The Hounds' Bugle

THE HOUNDS' BUGLE
Dec. 1976 VOL. III, iii

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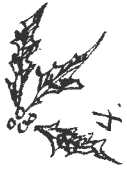

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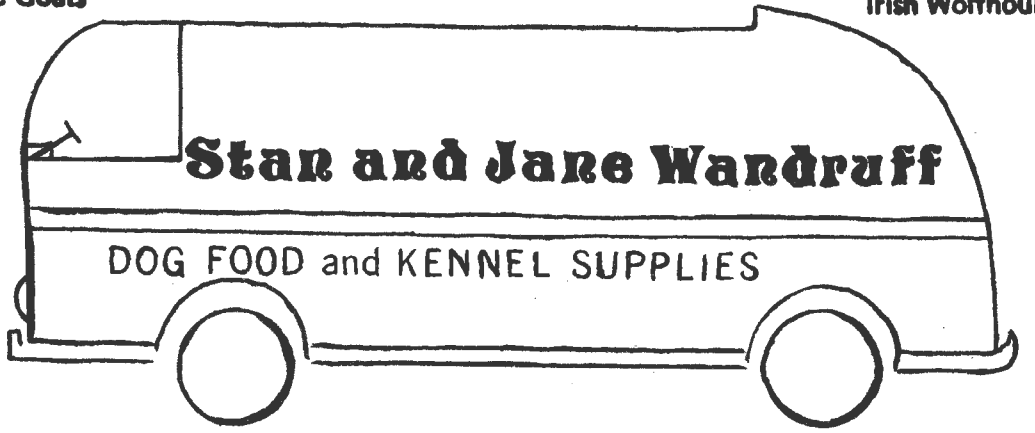

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Phone: 415 283-3285

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1005 Wagnon Road
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OWNER: Suzanne Tierney
1005 Wagnon Road
Sebastopol, CA 95472
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NCIWC LURE COURSE RESULTS 11-14-76

Sixteen Wolfhounds were present at the NCIWC Lure Course in Pacifica. The results follow:

Best of Breed: Ch. Dannybrook Jason F.Ch. (1st open stake-333)
Timberlane Dawn (2nd open stake-329)

Mollie Mala of Hampton(3rd open stake-328)

Ch. Rivendell Brendan Cu Chulain(4th open stake-325)

Tobin of Timberlane(NBQ open stake-323)

There were no entries in the Field Champion Stake.

Dear Readers,

This has been a good year for the N.C.I.W.C. Due to the efforts of many club members our meetings and programs, lure and open field courses, and conformation and obedience matches have been great successes. I would personally like to thank these people for their contributions to The Hounds' Bugle. They are Kelly Cromer, Betty Moore, Carol Gabriel, Mary Major, Jane and Stan Wandruff, Aer Lingus, Gordon Turnage, Jessie and Newell Kelley, Jon and Cliff Souza, Agnes Tara, Suzanne Tierney, and Linda Leap, and Beverly ~~Little~~ for our feature story this issue.

Merry Xmas & a Happy New Year all - RE Shaw

NATIONAL OPEN FIELD COURSING ASSOCIATION

HUNT SCHEDULE FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE 1976/77 SEASON

Dec.	18	ASA Mixed
	19	ASA Breed
		HHC Breed
	26	CGCA Breed
Jan.	1	BCNC Breed
	2	BCNC Mixed
	8	THG Mixed
	9	THG Breed
	15	WBCC Mixed
	16	WBCC Breed
		ASA Breed
	22	NCWC Mixed
		NCWC Breed
	29	CGCA Mixed
	30	CGCA Breed
		BCNC Breed
Feb.	5	H&H Mixed
	6	H&H Breed
	12	NCIWC Mixed
	13	NCIWC Breed
		BCNC Breed
	19	HHC Mixed
	20	HHC Breed
		ASA Breed
	26	NOFCA
	27	NOFCA
Mar.	5	SCWA Mixed
	6	SCWA Breed
		SCA Breed
	12	H&H Mixed
	13	NCIWC Breed
	19	GRAND COURSE
	20	WEEKEND

