

**American Bullmastiff Association Archives Committee**

# **The Bullseye**

**Marilyn Cather Digitization Project**

**- generously funded by Lindy Whyte and Vince Grlovich**

**ABA Bulletins digitized with club permission**

**Bullseyes and Pedigree Pictorials published by Carol Beans and digitized with permission**

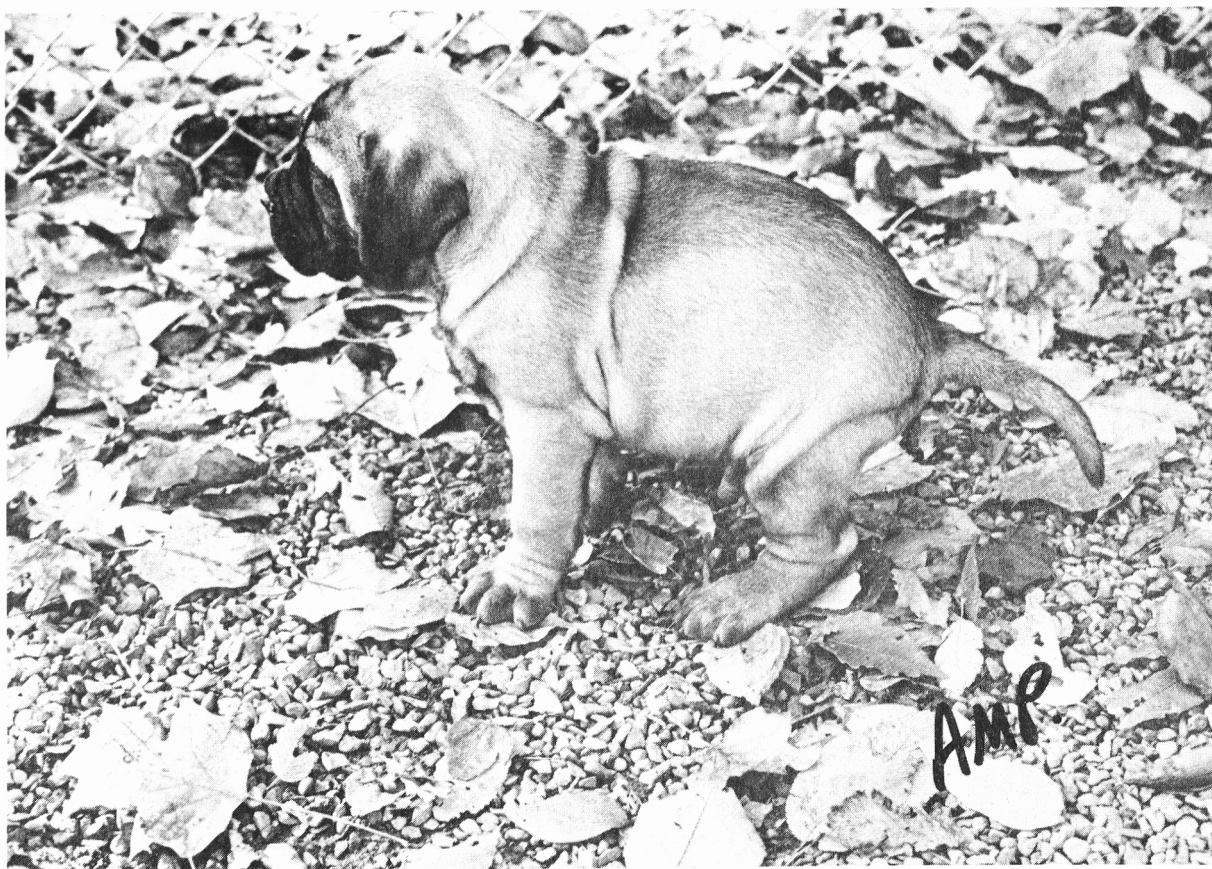
# The Bullseye



NEWS FOR, OF, AND BY BULLMASTIFF FANCIERS

VOLUME IV NUMBER 1

JUNE 1980



**Position is everything in life!**

TABLE OF CONTENTS  
\*\*\*\*\*

Notes on Canine Viral Symposium. . . . . 3

Bullmastiff Ears During Teething - by Adele Pfenninger . . . . . 5

The Champion - by Nigel Aubrey-Jones . . . . . 6

Canine Pediatrics - A review - Part 2. . . . . 8

News from Greater Phoenix Bullmastiff Club . . . . . 12

ABA Eastern Specialty results . . . . . 12

Right Now Recipes. . . . . 12

Bullmastiff Ad . . . . . 13

Men Women, and Dogs - by Stafford Somerfield . . . . . 14

Internal Parasites of Dogs - Claud D. Evans, DVM . . . . . 17

New Test For Skin Disease - from Morris Animal Foundation Newsletter . 19

Breeders Listing of Bullseye Subscribers . . . . . 20

\*\*\*\*\*

THE BULLSEYE is published  
bi-monthly in June, August,  
October, December, February,  
and April.

- - - - -

News, Ads, Articles, and  
Anecdotes are welcome. They  
are subject to editorial  
approval.

- - - - -

All material should be submitted  
no later than the 10th day of the  
month before publication date.

- - - - -

Opinions expressed and claims  
made are those of the author and  
may or may not be the opinion of  
the editor and publisher.

- - - - -

Editor - Publisher

Mrs Carol H. Beans

SUBSCRIPTION RATE: \$8 per year

ADVERTISING RATES:

Full Page with picture	\$30.00
Each additional picture	6.00
Full Page - no picture	20.00
Puppy - Dog sale ads, 1/4 page - no photo	7.50

50 Reprints of your full page ad	10.00
-------------------------------------	-------

- - - - -

BREEDERS LISTING is free of  
charge to all BULLSEYE subscribers  
in good standing with the AKC.

- - - - -

SEND ALL MATERIAL TO and  
MAKE ALL CHECKS PAYABLE TO:

The Bullseye or Carol H. Beans  
12131 Arroyo Avenue  
Santa Ana, CA 92705

\*\*\*\*\*  
AUGUST ISSUE DEADLINE IS:  
JULY 10th  
\*\*\*\*\*

# NOTES ON CANINE VIRAL SYMPOSIUM

reported by CAROL BEANS  
from Symposium hosted by  
Orange Belt Vet. Med. Assoc.  
Speaker: DR. L.E. CARMICHAEL  
Director: James Baker Viral  
Institute, Cornell University

## CANINE DISTEMPER VIRUS

Closely related to measles and (cattle)rinderpest. So close to measles that CDV only varies in makeup from measles in 2 proteins.

