's digestive system metabolizes MCTs with great efficiency coconut oil is used as an immediate source of energy and it gently raises the metabolism - there by aiding physical performance and weight loss - for overweight dogs and for dogs suffering from thyroid problems. Coconut oil also improves a dog's skin and coat, aids digestion and reduces the severity of allergic reactions.

The following provides a more detailed list of the benefits of coconut oil.

Aids Digestion

Digestion/absorption of nutrients
Healing of digestive problems (i.e. inflammation of the bowels);
Reduces and may completely eliminate bad breath;
Helps eliminate hair balls and related coughing.

Bones, Immune System, Metabolism

- Anti-bacterial,
 - Anti-fungal,
 - Anti-viral,
- ...three important attributes in the fight against infection, cancer and other diseases;
- Antioxidant;
 - Balances, regulates insulin,
 - Helps reduce weight,
- ...diabetes prevention and control;

- Increases energy;
- Aids in health of ligaments;
- Helps with arthritis relief;
- Improves brain energy metabolism;
- Reduces risk of brain lesions in older dogs.

Skin and Fur Conditions

Helps to clear-up...

- Eczema,
- Flea allergies,
- Dermatitis,
- Itchy Skin;

Improves health and appearance of...

- Skin,
- Fur,
- and deodorizes;
- Prevents and treats topical yeast and fungal infections;
- Disinfects cuts and supports healing of wounds;

As a Topical Application

Supports the healing of...

- Cuts;
- Dry skin;
- Hot spots;
- Insect bites;
- Insect stings;
- Wounds.

Brain Function

- Fatty acids (coconut oil is a good source of omega-6 fatty acids), increase fluidity of cell membranes and improve communication between brain cells...as such, having enough fatty acids in a balanced ratio works to support proper functioning of the brain and enables calming.

What Kind of Coconut Oil Should You Buy

It is important that you give your dog only Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO) or Extra Virgin Coconut Oil (EVCO) both are also called unrefined-oil. Cold-pressed VCO is best. Organic and non-GMO coconut oil is even better. Despite what manufacturers and people may say the difference between VCO and EVCO is simply a marketing campaign borrowed from the olive oil manufacturing community - there is no real difference between the two (EVO and EVCO).

Different brands of coconut oil will have different tastes - some faint, very subtle coconut taste to others that will have a much stronger taste of coconut. Remember the one sense we humans have that is stronger than our dog's senses is taste. Your dog has about 1700 taste buds, while we have about 9000. Don't worry about the taste - concentrate instead on the quality of the product...that it is VCO or EVCO.

Daily Dosage

It is best to give coconut oil with food. You can drizzle the coconut oil on top of your dog's kibble or other food. The recommended maximum dosage is:

- ¼ teaspoon for every 10lbs of body weight twice daily, or
- ½ teaspoon for every 10lbs of body weight once daily.



When first introducing coconut oil to your dog's diet it is best to use a lesser amount than the maximum dosage indicated above. The dosages above represent a typical maintenance dosage. Introductory dosages should be in the range of ¼ tsp per day for small dogs and puppies and 1 tsp per day for large dogs. If you know that your dog has a sensitive digestive system then start off with a few drops of coconut oil a day. You can then gradually increase the amount of coconut oil over several weeks.

Large amounts of coconut oil given to a dog can cause diarrhea or greasy stools while his body adjusts to the change in diet. Start with small amounts, such as ¼ teaspoon per day for small dogs or puppies and 1 teaspoon for large dogs, or even just a dab if your dog's constitution is sensitive. If your dog seems tired or uncomfortable or has diarrhea, just cut back the amount temporarily. Gradually increase the amount every few days.

The reason for this phased-in approach is because coconut oil kills bacteria, viruses, parasites, yeasts, and fungi, your dog may respond negatively to the detox aspect of coconut oil. Signs of detoxing too rapidly may include lethargy, headaches, flu-like symptoms, fatigue, and diarrhea. If your dog does have any such reaction, just temporarily cut the daily amount back to allow your dog's system to gently adjust. This is another reason why dividing your dog's intake of coconut oil between two feedings a day is a good approach.

[Source: <http://ottawavalleydogwhisperer.blogspot.ca/2012/02/coconut-oil-is-good-for-your-dogs.html>]

How To Massage Your Dog

4 techniques to help your pup rest, relax, and rejuvenate

(By Lola Michelin | Illustrations by Margo McKnight)

Ahhh— yeahhh— that’s the right spot. What’s that? No, it doesn’t hurt, it’s divine! Don’t stop now... Who doesn’t love a massage? You can’t beat something that feels so good and is good for you, too. Massage lowers blood pressure and reduces stress for both the giver and receiver and takes only minutes a day. Better yet, learning how to give your dog a massage is easy. And if you believe in karmic retribution, just think of all those massages waiting for you down the road!

