The Vizsla News

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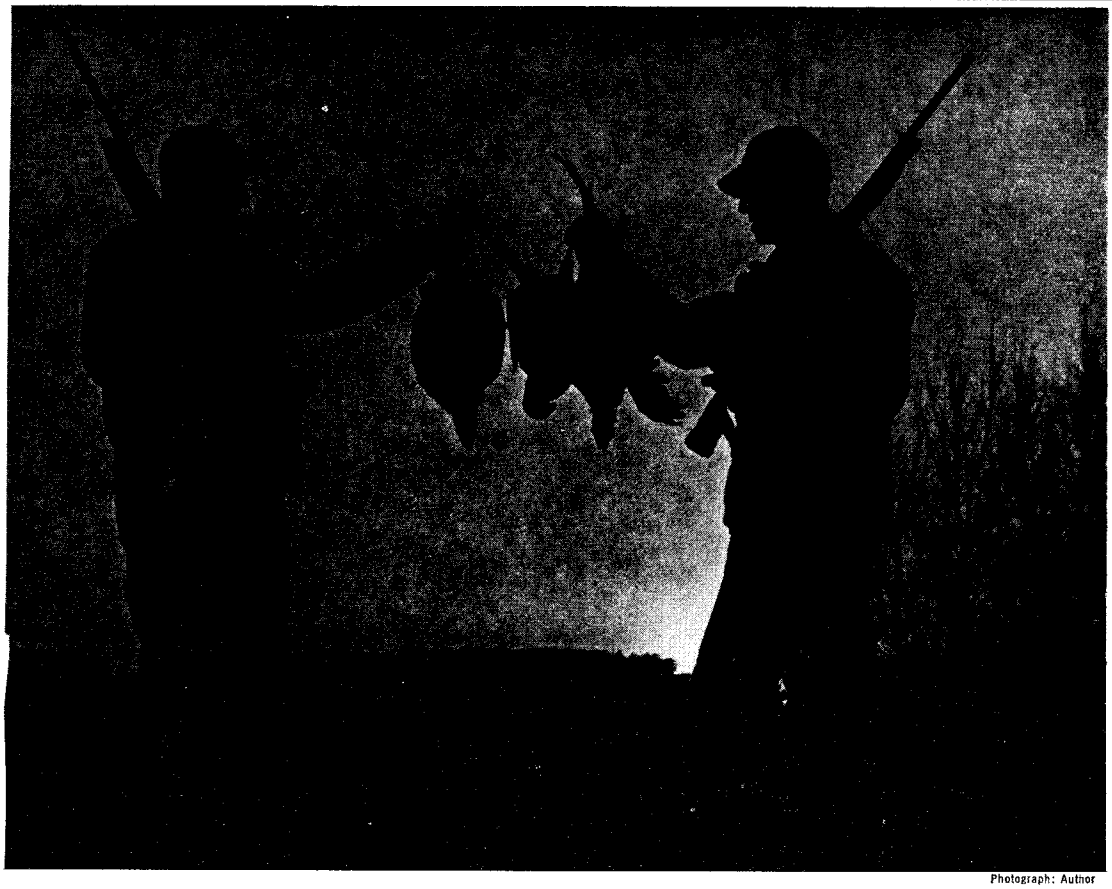

Photograph: Author

Tips for planning a hunting trip this fall

SUCCESSFUL FARMING,

By Hank Bradshaw

Many a hunt has been made happier by advance information on how to line up your hunting area, choice spots, weather possibilities, what to wear, special laws.

For example, many states now require children under 16 to pass a hunter-safety course or test prior to obtaining a license. By determining this ahead of time from the state game department at the state capitol, you can avoid difficulties for your youngsters at the hunting site.

Another tip: in upland bird and deer hunting, plan to arrive a day early to survey the terrain and obtain permission to hunt from landowners—save valuable hunting time after the opening whistle blows.

Here, by states, are other tips which may help you to have more fun afield this fall as you pursue birds, small game, deer, or elk in the North Central or Western areas. Remember too, nearly every state has pay-as-you-shoot hunting preserves. Ask about them.

COLORADO: For elk or deer, see local game warden for herd concentrations and condition of roads. Weather ranges from 15 above mornings to 70 afternoons with quick evening drop. Take light, warm outer clothing which can be shed.

ILLINOIS: Wear medium-weight clothing for quail, pheasants. Warm for waterfowl. Obtain landowner's permission before hunting or you are trespassing. Land need not be posted.

INDIANA: Write Game Department for booklets on state's specialties of quail, rabbits. Dress lightly in November, fairly heavy later.

IOWA: Pheasants, quail, raccoons best bets for nonresidents. Some public shooting areas. Controlled duck hunting at Lake Odessa. Dress lightly until mid-November, then heavy. Insulated underwear for waterfowl.

KANSAS: For pheasants, obtain hotel, motel reservations in advance. State frequently booked solid. Claims largest flock of prairie chickens in U.S. Drastic weather changes in short periods; need both light, heavy clothing.

MICHIGAN: Deer hunters need insulated underwear, footwear. Carry compass, map, waterproof matchbox. Prepare for rainy season late October and early November.

MINNESOTA: Hunt ruffed grouse on old logging roads and clearings. Red or blaze orange required during firearms deer season. Moderate temperatures in south during the pheasant season.

[*Continued on page 68*

Snow and zero cold usual in north after mid-November.

MISSOURI: Dress for moderate to warm temperatures during superb quail season. Bring spare warm jacket and rain gear. Four controlled waterfowl areas; write for reservations early.

NEBRASKA: For quail, take your own bird dogs and savvy. Little available locally but plenty of birds. Game wardens helpful. Usually good shooting on public hunting grounds. State booming its pheasant crop. North Platte River excellent for waterfowl but most good sites leased.

NEW YORK: Tip for deer hunters—in selecting location, kill records are best in Adirondacks, Catskills, Central and Western regions. For ruffed grouse, try woods. Pheasants, woodcock, water fowl are good in West Central Area.

NORTH DAKOTA: One of U.S. best areas for Hungarian partridge, sharptail grouse, pheasants. Warm days, cool nights, can be nasty—dress for it.