Taken in through nose and throat. Grows in lymph nodes in 4 to 5 days. Spreads into body in cells. Spreads in spleen and bone marrow. In the intestine in 9 to 10 days, in 3 weeks has invaded brain cells. Animal can be protected up to 4th or 5th day after exposure. Animal doesn't show signs of illness until 7th to 10th day after exposure.

One of the most terrible viruses. Interferes with the animals ability to resist infection. (it is immuno-depressive). It invades the central nervous system through the lymphocytes.

### Vaccine Efficiency

6 week old pups - 60%  
14 week old pups - 99%

## CANINE CORONA VIRUS

Discovered 10 years ago - given name because of crown-like appearance of cells.

Corona Virus-caused diarrhea can be identified because of distinct odor. (Sweet, sick, sour, fetid.). Onset of the disease marked by vomiting and diarrhea (often bloody). These symptoms may last 2 - 3 days.

Disease HIGHLY contagious. Recovery may be spontaneous. Do NOT wait for spontaneous recovery. Especially in young pups the severe dehydration caused by this disease is very dangerous.

No lowering of white cells. Disease attacks lining of intestines. It may persist as loose stools for 2 - 3 weeks. Corona virus attacks the effete cells in the intestinal lining. These are normally replaced every 24 hours by crypt cells therefore permanent damage is unlikely. Corona virus is similar to human Cholera. It is purely an intestinal tract infection.

Canine Viral Enteritis Cycle - Virus in feces, dog ingests, virus invades intestine, virus reproduces and destroys effete epithelial cells, vomiting and diarrhea. Virus sheds in 12 to 15 days.

Treatment is symptomatic - Control diarrhea, prevent secondary infection, replace fluid losses, keep warm and quiet.

Any vaccine that is developed for Corona virus will have to be by nasal or oral route. Local immunization is required.

## CANINE PARVO VIRUS

First discovered in North Queensland, Australia in August of 1978 and in Belgium in the same month and year. Corona is more contagious and less severe. Parvo is systemic. Its continued growth depends on dividing cells.

Clinical signs - All ages infected, mortality variable but highest in pups. Vomiting, diarrhea (often hemorrhagic), rapid dehydration, depression, prostration, fever (sometimes 103 - 104 degrees), drop in white cells.

Dogs may be infected but not sick (a carrier).

Parvoviral Myocarditis - inflammation of the heart. Seen in very young pups infected with the virus (under 5 weeks of age). Signs - listlessness, depression, then gagging and choking, then pups are found dead .



NOTES ON CANINE VIRAL SYMPOSIUM (continued):

Very sudden onset of myocarditis. Lungs full of Fluid, gross heart damage. Disease has been seen in Europe a little longer than in the United States.

The thymus gland is reduced to a tiny size. Viremia occurs, viruses, in blood, rapidly dividing tissues infected. Myocardium attacked in very young pups. These are all symptomatic of Canine Parvo Virus.

Treatment of Parvo is symptomatic - fluids, broad spectrum antibiotics, kaopectate.

Preventive management - Isolate new dogs, Separate infected dogs, Disinfect kennels with a mixture of Clorox and water. (1 part Clorox to 30 parts water).

Dogs assumed to be the primary source, non-transmissible to humans. Fecal - oral transmission probable. Major transmission - feces (1 million to 1 billion viruses per gram of feces).

There is no difference in the response of cat distemper (FPK) and parvo to the Feline Panleukopenia vaccine. This is the vaccine presently being used as a Parvo preventative.

Vaccines available - FPK killed or live, CPV killed. There is no licensed canine live vaccine.

ALL VERY YOUNG PUPPIES OR PREGNANT BITCHES THAT ARE IMMUNIZED SHOULD RECEIVE KILLED VACCINE. Older pups and adult non-pregnant dogs may receive live FPK vaccine.

- Cases of Parvo in US
- 1970-1977 - No Cases
- June 1978 - 1st diagnosis
- 1979-1980 - Infection common

Killed vs Live vaccine

Killed - safe, immunity response variable, protects only the animal immunized; must be repeated for proper protection every 3 to 4 months.

Live - more risk, long duration of immunity, immunization response rapid, higher level of immunity, interrupts growth of virus. May protect for a year.

Vaccines are given in 2 doses - 3 weeks apart. Generally takes 5 - 7 days after inoculation for immunity to begin to take effect.

\*\*\*\*\*

THE MEN WHO TRY TO DO SOMETHING AND FAIL ARE INFINITELY BETTER THAN THOSE WHO TRY TO DO NOTHING AND SUCCEED.

.....Lloyd Jones

NOBODY EVER STUBS HIS TOE AGAINST A MOUNTAIN. ITS THE LITTLE TEMPTATIONS THAT BRING A MAN DOWN.

.....I. I. Peretz

NO ONE CAN MAKE YOU FEEL INFERIOR WITHOUT YOUR CONSENT.

.....Eleanor Roosevelt

ANY MAN WHO HAS A JOB HAS A CHANCE.

.....Elbert Hubbard

\*\*\*\*\*

## BULLMASTIFF EARS DURING TEETHING

By ADELE PFENNINGER

PART I

Recently a group of Bullmastiff fanciers with various levels of experience in the breed, had occasion to discuss taping the ears of Bullmastiff puppies. The group was divided on whether a pup's ears should be taped if they start to "fly" during the teething period. Some said it was unethical and immoral to tape ears, using the reason that a dog should not be changed or altered in any way. These fanciers were of the opinion that flying ears were an inherited characteristic. The other group thought that flying ears were not inherited, but a condition brought about by teething during which there is additional stress put on the puppy's system by an increased demand for calcium and phosphorous. They felt that taping is not a surgical correction, nor does it alter the dog's appearance by artificial means, any more than clipping his whiskers does.

In my opinion, from observing my stock and the stock of other kennels, the size of the ear, the placement on the skull, the shape of the ear, color, thinness or thickness of the leather, are all inherited characteristics. But, I do not believe the condition of flying ears during teething to be inherited. I also do not think that the size or weight of the ear has anything to do with whether that ear will fly or not. Not one of the people who claim flying ears to be inherited have been able to give me a shred of genetic proof that this is a fact.

