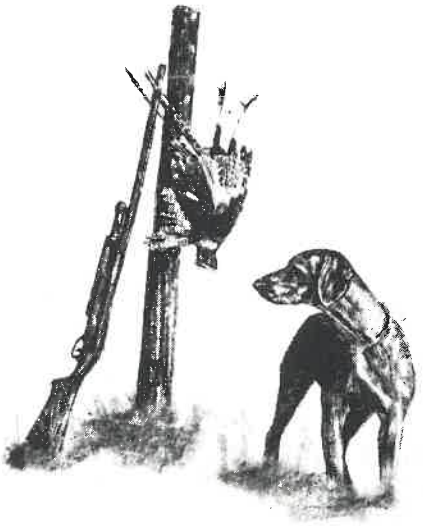

The Vizsla News

VOLUME XXIII APRIL 1977 NUMBER 4

CH. SANDOR MIKLO'S "ISHI" DEBRETSIN

Gail Day, Editor

11031 Aqua Vista Street
North Hollywood, CA 91602

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Full Page	30.00	25.50	21.00
Stud Listing			20.00
Breeders Index			20.00

Vizsla trial and specialty show pictures are free when accompanied by complete results.

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COVER DOG. $25.00
Included will be a 100 word story, written by the advertiser.

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Notice of change of address must be recieved one month before date of issue or delivery cannot be guaranteed.

Inside covers and back cover rates upon request.

---AVAILABLE---

The following items are available by writing to the Corresponding Secretary of the VCOA, Mrs. Barbara Berlenbach at 15 Middle Court, Mill Valley, California 94941. . . . . .

Small Pin or
Tie Tack $2.50

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VCOA Cloth Patch $2.50

PICTURES FOR THE NEWS $5.00
New champions, recent trial or show wins. Caption may include news of wins, obedience score, but nothing in nature of advertising.

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Per set, 12 issues, plus $1.00 postage for each set ordered.

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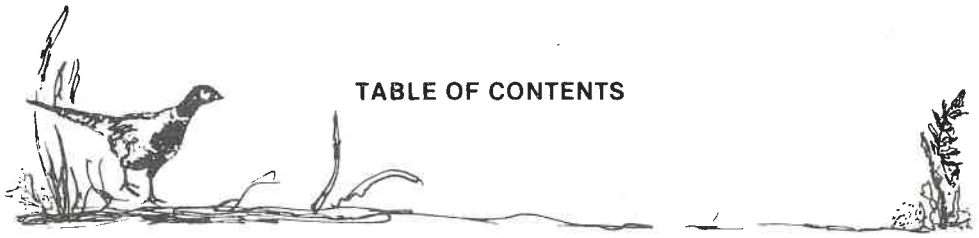


TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOP SHOW DOGS–PAST AND PRESENT 4
ANOTHER VCOI FIRST 6
HAWAII SCIENTISTS STUDY BASICS OF CANINE REPRODUCTION. 7
VIZSLA FIELD PLACEMENTS. 8
TOP TEN FIELD DOGS. 9
WINNING WAYS 10
FROM THE BIC 11
SPOTLIGHTING THE SHOWS 12
JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP 13
TOP TEN OBEDIENCE 14
NEW CHAMPIONS 16
CANINE BRUCELLOSIS: CURRENT STATUS 17
CARE OF THE GUMS AND TEETH 23

Deadline for getting material into the NEWS is the 1st of the preceding month. (Example: **[November 1st for December Issue]**.

ON THE COVER . . . . . .

CH. SANDOR MIKLO'S "ISHI" DEBRETSIN

"Ishi" this handsome, dark, happy, young high spirited, well gaited, ran like wild fire, capturing his championship at Coos Bay Oregon when one year old, under Judge Ellsworth Gamble. He took his first major at 6 months, has many BOBs over Specials, Portland, Eugene, Sacramento, Reno.

Now one of the youngest champions being Specialed, under 2 years old. He has power and drive in the show ring as well as in the field. A natural on pointing and retrieving, tender temperament, a *Lovable True Pal.*

Pedigree From Top Producers

Ch. Sandor Miklos Heliker
Ch. Sandor Von Debretsin
Ch. Zomars Brute, C.D.X.
Ch. Bolen's Geza Bell
Ch. Bese Von Debretsin

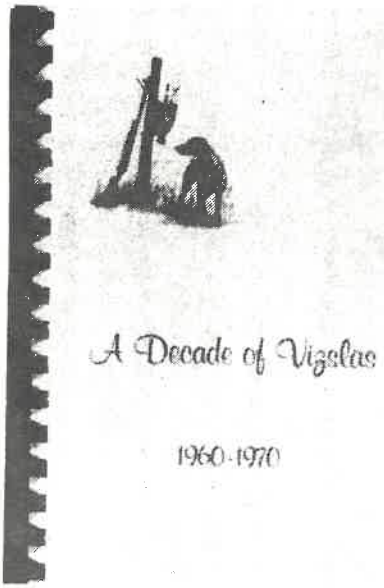
EDITOR'S NOTES

Once again, there are many little important details that need to be mentioned, so here goes . . . . . NO Vizsla News shall be mailed unless the zip code is included in the address. Dogs under 2 years MUST have parents OFA and BIC approved before ads may be accepted about them. Please include sire and dam with your information. When sending show results please list ALL winners or the results cannot be used. And please identify yourself as the sender.

Please send names and addresses of people to whom you have sold puppies, or people who you know are interested in our breed, so they may receive a complimentary copy of the "News". We all need to act as emissaries for our club and breed. There are lots of people out there. Many have something to offer. You can introduce them to VCOA through the Vizsla News. Who knows, the future top dog owner/breeder may be someone who just bought your last pup. Enthusiasm is contagious, so help spread the "Vizsla Bug".

Gail

THE "DECADE OF VIZSLAS"



OVER 200 PICTURES AND PEDIGREES

TOP WINNERS
DUAL CHAMPIONS
TRIAL PLACEMENTS
FUTURITY WINNERS
OBEDIENCE DEGREES
SHOW CHAMPIONS
FIELD CHAMPIONS
TOP PRODUCERS

Vizsla activities and achievements between 1960 and 1970

A LIMITED SUPPLY SO ORDER YOUR COPY NOW
$11.50 plus $.75 postage and handling
MRS. BARBARA BERLENBACH
15 Middle Court, Mill valley, Ca. 94941

TOP TEN SHOW DOGS

By Marion Coffman
110 Old Easton Turnpike
Weston, CT 06880

Points are awarded for Best in Show, or Group placement wins only.

The Best In Show (BIS) dog earns a point for each dog in actual competition (absentees and Obedience dogs are not counted). First in Group (GR1) earns a point for each dog in the Group. Second in Group (GR2) earns a point for each dog in the Group less the total dogs in the breed that was First. Third Group (GR3) earns a point for each dog in the Group less the total of breeds that were First and Second. And Fourth in Group (GR4) earns a point for each dog in the Group less the total of the breeds that were First, Second and Third.