OHIO: Quail hunting on public lands only. Imperative to secure landowner's permision for all hunting. Scout areas ahead of time. Weather—frosty.

OKLAHOMA: Winter crow hunting great. Write Game Department for location of roosts. For quail and other upland birds, check 500,000 acres public hunting areas. Little extreme cold.

PENNSYLVANIA: Typical wild turkey kill in mountains—15,000. Possible to hunt deer in snow in north mountains while shirt-sleeve weather for waterfowl upland birds in south.

SOUTH DAKOTA: For pheasants, arrange hunting area with landowner in advance—most expect payment. Scout roadside thickets and weed patches for bird quantities before contacting farmer. Soil bank lands are good. Have advance room reservations. Farmers reluctant to permit hunting of sharptails, prairie chickens; local assistance helpful. Weather not severe; soil can be gumboish in a number of places.

WISCONSIN: Hunt north's ruffed grouse on old logging roads and clearings. In deer areas, hunters of all game must wear red, orange, or bright yellow on at least 50% of cap and jacket, excluding sleeves. Weather: north, cold; south, moderate.

WYOMING: Nonresidence elk, deer, bear, moose, or sheep hunters must have guide (1 to 2 hunters) in national forests or parks. Red strip required on hatband. Warm, insulated clothing, gloves, boots essential for mountains, light wools in lowlands for antelope, chukar partridge.

V. C. of A. FALL FIELD TRIAL.....

It's all in... ready and waiting for you people to arrive for the Fall Field event of the Vizsla Club of America, Inc, to be held this year in Greenup, Illinois! The committee has lined up the finest itinerary -- well, for as long as I can remember!

The Cumberland County Sportsmen's Club makes a nice beginning for any event of this nature! There is space to park, big rooms to get in out of the weather -- if there is any -- and a fine place to serve the good food that they are famous for! There is a bar at one end that will be open throughout the meet, and breakfast, lunch and dinner right there on the grounds.

The KICK OFF Dinner will be cafeteria style "eat until it's all gone" . The menu for Friday night is not decided for certain at this writing, but it will be meat, potatoes, vegetable and dessert, and will be under $2 in cost.

The program, under the Master of Ceremonies, Brad Jorgens, will include introductions all the way around, the welcomes and stuff and junk that will all be geared to get things off on the right foot. The catalog containing the order of the braces, the program, and all other field trial data will be given out. The film " Pointing Dogs Afield", put out by the Purina Co, will be shown, and there will, no doubt, be a long "question & answer" period following especially for any new-comers to the field game. If you have a nice pup or sharp derby entry and don't know for sure what you are to do when you get out in the field -- there will be ample time (and plenty of seasoned veterans, which were the green-horns a couple years back) to talk with!

Just don't stay out too late, because by 7:00 a. m. you had better have your breakfast eaten (available at the grounds), and ready to watch a full, busy day in the field. Derby dogs will be casting off in one field -- the Gun Dogs in another. The course is almost flat, but there are a few "high spots" good for observation -- or a horse available to ride in the gallery -- or just hoof it around the course. The birdfield can produce some exciting moments, but quite often the real thrills are in the 20 minutes preceding the entry into that flag-marked area.

The JUDGES' DINNER will be Saturday night with the social hour starting just as the dogs finish the last brace for the day. Come-as-you-are is the recommended dress -- or if you prefer to wash the dust of the day, then something casual, so the "working crew" won't feel so bad! There will be ham and steak, baked potatoes, corn, slaw, dessert and all the coffee you want ... priced under $3 per plate. The awards of the first day will be presented, judges' gifts, and time for talk -- an objective look at the day's running by the judges...

Sunday will see the climax of the stakes with the Limited All-Age. Then it will be homeward bound and all will be a matter of record for another year!

There are some individuals, I understand, who don't think that the Vizsla owners can and/or will support an ALL VIZSLA National ... it will mean that all Vizsla owners who feel that the club's trial should be for its own breed should make every effort to get there, THIS time! Vizsla owners, amateurs, and lovers of the breed can put together a wonderfully educational and informative event, and YOU should be a part of it!

VIZSLA CLUB OF AMERICA

FALL FIELD TRIAL 1965

AKC Licensed

To be held under rules and regulations of the American Kennel Club.

OCTOBER 9 - 10, 1965 GREENUP, ILLINOIS

Judges: Fred Z. White, J. R. Vavra, Jack Pomerening, & Robert Meisenheimer

STAKES AND ORDER OF RUNNING:

The Field Trial will start promptly at 7:00 A. M. Saturday, October 9.

ALL STAKES ARE OPEN TO VIZSLAS, ONLY

*OPEN DERBY -- 30 minute minimum, for dogs over 6 months of age but under 2 years of age on the day of the trial. Quail in the bird field. This is NOT a shoot-to-kill stake. Blank pistols will be fired over dogs upon properly executed bird work (at least .32 caliber), no retrieve required.

*OPEN PUPPY -- 20 minute minimum, for dogs over 6 months of age but under 15 months of age on the day of the trial. Quail in the bird field. No firing over puppies. All handlers walk.

*OPEN GUN DOG -- 30 minute minimum, for dogs 6 months of age and over. Three Chukar will be planted in the birdfield for each brace. Shoot-to-kill done by official gunners. Retrieve required. Handlers may ride, however, the foot handler will set the pace.

*AMATEUR SHOOTING DOG -- 30 minute minimum, for dogs 6 months of age and over. Amateur handlers only. Chukar in the birdfield. Shoot to kill done by official gunners. Retrieve required. All handlers walk.

OPEN LIMITED ALL-AGE STAKE -- 30 minute minimum. Dogs entered in this stake must qualify for this stake by having placed first, second, third or fourth in an All-Age, Gun Dog, or Shooting Dog Stake; OR having won the Open Derby Stake in a Licensed AKC Field Trial. Post entries will be accepted for those dogs first qualifying at this trial. Drawing will be done immediately preceding the start of the stake.

* These stakes will be run concurrently on separate courses. In the event that a handler is scheduled to run on overlapping braces, the senior (all-age) stake will have priority... any changes in the running schedule will be cleared through the F. T. Committee, George Solberg, Secretary.