H&H	Afghan Hare & Hound-John Cogan RR1 Box 474-A-1 Ramona,CA 92065
ASA	American Saluki Assoc.-Julio Veyna 3856 Crescent Drive, Santa Barbara CA 93110
CGCA	Ca. Greyhound Coursing Assoc.-Sharon Jamieson, 1066 Alberdon Circle, Pinole, CA 94564
HHC	Highland Hunt Club-Dave Kingery, 4519 168th SE Issaquah, WA 98027
NCIWC	N. Cal. Irish Wolfhound Club-Kelly Cromer, 967 Anza Drive, Pacifica, CA 94044
NCWC	N. Cal. Whippet Club-Jim Parker, 2217 Newcastle Court, Fairfield, CA 94533
SCA	Saluki Coursing Assoc.-Chuck Gower, PO Box 611, Orangevale,CA 95662
SCWA	S. Cal. Whippet Assoc.-Darrel Troxel, 20311 Strathern, Canoga Park, CA 92703
THG	Talleyho Greyhound Club-Jane Bulman, 2230 Las Amigas Road, Napa, CA 94558
WBCC	Western Borzoi Coursing Club-John Skalbeck, 3320 J. Northwood Dr., Concord, CA
NOFCA	Secretary-Superintendent-Sally Bell, 14121 228th SE Snohomish, WA 98290

BE SURE YOUR HOUND IS REGISTERED WITH NOFCA:

Sharon Jamieson, NOFCA Recorder,
1066 Alberdon Circle, Pinaole, CA 94564

SHOW BIZ

Kennel Club of Riverside 10-31-76 J. Felton

BOB: Ch. Timberlane Giles Corey - Shaw
BOS, BOW, WB: De Nora of Tara Hts. - Miller
(FINISHED CHAMPIONSHIP)
WD: Honey Voo Irish Whiskey - Forest
RWD: Tamarack Mc Millan - Knutson
RWB: Honey Voo's Moreen of Boreen - Chase & Raine

Mensona Kennel Club 11-7-76 Hastings

BOB: Ch. Peregrin Liam O'Keane - Cromer
BOS, WB: Timberlane Tralee O'Toole - Tierney
BOW, WD: Mailseachlann Og of Duncairn - Schlixer
RWD: Major Acres Uloidh - Major
RWB: Timberlane Martha Corey - Shaw

San Joaquin K.C. 11-21-76 Deubler

BOB: Ch. Timberlane Sean Colin - Turnage
BOS, WB, BOW: Delilah of Tara Hts. - Tara
WD: Major Acres X caliber - Gabriel & Major
RWD: Aragorn of Elfland - Charles
RWB: Ronor's MacCree of Barra Gwynn - Aiken & Northcott

Richmond Dog Fanciers 11-27-76 N. Wallace

BOB: Ch. Peregrin Liam O'Keane - Cromer
BOS, BOW, WB: Timberlane Martha Corey - Shaw
WD: Aragorn of Elfland - Charles
RWD: Connel of Connemara - Wandruff
RWB: Connemara's Demon - Wandruff

San Mateo K.C. 11-28-76 Waters

BOB: Ch. Timberlane Sean Colin - Turnage
BOS, WB: Shanid Rosaleen - Cromer & Pilat
BOW, WD: Aragorn of Elfland - Charles
RWD: Fluetwind Warrior of Ronor - Fluetwind Knls. + Northcott

RWB: Delilah of Tara Hts. - Tara

Yuma Kennel Club 11-27-76 Guzevich
BOB: Ch. Timberlane Giles Corey - Shaw
BOS: Misty Shauna of Craig - Binder
BOW, WD: Fun-E-Finn of Swords - Binder
RWD: Singing Swords Sir Brian - Binder

Imperial Valley K.C. 11-28-76 Cline
BOB: Ch. Timberlane Giles Corey - Shaw
Group II - Carey
BOS: Misty Shauna of Craig - Binder
BOW, WD: Fun-E-Finn of Swords - Binder
RWD: Singing Swords Sir Brian - Binder

MORE TIPS ON OBEDIENCE

COME

When the dog is called, he must immediately come to you, running or trotting, and when he reaches you he must SIT in front of and facing you, awaiting your further orders.