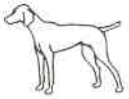
TOP WINNING SHOW DOGS (GROUP PLACERS) 1976

DOG'S NAME & OWNER	BIS	1	2	3	4	BB	VD	TOTAL
1. CH. JOSHUA MELTO (D) J. & C. Feldman		1	6	3	4	55	574	2800
2. CH. TOTTON'S MIKHAIL OF ROTKOPF (D) J. S. Lynch	2	3	7	2	38	155	1996	
3. CH. SIR LANCELOT II (D) A. Cannon	1	1	2	4	45	64	1180	
4. CH. SANDOR'S MIKLOS HELIKER (D) M.B. Heliker				4	19	167	1026	
5. CH. KALON'S MEGAN (B) J. Worthington	1	2		2	19	275	972	
6. CH. TAUNEE'S LOKI SANTANA CD (D) Greenfield & Coffman		1	1	2	8	46	773	
7. CH. RENBROCK'S GINGER PEACH (B) R. Rice			1	3	33	139	570	
8. CH. MEHAGIAN'S PISTIL PETE (D) Arnold & Sartor		1	1		14	106	475	
9. CH. MELTO'S CSABA ZENESZ (D) Judge & Mrs. J. Lyons	1		1		15	183	439	
10. CH. TIFFANY III (B) L. Siegel				2	16	71	296	
11. CH. JIN JA RICHARDS (B) R. Zappacosta			1		2	16	266	
12. CH. NAPKELTEI TALIZMAN (D) Dr. P. Wright		1		1	7	24	250	
13. PAVEY'S PRINCESS NATASHA (B) G. & J. Pavey		1		1	3	13	247	
14. CH. A WHISPER OF RUSSET LEATHER (B) Templin & Toomey				1	10	108	243	
15. FLOWERS SUNSHINE PARTNER (D) S. B. Flowers		1			2	11	201	
16. KAMET KIROLY DE KAPUS (D) D. & M. Porter			1		2	3	199	
17. CH. VIZSTAS KATI V EXODUS (B) J. & T. Hanson				1	1		186	
18. JESSIE II (B) R. Hershberger				1	5	8	150	
19. CH. RON'S SIR FREDRICO (D) R. Phillips				1	7	30	136	
20. CH. BROWN'S BRONZEBONANZA CD (B) C. & J. Brown			1		3	8	116	
21. FLOWERS FORGET ME NOT (B) S. B. Flowers			1		3	5	106	

TOP WINNING (OVER 40 VIZSLAS DEFEATED)

DOG'S NAME & OWNER	BB	VD
1. CH. JOSHUA MELTO	55	574
2. CH. KALON'S MEGAN	19	275
3. CH. MELTO'S CSABA ZENESZ	15	183
4. CH. SANDOR'S MIKLOS HELIKER	19	167
5. CH. TOTTON'S MIKHAIL OF ROTKOPF	38	155
6. CH. RENBROCK'S GINGER PEACH	33	139
7. CH. TOTTON'S ZEUS (D) L. Vinyard	11	131
8. CH. A WHISPER OF RUSSET LEATHER	10	108
9. CH. MEHAGIAN'S PISTIL PETE	14	106
10. CH. MAGICIAN OF MELTO (D) J. & R. Rosenblatt	8	78
11. CH. TIFFANY III	16	71
12. CH. DIAN AGI CD (B) E. Walton & K. Winchell	9	66
13. CH. SIR LANCELOT II	45	64
14. CH. DIAMOND KS LUSTY OF HANOVER (D) K. Lowers & D. Stoeke	6	56
15. CH. ARCO'S PRINCE HARRY (D) Dr. R. Abeloff	4	49
16. CH. JADO'S COPPER CANNON CD J. & J. McClure	1	48
17. CH. TAUNEE'S LOKI SANTANA CD	8	46
18. CH. HERR RIPP BARAT V ZYBURA CDX (D) J. Zybura	9	42

TOP WINNING SHOW DOGS



	DOG'S NAME	OWNER
1963	CH. SANDOR VON DEBRETSIN	MR. & MRS. ART CARPENTER
1964	CH. BESA VON DEBRETSIN	MR. & MRS. ART CARPENTER
1965	CH. WARHORSE O'JAY	ZSAZSA GABOR
1966	CH. BOSKE VON DEBRETSIN, CD	HENRIETTA O'BRIEN
1967	CH. CSOPI V HUNT, CD	BERTHA I. BUTLER
1968	CH. DEBRECENY DEZSO	GARY CARPENTER
1969	CH. DEBRECENY DEZSO	GARY CARPENTER
1970	CH. DEBRECENY DEZSO	GARY CARPENTER
1971	CH. DEBRECENY DEZSO	GARY CARPENTER
1972	CH. DEBRECENY BADGER	MR. & MRS. ART CARPENTER
1973	CH. TOTTON'S JO B RUSSET LEATHER	S. SARTOR
1974	CH. TAUNEE'S LOKI SANTANA	W. TISDALE & L. GREENFIELD
1975	CH. TAUNEE'S LOKI SANTANA	J. BUTTS & L. GREENFIELD
1976	CH. JOSHUA MELTO	MR. & MRS. J. FELDMAN

ANOTHER VIZSLA CLUB OF ILLINOIS FIRST

by Jim Busch

In an unprecedented move, the VCOI promoted interbreed respect by hosting the inaugural running of the "VIZSLA CLUB OF ILLINOIS HAIRY CHESTED MEN'S ALL-BREED AMATEUR INVITATIONAL," a gun dog stake judged loosely on AKC regulations. Seventeen talented, viable, amateur owned, amateur handled, and for the most part, amateur trained dogs accepted the invitation and toed the line at the Busch Farm (?) on February 27th to share in what one Hairy Chested Man called, "a bit of heaven."

Entire families attended, some to participate, and some to watch and share in the conviviality. Everyone had a great time. Two huge caldrons of stew (Beef & Pheasant) were consumed; gallons of liquid refreshment were drunk. It was a "FIELD TRIAL HAPPENING" that occurs only rarely.

To give you an idea of the quality of the dogs participating, I'm including here a list of those dogs and their titles in the order that they ran.

Beau James Patton, GSP, P. Rosenberg
VCOA Nat.F.CH., Dual Ch., AFC. Brooks Willie Whompum, Viz. A. Lucas
Dual Ch. Imp Von Pommoregon, GWP, R. Reuss
Ch. & AFCh. Wymore's Sean Mac Sumhad, CD (Gord. Set.) R. Young
Hillhaven's Willie the Kid, GSP, A. Ciolkowski
F.Ch. Alger's May Day, Weim, J. Alger
Dual Ch. & AFCh. Gradaus Katrinka, Weim, E. Hedrick
Dual Ch. & A.FCh. Rippi of Webster Woodlands, Viz. K. Crago
F.Ch. & A.FCh. Big Dan Radbach V. Greif, GSP, D. Ahrens
A.FCh. Anuhe 'Kuah' ea Lio, GSP, D. Smythe
Viola's Grau Rauch, Weim, E. Viola
Dual Ch. & A.FCh. Jodi's Jump-N-Bing Bang Bucz, Viz. J. Busch
Goldens San Diego Charger, GSP, R. Vernol
Dual Ch. Crook'N'Nannys Silver Titan, C.D. Weim, R. Zabransky
F.Ch. Miss Keli's Tonya, GWP, K. Wyderka
Ch. Hadlock's Duffey, GWP, W. Hadlock
Michaels Shag Bark, GWP, M. Allen

