

# The Hounds' Bugle





# The Hounds' Bugle

April 1980

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Official Publication of the  
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA IRISH WOLFHOUND CLUB

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Marty Mulac, Melody Waters  
Barbara Shaw

## BUGLE EDITOR

Belle Hays  
P.O. Box 108  
Comptche, CA 95427



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FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Members,

Congratulations to you all for another well done event, namely our first Plan A match. Foremost, we must thank show chairman Greg Shaw for his special efforts for its successful completion. Thank you Greg.

Another special thank you above and beyond the call of duty goes to John and Belle Hays for hosting our judge, Mrs. Phydelda Gillette and her husband Lyle, in a manner befitting their position.

A board meeting will be in order after judging of breed at the Mensona KC show May 3, here at Major Acres. You are all invited to join in this event while partaking of food and spirits.

At this meeting we must finalize our arrangements for the annual general meeting and change of officers. Also, plans must begin for the next A Match; judge, place, date?

Be thinking of all these things and our meeting will go quickly with more time for socializing.

I guess that's all I have to say this time.

God Bless,  
Mary Major



NORTHERN CALIFORNIA IRISH WOLFHOUND CLUB

Board Meeting

March 15, 1980

The meeting was called to order at The Barn, Livermore, at 2:50 P.M. following completion of the "A" Match. Present were Mary Major, Richard Heskett, Russ Greene, Carol Gabriel and John Hays. Paula Silverman being absent, Belle Hays was designated Secretary pro tempore. Minutes of the previous meeting as printed in the Bugle were approved. The treasurer reported that all bills to date had been paid and that the bank balance was approximately that reported at the last meeting.

Greg Shaw reported results of the "A" match just completed. Entries total \$159.50 and sales of programs, pins and yearbooks produced \$26.50 for a total revenue of \$186.00. Expenses, exclusive of trophies totaled \$160.43. The next "A" Match will be held sometime after September 15. Day-of-Match entries will be eliminated so as to simplify and expedite reporting to AKC.

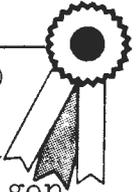
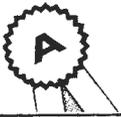
A request for funds by the New York Guide Dog Foundation was discussed but the Board felt NCIWC support should go to the local Guide Dog Foundation.

Russ Greene and Ken Gabriel were appointed co-chairmen for Lure Coursing.

It was decided that the next Board meeting would be in May, following the Mensona Show, at which time a decision would be made on the date, site and judge for the September "A" Match. Plans also would be formulated for holding the Annual Membership meeting in conjunction with the Golden Gate K.C. show in June.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:40 P.M.

Belle Hays  
Secretary protem



NCIWC "A" Match

March 15, 1980

Judge: Mrs. Phydella Gillette

Puppy Dog (6-9 mo.): Rivendell Niall Pendragon  
- P. Silverman

Puppy Dog (9-12 mo.): Shenanigan of Aran Acres  
- J. Fitzpatrick

Novice: Connemara's Farrell - B. Fessler

Bred by Exhibitor: Major Acres High Class  
- Gabriel/Major

American Bred: Mo Scail Cuchulian Ben of Erin  
- M., C., & E. McFall

Open: Duncairn Duthach Na Tuaighe - B. & B. Moore

Puppy Bitch: (6-9 mo.): Rivendell Morgan Lafey  
- P. Silverman

Novice: Molly Branigan of Tara Hts. - A. Tara

Bred by Exhibitor: Heather of Tara Hts. - A. Tara

American Bred: Ronor Ciara of Barragwynn  
- Gonzales/Northcott

Open: Major Acres Elegance - H. & M. Major

BOB: Duncairn Duthach Na Tuaighe

BOS: Rivendell Morgan Lafey

After which the preschoolers, as usual, stole the show:

2-4 mo. Puppy Dog: 1. Major Acres Inmain  
- H. & M. Major

2. Major Acres Longraidh  
- K. Taylor

4-6 mo. Puppy Dog: 1. Castlemaine Liam - M. Miller  
2. Destiny MacMarvel of Durowen  
- G. & J. Laffoon

4-6 mo. Puppy Bitch: 1. Castlemaine Dinshock  
- G. Miller  
2. Cochlia of Tara Hts.  
- A. Tara

BOB: Major Acres Inmain

BOS: Castlemaine Dinshock



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Kern County Kennel Club      March 30, 1980