Have the dog on his long leash. Command him to DOWN, STAY. Toss the free end of the leash away, walk over to the end, pick it up, turn around and face your dog. Call him to you. Use his name in connection with the command "Duke, COME." The tone of your voice should be serious, commanding, not coaxing or wheedling. If he doesn't COME, reel him in hand over hand. Practice the lesson until he begins to obey and shows that he understands the words. Then you can change the routine a little. Leave the long leash stretched along the ground but not actually attached to his collar. Call him as before. If he is slightly hesistant, go so far as to pull in the leash. Even though it isn't attached to the dog he will think it is.

Next step is to work without using the leash at all. If he continues to COME the moment he is called, continue to work him off-leash. If, however, he ignores the command, get the leash out again for a little concentrated review.

When your dog reaches you, have him SIT in front of of you for a few seconds before you pet him. This obviates any tendency he might develop to jump on you. If he does not SIT directly in front of you or close enough, seize the leash close to his collar and back away from him repeating the command, "COME, COME." After he has been sitting properly for a few seconds, command him to HEEL. Then you are free to, and should, praise and pet him.

Your dog should COME to you without delay, head up, on the double when you call him. If he takes his time, pull and jerk him on the long leash.

Never punish or scold your dog after he has COME to you even though he has not done it the way he should. If you punish him when he arrives in front of you, he will be confused, thinking the punishment was for coming to you, not for the manner in which he came.

DOWN

When a dog is commanded DOWN, he must immediately drop to a lying down position. He must do this whether, at the moment of command, he is heeling, sitting, standing, running or walking.

Have the dog SIT at your left side. Drop to your left knee. With your left hand gripping the leash close to his collar, give it short, sharp jerks downward, Say "DOWN" "DOWN" DOWN." Repeat this procedure again and again.

Some dogs will fight this lesson, and the trainer must persevere, with a great many repetitions. If your dog is stubborn, refusing to go down, use your right hand to pull his forefeet out from under him while giving him the verbal command and jerking downwards on the leash.

It helps to give the verbal command repeatedly, even during the time the dog actually is DOWN! He can't hear it too often while he is learning.

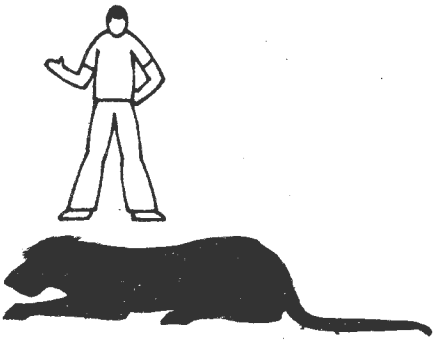
With this command, as well as with the command SIT, unless you order him to STAY, he must instantly get up and HEEL when you start to walk away.

This exercise has a depressing effect on most dogs, so it is well not to keep at it very long at a time. Be sure to give your pet plenty of praise and encouragement when he does a good job of it—not, however, when he is in the DOWN position. Then he should not be petted by anyone. If you do, he'll want to get right back up.

In teaching this command, vary your routine and don't always give various commands in the same order. As soon as he knows DOWN, give him the command at times other than when he is heeling. You want this command to be obeyed instantly no matter where the dog is or what he is doing.

STAY

The command STAY may be given while the dog is standing, sitting or lying down. At the command he should remain in the position he held when it was given.



Put your dog on his short leash. Command him to go DOWN. Tell him to STAY. Walk around him, keeping the end of the leash in hand, but do not tighten up on it. When he starts to get up, say "No, STAY." Back away from him; go sideways from him; step over him. Each time he starts to get up, repeat "No, STAY." Each time he tries to follow you when you walk away from him, you must command him to go DOWN again.

Soon he will STAY while you walk to the end of the short leash, while you walk around him, or even while you jump over him. You will have to try all of these if you want to make a good "stayer" out of him.

After he has made considerable progress, vary the routine by having him SIT while you repeat the procedure. When you feel that he is proficient when worked on the short leash, start work with the long one. Put the dog DOWN at your side. Wad up the surplus length of leash in your hand and throw it out away from you. Command him to STAY, repeating the word several times. Turn and walk to the free end of the leash. If he rises, rush right back and make him go DOWN again. Repeat the command STAY and walk away once more. Your immediate objective is to be able to walk to the end of the long leash, pick it up, turn and face the dog for a few minutes, while he remains quietly in position until you call him to you. Work on this until he will STAY in this way.