The course the dogs ran featured creek bottoms, sloughs, fence row, harvested crop fields, road edges and hay fields. Birds were plentiful, flew well, and tended to remain on course after they flew. As a result, all dogs had plenty of game contact, and frequently, what was intended to be a flat half hour often stretched into 45 min. or more. Few, if any, dogs negotiated the course and call back for a retrieve flawlessly. However, the astute judicial team of Dick & Wayne Bakotic, after great deliberation, were able to weigh carefully the assets and liabilities of each dog's performance and select five dogs for the "call back for retrieve." Unfortunately, what should be to quote Bob Reuss (Thor's owner) a perfunctory *task* turned into what I (Jim Busch) call the *nut-cuttin.*

In tfirst place, topping this star-studded field, was Ken Crago's almost impossible to beat, Dual Ch. & Am. Field Ch. Rippi of Webster Woodlands (Vizsla). In second place was Jack Alger's Field Champion May Day (Weim.). These two men will be the judges for the second running of this stake in Feb. of 1978. (Penalty or Honor?) Third was Bob Reuss's Dual Ch. Imp Von Pommorgeon. Fourth was Jim Busch's Dual & Am.F.Ch. Jodi's Jump-N-Bing Bang Bucz. Fifth was Ken Wyderka's F.Ch. Miss Keli's Tanya. The winners received in decreasing order of importance –

(a) prestige
(b) cash (unused entry fees divided % -40-20-20-10-10), and
(c) a Tee Shirt inscribed with their placement and the name of the stake.

Personal observations follow.

1. Respect for the dogs and men of the other breeds was astronomically enhanced. If for no reason, this event and others like it should be repeated often.
2. The training value of this stake to the participants, occurring when it did (at the head of the Field Trial Season) is incalculable. Win or Lose, each entrant received ten times his entry fee in training opportunities.
3. In years to come, if the tradition takes root and flourishes, the invitation to attend will have intrinsic value of huge proportions. Peer recognition is important to everyone.

In conclusion:

It was indeed "A BIT OF HEAVEN."

HAWAII SCIENTISTS STUDY BASICS OF CANINE REPRODUCTION

MORRIS ANIMAL FOUNDATION

HONOLULU, Hawaii — Biologists at the University of Hawaii have begun a study aimed at clarifying some of the basics of canine reproduction and, just possibly, opening the door to a new method of dog birth control.

Ryuzo Yanagimachi, Ph.D., professor of anatomy and reproductive biology, heads the project, assisted by Cherrie Ann Mahi, M.S.

"The immediate purpose of our study is to understand the basic mechanisms of canine fertilization," Dr. Yanagimachi said. "But our ultimate aim is to contrubute to the development of methods for regulating of controlling fertilizarion in the dog, thus improving or preventing reproduction in this species."

A good deal is known about fertilization in rodents and other laboratory animals, but very little is known about the process in dogs. Because fertilization is nearly impollible to study in the dog itself, scientists have to develop artificial media that will maintain viable owa and spermatozoa in the test tube. Part of the Hawail study is aimed at finding a medium that will promote egg maturation and sperm cell capacitation, processes that make the two sex cells capable of fertilization.

Once such a medium is found, the investigators will be able to observe mecroscopically the changes that take place in the eggs when they fuse with sperm cells.

Another facet of the project has potential significance in dog birth control. Recent findings indicate female hamsters can be emmunized against their own ova, rendering them temporarily setrile. Dr. Yanagimachi hopes to apply a similar procedure to dogs.

Basically, the procedure involves injecting a rabbit with an emulsion made from dog ovaries. Theoretically, the rabbit's immune system should produce antibodies against the oocytes, or immature eggs, in the emulsion. When injected into the bitch, these antibodies should attach to the oocytes in her ovaries, rendering them insusceptible to fertilization.

If such an immunization procedure is found to be possible and practical, veterinarians might someday be able to prevent pregnancy in bitches by an injection or series of injections.

The University of Hawaii study is funded by Morris Animal Foundation, which has set up a special Birth Control Fund to support such projects.

VIZSLA FIELD PLACEMENTS

San Diego Weim. Club
Amateur Gun Dog (15 starters) 7 GSP, 2 Wi, 4 Vi, 1 BS, 1 GWP
3rd Fld. Ch. Rotkopf's Amber Sparkler O/ H. Roy Stephenson

Irish Setter Club of America, Long Island, N.Y. Sept. 18, 19, 1976
Open Gun Dog (13) Starters
2—Dual Ch. Sir Amber Sam O/ H. Shultz H/ D. Burjan
4—Fld Ch. & AFC Randy Duke O/ B. Bojlioli H/ D. Burjan
Open Limited Gun Dog (10) Starters
1—Fld. & AFC Randy Duke
4—Dual Ch. Sir Amber Sam

Gordon Setter Club of America, Allentown, Pa. Sept. 25, 26, 1976
Open Derby
3—Mehagian's Prince Barat Chico O/ M. Mehagian H/ D. Burjan
1—Stormy-J. Manning

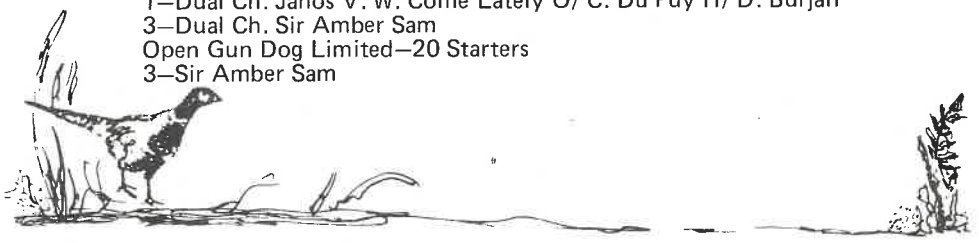
19 STARTERS

Amateur Gun Dog
1—Sir Amber Sam

22 STARTERS

Open Gun Dog
1—Sir Amber Sam
3—Ch. Arra's Trini O/ J. Arrasmith H/ D. Burjan

American Poitner Club, Medford, N.J. Oct. 22, 24, 1976
Amateur Gun Dog (17)
4—Fld. Ch. & AFC Randy Duke
Open Gun Dog (27) Starters
1—Dual Ch. Janos V. W. Come Lately O/ C. Du Puy H/ D. Burjan
3—Dual Ch. Sir Amber Sam
Open Gun Dog Limited—20 Starters
3—Sir Amber Sam



FOR SALE

1 male 1 female
whelped 10-2-76

sire: **CH. ROTKOPF'S DANCING WHEET SEEK** dam: **CH. RUSSET LEATHER'S RICCA LUNA**

SHOW HOME ONLY

Both supurb conformation.
Match Training — Good Movement
with beautiful eye and coat color

Contact: Beverley Sartor
16715 Gazeley Road
Canyon Country, CA 91351
(805) 252-4768 or (213) 395-8175

TOP TEN VIZSLA FIELD TRIAL DOGS

By Phil Rosenberg
202 South Beverly
Wheaton, IL 60187

HOW POINTS ARE FIGURED: Wins and placements are taken from the "AKC GAZETTE" magazine as the field trials are published.