Judge: B. Sawyer

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BOB: Ch. Shaw of Limerick - L,C, & J. Souza

WD,BOW: Brier McGuire of Tara Hts. - Heskett

RWD: Ri Erends Innis O'Flaherty - R. Woods

WB,BOS: Destiny Delight of Limerick - Souza &  
Tierney

RWB: Carroy's Liath Cu Mo Scail - Rosebrock

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Sacramento Kennel Club      April 13, 1980

Judge: Michelle Billings

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BOB: CH. Northpole Beowulf - Murphy

BOS: CH. Castlemaine Nona McD - Russell

WD;BOW: Danny Boy of Tara Hts. - Tara

RWD: Duncairn Duthach Na Tuaighe - Moore

WB: Carroy Liath Cu Mo Scail - Rosebrock

RWB: Featherlane Prana O'Heigh - Martignoni

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Wine Country Kennel Club      April 18, 1980

Judge: Mrs. Rhoda Winter Russell

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WD, BOW: Duncairn Duthach Na Tuaighe - B. & B. Moore

RWD: Major Acres High Class - Gabriel/Major

WB: Major Acres Elegance - H. & M. Major

RWB: Liath Aibhe Ardri - L. & L. Moore

BOS: Ch. Lygon of Limerick - J. & B. Hays

BOB: Ch. Kilcorey Alexis of Limerick - G. Shaw

Chief Solano Kennel Club      April 19, 1980  
 Judge: Fred Hunt

WD: Danny Boy of Tara Hts. - A. Tara

RWD: Connemara's Devil - S. & J. Wandruff

WB, BOW: Ronor's Macvee of BarraGwynn - Aiken/  
 Northcott

RWB: Destiny Delight of Limerick - Souza/Tierney

BOS: Ch. Castlemaine Hillary of D - M. Miller

BOB: Ch. Shaw of Limerick - L., C., & J. Souza

Sir Francis Drake Kennel Club      April 20, 1980  
 Judge: Mrs. Lynette O. Schelling

WD, BOW: Duncairn Duthach Na Tuaighe - B. & B. Moore

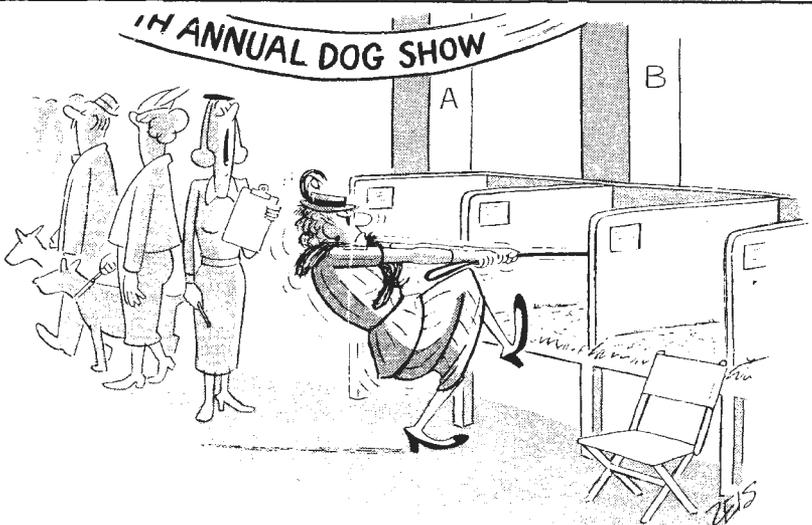
RWD: Connemara's Devil - S. & J. Wandruff

WB: Beowulf Darby of Featherland - J. & G. Laffoon

RWB: Ballymor Barbara Edain - Neary/ Moore

BOS: Ch. Castlemaine Hillary of D. - M. Miller

BOB: Ch. Lygon of Limerick - B. & J. Hays





Ever wonder about those bits of bristle and other unidentifiable objects in your dog's kibble? Here's what Ralston Purina says about it:

### **Microscopic Inspection**

Microscopic inspection reveals the presence and extent of hair, hoof or horn, stomach contents and blood. The American Feed Manufacturers Association allows a certain amount of these materials in meat and bone meal, but they must be at a minimum level. This is important in order to maintain palatability, good nutrition and appearance of the pet food in which the ingredient is used.

### **What about hair found in dry dog food?**

In packing houses, removal of hair from a carcass is accomplished by scraping or skinning. However it's done, it is not always a complete process. So sometimes a small amount gets into meat and bone meal.