To have him STAY while you are completely out of sight, pick a quiet room and put the dog DOWN. Order him to STAY and leave the room. Watch him, if possible, through a crack in the door and, if he shows signs of getting up, go to him and repeat the command. Don't hesitate to use the word STAY again and again.

At first, leave him for only about one minute. Then, as he improves, gradually increase the time you stay away to around ten minutes. Each time that you come back and find that he has obeyed your order, have him SIT and then praise and pet him. (Praise the dog for good work in obeying the STAY command only after he has been released from it.)

To continue these lessons, take him out of doors, put him on his long leash and fasten this to a tree or post, restraining him from wandering away. Tell him to STAY, then go out of his sight and find a spot where you can observe his actions. Repeat the same procedure you used indoors. Take care that he does not chew the leash or otherwise misbehave while he is alone. If he does, it calls for a very sharp reprimand.

This exercise, making your dog obey you even though you are apparently not around to enforce your will upon him, is very important. The effect it has on the dog is to make him more obedient to all commands. He will get to feel that you know everything he does and that he must obey every order.

ARE YOU KILLING YOUR PUPPIES?

As dog breeders, we want to do everything possible to assure the birthing of healthy litters of puppies. Not only is this desirable from an economic standpoint, but in the majority of cases each litter has been carefully planned with the idea that from this breeding, hopefully, we will get that great dog-the dog that will put us in the breeder-winners circle, a dog that will stamp his mark on the breed.

We study genetics and avidly read all pieces of literature to aid us in not only producing an outstanding litter, but in raising all of the puppies to salable age. I am certain that most of you have read in the literature, as I have, the recommendation that penicillin or some type of anti-biotic be administered to the bitch immediately following the birth of the last puppy to guard against uterus infections that sometimes occur after whelping. I have even read statements that this initial antibiotic should be followed by oral doses daily for the first week.

When their bitch is whelping, most "seasoned" breeders call on their veterinarians only in case of an emergency, having become more or less experts in delivering the puppies. I know many breeders, some of whom have been in the game a number of years and others who are complete novices who administer any shots they feel are necessary. These breeders are the ones who will purchase a supply of penicillin and store it in their refrigerator to have on hand at whelping time. When the last puppy arrives, they happily inject the bitch and sit back confident there won't be a chance for her to get any type

of infection!

But then something begins to happen. Sometimes within only 72 hours a puppy will begin acting full, sleepy and showing no interest in nursing. Later the puppy's stomach seems distanded, and it gives that pitiful puppy cry as death approaches.

"Oh well, you're bound to lose on puppy," the breeder reasons. It WAS one of the best looking ones though, and fearful the bitch might have gotten an infection that could be passed on to the puppies, he either gives another shot or starts the bitch on oral doses of antibiotics as a safeguard. Then, others begin acting the same way the first puppy did, and the breeder stands by helplessly and watches the entire litter die, although his bitch is healty as can be. What this breeder has experienced is the loss of his puppies to what is called "the fading puppy syndrome."

Before I write this I will knock on wood three times-I'm not superstitious, you understand-but I have been fortunate in all my breedings, and I have been breeding Collies since 1945, not to have experienced this fading puppy syndrome in any of my litters. Of course, in the earlier days we did not have penicillin or any of the other miracle drugs for our dogs. I remember, back in 1950 my husband had blood poisoning in his foot. The doctor impressed upon us how fortunate we were that we now had an antibiotic available to fight the infection, otherwise there would have been a danger of my husband losing either his life or his leg. The pills the doctor prescribed were called "gold pills" because of their high cost.

Of course, since that time scientists have come up with more varieties of antibiotics, and today they are being manufactured in large quantities and the price is within almost everyone's pocketbook.

As a breeder, I'm no different from anyone else with the exception that, possibly along with others of you, I am squeamish when it comes to sticking the needle in, so I take my bitch and puppies to the veterinarian within 24 hours after they are born so he can check them and the bitch to see if everything is all right.

In recent years it has seemed more and more breeders have been losing their puppies from some type of infection. One breeder in my area lost 32 puppies from four bitches, managing to save only one puppy that was stunted in growth and never grew to proper size. All these puppies were lost within a space of a few months.