Let me advance to you my theory on flying ears: Puppies during their teething periods can experience pain in their gums in the same way teething children do. The pain experience varies from puppy to puppy, some are bothered more than others. It depends on the individual's pain threshold. It is during this time a pup may carry his ears folded back.

German Shepherds, Akitas, Boxers, Dobermans, Collies, Shelties, Rottweilers, etc., can all have ears askew during teething, and breeders of these dogs do not hesitate to tape during this time.

If you have known an adult Bullmastiff in a state of pain or stress, i.e. a bitch in labor, or a dog with an injury, you will note that they hold their ears folded back. If the Bullmastiff puppy's response to pain during teething is to fold back his ears, he may develop a fold in the rear of the ear that may become permanent if steps are not taken to correct this carriage. At the same time as teething is occurring, ear cartilage is also developing and the fold will become set in the ear. This is why many adult Bullmastiffs exhibit this unattractive ear carriage.

When you put weights on the pup's ears during this period, all you are doing is pulling the ear down and not allowing the fold to develop. Two to three weeks is all that is usually necessary for permanent results.

To address the moral or ethical question posed, there are certainly more important ethical and moral questions in the world today than whether a Bullmastiff pup has had his ears taped! Breeders in other breeds are not so sanctimonious on this subject, and in fact, they would look at us as rather provincial or ~~just~~ plain lazy if we refuse to use this procedure. In the most recent issue of the AKC Gazette (April 1980), the Rottweiler column was about flying ears in that breed.

Two or three weeks of weights and tapes will be sufficient to bring the ears into proper position. If this were a genetic fault, no amount of weights and tapes short of black and tackle will correct the ears permanently. (Part II will be on how to tape.)

# the champion

by Nigel Aubrey-Jones

as reprinted from  
Dog World

When you travel around the world you quickly become aware that the title of champion has a very different meaning from one country to another. Those who interpret a champion to mean superiority, excellence or eminence become disillusioned when confronted with mediocrity wearing the crown of champion.

If you anticipate or demand a superior standard of excellence or distinction which the title of champion is intended to mean, your disillusionment will dissolve into disappointment. There are those who are prepared to accept or for that matter create, "cheap champions" and "bad champions". These easily satisfied breeders and exhibitors have to accept some responsibility for the degradation of the title of champion and the emphasis that has been and is being placed on the group and Best in Show wins which are non-representative, when assessing the merit of a dog as a true champion of his breed.

## INTERNATIONAL VARIATIONS

One very important matter that appears to be overlooked when organizations of kennel clubs meet is the wide variation in the standard of qualifications for the title of champion. It would be wrong to dictate a common method of attaining a title for the whole world. National identities must and can be maintained. However, there should be some common denominator to uphold the standard of excellence the title of champion deserves to make its attainment mean anything. The U. S. and Canada seem to be in agreement on at least one thing: both countries support protective competition and judgment through the "Specials Only" class.

I have never been able to quite figure out whether this class was originally introduced to protect the class dogs, the champions or the judges. The system has no doubt served its purpose through the years and will continue to do so and be widely applauded in some areas, even if it is at the expense of the quality of the dogs or the judging. In recent months some officials of the American Kennel Club have made it quite clear that they are aware and concerned with the quality of some of the judging. In fact, they have expressed concern and sought opinions to find a means of improving the situation.

As is the case with many large organizations with good intentions, they ignore or avoid the obvious reasons that create the problems and allow remedies to escape under their very noses. If the concern expressed by the AKC does nothing more than stimulate some respect and support from its critics and exile its own organization into taking a broad and objective view of the dog scene in America today, it can at least claim to be making progress. Emerson said, "Progress is the artistry of today and the assurance of tomorrow."

Judging--call it bad judging, if you wish--appears to be of concern to the AKC. The reasons, opportunities and rewards from judging should clearly indicate that the present system allows the opportunities and is responsible entirely for its strengths or weaknesses.

## TIME FOR REVIEW

A review of the meaning of champion and how the present system creates it; an evaluation of the merits of shows and perhaps some consideration to grading them and giving them some degree of importance; bringing more emphasis of importance back to where it belongs at the breed level considering that fewer better dog shows would produce fewer and better dogs and judges, might well lead to seeing the present dilemma in its true perspective.

THE CHAMPION (continued):

A few years ago there was some talk of reviewing the championship system. There was a suggestion that the award of Reserve Winners should in some cases be considered as a contribution towards gaining the title of champion. This was a suggestion to make the winning of the title easier. A suggestion, if adopted, would have made a major contribution to the making of more "cheap champions".

Canada has at the present time a suggestion, which very well could become a reality, and that would enable points to be won towards the title of champion through group placing. Extra points would be awarded for every group placing. It would appear that the extra points that are quickly gained through the Best of Winners award do not make the winning of the title either easy or quick enough.

OPPOSITE SITUATION

While the U. S. and Canada have their critics who consider the winning of the title of champion to be already much too easy, there are critics in England who consider their system far too difficult. Since 1894 the British have had various formulas for the winning of the title of champion. The value of any award depends on its value from the amount of respect the opinion the person who grants it has in the eyes of the knowledgeable. This does not appear to apply when it comes to the value of the title of champion in dogs. At one period the British had a point system.

There were also shows that were designated as Two Point Shows and the number of points that could be won at those shows was limited to two points. This system was abandoned after four years in 1893. In 1908 the Kennel Club assumed the responsibility of the Challenge Certificate system. This system has remained in its basic form to the present day with very minor changes. The British system allocates the number of Challenge Certificates that can be won in each breed during the year. The number of Challenge Certificates allocated is based on the number of registrations in the breed in the previous year. The judge has to sign on the Challenge Certificate that in his opinion the dog winning is worthy of the title of champion.

Three of these certificates must be won under three different judges for a dog to become a champion. There is no Specials Class--the champions are shown in the Open Class. A puppy cannot become a champion. One challenge Certificate must be won after the dog is one year old, regardless of the number he may have won while still a puppy, to become a champion. Champions can go on winning certificates and prevent others from winning them unless they defeat the champions. It is not possible to have more than 10 dogs or 10 bitches in any breed become champions in one year. Compared to the hundreds of champions that are made in the U. S. and Canada each year, the British system is tough. But the title does mean a great deal. It is more than 30 years since the British system was reviewed, and there are many in the country who have suggested that some consideration be given to a change to a points system.