Daily Massage

In just ten minutes a day, you can give your dog a “maintenance” massage. Use a flat palm to slowly touch all the parts of your dog’s body. Really focus on what you are feeling and pay attention to all the layers, from hair through skin, fat, muscle, and down to bone. Meanwhile, Liverlover is basking in the attention and loving the extra “petting.” However, there is more to these massages than just quality time together. After a few days, you will have a clear picture of what is normal for your dog’s body. In future sessions, you will be quick to notice any differences in surface temperature, sensitivity to touch, localized swelling or muscle tension, poor coat quality or tight skin. Left undetected, these things can lead to problems requiring medical care, medications, or even surgery. Knowing what feels normal for your dog can also help you provide better information for your veterinarian, trainer, or massage practitioner. This is one way that regular massage can add to the length and quality of your pet’s life.



Calming the Nervous Dog



Oh, oh. The distant sound of thunder is rolling through your neighbourhood. Your dog begins to whine, roll his eyes, and pant. He dives under your bed. Is there anything you can do to reduce his stress? Massage may be the answer. Massage therapists use a stroke similar to petting to relax the nervous system. Lightly rest the flat palm of your hand on top of your dog's head or neck. Make long, sweeping passes along the length of the spine and down the tail. Repeat this several times

slowly. You can gradually increase your pressure if your dog likes it. Do not press straight down on the lower part of the back. To finish, allow one hand to rest at the base of your pet's head and the other hand to rest over the area of the pelvis (the high point over your dog's hips). These two areas correspond to the part of the spinal cord that controls the rest and relaxation responses of the body (for example, sleep, digestion, and tissue repair). This technique is useful any time your dog is nervous or fearful, such as during nail trimming or vaccinations, or when he is hyperactive or restless.

Warm-Up Massage for Active Dogs

If you work out or play a sport, you've likely been told many a time that warming up your body is a vital part of your fitness routine. Active dogs that compete, run, hike with their owners, or just play hard also deserve a good warm-up, and it may even prevent injury. Start with several minutes of petting strokes over your dog's entire body. Briskly rub the large muscles (neck, shoulders, buttocks, and thighs) with the heel of your hand. Gently lift and squeeze the muscles. The technique is a lot like kneading bread dough. Wrap your fingers around each lower leg and squeeze gently. Relax your grip and move up



Warm-up for active dogs the leg gradually, squeezing as you go. Finish with more petting over the entire body to stimulate the nerves.

Relieving Joint Stiffness and Soreness

The weekend was great—on Saturday, Tex ran with the gang for hours at the dog park. Then, on Sunday, you two hiked all day. But Monday doesn't look so good. Tex is limping from couch to water dish, and declining your invitations to play. Ouch! Recent exertion, aging, or inactivity can lead to soreness and stiffness



in joints and muscles. To help, start by petting the area around the joint to warm the tissue. Then place your hand(s) over the area and apply gentle compressions over the area. You can use your breathing or count slowly to establish a rhythm as you press and release the muscles. The pumping motion moves fluids through the muscles and takes tension off the tendons surrounding the joint. Never use sudden or direct force over a bone. Finish with more petting over the area to soothe the

nerves. Keep in mind that regular massage throughout the life of your pet may help prevent the stiffness and pain that contributes to arthritis. Readers should note that massage is not a substitute for veterinary care. Severe conditions require diagnosis and treatment by your veterinarian.

Lola Michelin has been massaging animals for over 18 years. She learned her trade while working as a veterinarian technician, a zookeeper, an animal trainer, and massage practitioner. She founded the Northwest School of Animal Massage and teaches animal massage around the world. For more information on animal massage, visit www.nwsam.com

How many dogs does it take to change a light bulb?