After learning of this, I decided when my next litter arrive, I was being foolish not to take advantage of the availability of antibiotics that could prevent my bitch from haveing a disease she could pass on to her puppies. Following my usual procedure, I took her and her newborn puppies to my veterinarian the following day. When he finished examining her and the puppies, he pronounced them in excellent condition. I asked him if he didn't think it would be wise to give the bitch some type of antibiotic and he said, "no ma'am. I don't see any reason for it."

Of course, I respect my veterinarian and his knowledge, so I didn't argue with him. And the 10 healthy puppies grew

rapidly and strong with no problems at all. The following litter I asked the same question and again received the same reply. In the preceeding months I had known breeders who had lost either all or most of their puppies, and I will admit I fretted silently when my veterinarian refused to administer an antibiotic which I felt could prevent any trouble cropping up.

I was fortunate again, however, not to have any problems, and my puppies grew fat and healthy and saucy.

Several of those breeders who were losing their puppies to this terrible "fading puppy syndrome" were friends of mine. I listened sympathetically to them as they tried to figure the reason for the loss of their puppies. Ironically, as you will see later, they decided that some bacteria was getting into the puppies' stomachs, so they placed the blame on themselves, feeling that they had not been quite as antiseptic with the whelping quarters as perhaps they should be.

The next time, I watched them scrub everything as diligently as it would be had it been a hospital delivery room, and then a few days before going to delivery, they scrubbed her stomach with antiseptic soap and water and thoroughly rinsed it. They took extra precaution to see the scissors to be used for severing the naval cords were sterilized, and in the event infection was getting in through the naval. And, for ADDED PROTECTION they gave their bitch the antibiotic shot after she had whelped and followed this with the same in pill form. In spite of all the precaustion, they still continued to lose their puppies, in fact,

some have become so discouraged, they are ready to quit the breeding of dogs.

Apparently, from what I have been able to learn, most veterinarians have been mystified by this "fading puppy syndrome." No doubt in most cases they are consulted after the puppies are in the final stages and so near death, nothing much could be done to save them even had there been time to attempt a diagnosis. Also, most of our veterinarians have a very busy practice and they cannot waste time on dead puppies when there are so many live animals that need their care.

One day, however, I was reading through some old 1967 issues of the AMERICAN KENNEL GAZETTE, and I ran across an article under the Labrador column that attracted my attention immediately. A dentist, Dr. Daniel S. Grayson, who breeds Labradors as a hobby, reported he had lost two litters, 18 puppies in all, to this "fading puppy syndrome." In his article, he said he went the entire route under competent veterinary advice in an effort to save the puppies, including tube feeding, subcutaneous extrose and saline, and antibiotics administered both by injection and orally into the digestive tract, to no avail.

He had autopsies made on the dead puppies at the Ohio State Pathology Institute in an effort to diagnose the disease causing the death of his puppies. He said the autopsies failed to reveal <u>any</u> bacterial infection. But, there was one significant find-there were NO bacteria of ANY description found in the puppies!

When he received this report, Dr. Grayson said he began to wonder if perhaps his "fading puppy syndrome" was not being caused by the antibiotics being transmitted

in the bitch's milk to the puppies and sterilizing their digestive tracts.

Every living thing has a normal intestinal bacteria known as Lactobacillus acidophilus which is vital to the well being of the living creature and, Dr. Grayson explained, if it is destroyed at any time and is not replaced in the digestive tract, then serious complications will occur.

He reported that when the next litter arrived, he suspended the antibiotic therapy to the bitch to stop the transmission of the antibiotic through the milk to the puppies--and then, he administered the live Lactobacillus acidophilus bacteria to the bitch and the puppies. This bitch, by the way, was one that had lost her previous litters to the disease.

He said he also gave the bitch a milk supplement containing an enormous dose of vitamin B-1, because he knew that normal intestinal bacteria need certain food substance to grow on, and vitamin B-1 is one of them.

Dr. Grayson reported the entire litter survived. After reading this article, I immediately called my veterinarian and asked if he thought the injection of an antibiotic into a bitch could kill the necessary bacteria in the puppies that was needed in their digestive tracts for survival. His reply was, "yes, ma'am, it surely could. That's why I don't believe in giving antibiotics indiscriminately."