The extremes that exist (and there are many variations in different parts of the world) reflect on the value and importance of the title of champion. It is not unusual, through the lack of knowledge of the varying systems for the North American champion, to command more respect than it deserves on the other side of the Atlantic. Good enough reason for some consideration to be given to granting the title of champion with the distinction it deserves.

\*\*\*\*\*

I CAN RESIST EVERYTHING EXCEPT TEMPTATION.

.....Oscar Wilde

# CANINE PEDIATRICS

Reprinted from  
GAINES PROGRESS  
Summer 1979

## A REVIEW - PART 2

### LACTATION

A bitch well-nourished through the gestation period and amply fed during lactation will entirely provide her puppies' nourishment for the first three weeks of life, at which point they start to receive solid food and begin the weaning process. It is extremely important that each puppy nurses from the dam soon after birth. This holds true for puppies born by caesarean section as well as those whelped naturally. The "first milk" is called colostrum and has a high antibody content. This protects the puppies against disease particularly distemper, during their vulnerable early days of life. Colostrum also has a higher protein, fat and vitamin content than milk produced later in gestation.

Ideally, the bitch weighs 5 to 10% more after whelping than her prebreeding weight. She is thus prepared to start the stressful period of lactation. If adequate nutrition continues until the puppies are weaned she will maintain the litter and not lose weight or go down in condition. She will do best on a puppy food product with its high protein content and high caloric density. Protein supplementation is advantageous if the litter is large. It can be provided by cottage cheese, cooked eggs and meat, including liver. This should not exceed 10% of the total daily dietary intake and vitamin and mineral supplementation should be made only on the advice of a veterinarian.

The bitch's need for food is tremendous at this time. The National Research Council-National Academy of Sciences NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS OF DOGS recommends three times maintenance diet during heavy lactation especially the third week. Work up to this large food intake by giving  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times maintenance for the first week of lactation and two times maintenance for the second week. Another way to estimate the bitch's food requirements during lactation is to add 100 calories per pound of the litter weight to her daily food intake. This means weighing the litter weekly (besides daily weighing of each puppy to ascertain individual weight gains) and increasing the bitch's food proportionately as the litter's weight increases.

Some breeders prefer putting the lactating bitch on self-feeding. This way she has food available at all times and can eat to meet her needs. If she is not on self-feeding meals should be given three or more times daily. Multiple feedings insure her receiving ample food intake since the total requirement cannot be consumed in one feeding. Whether on self-feeding or not, products with high caloric density are recommended so the bitch has the nutrients needed in amounts of food she can easily consume. Soft-moist and dry foods are particularly suitable for this purpose.

Supplementary feeding of puppies may be advisable if the bitch has a large litter. It insures all the puppies receiving adequate nutrition and avoids unnecessary stress on the dam. Formula feed half the litter while leaving the rest of the puppies with the dam. Keep the formula fed puppies away from the bitch for three or four hours until it is their turn to nurse and the other puppies to be hand-fed. Repeat this routine, alternating the two groups of puppies between the dam and formula-feeding. This prevents the stronger and more aggressive puppies from having more than their share of the bitch's milk.

### ORPHAN PUPPIES

Orphan puppies present a special challenge to the breeder. Their need for warmth and weight gain has been mentioned (Progress, Spring 1979) but to restate; ALL puppies need a very warm environment, especially for the first two weeks of life. Orphan puppies, denied the warmth of their dam's body, need environmental temperatures somewhat higher than that of puppies with their dam. Thus, the orphan litter must be in a 90 degree F temperature for

CANINE PEDIATRICS A Review Part 2 (continued):

the first 5 days of life. Then the temperature can be gradually reduced to 80 degrees F during the second and third weeks, then to 75 degrees for the fourth to sixth weeks and to 70 degrees F by the eighth week.

It is especially important that orphan puppies have satisfactory weight gain in the days immediately following birth. They should be weighed on a gram scale at birth and every eight hours for the next four days. Weight gain of 1 to 1½ grams per day for every pound of anticipated adult weight is desirable with birth weight doubled in the first eight to ten days of life. Daily weighing will suffice until the puppies are three weeks old and then weekly weight checks should be made when they are weaned.

What to feed orphan puppies? Bitch's milk is considerably higher than cow's milk in protein and fat content, and in the quantities of some other nutrients. Excellent commercial simulated bitch's milk products are available and the breeder faced with orphan puppies, or supplementary feeding a large litter, is well advised to use one of them. Results generally are good and it is far less trouble than making up batches of formula.

However, home-prepared puppy formula (when necessary and until commercial can be obtained) can be made from one cup (8 fluid ounces) milk (3½% fat); the yolk of one large egg and a few drops of infant vitamins. This supplies about 1.5 calories per gram. Formula can be prepared in amounts to last one or two days, refrigerated and warmed to room temperature before being fed. The following table, taken from the BASIC GUIDE TO CANINE NUTRITION, gives the calories needed per day and unit of body weight for puppies of various ages. If using commercial formula, follow the manufacturer's instructions on the package.

AGE IN WEEKS	CALORIES PER UNIT OF BODY WEIGHT	
	KCAL./KG Per Day	KCAL./LB Per Day
1.....	132.....	60
2.....	154.....	70
3.....	176-198.....	80-90
Over 3 Weeks.....	198+.....	90+

Puppies should be fed six times daily from birth to three weeks of age and four times daily from three to six weeks. (At about 3 weeks the formula should be supplemented with solid food to start the puppies onto weaning.) However, a considerable difference of opinion exists in the veterinary profession and among breeders as to the frequency of feedings. Some advise giving puppies four meals daily in the early weeks; others, three meals daily. The breeder's best guide is the puppies' condition. Satisfied puppies are plump, quiet and spend most of their time asleep. Hungry puppies may look gaunt - although it is hoped their condition does not reach that point before the breeder realizes something is amiss - are restless and will fuss and cry. These puppies will not have adequate weight gain.