FIELD TRIAL CATALOG A complete list of the braces and order of running will be in the Field Trial Catalog and available from F. T. Secretary, George Solberg, at the Field Trial Headquarters, CUMBERLAND COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S CLUB, on Friday, October 8.

HORSES: Handlers and spectators may make reservations for a mount for the entire trial, for just one day, or by the brace. Individuals should contact James Strain, Greenup, Illinois, and make their own arrangements.

ENTRIES: Entries will close at 8:00 p. m. Tuesday, October 5, 1965, with the Field Trial Secretary, George Solberg, 6137 North Nassau Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Once entered, dogs will be expected to fulfill all requirements requested for the completing of the judging of the stake (s) entered. AKC rules for Pointing Breeds (page 34 - 44, Red Book) are available and should be read by all persons attending the event.

PRIZES: Standard AKC Rosettes and Trophies will be awarded in all FOUR places... 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Points toward AKC Championships may be given in all stakes, and wins will also be recorded in the American Field. Traveling trophies awarded last fall must also be defended.

FOOD: Food will be available at the trial grounds all during the trial. The KICK-OFF Dinner will be at the Cumberland County Sportsmen's Club Friday night 6:30 p. m. and the JUDGES' BANQUET will be held there on Saturday evening at 7:30 p. m. with a social hour before. Come-as-you-are, please!

HOUSING: Greenup has a number of good motels, several with a large area for exercising dogs. Make your own reservations. FIVE STAR MOTEL, DEL HAVEN MOTEL, or MATTESON MOTEL. (all Greenup, Illinois) State camping site and space at the Cumberland County Sportsmen's Club for setting up your own camping gear.

NOTICE: Dogs entered in this Field Trial are not to exercise on any part of the trial course for the two weeks preceding this trial. Game Preserves in the area or a specially designated area will supply the necessary exercise space for those arriving early.

** This is an official information sheet to supplement the data on the entry blank.

MEMBERSHIP

by Chauncey M. Smith, North Hampton, N. H.

After listening to all the pros and cons about how we can encourage new members and get them to take an active part in our local and national clubs, I feel very strongly that it is the BREEDERS' duty to inform and encourage the new owners to join the Vizsla Club of America and local Vizsla groups where they are available. I have talked to a great many Vizsla owners who have obtained a dog within the past two years and they know nothing about a national Vizsla club or even a local club. When this happens we do the breed and the new owner a great injustice. Most Vizsla owners are a "one dog family" and some of these haven't any contact with other owners even in their own city.

I feel that by encouraging the new owners to join the V. C. of A. there is a personal contact made immediately through The Vizsla News, which is the back bone of our club. This type of personal contact isn't possible for our local clubs as most of them can't afford to also publish a monthly magazine. Now the breeder has an obligation to inform the local club secretary of all new Vizsla owners in that area. In this way the new owner will receive notices of all activities within his immediate area, too. After this contact is made through the local club, you can be sure that the owner will attend at least one of the club activities!

It is up to all members to help and encourage the new owner... for I find that most Vizsla owners are a proud lot and feel that their dog is tops, and rightly so! Therefore, in most cases, a pup is ready to go and do a "bang-up" job once the master has an idea of what is expected at a trial, on the bench or in the field.

We, in New Hampshire, have just organized a local club with great success and all who have helped should feel very proud. The interest shown at our activities has been overwhelming and now that we have our feet wet, I feel we will grow and grow with the help of our new members and the fine hard working officers of our V. C. of A., help, too, from our dedicated editor of The Vizsla News, Jane Graff.

Smitty

(Editor's note: The Membership Committee is taking turns getting an article in The Vizsla News, something that other committees should think about doing. Notices of Vizsla Club events in local clubs, as well as reports of their activities are welcomed.

The new PEDIGREE-FLIER just published by the Vizsla Club of America, Inc, and available from the Club's office, Route 3, Seward, Nebraska, should make it easy for all breeders to "do their duty" by the new owners they add to the ranks of Vizsla owners!

Thank you, Smitty, for your article and most kind words.)

DO YOU HAVE YOUR VIZSLA PIN?

Attractive, fine craftsmanship

Pin or tie tack $2 each

Joyce Jorgens, Clara City, Minnesota

The Pacific Coast Vizsla Club

TAFT JONES, SEC'Y-TREAS.

Our Fall Field Trial has been and gone. It was a good trial -- had 61 dogs -- the weather was very nice, well, a little hot for the dogs in the afternoon. We had a nice rain the day before which had laid the dust. Everyone was eager to go after a good breakfast served by the Chuck Wagon at the grounds. Good food was served all day!

After a full day at the field we all went to our motels or homes for a bit of rest before we met again at 7 p. m. for a happy hour of conversation, getting better acquainted before being served a delicious dinner of chicken at the Pancake House. There, the proud owners received their awards!

Sunday morning again found us at the field rarin' to go, especially the Vizsla owners -- for this was the day of the Vizsla Classic. On the whole they did very well although some showed they were being pampered by the wives! (Who can help it when they are so lovable?)

We had some young boys with their dogs who did very well and we are pleased to see them taking an interest! This is where our future Field Trialers will come from.

Judging the event was Ronald Newman from Seattle, and J. D. Council from Bothell, Washington. Entries included, besides Vizslas, GSHP, Brittany, English Pointer.

With 9 starters in the Open Puppy, "Arco's Ladybird" (Nikki's Arco - Cindy of Southpark) owned and handled by Jeffrey L. Wentworth, 337 N. Cambrain Bremerton took the 2nd place trophy. The Vizsla Classic also started 9 dogs. First place went to "Nikki's Aroo" (Pepe z Selle - Nikki of Bayview) owned by Robert Foster, Bremerton; second place, "Arco's Hugo" (Nikki's Arco - Vege v Schonweide) owned by C. A. Nichols, Bremerton handled by Cliff Bullis; 3rd place to "Count v Fleegel" (Brok Olca - Queen Alena) owned by J. P. McMullen, Bremerton, handled by Wally Markwood; and 4th place (sorry, the name of the dogs was omitted) but owned and handled by Cliff Bullis.

We are already making plans for a bigger and better trial next year.