During the extrusion process in manufacturing dry dog foods containing meat and bone meal, all ingredients are thoroughly cooked and sterilized. If hair is present, the cooking process does not eliminate its presence. Thus hair frequently shows up in finished product and is visible to the naked eye. Many dog owners question this material and think it rodent hair, but it is hair from cattle, hogs or sheep—whatever the source of the meat and bone meal. And it is not a contaminant.

# FEEDING - 1

Mary Major has contributed a paper entitled, "Feeding and Care of the Dog" by Lon D. Lewis, D.V.M., Ph.D. of Colorado University. Herewith, a digest of selected portions of this very interesting 1978 Dog Health Seminar presentation:

Dr. Lewis first discusses the pros and cons of self-feeding as compared to hand feeding. The former is less bother, discourages coprophagy ( a problem more common with kennelled dogs) and is a boon to those less aggressive dogs in a group; however, in some cases it results in over-eating and obesity, or, in the case of puppies, skeletal problems arising from too rapid growth. On this account many rations intended for self-feeding are "bulk-limited" - i.e. designed to fill the dog's stomach before too much energy is ingested - and in such cases there is the possibility that during periods of high energy need, a deficiency may occur. For these reasons, says the author, "self-feeding should not be used until the dog has attained 80 to 90 per cent of his adult size --- (for those (anticipated) to weigh over 80 pounds, wait until at least 12 to 16 months of age before self-feeding.") And when switching to this method, do so gradually, to prevent engorgement: first feed the usual amount and then set out the self-feeding ration until the dog accustoms itself to the new regime.

Hand feeding should be done with regularity. At least twice a day feeding is a must for young puppies and lactating bitches; indeed once a day feeding is not recommended for any dog because it may predispose many gastrointestinal problems, including bloat. Between meal snacks and table scraps should be avoided, particularly sweets, gravies, and chop and poultry bones.

Under the heading "Feeding Problems", Dr. Lewis first discusses oversupplementation noting that Vitamins A and D toxicities are much more common than deficiencies because "people insist on unnecessary supplementation. Owners of large breeds in particular often insist that their dogs need additional calcium and phosphorous. ----Not only don't they need additional calcium, phosphorous and vitamins, these may be quite detrimental. What they need is a well-balanced growth ration" (to be discussed in the next edition of the Bugle).

A converse problem is in insufficient food during periods of demand, such as growth periods (puppies), pre-whelping and lactation, cold weather or work. An amount of hand-fed food sufficient for general maintenance will not fill these needs, and the disadvantages of bulk limited foods at these times has already been mentioned.

In the next issue Dr. Lewis' discussion of forms and types of dog food will be digested.



## More ABOUT PARVOVIRUSES

This comparison of the Coronavirus and Parvovirus features is from a Gaines Report on Viral Diseases of Puppies, printed in The Irish Wolfhound Club of Puget Sound bulletin.

Clinical Features	Coronavirus	Parvovirus (CPV-2)
Vomiting	Variable	Common, repeated episodes
Appetite loss	Common	Common
Depression	Mild to moderate	Severe, especially puppies
Diarrhea	Common	Common, all ages
Stool character	Mushy, fetid, ± blood	Loose, grey-bloody diarrhea
Fever	Rare	Common (104 to 106 F)
Onset	Sudden	Sudden
Duration of illness	3 days to 3 weeks	Generally short (2 to 5 days)
White blood cells	No change or slight decrease	Severe to moderate decrease
Incubation period	1 to 5 days	3 to 10 days
Mortality	Unknown (low)	Unknown (10-100%); higher in puppies
Recovery period	Variable, 1 to 3 weeks	Less than 1 week
Heart damage	Not reported	Common, especially puppies
Contagiousness	High	High
Transmission	Feces, nasal discharge (?)	Feces, vomitus, fomites

. . . . .

### CORNELL

A coronavirus was isolated from typical outbreaks in several widely-spaced areas of the United States. The disease caused by this virus appeared highly contagious, but deaths were uncommon and cases seemed to abate in early summer.

Outbreaks of disease associated with the parvovirus were more severe, affecting all animals in certain kennels. Deaths were reported in dogs of all ages, but those less than five months old often were severely affected.