How to feed orphan puppies? One method NOT to use is an eye dropper. It is hard to gauge the amount of fluid being released with the resultant danger of feeding too much, too fast, and releasing formula into the puppy's lung. It's far safer to use human infant nursing bottles and nipples. The holes in these nipples should be enlarged so the formula slowly drips out when the bottle is inverted. Big-breed puppies can be fed from bottles used for small livestock, like piglets or lambs, and Toy breed puppies can be fed with doll's nursing bottles and nipples. Be sure the holes in the nipples release the proper amount of liquid, no matter what type of bottle is used. If too much formula comes out the puppy may choke; if too little,

CANINE PEDIATRICS A Review Part 2 (continued):

the puppy may become discouraged and stop trying to nurse. Tilt the bottle so that the formula is in the nipple, as in feeding infants. Otherwise, the puppy will swallow air.

A safe and efficient way of feeding orphan puppies is by the tube or gavage method. This is particularly advantageous for weak puppies without strong suckling reflexes. The exact amount of formula the puppy is to receive is poured into a syringe. A soft flexible rubber tube is attached to it (Use a French #8 infant feeding tube or human male catheter; both are of suitable diameter.) but first place the tube along the puppy's side from its mouth to abdomen. Mark the tube at the point 3/4 between the end of the muzzle and the last rib. When inserted to the mark, the tube will be in the puppy's stomach. Next, attach the tube to the syringe, squeeze it to expell air and slide it down the puppy's throat until the mark is at his mouth. This is not difficult, especially as puppies do not have a gag reflex until ten days old. Slowly depress the syringe plunger, allow a little formula to enter the puppy's stomach, pause a moment or two, release a little more formula and repeat the process until the syringe is empty.

Feeding equipment - bottles, nipples, syringes and rubber tubes - does not have to be sterilized but should be wasked in hot soapy water after each use, and rinsed thoroughly in hot water.

Bottle fed puppies, like babies, must be burped after each feeding. (this is not necessary for tube-fed puppies.) "Sit" the puppy in the palm of your hand and bounce it gently, while massaging the abdomen. Since puppies cannot automatically defecate or urinate until a week old, after every feeding these functions must be stimulated by gently rubbing the anus and genitals with a cotton ball moistened in baby oil. Whimpering usually indicates a need to eliminate, so the massaging routine should then be repeated.

The same type of whelping box and sources of heat used for puppies with their dam are equally suitable for orphan puppies. (PROGRESS, Spring 1979). However, it is advisable to separate orphan puppies into little compartments in the whelping box. Otherwise, they satisfy the nursing urge by suckling each other's legs, tails and genitals, causing raw irritated areas. Because these puppies do not have the stimulus of the dam's licking or the jostling of littermates, they should be handled every day, their bodies gently massaged for stimulation and passive exercise. Their eyelids should be wiped daily with cotton balls soaked in mineral oil until the eyes open. If their skin is dry, wipe with baby oil as necessary.

WEANING

Weaning begins at about three weeks for both orphan puppies and those reared with the dam. It should be a gradual process. This avoids the physical problems incurred if the bitch's milk production is not slowly decreased or the puppies are suddenly changed to a new type of nourishment. It also avoids the emotional trauma of abruptly separating the bitch and puppies.

Weaning usually gets off to a problem-free start by putting a shallow dish in the whelping box, containing a good quality commercial puppy food mixed with puppy formula into a soupy gruel. Curiosity leads the puppies to investigate and hangers-back can be interested in the food by putting drop or two of the mixture on their noses or gently dunking their muzzles into dish. The bitch should be removed for an hour or two before feeding so the puppies will be hungry and kept out of the box while the litter is being fed. If in the box, she may be tempted to help herself to an extra meal or the puppies decide to nurse instead.



## CANINE PEDIATRICS A Review Part 2 (continued):

From three to six weeks of age, feed the puppies four times a day. At the same time, gradually decrease the bitch's food intake so she produces less milk. Also, keep her away from the puppies for longer periods; by now she is usually very happy to leave them for a while. During the weaning process puppies need about 90 calories per pound of body weight per day but many breeders simply let them have all the food they want. If this practice is followed let them eat until their sides are comfortably rounded but not distended or bloated. The consistency of the gruel-like mix is thickened during this period and by eight weeks of age the puppies are ready to eat the food as it comes from the package or can.

## IMMUNIZATIONS

Before weaning begins the breeder should consult a veterinarian about the immunization program. The protection puppies receive from their dam's "first milk" or colostrum may last from a few weeks until four months of age. As long as immunity from the bitch is effective, vaccines will not "take". Up until a few years ago it was impossible to tell when immunity from the bitch had disappeared. Now, a blood test called a nomograph measures the amount of antibody in the bitch's system (which is passed on to the puppies through her milk) and gives the veterinarian a reasonably accurate time to start the puppies' immunizations. This test, however, still is available only in veterinary medical laboratories and sometimes not readily accessible to the practitioner. The breeder must protect the puppies from disease as best he can during this high risk period in their lives. This is from approximately three weeks of age, when maternal antibodies USUALLY are no longer effective and immunizations may begin. This protection means having the puppies receive colostrum within 24 hours of birth, keeping them in clean quarters, isolation from other dogs, no exposure to visitors who recently have been around other dogs (such as puppy buyers on a day of kennel visiting and discussing the immunization procedure with a veterinarian before weaning.

Dogs can be completely protected from distemper, canine hepatitis, leptospirosis, parainfluenza and rabies. Old timers in the dog world, by the way, say that newcomers don't know how lucky they are; distemper vaccine, for example, was not developed until the 1940's. Up until that time the disease annually killed thousands of dogs. Some vaccines are combined but complete protection from the aforementioned diseases usually involves a series of inoculations, started at about eight weeks of age and completed at 18 weeks. If a puppy is sold before his immunizations are finished, be sure the new owner has a complete record of inoculations administered to date, vaccines used, and dates the next inoculations are due. Also be sure to caution the new owner to keep the puppy away from other dogs or areas where dogs have exercised until the immunizations are complete. Puppies that have not received colostrum can be given temporary immunization as early as two weeks of age, but consult a veterinarian about the special immunization needed for these puppies.

## REFERENCES

*Animal Health*, The Journal of the Animal Health Trust, London, England, No. 12, 1969, 17-20.

*Basic Guide to Canine Nutrition*, General Foods Corporation, White Plains, New York, 1977. 8-10, 51-58.