(L to R, Robert Foster, Jeffery Wentworth, G. Nichols, J. P. McMullen, Cliff Bullis, pictured at the Pacific Coast Vizsla Club Field Trial, August 14-15, 1965)

September 1965

LETTER
from the secretary:

This has been an interesting month in many ways. You cannot imagine what the Boggs family did to make sure that Dr. Reinhardt would present the Best of Breed trophy at the inaugural specialty show at Chagrin Falls. Hilda found a kennel for Hank Rozanek's "Duches", and picked her up at the airport on Wednesday to wait for Doc and "Haans" on Thursday. Dogs being what they are cooperation was not the best, so we loaded up "Duches", split up the males and headed for Ravenna early Saturday morning. There we met Dick Buhman who had brought "Ferro" to show and for Doc to take back to Wildwings while he spent three weeks in school out east. Well, after all the other things that went on that weekend, we now have "Ferro" here with us, and Doc had "Duches" with him heading west. We did all we could to see that she was bred, because after all, this is the only way to keep her from showing up at Greenup this fall and beating us, or someone else, out of a first place. She is, I believe, that good.

Needless to say that there were a lot of Vizsla exhibitors who were dead tired Monday morning after. The tailgate party didn't last long enough to hurt anyone, and everybody was anxious to get going.

Let's see, outside of that, I lost my Norelco razor, AKC book of judges names, show points, and got sore hands from holding dogs. Can't take credit on showing. It was real good weather for a field trial. Pat Carter let her two pups loose and almost finished the course before she found her whistle!

This was a terrific accomplishment by the show committee! They made this specialty a real booster for the Vizsla and national club. My congratulations and thanks to you Pat, Marge, Hilda, Ralph, to Dr. "Bud" McGivern and parents, and all you wonderful Vizsla supporters. Let's strive to make it an even 100 next year instead of the 50 shown this time. My thanks also goes to our president, Dr. Reinhardt, who with his son Doug, and two Vizslas traveled over 3000 miles to be there. Maybe 4000 miles. He and Doug showed two Vizslas that had never been in the show ring and placed at Ravenna. Doug showed at Chagrin Falls, but all other dogs were "passed around". This was also the first experience for the Reinhardt Vizslas too!

The full account of our specialty will be written by Pat Carter and Dr. McGivern for the NEWS and AKC Gazette. Be sure to look for it in the November AKC Gazette.

Mrs. Virginia McHaney has purchased the trophies for the fall field trial. George Solberg has all the details of the trial completed. Plans are underway for the next year's specialty and spring field trial. But for the fall trial more work remains for the committee. We hope to have another trial catalog for you, so work your dogs, get them ready, and really support this Vizsla only fall national. Dr. Reinhardt has the agenda ready for the board meeting, and a well planned program for both Friday and Saturday evening. The theme for both evenings is for dog talk and people talk with all the trimmings! Make a date to be there at Greenup October 9-10.

The specialty has already helped sell Vizslas and new membership!

The Boggs family and Vizslas returned again to the Ohio State Fair "Dog House". This presents one of the best opportunities to place the Vizsla before the public where literally thousands of people come through each day. Our effort consists of obedience, pointing, and "style"show demonstrations. Look around at your fairs and see if this opportunity exists where you too can participate. It is good experience for your Vizsla.

I wrote a publishing firm that supposedly had published a Vizsla book. They say that no publication date has been set.

Vote promptly on the proposed constitution and by-laws. The ballot will be in the August NEWS, and your vote should be returned within 20 days. The results will be reported at the fall field trial October 9.

Clif

FALL FUN FIELD TRIAL
VIZSLA CLUB OF OHIO

The newly organized club in Ohio will be holding their Fall Field event on September 26th, 7:00 a.m. EST until dark! The grounds selected will be on the Cherrybend Pheasant Farm, Route 22, between Wilmington and Sabina. Post entries will be accepted in all stakes... and events will include Puppy, Derby, Amateur Shooting Dog, Gun Dog and a Junior Training Stake. The judge, Jack Meredith from Dayton, Ohio. Entry blanks may be obtained by contacting Mrs. Virginia McHaney, Sec'y, 6651 Southern Vista Drive, Fairborn, Ohio

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NORTHERN NEW JERSEY VIZSLA CLUB

A field event is being planned for the Vizslas in this area. Date set -- October 16th -- and additional details available from Joe Cunningham, Rt. 2 Middletown, N. Y.

VIZSLA CLUB OF CANADA

The Craigdhu Area, 35 miles north east of Calgary is the site of the 2nd Annual Vizsla Field Trial for the Canadian Club. The two day trial will include four stakes, three for Vizslas only: PUPPY, DERBY, and SHOOTING DOG. The final stake will be another Shooting Dog Stake open to Vizslas, GSHP, Wimaraners, Brittanys and WHPGriffons. Entries close September 20 at 8:00 p.m. with the secretary, Mrs. E. A. Anderson, 1215 Riverdale Ave, Calgary, Alberta. A number of VC of A members will be attending this event.

The Judging of the Shorthaired Hungarian Vizslas Characteristics:
Canis familiaris sagax acceptorius braccoides hungaricus—Varga E. 1939

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1. Definitions:

The shorthaired Hungarian Vizsla (as above)

2. History:

The Magyar Vizsla has descended from a number of dog species. The migrating ancient Hungarians brought with them into the Karpatian mountains of present day Hungary a hunting dog which then was crossed with the native hunting dogs from that area, and so they developed the Pannon and Transylvanian Kopo. Historical pictures show that the coloring was predominantly reddish-yellow or similiar to the color of a deer. The Transylvanian sovereign, Bethlen Gabor's Vizsla (Tigris or Tiger) was also a member of the yellow colored group. From that strain they further developed the keen scent for which they have become famous. The yellow colored strain is the base of the Hungarian Vizsla. This early native Vizsla during the period of the Turkish occupation from 1526 to 1686 were crossed with Eastern yellow and sand colored Turkish hunting dogs. This crossing is the explanation for the different characteristics and sets apart the Hungarian Vizsla from the Western and other pointer type dogs.

