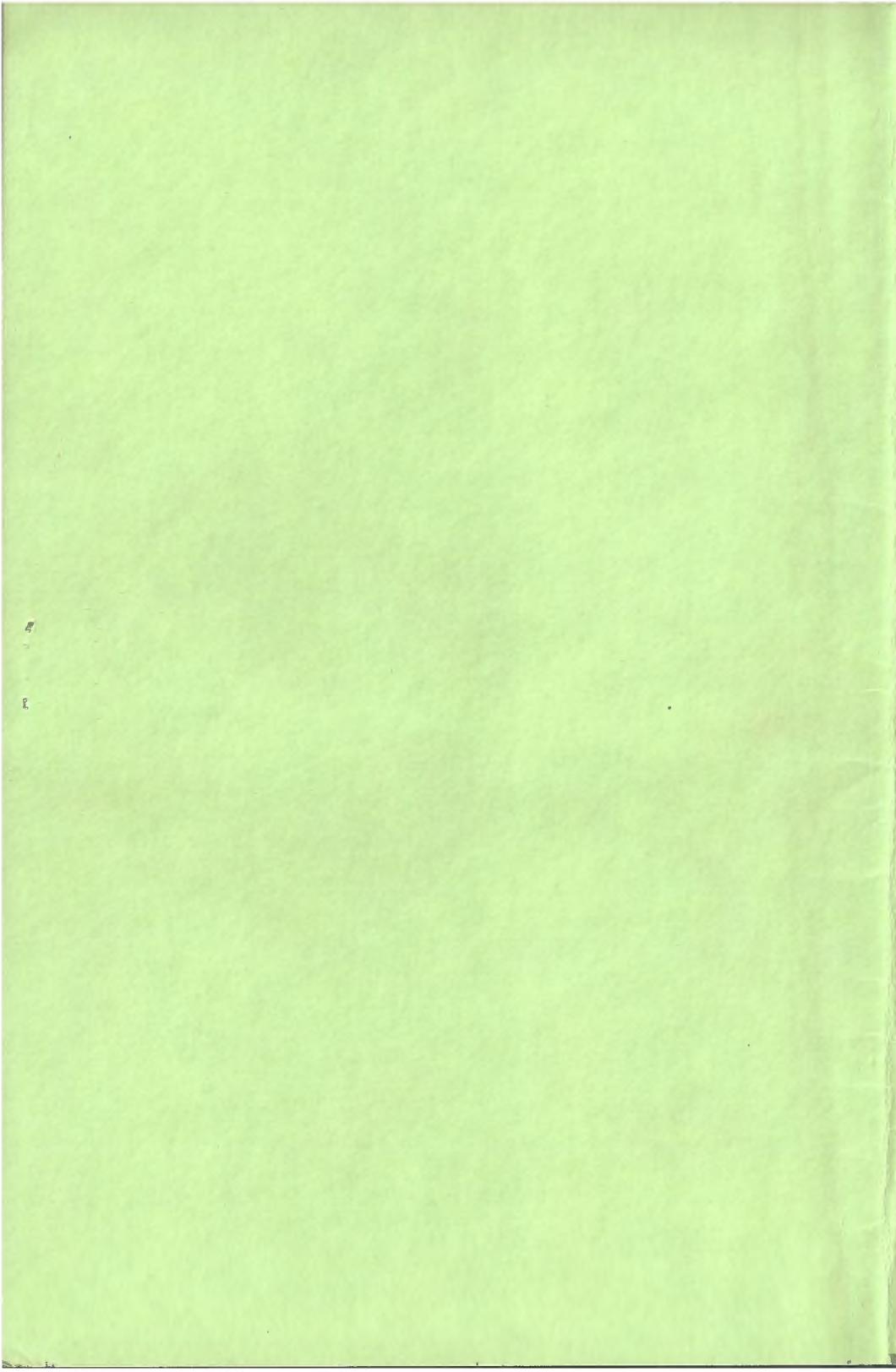


# The Hounds' Bugle





# The Hounds' Bugle

December 1979

Vol. VI, No. 4



Official Publication of the  
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA IRISH WOLFHOUND CLUB