Burke, Thomas J., Reproduction — Sex and the Single Dog, *Gaines Progress*, Fall, 1978. 2-3.

Dorner, Joseph L., A Veterinarian's Approach to Nutrition, *Gaines Progress*, Fall, 1970. 1,3,6.

Kirk, Robert W., *First Aid for Pets*, E. P. Dutton, New York, 1978. 256-258

Mather, George W. Canine Pediatrics, outline for paper, South Dakota State Veterinary Association, 1978.

Mather, George W. personal communication, 1979.

Mosier, Jacob E., Canine Pediatrics, outline for paper, Kansas State University, 1977.

Mosier, Jacob E., Feeding Puppies and Dogs Under Stress Conditions, 5th Gaines Small Animal Nutrition Workshop, 1977. 8-16.

Mosier, Jacob E., Puppy Diseases Involving Litter Problems, *Gaines Progress*, Summer, 1970. 1,3,6.

*Nutrient Requirements of Dogs, Nutrient Requirements of Domestic Animals*, Committee on Animal Nutrition, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C. 1974. 3,8,36.

Parlin, Merl, Merl Parlin Talks About Canine Nutrition, *Gaines Progress*, Summer, 1968. 8.

Sheffy, Ben E., Meeting the Nutritional Needs of the Bitch and Puppies, *Gaines Progress*, Summer, 1968. 1-3.

Small, Erwin, The First 18 Days — Do or Die, *Gaines Progress*, Fall, 1977. 6-7.

Van Sickle, David C., New Determinant for Puppy Survival, *Gaines Progress*, Summer, 1974. 1,6.

# GREATER PHOENIX BULLMASTIFF CLUB

APRIL 20, 1980 FUN MATCH

Judge: Dr. Eleanor Waskow

Entry - 12

- BEST IN MATCH-----Ch. Buldox's Dust Devil...Carol Kriesel
- BEST ADULT DOG-----Royalscots Clan of McCleod...R. Reddington
- BEST ADULT BITCH----Gad's Hill Minnie Meagles...J. Walkington
- BEST ALL COMERS-----Ch. Buldox's Dust Devil...C. Kriesel
- LIMP 'N WOOF-----Bismark, C.D....Martha Anderson

ABA SUPPORTED ENTRY SHOW.....SUPERSTITION KC.....OCTOBER 25, 1980

Hosted by GREATER PHOENIX BULLMASTIFF CLUB Judge: M/Sgt. Herman Cox

Entries are \$12 The GPBF cordially extends an invitation to all BULLSEYE readers to come over for this event and help us make this our best supported entry ever.

GPBF Corresponding Secretary  
Carol Anne Kriesel  
P O Box 21675  
Phoenix, AZ 85036

\* \* \* \* \*

SUNDAY MAY 4, 1980

## ABA EASTERN SPECIALTY

Judge: Mrs. Barbara Hedberg  
TRENTON KC  
West Windsor Township, NJ

- BEST OF BREED-----CH. HUCK'S LAST HURRAH OF BANDOG...Wayne Boyd
- WD & BW-----BROOKHAVEN'S BUFORD...Barbara Brady
- WB & BOS-----SARACA'S MEGHANN KEVINA...Robert & Lonna Selby
- RWD-----FAVODEMEL'S PG CALO...Harry & Beverly Bryant
- RWB-----BAKERSTREET STOLEN JEWEL...Gerry Roach

SWEEPSTAKES. .... Judge: Mr. Herb Fuson

BEST IN SWEEPSTAKES-----DD DINAH OF MOUNTAIN VIEW...Marge Saylor

\* \* \* \* \*

### RIGHT NOW RECIPES \*\*\*\*\*

#### For Corn Chips

##### CHILE CON QUESO DIP

- 1 (7 oz) can green chile salsa
- 1 (4 oz) can chopped green chiles
- 1 lb. grated sharp cheddar cheese

Combine all ingredients in a chafing dish over hot water until cheese is melted.

#### For-Raw Vegetables

##### ZESTY DIP

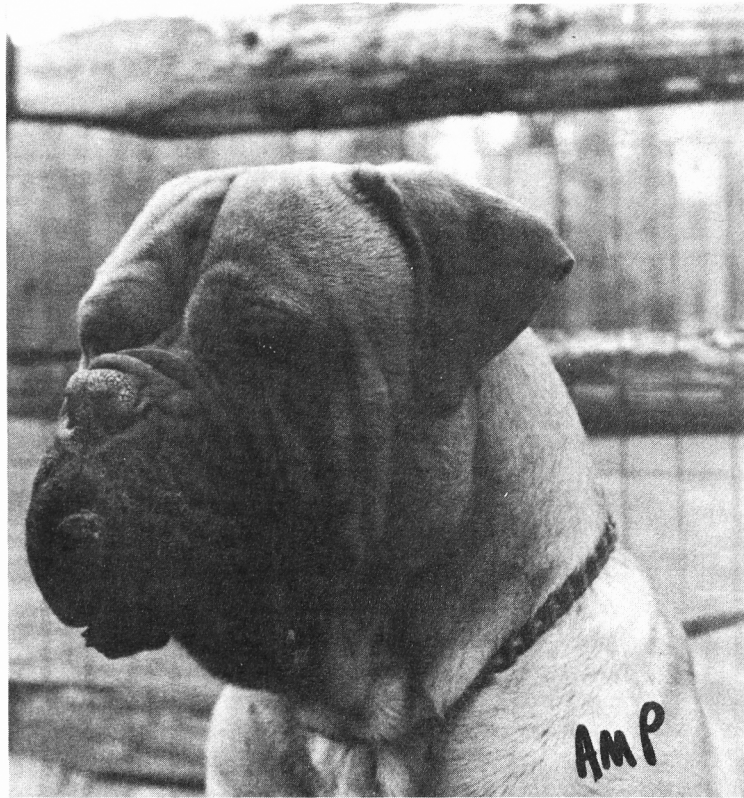
- 3/4 c mayonnaise
- 3/4 c sour cream
- 2 Tbs white wine vinegar
- 1/2 tsp dry mustard
- 2 tsp Worcestershire sauce
- 2 Tbs grated onion
- 1 clove garlic (crushed)
- 1 grated hard boiled egg

Combine all ingredients and refrigerate. Will keep for several days.