The direct ancestor of the present Hungarian Vizsla was developed in the early 1700's. With the decline of falconing and netting a new mode of hunting took hold, namely firearms. Our search for the development of the Vizsla must go back to that type of hunting. The people who further developed Vizslas had among them a family by the name of Zay who had developed yellow Vizslas since 1712. By the end of the 18th century the most commonly found Vizslas in the Karpatian valleys were of the yellow strain. The hey-days of the Hungarian Vizsla ended around 1880 when English Pointers and later German Pointers were introduced. Around 1900 that strain of Vizsla was already rare. It became increasingly hard to raise pure strains and it became impossible to avoid the crossing of other pointer types.

The rebirth of the Hungarian Vizsla started in November 20, 1916 through the publication of Nimrod Vadaszujsag (Nimrod Hunter's News) by Dr. Tibor Thuroczy. Through the influence of this writing they organized the "Hubertus" Hungarian Hunter's Association, (H. M. V. O. E.). Their hunting dogs department in 1917 laid down word by word the yellow Hungarian Vizsla's temporary rule book. This date of November 1917 is the most important date in this present history.

On May 29, 1920 they formed the Hungarian Vizsla's Breeding Association in Keposvar. Here they laid down in the final rule book the particulars of the first Hungarian Vizsla. On May 2, 1928 they finalized the family characteristics of this dog. All this was officially reorganized in 1935 by the Federation Cynologique Internacionale (F.C.I.). The heads of this breeders organization were Karoly Baba, Balazs Otvos, Dr. Kalman Polgar and Andrew Felix. We can thank them and the rest of the officials of this organization for the development of that much promising and excellent Vizsla strain. The dogs have the merit to be named with the ancient Hungarian strains. The present standards were laid down in 1960 and were officially accepted by the F.C.I. in 1962.

3. Standard:

Composition:

(1) General Appearance: Noble, strong muscled but lively. The characteristic of the body shape indicates its ancestry from the Kopo. Kopo type shows on the structure of the skull, muzzle, chin, ears, shape of the tail and manner in which he carries it. The lines of the body continue smoothly and have no sharp curves.

The height at the shoulders is 58-62 cm. (22.8-24.4 inches) for males and 54-58 cm. (21.3-22.8 inches) for females (measured with a stick). The ratio of the shoulder height to the body length (measured from the point of the shoulder to point of rump) is 9:10 which means that with the males the body is 2-5 cm. (about 1-2 inches) longer and with the females 2-6 cm. (about 1-2½ inches) longers than the height at the shoulders.

The movement is far reaching, light-footed, smooth and graceful. The coat is short, and its color a dark yellow with a tendency toward a darker shade.

(2) Disposition & Characteristics: Intelligent, calm, obedient, easy to teach and lead. Loyal, very sensitive to rough handling. Excellent scent, matures early, and develops fast. In the field he covers ground with effortless strides and even while moving swiftly he investigates every scent. Keeps contact with his handler. An insatiable retriever. Outstanding tracker and continuously uses voice when driving game. When the quarry is brought to bay emits a distinctive howl. In the highest temperatures is untiring and continues to run. Does not give up easily. Willingly works in water. This pointer strain is the most adept for the Hungarian climate, countryside, wildlife and vegetation.

Head:

(1) Skull: The head is lean. The median line of the skull and the median line of the top of the muzzle form a 30-35 degree angle. Strongly muscled. The median line of the skull is indented. It is desirable that the stop be moderate. The skull should be rather narrow than broad. On the males somewhat broader than on the females. The occiput should show gently.

(2) Muzzle: The end is blunt and shorter than the length of the skull. The proportion is 11:13. On males from the tip of the nose to the stop is 11-12 cm. (4.3-4.7 inches) and from the stop to the tip of the skull 13-14 cm. (5.1-5.5 inches) as measured with a tape measure. In the females it is 11-12 cm. for the first measurement and 12-13 cm. for the second. The top of the muzzle is straight, it should be level, neither convex nor concave. The nostrils are wide and pliable. The color of the nose should be in harmony with the color of the coat or a shade darker. The flews and the lips are moderately developed. The flews are tight and the mouth is completely covered. A tight scissors bite is desired.

(3) Eyes: The appearance is intelligent. The eyeballs are medium-sized and are not deeply set, however neither should they be bulging. The iris should be a lively color. It is required to be the same color as the coat or of a shade somewhat darker. Eyes like a crow or hawk (bulging or too deeply set) are inherited faults and may be passed on. The eyelids tightly cover the eyeballs and the flesh-colored haws in the corners does not show.

(4) Ears: The ears are not fleshy. They are at-

tached low and are fairly long in good proportion. The length in males is 18-20 cm. (7.1-7.9 inches) and in females 17-19 cm. (6.7-7.5 inches) with a tape measure. The tips of the ears are decreased in width and are rounded. If you pick up the ears and move them forward the tips should reach the end of the mouth but can never reach the upper incissors. A different way to measure is that the tips of the ears should touch under the chin.

Neck and Body:

(1) General: The neck is well muscled and is in good harmony with the body's general dimensions. From the occiput it is slightly curved and the neck blends into the body. The hip is slightly raised. Around the throat the skin is characteristically loose, however it does not sag. The body is strongly muscled and well proportioned. The line of the back is straight. The shoulder blades are slanted. The angle of the upper fore-leg with the shoulder blade is approximately 90 degrees. The loin is short and broad, well muscled and tight. From the point of the shoulder to the point of rump the distance measured level (with a stick) is 58-64 cm. (22.8-25.2 inches) for females and 60-66 cm. (23.6-26 inches) for males.

(2) Chest: The chest is fairly broad and well rounded forward. The chest bone is long and strong. The width of the chest measured between the two shoulders with a stick is 18 cm. (7 inches) for females and 20 cm. (8 inches) for males. The chest frame is deep, the lowest point should reach to the height of the elbow. The depth of the chest in males is 26 cm. (10 inches) and in females 21 cm. (8.3 inches). It cannot be less than this figure and it is desired that the depth of the chest be as deep as possible. The circumference at the deepest point on the male is 66-74 cm. (26-29 inches) and on the female 60-68 cm. (23.6-26.8 inches). The ribs are well curved but not circular. The cross section of the chest is an oval.

(3) Bottom Line: The bottom line exhibits a moderate tuck up that should be a straight line rather than curved.

(4) Rump: The hindquarters slope gently toward the tail. The highest ponit of the hip bone is 1-2 cm. (about ½-1 inch) lower than the withers. Looking straight downward from above the upper thighs though well muscled are nearly parallel.