EXAMPLE: AKC point Scale:

4-7 starters	1 point
8-12 starters	2 points
13-17 starters	3 points
18-24 starters	4 points
25 or more starters	5 points

ALSO: 1st place equals 4
2nd place equals 3
3rd place equals 2
4th place equals 1

NOW.....If you won 1st place and there were 17 starters, you multiply 4x3 equals 12 pts. #4 because you were first and #3 because there were 17 starters & that equals 3 points.

TOP-TEN STANDINGS THRU NOVEMBER '76

ALL AGE/GUN DOG

		Points
1.	FCH. & AMFCH. RANDY DUKE, Bart Bioglioli, N.J.	292
2.	DCH. SIR AMBER SAM, Hank Schultz, MD.	164
3.	NFC. DCH. & AMFC BROOKS WILLIE WHOMPUM, Tony Lucas, IL.	134
4.	DCH. & AMFC RIPPI OF WEBSTER WOODLANDS, Ken Crago, IL.	116
5.	DCH. JANOS VW COME LATELY, C. & V. Dupuy	90
6.	DCH. & AMFC JODIS JUMP-N-BING BANG BUCZ, Jim Busch, IL	82
7.	FCH. & AMFC BARATT'S F. K. GIPPEN, K. & F. Milekis	69
8.	EL JOS PIROSKA PAPRICKA, M. Fowler, CA.	68
9.	FCH. BEHI CSECSE CSINY, BC & H Boggs, OH.	64
10.	FCH.RENBROKS DRUCKER SCHUH, Jim Beard, N.J.	61

PUPPY/ DERBY

1.	CLINE'S ROQUETTE BLITZ, J. & C. Cline, IA, 1-15-75	119
2.	CLINE'S OLYMPIA BLITZ, J. & C. Cline, IA, 1-15-75.	97
3.	FREEMAN'S CHIEF JOSEPH, Carl Freeman, CO, 1-11-75	84
4.	SAMS STORMY, Joe Manning*	64
5.	POPPLE DUNGEON TOLGYFA, F. & E. Zezza, VT, 1-6-75	61
6.	WD REGINA, G. S. & D. H. Roscoe, MD, 3-5-75.	59
7.	ROWDY REBEL WINDYS KNIGHT, J. M. Schmidt, CO, 3-5-75	40
8.	WEBSTER WOODLANDS CASSIE, Ken Crago, IL, 11-19-74	38

NEW MEMBERS

ANNE BARRY
4 Grove St.
Madison, N.J. 07940
single

ROBERT BOWERS
1132 Koshkonong Rd.
Cambridge, WI 53523
family

ANTHONY RUPPERT
6679 Drowsy Day
Columbia, MD 21045
family

MRS. N. R. JACOBSON
301 W. Olive
Prospect Heights, IL 60070
family

J. P. WHITE, JR.
Box 874
Rosewell, NM 88201
single

R. F. LOSINIECKI
N. 39 W22940 Brookside Ct.
Pewaukee, WI 53072
family

E. V. BLISSARD
Rt. 2, Box 61-L
Richmond, TX 77469
family

DONALD DREW
26 Ripley St.
No. Chelmsford, MA 01863
family

WIFREDO PUIG
8570 Chestnut Lane
Lithia Springs, GA 30057
family

WINNING WAYS

New Champions recent Field and Show wins. Caption may include news of win and obedience score, but nothing in the nature of advertising. $5.00 for photo negative if included with information.

ROTKOPF'S VAND SUZSANNA was Best in Sweeps at the VCSC Specialty. Shown 4 times since, was WB 4 times, BW 3 times, with 2 majors and 9 points total. Sue also won major pts. in the Rio Salado V.C. Puppy Stake. Handled by breeder Barbara Stephenson & owner Clark Dyck, Pomona, Cal. (Ch. Rotkopf's Dancing Wheat Seek & Ch. Totton's Fenyes Vadasz).

CARIAD'S RIPP LIKI SANTANA shown winning 3 points at Westminster while being handled by his breeder Marion Coffman. His sire is Ch. Taunee's Loki Santana. His dam is Cariad's Gay Nyala. He is owned by Pat & John Boelte of Valhalla, New York.

Think Vizslas!

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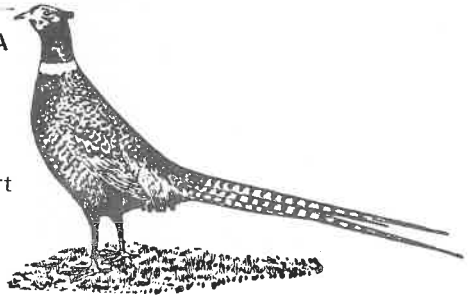

SPOTLIGHTING THE SHOWS

DEVON DOG SHOW 10-2-76 Judge: Dr. B. E. McGovern Jr.
4 vizslas
BOB . . . . . **CH. KALONS MEGAN**
WD, BOS . . . . . **DORRATZ RAMRIVER BEETHOVEN**

LEHIGH VALLEY KENNEL CLUB 9-11-76 Judge: Mrs. E. W. Tipton
6 vizslas
BOB . . . . . **CH. JOSHUA MELTO**
BOW, BOS, WB. . . . . **LANCEWICKS PUMPKIN PIE**

NEBRASKA KENNEL CLUB 11-21-76 Judge: R. C. Vanderventer
4 dogs 4 bitches 1 special
BOB . . . . . **CH. PIPERS TIJUANA RED**, O/ K. L. Coffee
BOW, WD . . . . . **MURPHY RUSTIC REBEL**, O/ W. & K. Murphy
BOS, WB . . . . . **STELMAR CSIELA V TOLGYES**, O/ Dr. B. G. Olsen

CABRILLO KENNEL CLUB 11-7-76 Judge: George Sangster
BOB . . . . . **CH. A WHISPER OF RUSSET LEATHER**, O/ Joey Templin
BOS . . . . . **CH. SANDOR MIKLOS HELIKER**, O/ Mark Heliker
WD, BOW . . . . . **RUSSET LEATHER INYOKERN**, O/ Dr. George Gemmingen
WB . . . . . **CHARISMA'S ROYAL CARRINA**, O/ Rodney Smith

SCOTTSDALE DOG FANCIERS 11-13-76 Judge: Robert Waters
18 vizslas
BOB . . . . . **CH. A WHISPER OF RUSSET LEATHER**, O/ Joey Templin
BOS . . . . . **CH. MAVAMS ZARZAN OF RUEDELAPIZ, CD**,O/S. Wenger
WD. . . . . **VIZSHAARS ADAM**, O/ M. Longley
WB, BOW. . . . . **MEHAGIAN'S CHELA BARAT**, O/ R. Giarlanda

ANTELOPE VALLEY KENNEL CLUB 12-12-76 Judge: Jerome Rich

BOB . . . . . **CH. A WHISPER OF RUSSET LEATHER**, O/ Joey Templin
BOS . . . . . **CH. JADOS COPPER RUSTY**, O/ Jack Hoyal
BOW, WB. . . . . **KAZRAW'S TARYN OF BERVY**, O/ E. Walter & R. Warczak

VICTORIA TX. KENNEL CLUB 2-20-77 Judge: Larry Downey
2 dogs 3 bitches 1 special
BOB . . . . . **CH. DAKOTA RED'S TASHA**, O/ E. Brower & L. Davis
WD. BOS. . . . . **TOPIAN'S SHOOTER LUKE**, O/ E. V. Blissard
WB, BOW. . . . . **FLOWER'S SADA AT WEDGEWOOD**, O/ R. A. & K. Tiner