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FROM

THE PRESIDENT



Dear Members,

Suddenly it's time once again to wish you all a Merry Christmas and Happy and winning New Year. Our New Year resolutions should be vigorously rebewed. For the Irish Wolfhounder these include more attention to the welfare of our hounds (both mentally and physically), to be the best sports possible both in the field and in the show ring, to offer assistance to our club in its endeavors, and one particular resolve I try and make each year is that of making new members welcome and "a part of the team".

I have for some long time now been reading The History of the Irish Race, (724 pages) by Seamus MacManus. Lo and behold in the latter part of the 17th century the name Hamilton Rowan is mentioned in Ireland's troubled politics. Mr. Rowan was an avid Irish Wolfhound owner mentioned also in Capt. Graham's Irish Wolfhound, pages 205, 227, 239. He was also a signer of Capt. Graham's Stud Book. Our wolfhounds' past is very exciting, as are the people who owned them. Is it any wonder they get that bored expression when we put them through the paces of modern day events?

If you would like to feel closer to your hound, try reading some of these books, not only do they help pass the winter season entertainingly, but I think you will look upon your hound with a new RESPECT and UNDERSTANDING. Books to read:

Phyliss Gardener	-	<u>The Irish Wolfhound</u>
Capt. Graham	-	<u>The Irish Wolfhound</u>
E. Hogan S.J.	-	<u>The Irish Wolfdog</u>

In closing, please be reminded that we will probably have our annual potluck lunch at the Golden Gate K.C. bench show, which we will be organizing at our January meeting.

Please support the March match with as much enthusiasm and assistance as possible. We are getting closer to the coveted RECOGNITION by A.K.C. and we need every member's support.

This upcoming weekend will envelop us in our first all breed lure course. Pray a lot!

God Bless,  
Mary Major





Kilgore 12/77

## THE IRISH WOLFHOUND

by Ed Burke

Animals, Vol. 5 No. 15

Of all breeds of dogs the Irish wolfhound is one of my favourites, although I have never owned one. As animals, only one word - magnificent - begins to describe them, but they aren't everyone's cup of tea. Other dogs are fierce, cute, pretty, intelligent, stubborn, faithful, gay- but the Irish wolfhound has a grandeur all its own.

Perhaps some of the breed's special qualities derive from the fact that its history goes back so far. We know that in AD 391 the Roman consul Quintus Aurelius Symmachus wrote about them. In a letter of thanks, addressed to his brother Flavianus, he recorded receipt of seven Irish wolfhounds which were used in an Imperial Circus, adding: 'All Rome viewed them with wonder.'

Obviously the Irish wolfhound was already an established type by then and it appears that the breed came to the British Isles with one or more of the Celtic invasions of pre-historic times. The wolfhound, or its prototype, would seem to have originated somewhere in central Europe. More than six centuries before Symmachus's letter, Arrian recorded that Celtic tribes invading Greece in 273 BC brought wolfhounds with them. What happened to the dogs which did not reach the British Isles remains as mysterious as the origin of the basic dog. The wolfhound is classed as a 'greyhound', but is difficult to see any really close relationship between it and, say, the saluki. If the wolfhound and the greyhound share a common ancestor, it must have been one of the very early dogs.

There is a really remarkable similarity between the Irish wolfhound and the Scottish deerhound. And there was a third similar dog, long since extinct, the Welsh wolfhound. Howell Dha, the legendary king of Wales, counted the Welsh wolfhound as the most valuable of all dogs. The original Celtic hound was probably the immediate ancestor of all three dogs, with the breed differences largely the result of environment. The difference between the Welsh and Irish wolfhounds 1000 years ago was so small that Gelert, the famous hound of Llewelyn ap Iowerth, is called both, by various writers.