(5) Tail: The tail is attached lower than it is in other pointer types. When calm it hangs down and when he moves it is carried level. The tail should be docked ⅓ off. On a full grown dog the docked tail should reach down to the bend of the knee. Tails docked shorter than this upset the general appearance. It impairs the rhythmic movement of the dog, the flexibility of the tail and it can have a bad influence on tracking and pointing styles from a technical and esthetic standpoint.

Extremities:

(1) Legs: The legs are strongly boned and well muscled. The forelegs are straight looking from any direction. The hinglegs, looking from the rear, are also straight and observed from the side reveal anangulation of between 110-120 degrees. The lower thighs are long and the hocks are deeply placed. On the forelegs the thinnest circumference on the male is 12 cm. (4.7 inches) and on the female 11 cm. (4.3 inches).

(2) Paws: The paws should be short, rounded, tight with large tough coarse pads.

(3) Nails: The nails are hard, springy and well curved. Their color is almost like the nose color—yellowish brown, never gray or black. The dewclaws that appear occasionally are to be removed.

Coat:

The coat is short and close lined, densly grown. Glossy and firm. The individual hairs are thick, springy and feel rich (oily) to the touch. The color of the coat is a dark shade of golden yellow. Small deviations are permissable. A white patch on the chest of 5 cm. (2 inches) in diameter is presently permissable but in breeding we should attempt to eliminate it.

Weight:

The weight should be 22-28 kilograms. (About 48-62 lbs.)

4. Common Minor Faults:

Skull—Slightly smaller or larger than standard. Slightly domed or concave. Stop too strong. Lightly developed brow. Skull a little too narrow or too broad.

Muzzle—Slightly long or short. Slight curvature of muzzle, (Ram nose). Nose a light liver color.

Eyes—Size somewhat out of proportion. Color lighter than coat.

Ears—Measurement slightly off standard. Set too high.

Teeth—A level bite. Incisors out of line or slanted outward. Lower molars not well developed. Yellow teeth.

Neck—Slightly longer or shorter than desired. Carriage of neck lower or higher than desired.

Body—Lightly muscled. Loose back and loins. Chest not deep enough. Rib cage slightly flat. Loose abdomen on females after a litter.

Forelegs—Slanting slightly forward or backward. Slightly loose or steep pasterns. Slight deviation from vertical as seen from the front resulting in slightly narrower or wider stance. Paws standing in or out. Paws somewhat small or loose.

Hindlegs—Slightly steep or loose metatarsas. Too much or not enough angulation. Slightly cow-hocked or bow-legged. Stance too wide or narrow. Paws turned in or out, small and loose.

Tail—Uncut or slightly longer or shorter than prescribed.

Color—White patch larger than 5 cm. (2 inches). Also small dots on feet (not inherited type).

Accidental Damage—Very insignificant if does not interfere with breeding.

5. Serious Faults:

Head—Disproportionate and very pointy. Forehead too narrow or very wide. Very forward curved forehead, steep stop. Very short muzzle. Ram nose.

Muzzle—Light patches on nose (marbelized).

Eyes—Bulging. Loose eyelids. Exceedingly light yellow colored eyes. Haws visible. Stupid and vicious appearance.

Ears—Very highly placed.

Teeth—More than 2 mm overshot. Missing teeth. Teeth sloping sharply outward. Tartar.

Neck—Too lightly muscled, extremely loose skin. Unduly long or short.

Body—Poorly muscled. Roached or saddle back. Sunken withers, loose shoulder blades. Out at the shoulders. Loins lightly muscled, roached or sunken. Rump narrow, poorly muscled, dropped or steep. Flat rib cage. Much too low or too high a tuck up.

Forelegs—Stance too wide or too narrow (chest is too wide or too narrow). Paws turned extremely in or out. Looking from the side legs slant sharply forward or backward. Shoulder blades stick out. Very steep or loose pasterns. Bear-pawed with elbows out. Dewclaws.

Hindlegs—Very straight or extreme angulation. Very steep or loose metatarsus. Stiff legged. Bear-pawed. Looking from the rear stance is too wide or too narrow. Paws turned badly in or out. Paws on either forelegs or hindlegs loose, spread or long pads. Lack springiness. Weakly fitting toenails.

Tail—Extremely deviated dock from the prescribed.

Coat—Silky, extremely short and very fine. Thin like mouse hair.

Color—Very pale yellow. Very large white breast patch 10 cm. (4 inches) or larger. Small white spot or spots on the legs.

Accidental Damage—If influences usefulness.

6. Disqualifying Reasons:

If the dog does not carry the Hungarian Vizsla strain characteristics or such a degree of imperfection which would adversely influence the offspring. The dog is disqualified if artificial means are used to disguise faults at judging.

Head—Pointed muzzle. Narrow, Greyhound-like skull. Extremely light-colored eyes. Fish eyes (bulging), light grey eyes or two different colored eyes. Birth defect, everted eyelids (ectropia). Depressed saddle in the muzzle. Pink, slate gray or black nose. Pointed or badly spaced teeth. Extremely overlapping bite.

Color—Wax yellow or lighter. Brown. Outside of the previously mentioned spots, any spots of other colors are disqualifying unless they are the result of an injury.

Coat—Deviation from the short to any other types.

Other—If the dog is altered, sterile, albino, cryptorchid, broken tail, shy, weak-nerved it should be excluded from breeding.

7. Judging:

Characteristics:

The aim of the judging is to decide the introduced Vizsla's different characteristics, its usefulness and breeding qualities. During the judging the types should be as precisely measured as possible. Members of the judges are appointed by the various associations or clubs. There must be at least a recording secretary to each committee. During the judging the first requirement is to establish the animal's outward features and in what respect those features are in harmony with the usefulness of the dog. Furthermore, in what degree is that animal representative of further breeding values.

To permit an animal to be sent for judging, that animal must be in favorable condition for further breeding. It must be in good health and in good grooming. The judging must take place in a well lighted place and it must be at least 10 meters (about 33 feet) on each side. The judging ring must be level, hard ground although a wooden floor is permissable. Ground overgrown by grass cannot be used.