Thinking back over the many litters I had seen die and remembering the words of the breeders: "I gave my bitch antibiotics and still the puppies came down with this disease," I began to see a light. Although

the article in the GAZETTE was a report on only one litter, still it did make sense this could be the cause of the "fading puppy syndrome," or at least one of the causes. No doubt our veterinarians are possibly unaware of the free dispensary of antibiotics some breeders engage in and because of this, they have been unable to understand why the puppies die.

I decided to pass this information on to Collie breeders so I wrote my findings in an article for COLLIE CUES. I immediately received a letter from a breeder who had read it, her letter brought out some interesting points, and I would like to pass them on.

She wrote that she was familiar with post whelping infections since one of her bitches invariably retains an afterbirth, and she gives ergot to keep her open and draining plus antibiotics...but she emphasized NEVER penicillin. This breeder said personally she would not consider whelping a littler of Collies without Lactonoc in her refrigerator. Lactonoc is Norden Laboratories trade name for Lactobacillus acidophilus. She explained she removed the brown covering on the capsules and dumped the contents in cold sterile water and since it is difficult to dissolve, she administers it with a medicine dropper. "Once on the tongue, nature takes over," she said. Using the 300 milligram capsule she recommended giving one-half of a capsule to each puppy as soon as whelping is over and a second one-half capsule in 12 hours. With the bitch who invariable gets an infection that requires antibiotics, she said the puppies continue to nurse and the antibiotics being given the bitch do not damage them in any way.

She informed me that in an emergency and if a veterinarian is unavailable the acidophilus can be obtained from a druggist under the b and name of Lactinox. She said she learned about this the hard way because she has a son who has to be given Lactinox following the use of penicillin or wide spectrum antibiotics. This, she said, is how she became familiar with its tremendous value in severe digestive problems.

The breeder then gave three case histories of whelping which I feel are worth quoting in part: In the first litter the puppies developed severe diarrhea which, she said she later realized was caused because she administered penicillin to the bitch. Her veterinarian gave them Lactonoc, and within eight hours they had perfect stools and were shiningly healty. They were still bouncing at three weeks with no running eyes, no signs of worms. The bitch had never checked out with worms, she said, yet the 21 day worm check on the puppies showed coccidiosis and rounds. Both were cleared up with worm pills and Sulpha without the puppies having anything worse than several days of loose stools. She told me she was going into detail because she felt it is vital for the breeder to realize that the administration of Lactonoc sets up such a favorable digestive system it temporarily masks potential seious parasitic problems but does not cure them. However, the puppies will enjoy good healthy, she said, until the third, fourth, or fifth weeks stage when worming or other treatment is relatively safe. With the second litter, she did not administer an antibiotic but did give the Lactobacillus acidophilus and she had no problems. Then, she said, with the third litter there was only one extremely healthy bitch puppy, so she deliberately omitted the acidophilus, and

on the third day the puppy apparently decided to die-it had a distended stomach and started crying from pain. She explained she gave the puppy the bacteria plus crushed milk of magnesia tablet and walked the floor all night with her. The puppy lived, but she said she would never put another puppy through that again. To quote her, "I'm just going to give this darling little stuff to every new-born puppy in our house."

In the best manner of Sherlock Holmes, I continued my medical sleuthing and wrote Norton Laboratories. They sent me literature on the research carried out by medical doctors regarding Lactobacillus Acidophilus therapy. I found it very interesting to learn, in reading this material dating back to 1951, about the time our miracle drug came into being, people began suffering from a high incidence of diarrhea and other complications after being administered these antibiotics. It was discovered the antibiotics were suppressing the normal bacterial flora in the intestines. At this time, the article reported, renewed interest was stinulated in Lactobacillus acidophilus therapy which had a long history of successful use in the past in management of functional intestinal disorders.

A decade of antibiotic therapy had shown that while exerting a powerful therapeutic effect upon certain infection producing organisms, the normal friendly microbial inhabitants of the intestinal tract are also destroyed.

In 1956, it was reported that a disturbing number of cases continued to appear in the medical literature on superinfection by resistant organisms such as staph with a resultant clinical syndrome resembling enteritis. In a clinical study on 66 patients who were given antibiotics for various

infections, half received also a Lactobacillus acidophilus preparation, while the other half did not. Bacterialogical examination showed an increase in staph at the beginning of antibiotic treatment in all patients. In the patients on the antibiotic alone, the staph count continued to increase, but the group receiving Lactobacillus acidophilus along with the antibiotic showed a pronounced drop in the staph.