Although the Welsh wolfhound died out, its Irish kin survived although it came extremely close, at one point, to suffering a similar fate. In Ireland the great hounds were used for two basic purposes - as hunters and as war dogs. Since the modern dogs are remarkably placid it is hard to imagine them at war, yet the early Irish chronicles contain too many direct references to this use for the claim to be dismissed. Since we know that selective breeding can alter temperament there is no reason to suppose the early Irish wolfhounds were sluggards in battle. Further proof of their prowess occurs in scattered references among Scandanavian sagas and prose histories. During the Viking domination of Ireland the hounds were considered valuable gifts - and loot, so that they tended to penetrate wherever the long ships roamed.

It would be interesting to know the exact size of those early specimens of the breed. Many authorities believe that they were used for hunting the giant Irish elk, and if this is true then the wolfhounds must have been even larger than the ones we know today. It is logical to assume that with the passing of the elk a slightly smaller and considerably faster

hound was developed for coursing wolves and guarding herds.

Ireland was plagued with wolves for centuries, and the hounds were vital in their control. In 1571 the Jesuit writer Edmund Campion said: '...the Irish are not without wolves and greyhounds to hunt them, bigger of bone than a colt. The Irish wolfhound is similar in shape to a greyhound, bigger than a mastiff and tractable as a spaniel...'

For all their size and strength, Irish wolfhounds are among the most gentle of dogs. The most appropriate comment on the breed as a whole is also the most widely quoted. It comes from the ancient Gaelic:

'Gentle when stroked  
Fierce when provoked.'



### TALLY-HO

A hunt master was obliged to include with his hounds a bitch in heat, she being the only available foxhound of pure breeding and thus acceptable as a replacement for one who had fallen ill. On the morning of the hunt, with proper flourish, a fox was released, "Tally-ho" sounded, and hounds and riders were off. Some time later the huntmaster, having been thrown from his horse, approached a farmer and inquired as to whether he had seen the hunt pass through. "Aye", replied the farmer. "A hound bitch was in the lead with the fox running a close second."



NCIWC

ALL-BREED LURE FIELD TRIAL

The weather was ideal for the NCIWC trial held at John F. Kennedy School in Daly City on Sunday, December 9, 1979. There were over 50 entries, including twelve Wolfhounds in Open and two in Field Champion. Judging the Wolfhounds were Tom and Betz Leone. Earning points in Open were:

- 1st - Major Acres Gloreegh Be - Gabriel/  
Major
- 2nd - Erinwood Burke - Doris Donovan
- 3rd - Bran Oriana Aroon of Tara Hts. -  
Chuck & Robbie Saunder
- 4th - CH. Major Acres Darby Donahue - Russ  
Green

The Rosebrock's Liath - Carroy Liath Cumo Scail - was first and Best of Breed. Congratulations to all and thanks to the hard working Field Committee.

**Congratulations !**

≡ NEWS FLASH ≡



John and Joan Sullivan announce with pride that Dun An Oir Ard Ri won the Region II Lure and Field Course Best of Breed on September 23, 1979, as well as the trophy for most points scored. He will now represent Region II (California, Hawaii, Arizona and Nevada) in the Invitational meet to be held in the spring.

*Cecil Aldin sketches*








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Mensona Kennel November 11, 1979  
 Judge: Mrs. Suzanne Rowe

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BOB - CH. Lygon of Limerick - J. & B. Hays  
 WD - Duncairn Duthach Na Tuiaghe - B. & B. Moore  
 RWD - Connemara's Devil - S. & J. Wandruff  
 WB, BW, BOS - Russell's Sioghan RV - J. & H. Sanford  
 RWB - Major Acres Gloreegh Be - Gabriel/Major

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Yosemite Kennel Club November 23, 1979  
 Judge: F. Savage

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BOB - CH. Shaw of Limerick - L. & J. Souza  
 WD, BW - Major Acres Darby Donahue - R. Greene  
 RWD - Aoncu Bruzerdh of Major Acres - H. & H. Russell  
 WB, BOS - Timberlane Twinkle O'Toole - P. Silverman  
 RWB - Erinwood Bronwen - L. Adams