(1). Body Measurements: To establish the Hungarian Vizsla characteristics the following measurements are necessary:

Shoulder Height—From the highest point of the shoulder (withers) vertically to the ground with a Lyttin-Werner measuring stick.

Hip Height—From the point of the rump vertically to the ground with a stick.

Body Length—From the forward point of shoulder to the point of rump with a measuring stick held level.

Chest Depth—From the highest point of the shoulder to the chest's lowest line is measured with a stick.

Chest Width—The distance between the shoulders as measured with a stick.

Belt—The circumference of the chest is measured directly behind the shoulders with a tape.

Elbow—The circumference of the forelegs is measured above the elbow where it is the narrowest.

Length of Head—From the top of the head to the tip of the nose is measured with a tape.

Length of the Muzzle—From the tip of the nose to a line between the inner corners of the eyes.

Forehead—From the line between the eyes measure to the top of the head with a tape.

Ear Length—From the root of the ear to the tip of the ear in a straight line with a measuring tape.

Shoulder Angle—The shoulder blade and upper arm form an angle which is measured.

Knee Angle—On the hindlegs the upper leg and the lower leg bones form an angle.

(2). How to Prepare a Photograph: It is desirable to place a photo in the record book. During the picture taking the animal must stand hard, level ground in a correct, regulation position. Behind the animal the background must be a continuous object such as a wall of a building. The background by all means should be lighter than the coloring of the animal. The light should come from the side and behind the camera. Attempts should be made to eliminate disturbing shadows. The camera should be approximately the same height as the Vizsla's shoulder. The picture should be attached to the record book on the same page where the judging is described.

(3). Judging Sheet: There must be a sheet prepared for the judging. For a dog disqualified for breeding purposes only the disqualifying reasons should be described. However, if the owner of the dog desires a complete description of the total judging then that sheet should be prepared.

One member of the committee will describe by word all of the above mentioned points. During the judging all the points must be loudly pronounced so that the secretary could record them exactly. After that procedure the judge reads over the sheet and then signs it. A member of the judging committee will express an opinion about the judging and he will declare to the recorder his deviating opinion This portion where the committee disagrees with the appointed judge the recorder will place into proper position on the sheet. If the committee's opinion agrees with the judge there will be nothing written in the section. After all this the committee once more views the dog and gives its pronouncement. The judging sheet is then signed and a duplicate copy is immediately given to the dog's owner.

(4). Judging: During the leading of the dog the dog is observed from the front, the rear and both sides and judged for its characteristics and its movement. During the leading if the dog is disciplined enough, the leash is taken off and the dog should follow its master freely. During this time the judges must watch for its breed characteristics, the secondary sex appearance, if the movement is correct, the correct hair (color, size, texture), its nervousness, and its visible good and bad points.

After this comes the detailed judging. The dog must be put into the correct prescribed position and the detailed judging must be done in this position. After the detailed judging the dog must be led again and must be checked to see if the judging was done correctly.

(5). Classification: The classifying is general judging. On one hand it is for the characteristics of the animal and on the other it is for the usefulness for breeding purposes. For both of these reasons we must classify them separately. For the characteristics we have to judge how close the animal is to the standard. We grade them as: Excellent—Very Good—Good—Acceptable—Non-Acceptable.

Remark: Those not suited for breeding cannot be registered in this register. In other words, the offspring of such dogs will be ineligible for registration. In disputable cases the committee with proper measures will make a decision.

Excellent: Those animals which closest conform to the standard measurements in all its points. Their body is solid, their nerves are lively and balanced. They are well proportioned, well developed and in good condition. They are free of bad faults, their

limbs, their teeth and in their pigmentation they cannot have even small faults. The ratio of their body could deviate in a very small measure from the ideal. Other minor faults only in very small measure and very few of these.

Very Good: The body should be very close to the standard. Free of any serious faults. May have few and small minor faults.

Good: Those dogs whose limbs, teeth and pigmentation only deviate in a small degree and possess only a few small faults.

Acceptable: Acceptable are those who have a little more serious faults and they do not quite measure up to the standard.

Non-Acceptable: Those psoseessing such faults which could be inherited by the offspring thereby spoiling the breed.

Dogs Proposed For Breeding Purposes: Must have excellent characteristics in enough points of the standard and must have excellent offspring.

To be accepted for breeding stock the offspring of the dogs must have desirable characteristics and be free of undesirable characteristics.

Not Useable For Breeding Purposes: Those dogs which have serious bodily build and in breeding their offspring also would carry those faults.

(6). Points: In the record book the breeding animals different characteristics must be valued with numbers. Therefore we must express this value with points. Dogs which in every respect are faultless and have excellent characteristics should receive the highest number of points. The individual characteristics will receive such points as its good values are favorably rated to the usefulness of the animal and in what degree that usefulness could be carried on to the offspring. The more important characteristics receive higher and the lesser important characteristics will receive lower value points. The maximum total number of points is 100. Therefore a complete and in every respect faultless and excellent dog will receive 100 points. Those animals which have less excellence accordingly will receive less than 100. Each separate characteristic could also be valued by percentable points. The established points must be written in the record book in the proper place and at the end those points must be added up. The attached table will show the separate points for each feature. In the second column are ¼ of the maximum possible points which should be of help to the judging committee. The excellent grade will reveive the highest points. The good grade receive ½. The acceptable will receive ¼. The final figure arrived at for the various grades is obtained by adding the points. That dog which will receive at least 90 points will be judged Excellent. Very Good grade will be given if at least 75 points are attained. A Good grade must total at least 50 points and the Acceptable grade at least 25 points.

Front Face Photo

Side View

JUDGING SHEET

Breed: .....

Sex: .....

Record Book No. .....

Dogs Name: .....

.....

Owner: .....

.....

Address: .....

.....

Parts of Body - cm.: .....

Height: .....

Body Length: .....

Characteristics: .....

.....

Breeding Value: .....