FORT BEND KENNEL CLUB, TX. 2-27-77 Judge: Dorothy D. Nickles
3 dogs 4 bitches 1 special
BOB, BOW, WD . . . . . **TOPIAN'S BING BANG MYKIE**, O/ B. K. Bosien
WB, BOS . . . . . **FLOWER'S SADA AT WEDGEWOOD**, O/ R. A. & K. Tiner

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WD. . . . . **CARIAD'S RIPP LOKI SANTANA**, O/ Pat & John Boelte
BOW, WB. . . . . **FIREBRAND'S KIVANCSI**, O/ John & Anne McKinney
BOS . . . . . BEST OF OPPOSITE—**CH. KALON'S MEGAN**, O/ J. Worthington
BOB . . . . . BEST OF BREED—**CH. MELTO'S CSABA ZENESZ**, O/ Judge & Mrs. J. Lyons

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FEBRUARY GAZETTE

By: **Karol Asbjornson**
Rt. 1 Velo Hills
Liberty, S.C. 29657

MICHIANA KENNEL CLUB 11/28/76
Open Senior Class
2. Dawn I. Shaffer

NEBRASKA KENNEL CLUB 11/21/76
Novice Senior Class
4. Royce McDonald

INGHAM COUNTY KENNEL CLUB 12/5/76
Open Senior Class (Girls)
4. Dawn I. Shaffer

BERRIEN KENNEL CLUB 11/27/76
Open Senior Class
4. Dawn I. Shaffer

UPCOMING EVENTS – Contact club secretaries listed on inside front cover for further info.

SPRING FIELD TRIAL DATES

Apr. 23, 24 . . . . . .Hawkeye Vizsla Club, Iowa
Apr. 23, 24 . . . . . .Vizsla Club of Northern California
Apr. 23, 24 . . . . . .Vizsla Club of Western Michigan
Apr. 23, 24 . . . . . .Connecticut Valley Vizsla Club
May 21, 22. . . . . .Vizsla Club of Central New England, *Crane Wildlife Area,*
Apr. 23, 24 . . . . . .Vizsla Club of Western Michigan, *Ionia Recreation Area,*

SPRING SPECIALTIES

Vizsla Club of Southern California, Inc.. . . . . Seperate Specialty June 4, 1977
Brookside Park, Pasedina
Vizsla Club of Illinois. . . . . .Specialty, held in conjunction with Fox River K.C.
Roy Jones, Supt., June 4, 1977

TOP TEN OBEDIENCE DOGS

Linda L. Kelly
12236 Oakleaf Circle
Burnsville, MN 55337

HOW POINTS ARE FIGURED: Scores are taken from the "AKC GAZETTE" as they are published. Scores are figured on the total points earned, not an average of scores.

Example:	Score	equals	Points	
	170	equals	0	
	170.5	equals	.5	
	171	equals	1.0	
	171.5	equals	1.5	A perfect score 200 would equal 30 points.

Name	Owner	Points
1.	LORI'S PIROS TYUK, CDX,	Ken Fales. 116.0
2.	ZSA ZSA BODRI JAN, CDX,	C. H. Traenkle 75.0
3.	CH. NUGGIE BEY OF BETHWOOD, CD,	B. W. Clements. 72.0
4.	CH. GOLD-N-RUST DAREDEVIL, UD,	S. E. & H. R. Clark 67.0
5.	CH. JOHNSON'S TITIAN MORNING SKY,	M. Johnson & B. Rozanek 67.0
5.	ARRA'S UPWIND TZIGANE, CD,	E. W. DeForest 58.0
6.	FRAU VANA V ZYBURA, CD,	W. L. Swift. 49.0
7.	DEERCLIFF'S GOLDEN JUDGE, CDX,	C. J. Whitehead 47.0
8.	CH. MARY MAC'S RUSTY BABE, UD,	M. V. Blank 41.5
9.	GOLD-N-RUST TONIA,	S. E. Clark & S. T. Williams 38.5
10.	CH. FRAU VERSONY LEANY V ZYBURA,	J. Zybura 37.5

NEW DEGREES

CD
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CH. FRAU VANA VON ZYBURA, owned by Wanda Swift

CDX
LORI'S PIROS TYUK, owned by Ken Fales
ZSA ZSA BODRI JAN, owned by Carol Traenkle

HIGH SCORING VIZSLA REPORTED IN FEBRUARY AKC GAZETTE—A TIE—CH. NUGGIE BEY OF BETHWOOD, owned by B. W. Clements, scoring 195 in Novice A at Upper Mariboro Kennel Club November 20, 1976—a 4th place too!
and
LORIS PIROS TYUK, owned by Kenneth Fales, scoring 195 in Open B at Michiana Kennel Club November 28, 1976—Congratulations on the consistently high scores!

FROM " HUNTING DOGS"

Question: Do vitamins and minerals help prevent hip dysplasia?

Answer: Dr. Wendall Milfield wrote a recent article on the use of fine, crystalline sodium ascorbate (a form of vitamin C) for the prevention of hip dysplasia. If his discoveries can be documented by other investigators it will be a monumental step in veterinary medicine. Here is a summary of his findings. Rapidly growing pups are stressed and do not produce enough vitamin C, resulting in a subclinical case of scurvy, or vitamin C deficiency. If a bitch is placed on enough vitamin C during pregnancy and the pups receive the vitamin until they are two years of age, they will not develop any signs of dysplasia. Known dysplasia parents were used for breeding and the pups were normal in spite of the condition of the parents. Studies by other investigators have shown some unknown stress or environmental influence in dysplasia but until now have never known what the factor was. If this deficiency is proved as the cause, our worries over dysplasia could be ended. If I were breeding, I would certainly jump on the bandwagon and start the vitamin therapy. I usually am cautious about new discoveries and am doubly so over vitamin claims but this one sounds exciting. *Taken from ESAA*

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LITTER NO. 2

DAM: **FUTAKI DINGALING**
SIRE: **F. CH. & AMT. F. CH. BRATT'S F.K. GIPPEN**

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Female Whelped 6/20/71
Owner/Breeder: Dr. B. A. Olsen

Brok Olka
Ch. Brok Selle Son of a Gun
Bojka Hana
Sire: Ch. Stelmar Tuzar V Aranymuve
Ch. Puerco Pete Barat
Ch. Glen Cottage Dina, C.D.X.
Ch. Glen Cottage Diva

Can. Ch. Aprod Prucsok
Bakony Csikcsicso Laci V Hunt
Can Ch. Arokparte Parazs
Dam: Ch. Stelmar Boske V Tolgyes
Jakkelfalvi Peter
Stelmar Juli V Hunt
Szutyi Kislany

CANINE BRUCELLOSIS: Current Status

WHAT IS BRUCELLOSIS?