1. **Golden Retriever:** The sun is shining, the day is young, we've got our whole lives ahead of us, and you're inside worrying about a stupid burned out bulb?
2. **Border Collie:** Just one. And then I'll replace any wiring that's not up to code.
3. **Dachshund:** You know I can't reach that stupid lamp!
4. **Rottweiler:** Make me.
5. **Boxer:** Who cares? I can still play with my squeaky toys in the dark.
6. **Lab:** Oh, me, me!!!! Pleeeeeeeeeeeze let me change the light bulb! Can I? Can I? Huh? Huh? Huh? Can I? Pleeeeeeeeeeeze, please, please, please!
7. **German Shepherd:** I'll change it as soon as I've led these people from the dark, check to make sure I haven't missed any, and make just one more perimeter patrol to see that no one has tried to take advantage of the situation.
8. **Jack Russell Terrier:** I'll just pop it in while I'm bouncing off the walls and furniture
9. **Old English Sheep Dog:** Light bulb? I'm sorry, but I don't see a light bulb!
10. **Cocker Spaniel:** Why change it? I can still pee on the carpet in the dark.
11. **Chihuahua:** Yo quiero Taco Bulb. Or "We don't need no stinking light bulb."
12. **Greyhound:** It isn't moving. Who cares?
13. **Australian Shepherd:** First, I'll put all the light bulbs in a little circle...
14. **Poodle:** I'll just blow in the Border Collie's ear and he'll do it. By the time he finishes rewiring the house, my nails will be dry.

How many cats does it take to change a light bulb?

Cats do not change light bulbs. People change light bulbs. So, the real question is:

"How long will it be before I can expect some light, some dinner, and a massage?"

ALL OF WHICH PROVES, ONCE AGAIN, THAT WHILE DOGS HAVE MASTERS, CATS HAVE STAFF!

* * * Let's try to come up with a good one for Shar-Pei!!!! * * *

Can Dogs Have Honey?

Honey has proven to have loads of benefits to humans. Since the ancient times, honey has been used not only as a sweetener and flavoring for foods and beverages but in other capacities as well. Did you know that ancient Egyptians used honey in embalming? Some cultures value honey for its medicinal purposes. In present times a teaspoon of honey is commonly administered to people with colds and sore throats. Honey applied topically is believed to prevent infection and speed up the healing of wounds. Honey is one of the people foods that can be safely given to animals. Winnie the Pooh loves honey. A bear is a very strong animal. There must be something in honey that is indeed healthful to both humans and animals. Dogs would surely get lots of benefits from honey too.

Honey is a good source of vitamins and minerals. It is the only insect made product that can be eaten by humans. Although some people foods are safe for dogs, a pet owner should still consider the fact that a dog's digestive tract is shorter as compared to the digestive tract of humans. This is the reason why some people food cannot be easily digested by canines. Honey, on the other hand, is already predigested by the bees. Honey can be easily digested and the nutrients easily absorbed in the blood of the consumer courtesy of these little winged beings. Its amazing therapeutic properties hinder the growth of pathogenic bacteria in the dog's digestive system. Live enzymes in raw honey help in the proper functioning of the dog's digestive system. Regular consumption of honey has proven beneficial to humans suffering from arthritis. A daily dose of honey has successfully alleviated the pain of arthritis sufferers. Dogs are not too different from humans. Positive results were seen in arthritic dogs given a daily dose of honey.



Honey is a natural source of energy. A teaspoon of honey given to the dog everyday will deliver more natural calories than a teaspoon of sugar would give. The dog's energy will be enhanced because it would have more calories to burn. It is also considered to be a natural moisturizing product that will improve the condition of the dog's fur and skin.

Studies have shown that honey has antimicrobial, antifungal and antibacterial properties. Due to its natural bacteria fighting ability, honey has proven to be an effective topical treatment for wounds. Its antibacterial properties create an osmotic action that reduces wound fluid thereby eliminating the bad odor of wounds and at the same time promoting the healing and the growth of new tissues. The antioxidant it contains effectively removes the free radicals in the dog's system.

Honey is truly an amazing substance with numerous benefits not only to humans but also to human's best friends. Some canines react negatively to some human foods but not so with honey. Apart from being easily digestible, canines are inherently not allergic to honey. Just as with any human food given to pets, honey too must be given to the dog in moderation. Feeding the dog more than a teaspoon of honey everyday can have adverse effects on the health of the pet. Honey, despite its healthful benefits, can result in diarrhea. Too much honey can result in obesity.

Dog owners must be aware of the fact that honey and puppies would be a dangerous combination. This sweet substance can contain botulism spores that can be tolerated by a mature dog's immune system but not by puppies with underdeveloped immune systems.

Spring Safety Tips for Dogs



With the coming of Spring, it's not only the flowers that come back to life. Fleas and intestinal parasites reappear in full force creating a potential health hazard for dogs. As dogs start to shed their winter coats, dog owners begin to see fur everywhere in the home. Dogs spend more time outdoors, and with more exercise nutritional needs change. The following Spring safety tips for dogs will help you and your dog make the most of the season.