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Golden Valley Kennel Club Nov. 24, 1979  
 Judge: Carol Duffy

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BOB - CH. Shaw of Limerick - L. & J. Souza  
 WD, BW - Brier McGuire of Tara Hts. - Y. & R. Heskett  
 RWD - Connemara's Devil - S. & J. Wandruff  
 WB, BOS - Timberlane Twinkle O'Toole - P. Silverman  
 RWB - Russell's Siobhan - H. & H. Russell

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San Joaquin Kennel Club      November 25, 1979

Judge: Virginia Hampton

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BOB - CH. Castlemaine Donnchad of D. - M. Miller

WD, BW - CH. Castlemaine Nona McD - H. & H.  
Russell

WD, BW - Major Acres Darby Donahue - R. Greene

RWD - Aonou Bruzerdh of Major Acres - H. & H.  
Russell

WB - Beowulf Darby of Featherlane - J. & G.  
Laffoon

RWB - Major Acres Dollegh Madison - M. Grotano

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San Mateo Kennel Club      December 2, 1979

Judge: Herman Cox

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BOB - CH. Shaw of Limerick - L. & J. Souza

WD, BW - Major Acres Darby Donahue - R. Greene

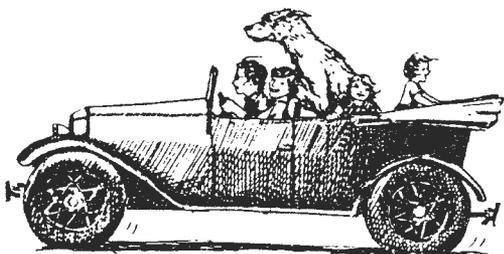
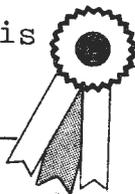
RWD - Dun An Oir Ard Ri - J. & J. Sullivan

WB, BOS - Applearbor Gwen of McCarty - Duval/  
Applearbor

RWB - Timberlane Twinkle O'Toole - P. Silverman

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Congratulations to Darby who finished his  
championship.



VICTIMS OF BREEDING MILLS  
from the Wall Street Journal

The rusty, urine-soaked cages, jammed with 75 fly-bitten dogs, are hidden behind the neat rows of corn on Paul Moyer's farm.

It isn't a sight for the fainthearted. Several dogs nurse puppies on bare, dung encrusted wire. It is midday and water bowls are empty and flaked with tiny shards of rust.

"It's true, this place is pretty dirty," Mr. Moyer says with a sigh after a compliance officer from the U.S. Department of Agriculture has cited him for 11 violations of the Federal Animal Welfare Act. "I've neglected things."

In such 'puppy mills' as the federal inspectors call them, 360,000 puppies are raised each year for eventual sales in pet stores around the country. Some of these kennels are perfectly respectable, but in many others neglect is common. Now, after years of their own negligence, Agriculture Department officials are beginning to crack down on the industry. Here, in south-central Iowa, you can see they have a long way to go.

A lot is riding on their success. Puppies fetch about \$75 each from a local broker, who boxes and ships them to pet stores for about \$100 a dog. The puppy can then cost a New Jersey shopper as much as \$450.

Links of a Chain

But the cost can go even higher when the dogs turn out to have distemper, mange or other diseases often acquired in packed, unsanitary cages. "It's like a giant chain, with breeders, brokers, veterinarians and pet shop owners,"

says David Bromwell, chief veterinarian for the Bureau of Animal Welfare of the Illinois Department of Agriculture. "If any link of that chain is weak, you aren't going to get a healthy puppy."

Too often, that weak link is the so-called puppy mill.