## *Bullmastiffs of Tailwynde*, Reg.



**Tailwynde's Tina Turner**



**Tailwynde's Paine Webber  
OFA #353 "Jeep"**

A litter from JEEP x TINA is expected on June 15th. TINA is a truck of a bitch. She is the dam of Barney Archer's CH. TAILWYNDE'S OUIJA and our TAILWYNDE'S J. PAUL GET 'EM, OFA-359. J. PAUL has major points. TINA and JEEP are reds, and both have excellent type.

OUR LATEST CHAMPION IS CH. TAILWYNDE'S AMAZING GRACE. GRACE is bred to JEEP for a late Summer litter. She finished her title with four Best of Winners, three majors including a five pointer at Philly, and a BOB from the classes.

FOR SALE: 9 MONTH OLD RED MALE sired by J. PAUL x TAILWYNDE'S HOTSY TOSY. TO SHOW HOME ONLY. Very large, heavy-boned, short coupled. This pup has a lovely, bully head. He has plenty of depth in his pedigree for size and a good head. He has an outstanding personality. His hips have been x-rayed and look extremely good.

### **DICK & ADELE PFENNINGER**

RD #1, Treetop Road, Whitehouse Station, NJ 08889  
201-439-2714

By STAFFORD SOMERFIELD

Reprinted from and by  
courtesy of England's  
DOG WORLD

# Men, Women, and Dogs

## NOT MY SCENE

CRUFTS made me feel quite ill, In the middle of the hound group I slunk away saying, "I can't stand it a moment longer." I was not a disgruntled exhibitor, unless you think a reserve ticket and two firsts is not much.

But the whole Crufts performance was so disappointing. It wasn't a proper dog show, but a cross between a circus and a football match, and I'm not partial to either.

In the first place, who in their right mind would think it a good idea to take 9,000 dogs to the centre of one of the world's largest and most congested cities? Unless, of course, the aim was sabotage; the object to cause chaos. It did that all right. It was madness.

For years some of us have been saying: "Take Crufts out of London. It isn't the place for it, unless the show could be held in one of the great parks, which is not possible anyway.

Any large, modern city, with its miles of snarling traffic, hooting and shunting, and millions of cross pedestrians is not the place for one small dog, much less thousands.

## THE SHEKELS

Have you ever tried getting the Kennel Club to make a change? It can be done if you have the time (a great deal of time) and the energy of a Mrs. Nagle who turned them upside down. But I advise against it if you want a peaceful life. Mules are not in the same class.

The Kennel Club will fight hard to stay in a groove, but won't raise a finger to get out of one. Mark my words, as long as Crufts brings in the shekels it will be held in Earl's Court, as long as it is available, and the only possibility of getting the show moved is the closure of Earl's Court.

## THE OBJECT

Let's hope that this comes about and, like Olympia, becomes no longer available.

Let's start at the beginning. A dog show is for dogs, their owners and others keenly interested. Its object is to improve the canine race.

It is not for the Kennel Club's social funds. It is not for the general public at large as a sort of day out; it is not a circus, it is not entertainment in the sense that it's a big laugh.

A dog show is for serious breeders and exhibitors devoted to the science of breeding good dogs.

Can any impartial observer say that is the job Crufts did at Earl's Court? It was a travesty. In the wrong place at the wrong time with the wrong ideas.

Dog showing is not show business with a chorus line, a comic and a singer. Nor a dog that can say "sausages" (whoever thought that one up should be made to eat them-raw).

It is a sport, an exercise, a business, in which people with great knowledge, understanding and experience produce good dogs to compete against each other under judges who know their business. It is hard work; it requires dedication. It needs time and it needs money.

MEN, WOMEN, and DOGS (Continued):

REWARDS

The reward is pleasure in breeding superb animals, who by their beauty and style give extreme satisfaction. Maybe it's mad. Maybe it doesn't make sense except to those who understand.

Crufts should be the ideal show for breeders; where the best is on view; where the best judges perform; where knowledgeable men and women can discuss their sport in detail and depth.

Crufts wasn't one little bit like that. It was one mad, stupid jamboree, with milling crowds coming for the circus. Why no high-wire act? Why not a show official shot from a cannon?

DAFT

I like to be on the side of the police. They sometimes make it difficult. But they were in the van of the stupidity by telling exhibitors not to go to the show in their own cars but to use public transport.

Imagine the Danes on a bus and St. Bernards on a moving staircase. And why not a Rottweiler on the front of a bicycle? It makes one cry.

For those who like to know about these things, allow me to explain that dog exhibitors in the main drive to dog shows. They need easy and close-up parking. Close-up because they carry dog show impedimenta, which includes a show case which contains everything needed for the dogs. These number a score. They will bring a blanket for the bench and a bench lead and chain. In some breeds a dog box. Their own food possibly, and food and water for the dogs.

What twit in the Metropolitan police suggested taking these things and the dogs on public transport? It gives one the twitch.

UNSUITABLE

So then, a successful dog show must have a big parking lot for starters. Windsor, Richmond, Blackpool, Peterborough, Birmingham can do it, to mention a few, why not Crufts?

Because Earl's Court is unsuitable. And that's the answer. Not only from the exhibitor's point of view, but also from that of the general public who live down that way.

To hold Crufts at Earl's Court invites the criticism of the anti-dog people so anxious to harm us. Here they have a case.

I suggest that the Kennel Club given thought to these matters, though it will surprise me if they do. There is more to running a dog show than seeing the committee rooms are in good order; the luncheon arrangements for VIPs are perfectly arranged; the special seats in the "sinbin" organised; the right people obtained to award the trophies, though these minor things must be done right.

CHEER UP

It is not primarily a social occasion. It's a dog show. For the dogs and for their owners. Their care is the big thing. They are the ones that matter.

But all is not gloom. I'm delighted many of my firends, the stall-holders, did well. They are an essential part of the scene and perform an excellent service. Dogs need food, and equipment is necessary. Most salesmen had happy faces. Good.

Pedigree Petfoods did a generous entertainment job, revealing once again that they are prepared to put something back into the sport. There were jolly people in their hospitality room.

I glimpsed the inner sanctum for the president of the show (an automatic

MEN, WOMEN, and DOGS (Continued):

appointment) and saw him carefully arranging the tables, and met Sir Dudley (the chairman of the show) upstairs among the terriers.