Spring Safety for Dogs: Tip #1. Fleas that were no problem in the cold of winter, will rear their biting little heads again with Spring. Since fleas can cause a series of health complications, it's important to treat your dog with flea prevention when Spring starts. Easiest are flea prevention medications that are applied topically once a month. However, be careful not to wash your dog with soap-based shampoos, as these will cleanse his coat of the flea medication. Instead use water-based shampoos, or give your dog a flea medication in pill form. A single female flea can lay over 300 eggs a day, so take preventive measures to protect your dog and home from an infestation as the warm Spring weather starts.

Spring Safety for Dogs: Tip #2. Spring is the season when most dogs pick up intestinal parasites. Tapeworms are contracted from fleas, when a dog licks the flea bites, and roundworms and hookworms are easily contracted as well. Whether your dog drinks from a stream or plays with another contaminated dog in the park, intestinal parasites are easy to contract. Luckily they are also easy to prevent. By placing your dog on worm prevention medication when Spring starts, you can keep him healthy all season long. And many worm prevention medications also include Heart Worm prevention, which is ideal.

Spring Safety for Dogs: Tip #3. Dogs are more active in the Spring when the weather is mild and prolonged exercising outside becomes possible. Be sure to provide your dog with plenty of fresh water, and refresh the water daily to keep the water tasting good and free of drool. And consider adding vitamin supplements to your dog's food or increasing his daily portion of food.

Spring Safety for Dogs: Tip #4. Spring is the time to check your dog's collar and name tag again. Now that your dog will be outside more, be sure that his collar is snug enough not to snag on a branch and come off. Be sure your telephone number on his dog tag is up-to-date. Wipe your leash with antibacterial wipe once a week, to remove any dirt or contaminants that may cling both to the handle and to the leash itself, especially where it may cling around your dog's backside.

Spring Safety for Dogs: Tip #5. If your dog spends time in a gated backyard when the weather is nice, take the time to walk around the fence and make sure that there are no gaps underneath and no broken sections. In Spring your dog will be digging around and is likely to find little openings he missed in winter, when it was too cold to be out for long periods.

Spring Safety for Dogs: Tip #6. Now that your dog will spend more time outside, his grooming is more important than ever. Make sure to clip nails regularly and to give your dog the basic grooming that is important for his health as well as yours. This will help contain the shedding associated with seasonal change, when your dog sheds his winter coat.

[article and picture submitted by Anik Viger]



Members' Corner



Gumby's Celebrates
Oldies but Goodies



Kaylee
will turn 18 years old
on October 18, 2013



Buddy
will be celebrating his
13th Birthday on June 14, 2013

2nd Annual

October 28, 2012

Nova Scotia

Chinese Shar-Pei Meet Up



Some New Friends...







A good time was had by all...

Homemade Kidney Diets

Restricted Protein/Phosphorus Diet for Dogs

1/4 lb. ground beef (regular) – not lean ground beef or chuck. Braise the meat, retaining fat.

1 large egg, hard-cooked

2 cups cooked white rice without salt

3 slices white bread, crumbled

1 tsp. calcium carbonate

Combine all ingredients and mix well. This mixture is somewhat dry and the palatability can be improved by adding some water (not milk). Yield: 1 1/4 lb.

<i>Analysis:</i>	Moisture %	65.5
	Protein %	6.9
	Fat %	5.5
	Carbohydrate	21.0
	Ash %	1.0
	Phosphorus %.....	0.1
	Sodium %.....	0.1
	ME (kcal)	750/lb

This diet supplies 17% protein calories, 30% fat calories and 53% carbohydrate calories.

Restricted Protein/Phosphorus Ultra Low Protein Diet for Dogs

2 1/2 cups cooked rice

1 oz. (2 T.) vegetable oil

1 large hard-cooked egg

1/4 tsp. calcium carbonate

1/4 tsp. salt

Cook rice as per package instructions except use only 1/4 tsp. salt. Add other ingredients and mix well. Refrigerate between feedings. Yield: 1.1 lbs.

<i>Analysis:</i>	Moisture %	69.2
	Protein %	3.0
	Fat %	6.7
	Carbohydrate %	20.5
	Ash %	0.6
	Calcium %	0.12
	Phosphorus %	0.07

This information is taken from Dr. Jeff Vidt's website [<http://www.drjvw.com/>]
and is reprinted here for your interest only:



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-:et 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.

Temperment

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 (Tongue colors may lighten due to heat 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.