About 25% of the 3,500 federally licensed kennels are unhealthy, the U.S. Department of Agriculture figures. It estimates that 1,600 other places dodge the inspectors altogether by selling their puppies, healthy or not, without a license. None of these establishments should be confused with your friendly retail kennel, which breeds fewer dogs, sells them directly to the consumer and doesn't fall under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

Still, some people remain skeptical. "You have to fight a great deal of apathy," says Marc Paulhus, field investigator for the Humane Society of the United States. "Animal welfare has always been an imposition for the Agriculture Department."

Illinois' Dr. Bromwell adds that the department's inspectors "are used to seeing a lot of dung lying around in livestock feedlots and when they see it in a kennel, they say, "What the heck, somebody will clean it up later."

The department's chief dog official, Dr. Dale Schwindaman, agrees. "Many of our local inspectors don't see anything wrong with raising dogs in poor conditions," he says, "but that's changing. We are weeding them out."

Exacerbating the problem, Dr. Schwindaman adds, are foggy regulations. "But from now on," he promises, "when a decision is to be made, it's to be made on the side of the dog."

Still, even when the department does act, that doesn't necessarily mean much. In 1975 at a mill near Cincinnati, Iowa, the agency uncovered 17 violations of the Animal Welfare Act, including "manure and trash," dogs "staked outside without protection," and dirty water pans. Recently on a return trip, inspectors discovered the same violations, yet the mill remains federally licensed.

"We have to go through the legal process to suspend a license, and that can be strung out for years," Mr. Schwindaman explains. "Unfortunately, the dogs continue to suffer while we go through the process."

One ailment, however, could be hard to detect. Dr. Michael Fox, a veterinarian with the Humane Society of the U.S. warns that puppy-mill dogs often suffer from scared psyches. "Pups need plenty of human contact during their first weeks of life," he explains. "If they're cramped up in cages and don't have that contact, they may make unrewarding and unhealthy pups. They can be very difficult to handle - real spooky beasts."

Anyway, he says, the whole problem is a symptom of a much bigger disease. "We have domesticated dogs for 14,000 years, and now it has reached this degree of exploitation," he says. "Puppy mills are a sad reflection of our materialistic culture."

Most of the "mills" are in the Midwest, where barns, pigpens and other buildings are easily converted into kennels. Farmers often switch from raising chickens to raising dogs, a crop that doesn't take a lot of expensive equipment or land to turn a profit.

"I can go any direction in Iowa and find a problem," says George Schoel, supervisor of the state's Animal Welfare Division. "Somebody ought to see it. The public really doesn't know what's going on."

## A Neglected Program

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has seen it for years but has been hindered by lethargy and a lack of manpower. "This has been a neglected program- there's no use lying about it," says Mark Westrich, the compliance officer who inspected Mr. Moyer's farm. "The inspections that need to be done in this area just aren't getting done. We just don't have the people."

Now, he says, after years of mounting criticism- from the pet industry, humane associations and consumers- things are starting to turn around. Within the past year, the agency has hired a raft of new inspectors and marshaled a national training program to remedy its past mistakes. "We've been messing around for years," Mr. Westrich says, "but things are changing now."



### **Pet Shops**

California passed legislation which makes it unlawful for any person who operates a pet shop to fail to provide humane care for animals. The law requires the operator to:

"1. Maintain the facilities used for the keeping of pet animals in a sanitary condition.

"2. Provide proper heating and ventilation for the facilities used for the keeping of pet animals.

"3. Provide adequate nutrition for, and humane care and treatment of, all pet animals under his care and control.

"4. Take reasonable care to release for sale, trade, or adoption only those pet animals which are free of disease or injuries.