In the literature it also pointed out a deficiency of vitamin B complex often results from destruction of normal intestinal bacteria by antibiotics and it was recommended an intensive dosage of vitamin B complex be administered.

After reading this, I remembered Dr. Gayson's report in the GAZETTE in which he stated he administered Lactobacillus acidolphilus and an enormous dose of vitamin B-1, thus ceasing to lose any of his puppies from the fading puppy syndrome.

Putting two and two together I reasoned conscientious breeders who do give antibiotics without also giving Lactobacillus acidophilus could actually be killing their puppies. Shortly after that I had an opportunity to see my theory put to a test. Two breeder friends each had a litter of puppies only days apart. Both bitches, unfortunately developed an infection. These breeders are among those who administer antibiotics, hookworm shots and other various medications to their dogs themselves instead of consulting their veterinarians.

Consequently, they started giving heavy doses of anitbiotics to their bitches immediately.

There were eight puppies in one litter and twelve in the other. Within a few days, the breeder with eight puppies noticed they were crying with what seemed to be colic, and they refused to nurse and were getting weak. When she called me about it, I told her what I thought the problem might be. She rushed the puppies to her veterinarian and explained what she had done. With this knowledge to go on, her veterinarian prescribed the Lactobacillus acidophilus and recommended she take the puppies away from the bitch for at least 24 hours and hand feed them. She reported after the administration of the first one half capsule of the bacteria to the puppies, it was as if a miracle was taking place. The puppies stopped crying, became hungry and nursed vigorously from a baby bottle. After 24 hours she put them back on the dam but continued to give the Lactobacillus acidophilus plaus supplements of buttermilk which also has this bacteria in it, and vitamins, and they survived.

On the other hand, the breeder of the second litter of 12 puppies did not fare so well. When she began losing puppies, she took the remaining ones to their veterinarian but was reluctant to tell him she had done administering of antibiotics on her own. He, not knowing this had been done, and seeing the bitch did have an infection, unfortunately prescribed antibiotics for the puppies as well as the bitch. But, he did not give the Lactobacillus acidophilus. And she continued to lose the puppies one by one. When she called me, she was very despondent. I went over and immediately recognized the distended stomach and that pitiful cry I had read accompanied the fading puppy syndrome.

I told her to ask her veterinarian for the bacteria. When I explained this would be live bacteria, she was horrified at the thought and refused to even consider it until she was finally down to 5 puppies, 3 of which were so weak they could not move or nurse. At this stage, I asked her if she didn't think the puppies were going to die and she agreed they were. I then asked her if she wouldn't give the Lactobacillus acidophilus a chance. Deciding she had nothing to lose, she agreed to try it but it was a Sunday and her veterinarian could not be located. She went to her pharmacist and he sold her some Lactinex, which is for humans, and she administered small doses to the dying puppies with fear and trepidation--All five puppies are living and as healthy as they can be.

While in both cases, the bitches did have an infection that required an antibiotic, the miraclulous result following the administration of the Lactobacillus acidophilus would indicate this bacteria should be given all puppies in cases where antibiotics are required.

I also believe breeders should discontinue the practice of preventive antibiotic therapy on their bitches because without realizing it, they no doubt are actually killing their puppies.

And, there is some evidence perhaps we should do as the first breeder wrote she did, and administer Lactobacillus acidophilus to our puppies for the first two days even though there is no problem. I say this because I've learned pig farmers are being advised to give newborn pigs this bacteria therapy because it has been found to create a natural biological barrier

against the E. Col bacteria causing enteritis. Since pork is a valuable food for human, more research is naturally carried out on them than on dogs in an effort to help the farmers raise more healthy pigs. A report by Dr. Robert Doster of Buckeye, Arizona, gave case histories on the use of Lactobacillus acidophilus on young pigs from the time they are born and where before the mortality rate was 50% among newborn pigs, this loss was reduced dramatically. For instance, administering Lactonoc to 200 young pigs resulted in all being raised,and he reported they actually appeared to be out-performing others who were not given this bacteria.