Major Faults

1. Deviation from a scissors bite.
2. Spotted tongue.
3. 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.

Disqualification

1. Pricked ears.
2. Solid pink tongue.
3. Absence of a complete tail.
4. Not a solid colour, ie., Albino; Brindle; Parti-coloured (patches); spotted (including spots, ticked or roaning); Tan-Pointed Pattern (including typical black and tan or saddled patterns or shading that has a defined pattern, ie., distinct butterfly pattern on the chest).

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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.

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

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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)

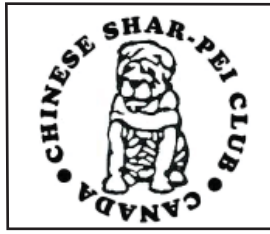
Regular cost \$90.00 - 1 year subscription cost only \$65.00

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



Coming in the next issue...

2013 Chinese Shar-Pei Club of Canada Nationals



Chinese Shar-Pei Club of Canada
Application for Membership

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

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

continued...page 2 (see over)

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)

CSPCC Membership Directory 2013

Name	Address	Phone and Email
Bragg, Gerald & Pauline (2013)	911 Lincoln Dr. Woodstock, ON N4S 2N	gwbragg@sympatico.ca (519) 537-2433
Cadenelli, Joe & Gillet Don (2013)	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 (2013)	426 Crandall Road RR2, Colborne, ON K0K 1S0	wrnkldog@siosalach.com (905) 355-5666
Corkum, Lynda (2013)	5501 St. Margarets Bay Rd St. Margarets Bay, NS B3Z 2H8	lynda.corkum@ns.sympatico.ca (902) 826-9209
Courcelles, Laurent (2013)	33 Peterboro Bay Winnipeg, MB R2J 1S6	laurentco@shaw.ca (204) 256-8248
Kjetsaa, Kathy www.rollick.sharpei.com (2013)	11 Blackberry Hill Rd. Red Hook, NY 12571 USA	kmwk@mhcable.com (518) 398-5585
Lajoie, Marie-Josée		
Langevin, Liette Nickelcap Shar-Pei BREEDER www.nickelcapshar-pei.piczo.com (2013)	174 Red Deer Lake Rd. Wahnapitae, ON P0M 3C0	nickelcap1@yahoo.ca (705) 694-1184 (phone) (705) 677-9771 (cell) (705) 673-9390 (fax)
Lawson, Jacqueline (2013)	22 Royal Estate Drive Pontypool, ON L0A 1K0	lawsonj@ontarioshores.ca (705) 277-2324
Lee, Pamela & James (2013)	2401 Diane Drive Brights Grove, ON N0N 1C0	goingforgold.1@hotmail.com (519) 869-4567
McMurdy, Margaret & Kevin (2013)	312 Maple Grove Avenue Mississauga, ON L5A 1Y2	sharpeican@gmail.com (905) 276-0563
Nelson-Fidenza, Leah (2013)	262 Hawkswood Trail Hamilton, ON L9B 2R3	nelson.leah@sympatico.ca (905) 318-8802

CSPCC Membership Directory 2013...continued

Palmay, Sharon, Jennifer
Surprise Kennel
BREEDER
www.gumbysurprise.com
(2013)

RR3
Mansfield, ON
L0N 1M0

palmay.bandb@sympatico.ca
(705) 435-1556 (phone)
(705) 435-1795 (fax)

Robins, Andrea & Brad
Gumby CSP
BREEDER
www.gumbysurprise.com
(2013)

55 Cavell Avenue
King City, ON
L7B 1A3

5dotors@sympatico.ca
(905) 833-3310

Viger, Anik / St-Gelais, Lyne
Vigelais Kennel
BREEDER
www.vigelaiskennel.com
(2013)

1580 Grand Ste-Patrice
Ste-Telephore, QC
J0P 1Y0

aniviger@sympatico.ca
(450) 764-1118

Walker, Aneta and Ross

Whitrow, Melody
Vistarolls
(2013)

Box 70
Silton, Saskatchewan
S0G 4L0

(416) 429-1780
mwhitrow@hotmail.com
(306) 729-2544

Yasinski, Linda
LynPerial Kennels
BREEDER
(2013)

PO Box 511
Delburne, AB
T0M 0V0

llyasinski@yahoo.ca
(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.



Advertising Rates & Policies

Rates:

CSPCC Members

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



All advertising rates and procedures are subject to change at any time.

Procedures for Submitting Advertising

1. Send all advertising in .pdf or .jpg format to: 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.
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

Lynda Corkum
5501 St. Margaret's Bay Road
St. Margaret's Bay, Nova Scotia
B3Z 2H8
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