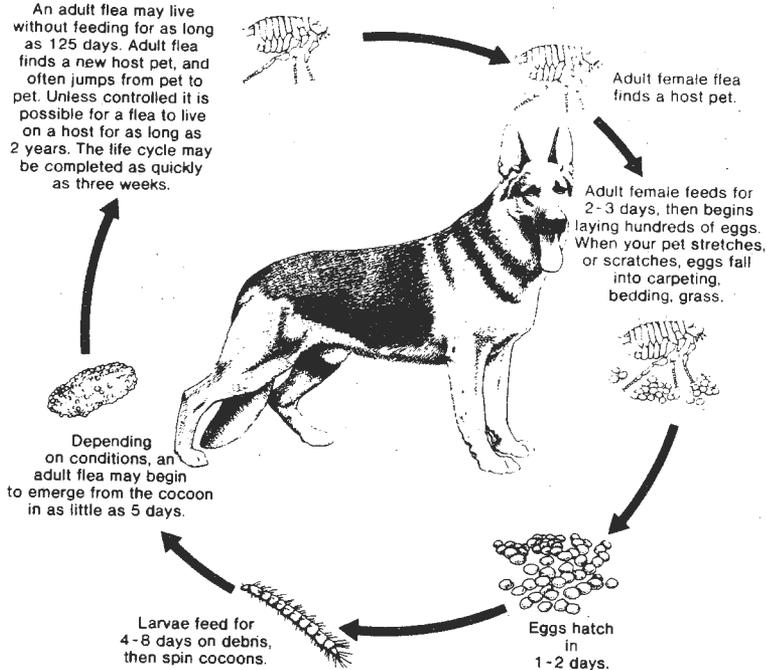
"5. Provide adequate space appropriate to the size, weight, and species of pet animals."

Violators can be punished by a \$500 fine or 90 days in jail. In 1977, a follow-up law was enacted (Health and Safety 25995-Ch. 14.5) regarding the sale of cats and dogs from pet shops. If the animal came from a dealer licensed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the dealer's name, address, and telephone number must be provided. The purchasers must also be given the record of health treatments and inoculations.

# LIFE CYCLE OF THE FLEA ON DOGS

(*Ctenocephalides canis*)

An adult flea may live without feeding for as long as 125 days. Adult flea finds a new host pet, and often jumps from pet to pet. Unless controlled it is possible for a flea to live on a host for as long as 2 years. The life cycle may be completed as quickly as three weeks.

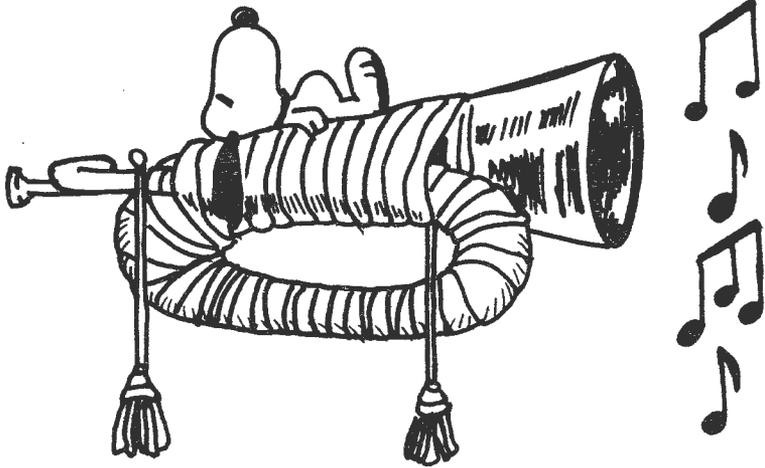


Fleas can be more than just a nuisance for pets and their owners. They may cause skin disorders, and can spread dangerous parasites and diseases. In 1978, American pet owners spent 115 million dollars on flea control products, including insecticide sprays, powders, shampoos, and flea collars.

Tapeworm infection has two primary sources. The most common source by far is the flea. The flea is called the "intermediate host" of the tapeworm. The tapeworm larvae are ingested by the flea and mature within its body. When the infected fleas are subsequently ingested by the dog, the tapeworm larvae enter the dog's digestive system.