Brucellosis is the general name given infectious systemic bacterial diseases affecting a number of different species and caused by a member of a group of related organisms called Brucella. Until recently, it was recognized principally as a disease of cattle, goats,and swine but in 1966 a bacterium isolated in our Laboratory from aborted canine fetal tissues was found to be a new Brucella species, later named Brucella canis (B. canis). by contact, brucellosis in various species is transmissible to human beings and to a number of wild and domestic animals. The bovine disease, until recently, had been a major threat to cattle and to man; however, vaccination with a living, weakened strain ("strain 19") now has made its control and even its eradication possible. There are several different Brucella species that affect animals; the principal one being B, abortus (affecting cattle)B. melitensis (affecting goats and sometimes sheep), B. suis (affecting swine), B. ovis (causing epididymitis in rams), and most recently, B. canis. Human infections have been reported with all Brucella species, except B. ovis. In the past the disease has been called a variety of names including Malta fever or undulant fever in man and contagious abortion or Bang's disease in cattle, but now the disease in all species generally is called brucellosis. All forms of brucellosis in various animal species are caused by bacteria that are similar in their properties, but which differ in their host preference and in the severity of the disease produced.

WHAT ARE BRUCELLA?

Brucella are very small, rod-shaped bacteria which about 1920 were named in honor of Sir David Bruce, an Australian-born tropical disease specialist who served in the British Army. In 1887 Bruce first isolated these organisms from the spleen of a soldier who died in Malta with a disease called Malta fever. Later, brucella were found in other animals and their properties found to be sufficiently characteristic to allow specific identification by laboratory tests. Typically, all brucella organisms are found growing within certain cells of the body, but they are especially prevalent in tissues such as the spleen, lymph nodes, the placenta, the bone marrow, the testes, and in certain types of white blood cells called macrophages.

Although canine infections can be caused by B. abortus, B. melitensis, or B. suis, through contact with infected materials, the disease is self-limiting and the organisms do not persist. However, occasional human infections acquired from infected dogs have been reported. The canine brucella is very similar to B. suis in its biochemical activities; however, when a variety of tests are used, several unique and distinguishing properties of B. canis permit accurate laboratory identification.

WHAT GENERAL TYPES OF DISEASE ARE CAUSED BY BRUCELLA?

Brucella organisms cause very similar disease manifestations in their principal natural hosts. Characteristic signs are abortion of pregnant females, very low mortality, relatively low grade or clinically non-apparent illness and infertility. In the male, infection of the testes and epididymides frequently occurs along with scrotal swelling. Painful and swollen joints may occur in both sexes. In man, disease caused by the classical species (B. abortus, B. melitensis and B. suis) may be serious, and occasionally may be fatal. The classical disease in man often lasts for several months or years and causes debilitation and great personal concern. In contrast, uncomplicated human infections caused by B. canis all have been mild, as noted later.

Following an abortion caused by a brucella organism, a vaginal discharge generally occurs that lasts for days or weeks. Nervous manifestations are common, as are lymph node swelling, spenitis, and, sometimes, kidney involvement. Much is yet to be learned about the reasons for the variability in the type and extent of disease caused by various Brucella species; however, the intracellular localization and growth of these bacteria provides a site for them to escape many of the body defense mechanisms and further allows for hypersensitivity-type disease to occur.

WHAT TYPE OF DISEASE OCCURS IN DOGS WITH BRUCELLOSIS?

Brucellosis in dogs caused by B. canis is remarkably variable in its clinical manifestations, ranging from frank abortions and male genital disease to inapparent infection. It was first recognized as a cause of abortions, whelping failures and male infertility in large breeding colonies of beagles used for commercial and field trial purposes. Subsequent study, however, has clearly shown that there is no breed preference. Clinically, the disease signs are abortions, reproductive failures in both sexes, and generalized enlargement of lymph nodes, especially those in the region of the site of infection (e.g. either under the jaw or in the inguinal region). Animals also may show fatigue, poor condition, or behavioual abnormalities, e.g., loss of alertness and failure to perform tasks for which they have been trained.

Abortions in dogs occur most frequently between the forty-fifth and fifty-fifth day of gestation; however, they may occur earlier. Occasional litters may be born with some pups alive and some dead. Pups artificially infected at birth have shown few signs of illness. Presently, it is not known whether pups infected at birth recover before reaching sexual maturity, as in other species affected with brucella. For instance, calfhood infection with B. abortus rarely results in a long lasting infection. In the male, epididymitis and orchitis, often followed by atrophy of one or both testes, are common. Brucella canis may circulate in the blood of an infected animal for 2 years or longer, a notable feature of the canine disease. After several months infection, the bacteremia may be intermittent. An important aspect of the disease in males in infertility, with abnormal sperm and a severe reduction in motility. This suggests that a semen examination is an essential portion of the diagnostic procedure for male animals.

HOW IS THE DISEASE TRANSMITTED?

By far the most common mode of transmission is by ingestion of placental tissue and vaginal excretions that are discharged following abortion. The vaginal discharge following an abortion may contain several billions of organisms per milliliter. The vaginal discharge which generally lasts from 1 to 6 weeks serves as the main source of spread of this infection. Susceptible dogs in contact with this material can become infected and develop bacteremia, generally occurring with 2 to 3 weeks. Bacteremia occurs before the onset of diagnostic levels of antibody. Males and females are affected with equal ease. In one experiment conducted at our Laboratory, it required nearly two million brucella organisms to establish infection by the oral route. Thus, transmissions via urine or other body secretions seems unlikely since the number of organisms shed is very low. Once the disease becomes established in the male, brucella may be transmitted at the time of breeding as a true venereal disease. Transmission by the infected male is unpredictable since organisms may be isolated in abundance from ejaculated semen only during the first to second month after infection; however, the number of organisms generally decreases very rapidly after this time. Shedding then becomes sporadic; however, brucellae have been removed from the semen of infected dogs for as long as 60 weeks where the prostate gland seems a principal source of bacteria. This poses a difficult treatment problem for, by its nature, the prostate gland is difficult to treat. Antibiotics effective in other tissue sites do not adequately penetrate into the prostate gland. It is not known how many bacteria are required to cause infection of a bitch at the time of breeding to an infected male, but it may be considerably less than required to infect by the oral route. Field evidence clearly suggests that venereal transmission may occur even though the number of organisms being shed are few. It is important to realize that carrier animals may appear perfectly normal. Normal males have been bred repeatedly to infected females without acquiring the infection, suggesting that males most commonly acquire the disease by ingestion. There is no fever. Since infected dogs of the same sex have been maintained in isolation units with susceptible dogs in close quarters for several months without spread of the infection, transmission by means of other than those noted above seems very rare, even unlikely. Experimentally, infection of the dog can occur via all mucous membrane surfaces, such as the eye, nose, mouth and vagina. It also is possible for transmission to occur via contaminated needles used to draw

blood or by transfused blood from an infected to a susceptible animal.

DOES THE DISEASE OCCUR OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES?

The disease is not restricted to North America for canine brucellosis has been diagnosed in Japan, Mexico, Peru, Germany, Brazil, Tunisia, Czechoslovakia and, most recently, in Madagascar. In two instances (Japan and Czechoslovakia) the origin of the disease was traced to dogs from kennels in the U.S.A. This widespread distribution indicates that the disease is not new and that it probably occurs wherever dogs are present.

WHAT IS THE INCIDENCE OF THE DISEASE IN DOGS WITHIN THE U.S.?