Judge's Comments

Parts of Body	Base Pts.	¼ Base Pt.	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Accept.	Total Pts.
Head, Head Shape	10	2.50	10	7.50	5.00	2.50	
Face, Teeth	10	2.50	10	7.50	5.00	2.50	
Ear, Eye, Chin	10	2.50	10	7.50	5.00	2.50	
Neck	5	1.25	5	3.75	2.50	1.25	
Shoulder, Rib Cage, Chest	10	2.50	10	7.50	5.00	2.50	
Back, Stifles	10	2.50	10	7.50	5.00	2.50	
Foot, Limbs	10	2.50	10	7.50	5.00	2.50	
Instep, Toenails	10	2.50	10	7.50	5.00	2.50	
Tail	5	1.25	5	3.75	2.50	1.25	
Color, Hair	5	1.25	5	3.75	2.50	1.25	
Breed Characteristics And General Impression	15	3.75	15	11.25	7.50	3.75	
TOTAL			100	75.00	50.00	25.00	

Explanation: In qualifying, Excellent at least 90 points necessary; Very Good, 75 points; Good, 50 points; Acceptable at least 25 points.

Dated: ..... 1st Judge ..... 2nd Judge .....

Recorder: ..... 3rd Judge .....

FIRST VIZSLA SPECIALTY

FROM the reports and letters that have come this way, the report on the First Vizsla Specialty will be one ringing with success! A full report with pictures will be coming -- but these news flashes to those who were as anxious as I to know something of the event.

First, the premiums -- those beautiful trophies -- were the envy of all other breeds present at this very big show. There were a total of 54 entries in the different classes, all the way from the 13 "specials" (dogs that have already won a show championship) to dogs and handlers who had never even attended a show before.

Vizsla people, I am proud of you for taking part in this show! You are the ones -- each one of you -- who made it "go".

Topping the breed for that day was "Gypsy's Bronze Bomber" owned by Harriet Anderson of Chicago, Illinois. Handled by Jack Funk, this dog came up through the classes, going Winner's Dog, Best of Winners (over the winners of the other classes) and on to Best of Breed, over 13 specials. It was a thrilling and exciting day. Best of Opposit Sex was "Ch. J'Ann of Misty Hills," owned and handled by Carl Gawenus, from New York.

Winner's Bitch, was a dog that by so winning finished her championship, "Diane's Golden Karratz", owned and handled by Bud McGivern of New Jersey. Al Sulesky from Ohio after attending his first dog show the day before at Ravenna caught on real quick, and topped the Puppy, dog, class with "Rusty Fun-Galore". Dr. Jim Schuster's from Pennsylvania went over 6 entries in the American Bred Dog Class with "Csic-Ked's Ardent".

The Vizsla people attending appreciated the care and deliberation that the judge gave to each and every entry. The comments from one experienced show individual were that the uniformity in size, color, head size and shape, the over-all appearance especially in the younger dogs was remarkable. While in the specials there were representatives from the little to the big, mahagony to yellow, the Vizslas of the future look to be a composite and refinement from the extreems.

A big vote of thanks should be given to Pat Carter and her fine, hard-working committee for the fine job that they turned in against some pretty big obstacles. THANK YOU, from the Board of Directors, and entire membership of the VC of A!

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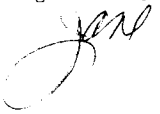
.... your DEAR EDITOR ...

has jammed herself into another dead-line. Not for lack of space or willing time to put with it, but for need to get the field trial entries to you! They just arrived and need to get to you the quickest way possible -- so, just calling a halt!

My thank you to the California Vizsla Club for the fine job of translation they did on the Hungarian Standard. This is a tremendous service to the Vizsla breed, and the undertaking of this job was done souly by their group -- and then shared with the Vizsla world, to be used to the advantage of the breed, nation-wide. The pains that were taken to assure the exact meaning of each detail meant months of waiting, but with such care, you may rest assured that this is correctly translated.

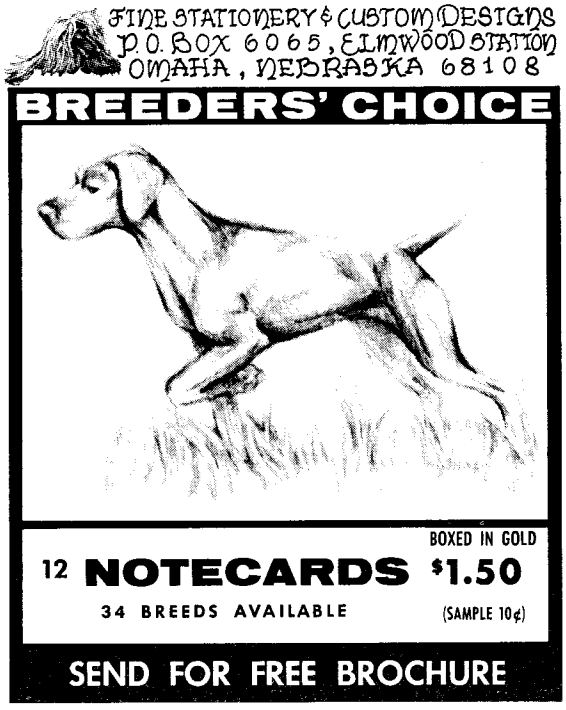
So then, will be seeing YOU at Greenup!!



SALAD FOR ONE

She'd never stolen in her life, our little female Vizsla. But when you love fresh lobster--what is a girl supposed to do? The chair was placed invitingly--the table was so near--and on it Lobster Salad. The way was clear--so when I came into the room, her eyes in blissful glaze---She mouthed the last pink morsal delightedly, and, at my woeful cry, she wagged with sheerest pleasure. All I could do was sigh. Then smile to see the picture of utter canine bliss, and bend---to be recipient of a lobster scented kiss.

(sent in by Helen Malicek)



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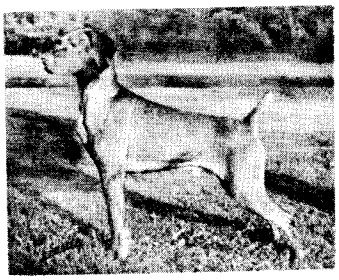

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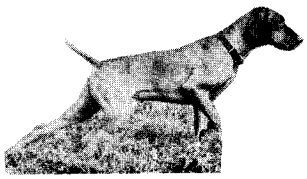

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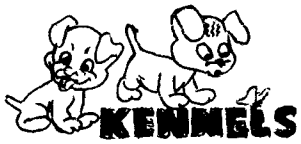

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