# PEANUTS

by SCHULZ

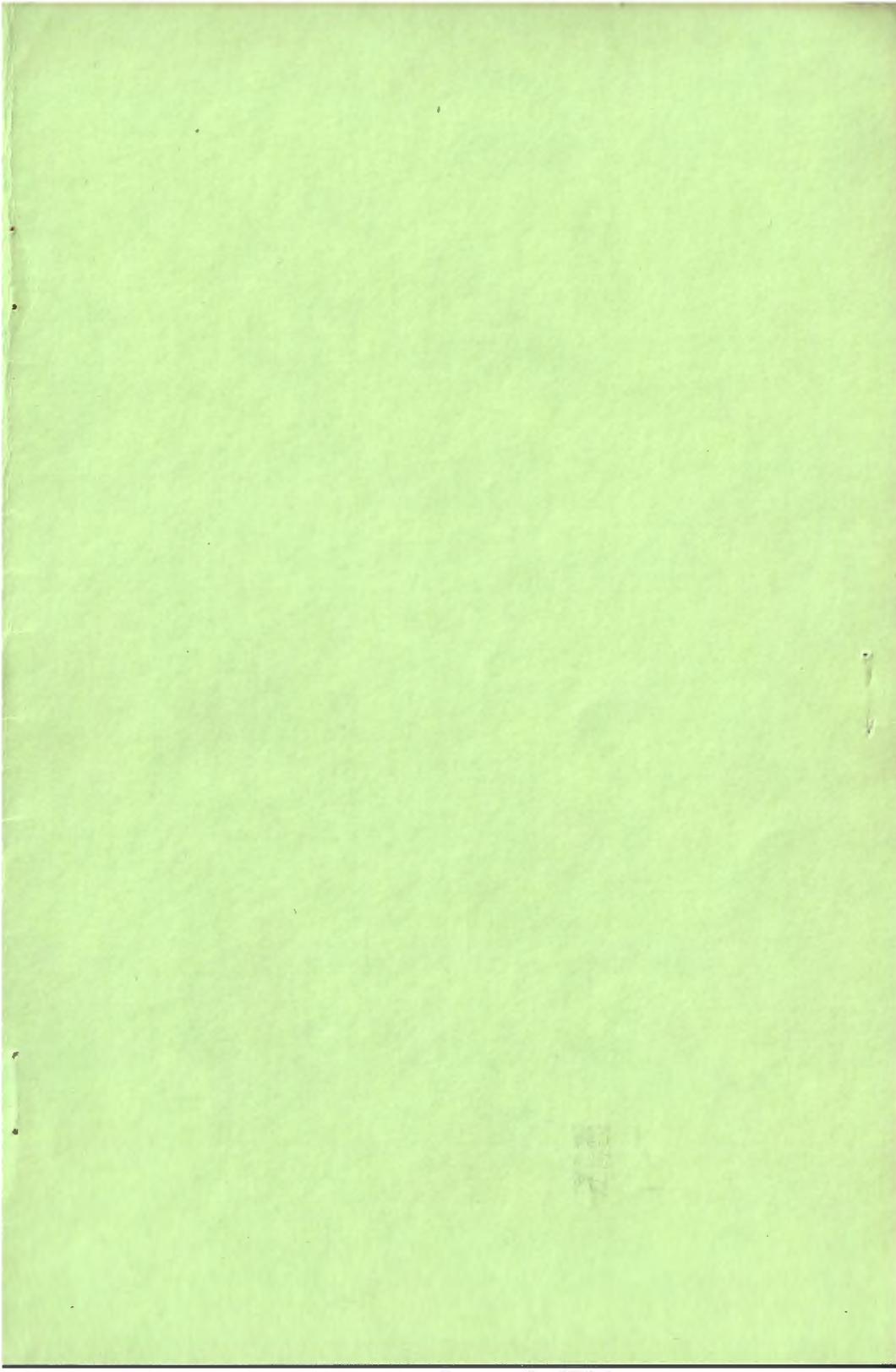


Dear Editor—  
Is this what's known  
as a hound's bogle?  
Woodstock?



SEASON'S GREETINGS





# The Hounds' Bugle

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