Studies have been based principally on serological tests used to detect B. canis antibodies. The principal one used, a serum agglutination test, indicates that the incidence varies from area to area, and even from locale to locale within a state. Although precise information is not available, the incidence appears relatively low among both stray and household pets. An "average incidence" appears to be about 1% to 1.5%; however, rates of 5% to 6% have been reported in some southern states. For example, tests of more than 228 serums conducted in Tennessee revealed a prevalence of B. Canis antibodies, indicative of active infection, to be approximately 6.6% of strays and only 1.9% in non-strays. Although quantitative information is lacking, the incidence still appears highest among beagles.

HOW IS THE DISEASE DIAGNOSED AND WHAT ARE SOME OF THE RECOGNIZED PROBLEMS?

Until very recently, canine brucellosis could be presumptively diagnosed only by tests requiring reagents available in a very few qualified laboratories, often far from the veterinarian's office. When a dog is infected with B. canis it responds to the infecting organisms in a variety of ways, one being the production of antibodies in the blood. Antibodies can be detected by adding a known amount of killed B. canis organisms (called "antigen") to a sample of clear serum which has been separated from the clotted blood. If B. canis antibody is present in the serum it will cause the added organisms to clump together. Such clumping is called agglutination. At present, several tests have been developed which take advantage of the agglutination reaction. Previously, the only test was a tube agglutination test (performed in test tubes) requiring absolutely clear serum samples, because even slight amount of red discolorations (hemolysis) rendered them unsatisfactory for testing. It is well known that canine red cells are very fragile. The tube agglutination test also requires meticulously prepared antigen that consists of a suspension of B. canis organisms which have been properly standardized. The dilutions of serum from a dog suspected of having this disease are mixed with antigen in the laboratory, and allowed to incubate at an elevated temperature (for one type of test). The B. canis antibodies in the serum then will cause the organisms to agglutinate after 24 to 48 hours. Since agglutination with low dilutions of serum (1:25-1:50) usually indicate "suspicious" non-specific reactions, only those animals which give agglutination reactions with high dilutions of antibody can be judged as infected. The highest dilution of serum which gives an agglutination reaction is known as the "titer". At present dogs which have titers by the tube agglutination method of 1;200 or greater are considered infected. Problems arise in the serodiagnosis of canine brucellosis for several reasons, including contaminated samples, hemolyzed serums, serums from dogs heavily treated with antibiotics prior to bleeding, inability to interpret lot titers that may either represent chronically infected yet abacteremic, dogs, or non-specific reactions due to bacteria which are antigenically related to B canis. Two such organisms have been recently discovered. A positive or "suspicious" serological test always should be followed up by attempts to isolate the organisms from the blood, a simple procedure where facilities are available for bacterial culture.

In 1973 a rapid slide agglutination test for canine brucellosis was developed by Dr. Lisle George, working at the Cornell Research Laboratory for Diseases of Dogs. Unlike the tube agglutination test, the plate test can be performed on a smooth

surface such as a glass microscope slide. The rapid slide test, now available to veterinarians from the Pitman-Moore Company, allows a presumptive diagnosis within minutes. Agglutinating antibodies usually can be detected shortly before or at the onset of bacteremia and they persist until the animal completely recovers. Elimination of organisms from the body sometimes takes 2 to 3 years. Successfully treated animals (see Below) also have marked and rapid declines in antibody titers. As with all laboratory tests, results of a single test must be interpreted with caution since nonspecific reactions may occur. For example, in studies of experimentally infected animals, and in a large number of field samples from the southwestern states, there was a high correlation between the rapid slide test and the tube agglutination test. Cultures of blood were not done on the field samples. Recent studies in several laboratories have revealed that nearly 50% of the slide test-positive animals could not be confirmed as positively infected by blood cultures or agglutinin titers of diagnostic significance (1:200 or greater). Whether these actually represent "false positives" or recovering dogs with low titers that nevertheless were still infected, is not presently known. The recognition of such results complicates greatly the serodiagnosis, further illustrating the presumptiveness of the rapid slide test. Thus far, this test has been highly accurate in identifying uninfected animals, for "false negatives" are extremely rare. All positive slide-test reactions therefore should be followed by additional laboratory and clinical studies. As with other brucella infections, serological tests should be only a portion of the effort to establish the presence or absence of this protean disease. Unlike brucellosis in cattle, or other domestic animals, individual dogs are most frequently involved and "herd status" information is not available. The need for careful clinical and laboratory studies, including cultures of blood, are therefore even more important.

In suspected cases of canine brucellosis, a veterinarian can obtain a sterile blood sample with an anticoagulant (heparin or sodium citrate solution is preferred) and a serum sample from clotted blood. At least 1cc of clear serum is necessary. These should be forwarded promptly to a diagnostic laboratory. In cases of abortion, fetal pup tissues, placental tissue, and vaginal discharges are appropriate materials for bacteriologic examination. These, naturally, should be sent in leak-proof containers before mailing. Only in animals where there has been recovery of B. canis organisms from blood or tissue can there by a final and positive diagnosis of the disease. Serological procedures are highly suggestive, but they require skilled interpretation.

In the male, an analysis of semen quality is important since infected male dogs' semen usually will have infected abnormal sperm, severe reduction in sperm motility, and inflammatory cells in the ejaculate.

A variety of circumstances exist where the use of the rapid slide screening test is useful in restricting spread of canine brucellosis.

Some examples are:

1. Test all females with a history of recent abortion or infertility.
2. Test males with scrotal irritation, enlarged and painful testes or a poor semen quality.
3. Test any new dog that is to be introduced into a clean kennel.
4. Test dogs that have been boarded for prolonged periods of time or used in field trials.
5. Tests dogs as a portion of their pre-breeding examination.

If the rapid slide test indicates a positive reaction, owners should not become overly concerned until further laboratory studies are done as indicated above. In no instance should the rapid slide screening test be used as the only criterion for establishing a diagnosis!

CAN THE DISEASE BE TREATED?

In order for effective treatment, B. canis must be completely eliminated from the body, a recognized difficulty with all brucella infections. At the present time there is no certain treatment; however, some successes have been achieved. Various antibiotics have been tried, especially those of the tetracycline class along with streptomycin and sulfonamide compounds. While treatment generally has resulted in periods of remission of the bacteremia, relapses usually have occurred within a month or two after treatment was stopped. Evaluation of any treatment procedure must be followed by periodic bacteriologic and serologic testing. Treatment may be considered in cases where it is made clear to the owner that the procedure is expensive in both cost and research effort, and that success cannot be assured. Only intensive and prolonged (lasting 2-3 weeks or longer) treatment schedules have proved successful; however, additional trials using newer antibiotics not yet available for general veterinary use are currently under study. Some have shown good efficacy in infected females; however, eradication from the prostate tissue of infected males generally has been unsuccessful.

Dogs do eventually recover with time and have been found immume to reinfection for at least 3 years. There is little opportunity for spread in non-breeding animals. This suggests that castration of infected males or the spaying of infected females, followed by a course of antibiotic treatment, would be of value to control spread of the infection in household pets. Control in breeding kennels is an especially perplexing problem, for effective elimination of the infection from large kennels has been achieved only by repeated serological tests and blood cultures, and the destruction of all infected animals. Subsequently, all dogs intorduced into a kennel should be tested at least 1 month prior to such introduction. Naturally, all infected animals should be kept separated from noninfected dogs and not allowed to breed.