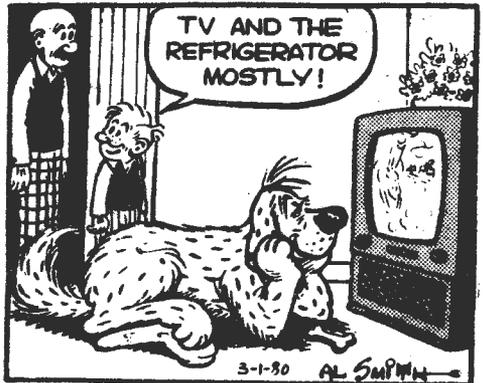
WARNING -

Until further testing is done - especially with sighthounds - be wary of oral medication given for kennel cough. One Wolfhound is gravely ill and a Borzoi is known to have died from being given this medicine.



also ~~~~~

Warnings have been issued to Irish Wolfhound owners and breeders about a local security service wanting to train Irish Wolfhounds as Guard Dogs! Representatives of this firm will try to buy any I.W. male and any I.W. female for breeding and training, so you are urged to be very careful in dealing with prospective buyers.



# Heat Stress



The pet confined to an automobile on a sunny day is a potential heat stress victim. The temperature in the car rises quickly, panting increases rapidly and soon there is a dog in a disastrous situation, fighting for its life.

## TYPES OF HEAT STRESS

There are three types of heat stress which may occur in animals. Prompt veterinary treatment is essential in all cases to save the animal from permanent impairment or death.

**Heatstroke** (also called sunstroke, hyperthermia) is the most common and most often fatal syndrome in dogs. It is associated with exposure to high temperatures and humidity and poor ventilation. Heatstroke develops rapidly. Physical symptoms include panting, a staring or anxious expression, failure to respond to commands, warm dry skin, extremely high fever (at times as high as 110°F), rapid heartbeat and collapse. Vomiting may also occur.

**Heat Exhaustion** or heat prostration is another form of heatstroke which may occur in animals following prolonged exposure to intense heat and heavy exertion. Salt deficiency may serve as a predisposing cause. Heat exhaustion develops less rapidly than heatstroke. It is characterized by fatigue, muscular weakness and circulatory collapse. Although heat exhaustion is not common in dogs, it may occur as a complication of cardiovascular disease.

**Heat Cramps** are painful muscle spasms caused primarily by the loss of considerable amounts of salt from the system and by severe exertion in hot weather. Heat cramps are rare in dogs: however, racing or hunting dogs may occasionally be affected if heavily exercised in intense heat.

## TREATMENT

In heatstroke cases, high fever must be reduced rapidly to save the dog's life and prevent permanent brain damage. Body temperatures of 106°F and above can be tolerated for only a few minutes before irreversible damage occurs to the central nervous system. The most effective treatment is probably immersing the dog in cold water. If this is not possible, an alternative is to spray the dog with cold water from a garden hose. Ice packs on the head and neck may also be applied. Recovery depends on prompt treatment. The animal should be taken to a veterinarian as soon as possible. Heat exhaustion or heat cramps must also be treated by a veterinarian.

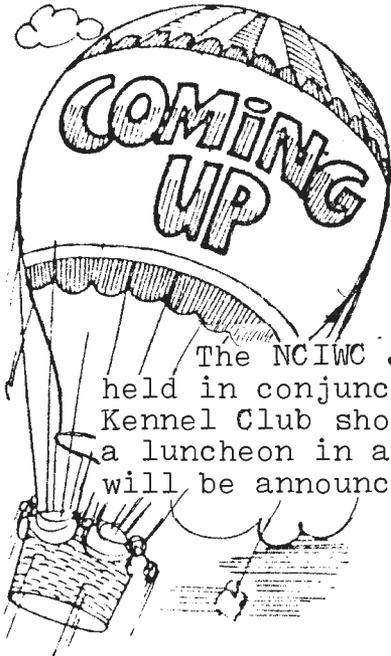
## PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Most cases of canine heat stress can be avoided when dog owners and kennel managers observe a few hot weather precautions for dogs:

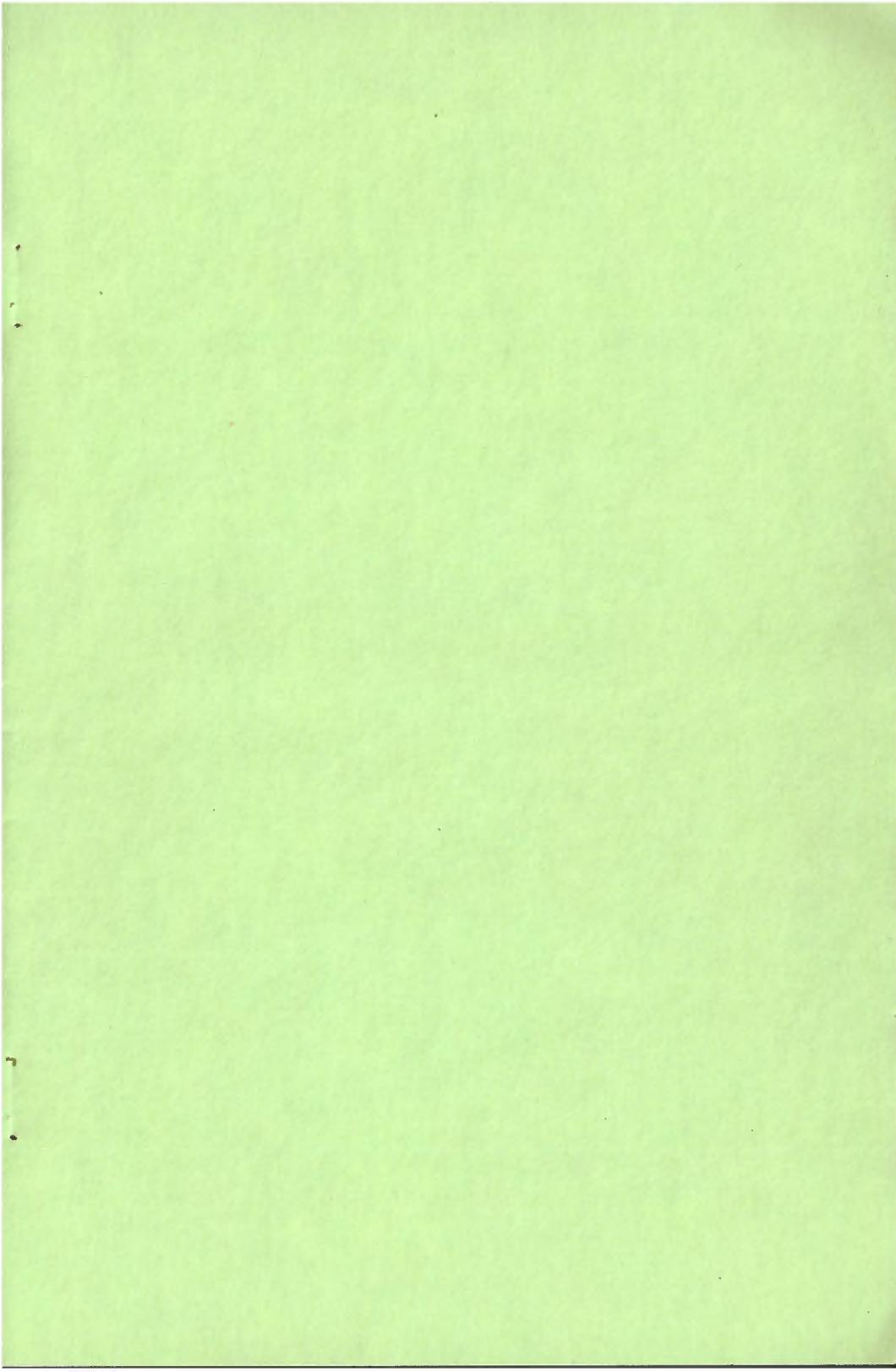
1. Never leave a dog in a closed automobile for any length of time in hot weather. This is a major cause of heat problems not only in dogs, but in young children as well.
2. Kennels should have adequate ventilation to provide good air circulation for dogs in summer months. Dogs should also have a well-protected rest area to escape midday sun and heat. If dogs are kept outdoors, some type of shade cover should be provided.
3. Avoid excessive exercise of dogs during hot weather. Overexertion is a common cause of external heat problems.
4. Keep plenty of fresh drinking water available at all times for dogs.
5. If a dog does exhibit signs of heat stress, move him to a cool place, apply cold water to the body, and consult your veterinarian at once.

# Congratulations

are due the proud hounds and owners who marched in the 1980 St. Patrick's Day Parade and won a big Third Place award in the Best Novelty Unit category. The prize is a check for \$25 - well done!



The NCIWC June general meeting will be held in conjunction with the Golden Gate Kennel Club show. After the judging of IW's a luncheon in a nearby park is planned. Details will be announced.



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P.O. BOX 108  
COMPTCHE, CA 95427

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