If pigs are being saved by this method, they why sould we not take advantage of the knowledge gained by the researchers and save our puppies too? Perhaps you might like to discuss this with your veterinarian the next time you expect a litter.

The above article appeared in DOG LOVERS DIGEST under the title "Are You Killing Your Puppies" and in COLLIE CUES under the title "Stop Killing Your Puppies."

After it appeared in print, I received many letters and long distance calls from around the country from people who were having problems and needed advice. To the best of my ability, I told them just what to do, explaining each time that I had never had the occasion to use this bacteria. In every instance, there were follow-up letters thanking me for helping them save their puppies.

At the time that I was notified that the Dog Writer's Assoc. of America, Inc. had chosen my article to receive the award,

I was expecting a litter of puppies. Not anticipating any problems, and although the puppies would only be about 10 days old on the date of the awards banquet in New York City, my husband, Tom, convinced me that I should make plans to attend to accept the award in person. On schedule, my bitch whelped seven beautiful puppies and had the easiest birthing I had ever witnessed. At times she did not even know a puppy had been born until I showed it to her. This, I later found out was bad because she felt no urge to strain and thus expell the final afterbirth. Three days later she developed a uterine infection that required her to be given a 5 day series of antibiotics. Was I going to lose my puppies? How could I go to New York to accept the award and leave a sick mother and dying puppies at home?

Before any problems developed, I had given each puppy a dose of the Lactobacillus acidophilus shortly after birth and again in 12 hours, following the instructions I had been giving to everyone else. However, when he gave me the antibiotics to give my bitch, my veterianarian also instructed me to contiue giving the bacteria to the puppies twice a day for the 5 days she would be on the antibiotics plus two days following. I was to give it to the bitch as well.

I can truthfully report that it is truly a miracle pwder. Not only did my puppies have no set-back or problems, but did in fact seem to blossom as none of my puppies had ever done before. And this is saying something since I have alsways had extremely healthy, strong puppies in the past.

I have had so many people wishing to know how to give this bacteria that I would like to set down in the pages of CASSETTE for all to have on record. The bacteria can be obtained at your local druggist under the brand name of Lactinox, as stated in the above article. It comes in capsules and also in a box of 12 packets, with each packet containing a gram of the Lactobacillus acidophilus. I used the packets. Each gram is 1,000 milligrams and you want to give each puppy 300 milligrams every 12 hours. Here is how to mix it for this ratio: Mix one packet in two Tablespoons (or one ounce) of cool sterile water. It is not easy to mix and must be stirred for some time to dissolve. One teaspoon of this mixture equals 150 milligrams. So, give each puppy two teaspoonsful with an eye dropper or, as I did, by tube feeding. I perhaps gave my pups an extra boost because I mixed the 300 milligrams with 5 cc of Enfamil with iron and tube fed this. I could do all 7 puppies in less than 5 minutes.

On the advice of my veterinarian, I also gave my bitch Lactinox. She was given ½ of a packet, or 500 milligrams every 12 hours. This can be sprinkled in the bitch's food if she is eating well, or, as I did, I obtained some large capsules from my veterinarian and divided the packet into two of the capsules. She received the Lactinox and the puppies received the Lactinox for the next five days; she was on the antibiotics, plus the two additional days after she had completed her treatment. This is necessary, apparently, because the antibiotic remains active for at least 36 hours after the final dose.

On the fifth day and final day that my bitch was given the antibiotics, I noticed a slight loosening of the puppies' stools,

so I increased the pups' dosage to three teaspoonsful of the Lactinox mixture, and they immediately became normal again.

Three days later, with my bitch in fine shape and all 7 puppies doing great, I took off for New York, leaving them with Tom to watch after the. I really felt I had been put to the test to see if I really deserved this award, and I came through with flying colors.

Two days after I returned, I received a call from New York from a breeder of Rhodesian Ridgebacks. Her veterinarian had given her bitch a shot of penicillin and 6 hours later, her puppies were shooting diarrhea and screaming. She remembered reading my article, but needed advice on how to administer the bacteria. I felt confident that I could now really tell her just what to do. Two days later she reported that her puppies were doing fine. She, too, described it as a "miracle."

Dorothy Holm

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from our doggie family to
yours!

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