The bacterium does not survive long on kennel floors, or outside the host. Disinfection with common household ("strong") detergents, or commercial disinfectants (e.g., Roccal, Nolvasan, Iodosan, etc.) rapidly inactivates B. canis.

CAN THE DISEASE BE PREVENTED BY IMMUNIZATION?

Although effective immunizing agents are not currently available to prevent the disease, various methods now are under study. The fact that dogs do recover, often after 1 or more years, and then develop immunity to reinfection offers hope that the application of new immunological concepts will eventually result in the acceleration of recovery. Conventional vaccination procedures have not proven sufficiently reliable or safe to be optimistic at this time. Nevertheless, work continues in order to evaluate new procedures as our knowledge expands through research efforts.

HOW SERIOUS IS THE THREAT OF HUMAN INFECTIONS?

Although B. canis is infectious for humans, a relatively massive dose of organisms seems required and most of the infections have occurred in laboratory personnel. Approximately 15 human cases have been reported, and all responded rapidly to treatment with tetracycline antibiotics. In contrast to the serious nature of human brucellosis acquired from other species (e.g., cattle, swine, and goats), the signs of B. canis infection in man are mild. Principal complaints have been headache, fatigue, enlarged lymph nodes, and occasional nausea. Cases that did not result from laboratory infection generally had known exposures to infected dogs, often ones that had aborted. It appears, then, that human infection by B. canis is a trivial public health problem. Nevertheless, dog owners should be informed of the potential public health risk of maintaining infected dogs, especially if the animals are bred and live in intimate contact with the family.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IF THE DISEASE IS DIAGNOSED IN A KENNEL?

When the disease first was recognized, several valuable blood lines were lost. After serological tests were developed, all of the dogs in a number of large kennels were blood cultured for brucella and their serums tested for antibodies. Those that proved positive were segregated and no longer used for breeding purposes. Over a two year period, by application of the tube agglutination test and by good sanitary

measures, the cycle of infection was broken. Only uninfected males were bred to uninfected females.

Since there is no certain treatment for canine brucellosis, it is recommended that dogs in breeding kennels with brucellosis be disposed of. All dogs in a kennel where a positive dog is found should be tested at monthly intervals for 3 months, especially if an abortion has occurred. Since individual dogs recover after 1 to 3 years, maintaining infected animals in isolation so that they cannot breed, spaying or castration, and in some instances, attempts to treat the disease, have made possible an alternative to euthanasia, especially of pets.

CURRENT AND FUTURE WORK

In the Cornell Research Laboratory for Disease of Dogs a laboratory for Canine Brucellosis studies has been established, largely through the support of the American Kennel Club. This Laboratory established in 1971, is investigating a variety of problems associated with the disease ranging from basic studies on the nature of the immune response to B. canis to evaluation of new methods of treatment. At the moment, practical efforts are focused on two principal areas: (1) The evaluation and improvement of diagnostic tests for the disease is under study, with the objective of establishing more definite laboratory diagnostic criteria. Many laboratories now providing services for the diagnosis of B. canis infection have developed their own test procedures which are similar, but not always identical, in methods and interpretation. This leads to confusion, since standard methods have not been agreed upon. For example, serologic procedures currently include the test agglutination test, the 2-mercaptoethanol tube agglutination test, the complement-fixation test, the agar-gel diffusion test (immunodiffusion), and the rapid slide agglutination test. All have been utilized and research is required to compare and evaluate these methods. Studies must be done in experimentally infected dogs where close and frequent observations can be made on infection status relative to serologic status. (2) The second area of intensive study is concerned with possible treatment methods using new antibiotics, often in combinations, and at varying dosage levels and treatment periods. In order for treatment to be considered successful, B. canis must be eradicated from all tissues of the body which requires observation times for each group of animals lasting at least 3 months.

HOW CAN YOU HELP?

Our efforts to develop control methods for canine brucellosis require more accurate means of diagnosis, further information on all possible ways whereby B. canis is spread, and the development of treatment methods that are more certain. Only then can we offer dog owners alternatives to measures such as euthanasia, castration or spaying of valuable breeding animals, and expensive, yet uncertain, treatment programs. It now has been 10 years since B. canis first was isolated and described in our Laboratory. During this period a great deal has been learned, but the successful conquest of a disease requires vigorous and sustained effort. The work is expensive and public funds are not available for canine disease studies. Support must come from private individuals, breed clubs and all those interested in dog health. The Cornell Research Laboratory for Diseases of Dogs was established to study practical problems of importance to owners and veterinarians, as well as the basic questions of how animals respond to infectious agents and how microorganisms, by various devices, escape the host defense mechanisms. With repect to canine brucellosis, it is imperative to address first the practical problems of diagnosis, prevention, and treatment before we attempt to fully understand the fundamental immune mechanisms involved.

In order to progress in our understanding of canine brucellosis, the CANINE BRUCELLOSIS FUND has been established to insure that contributions to the study of this disease will be applied directly to research efforts. Financial support great and small has made possible the work already done, but continued progress depends almost entirely on the financial support of dog owners and those interested in canine health. The Treasurer's Office of Cornell University acts as custodian of all funds given in support of the Laboratory to assure donors of maximum benefit from their gifts by means of this supervision.

Tax deductible contributions may be made by check payable to: CANINE BRUCELLOSIS FUND, Cornell University. They should be mailed to:

Office of the Director
CRLDD
J. A. Baker Institute for Animal Health
New York State College of Veterinary Medicine
Cornell University
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Laboratory Report, Sept. 1976.
Taken from ESAA

CARE OF THE GUMS AND TEETH

By Amy Langhorst

If you want to look ahead to a long a happy life for your dog, start while he is young. One of the keys to long life is healthy gums and teeth. Gum and tooth decay in the dog is an extremely serious matter, and this is a subject that is generally ignored in the long term health of the animal. This goes beyond having a sore mouth, disagreeable breath or loose teeth. These chronic oral infections create a toxemia throughout the body that may be inapparent. These toxins must be neutralized and eliminated by the kidneys and eliminated in the urine. Constant shedding of toxins into the blood stream that must be filtered out by the kidneys does damage to these kidneys.

The dog should have his teeth cleaned at least twice a year. The veterinarian can do this for you or you can learn to do it yourself. Cleaning the teeth is an unpleasant job but if you do not allow the scale to build up too badly in the mouth, it is a job that can be done by anyone with patience and good sense. You can purchase the necessary tools for cleaning the teeth from your veterinarian and he can also show you how to do the job if you are unsure of how to proceed.

When we are showing a dog, he has his teeth cleaned before every ring appearance. When the dog reaches older age and the teeth start to loosen, we have the loose teeth pulled to prevent infection. It is horrible to see an older dog with a mouth full of loose, rotten teeth that are giving him pain. We always advise that these animals be taken to the veterinarian for immediate attention. Naturally, there will always be some individuals who have beautiful gums and teeth as opposed to those who lose their teeth at an early age no matter how much attention they have received. Keep a sharp eye on the health and condition of your pet. Before your dog becomes middle-aged, keep a close tab on the health and condition of the gums and teeth. This is the single most common area of health mismanagement that can result in progressive kidney disease and shorten the life of the animal. ●

from the Shetland Sheepdog

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