My criticism of Crufts does not fall upon him for he's a kindly man, is nice to everyone, and doesn't really know what it's like to play the hard role of the exhibitor.

And it was delightful to see that Lady Forwood was interviewed in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH. I thought her views on Parvovirus most entertaining.

She is a very charming, sophisticated lady who would know a great deal about many things, but it had never occurred to me to ask her about the dead fe-line virus.

WHAT THEY SAID

Dog judges do not all agree, which has truthfully been said before and will not surprise you. And I've been interested to read the views of some of the experts.

Harry Glover, the BIS judge, liked his final line-up but found it surprising. Stanley Dangerfield thought it not spectacular, and certainly not of vintage quality.

Fred Curnow found his working group interesting, but wondered how some of the dogs had qualified. Ken Bullock was luckier. He had 17 superb dogs. Mrs Sutton considered the toys not particularly strong, but the top winners outstanding.

The terrier judge was happy, the hound judge had an excellent line-up and the Gundogs were top quality.

Well, they must know, and it ill-becomes a disabled, part-time ringsider to express a different view. But it was Bryan Mitchell who summed it up for me. "The most God-awful dog show on earth" he called it. I can see no reason to disagree.

WHY NOT TWO?

Suddenly it comes to me. Why not two Crufts? A circus at Earl's Court for the general public, plus obedience, and a show for pedigree dogs out of door in the summer. Or possibly at the NEC. Would this not satisfy everyone?

Impossible? Why should it be? Show jumping occupies many days. Too much like hard work? There was a time when Kennel Club staff welcomed overtime..

\*\*\*\*\*

Editor's Note: The above article was reprinted because it shows that dog show problems seem to be the same no matter what country they occur in.

\*\*\*\*\*

REMEMBER!!!!!!!

1980 American Bullmastiff Association National Specialty

September 13, 1980.....Sheraton-Homewood Hotel,  
Chicago, IL

\*\*\*\*\*

YOUR CHARACTER IS BUILT BY WHAT YOU STAND FOR, YOUR REPUTATION BY WHAT YOU FALL FOR.

.....E. Esar



By Claud D. Evans, DVM  
Pet Nutrition & Care Research  
Purina Kennel News

# INTERNAL PARASITES OF DOGS

Reprinted from:  
PURINA KENNEL NEWS

A problem recognized by veterinarians, dog breeders and dog owners is the occurrence of internal parasites in dogs. There are several common types of worms that can create health problems in dogs. They are the whipworm, tapeworm, hookworm, and roundworm. Heartworms, an internal parasite which infects local dog population in many areas of the country, will not be discussed. For more information concerning this condition, see KENNEL NEWS, Vol. 74/Issue 3.

## WHIPWORMS

Whipworms have a white or gray-colored whiplike body and are two to three inches long at maturity. They are usually found in the cecum (a blind pouch located between the large and small intestines) of the dog..

Whipworm eggs pass in the droppings and under favorable conditions begin embryonation within 24 to 30 hours. Dryness and sunlight are fatal to whipworm eggs.

Infestation occurs when the dog swallows embryonated eggs picked up in contaminated water or food, or by licking off eggs that may cling to the hair coat.

Symptoms of severe infestation are chronic diarrhea, abdominal pain, prolonged nervousness, unthriftiness and frequent periods of constipation. Animals with severe cases of whipworms may die if left untreated.

Veterinarians can identify infestation through microscopic examination of feces for whipworm eggs. Although there are numerous over-the-counter deworming medications available, veterinary treatment is recommended. Your veterinarian will prescribe the most effective medicine for controlling whipworms.

Good kennel sanitation and management practices, keeping dogs clean and well-groomed, storing food in air-tight containers, and providing fresh water at all times are precautions that will help reduce the occurrence of internal parasites. Routine checks of droppings for worm eggs by your veterinarian is also recommended.

## HOOKWORMS

Hookworms can cause serious internal injury in puppies. They are grayish-white in color, 1/2 to 3/4 inches in length, and can be found in dogs in most sections of the country.

There are three kinds of hookworms with similar life cycles. The adult female worms attach to the small intestine and deposit a large number of eggs which pass in the dog's droppings. Eggs hatch in 12 to 24 hours in moderate climates. Extreme dryness and freezing temperatures kill freshly hatched larvae. For this reason, the incidence and severity of hookworm infestation is lowest in mid-winter and highest in the summer months.

Puppies are especially susceptible to hookworms. The migrating larvae may pass from the female through the colostrum (mother's milk) to the nursing puppies. Consequently, pups are sometimes heavily infested shortly after birth. Many parasitologists question whether or not prenatal infestation occurs in developing pups.

The anemia that results from failure to treat heavy hookworm infestation will usually be fatal to newborn pups. In older dogs, symptoms include general unthriftiness, poor stamina, and general poor growth of the dog, along with bloody feces.



## INTERNAL PARASITES OF DOGS (continued):

Diagnosis and treatment for hookworms should be done by a veterinarian. There are many dewormers available which can be used in the treatment, including pills or capsules and injections. However, some of these medications may not be safe for the weak and anemic animal.

Hookworm eggs can be destroyed in dog runs by spraying a saturated salt solution over the area at the rate of one gallon per 100 square feet. This application should be repeated every two or three weeks until the parasitic infestation is readicated.

As with other types of internal parasites the combination of a regular deworming program and good sanitation and kennel management practices will help keep your dogs free of hookworms.

## TAPEWORMS

There are at least 14 different species of tapeworm that vary in size from a fraction of an inch to 30 feet, depending upon the species and age of the worm. Intermediate hosts such as fleas, lice, rodents, fish and snakes are necessary in order for each species of worm to complete its life cycle.

Symptoms of tapeworm infestation in dogs are: digestive disturbances, abdominal pain, nervousness and unthrifty appearance. Tapeworms may pass in the droppings and can, through the intermediate host, infest other livestock and man.

A dog infested with tapeworms may occasionally be seen sitting down and dragging its hindquarters over the floor or ground. This is due partly to the irritation that worm segments cause when they pass through the intestines.

The owner can usually determine tapeworm infestation by recognizing rice-like segments of the worms in the droppings. Treatment for tapeworms is to give the dog a dewormer designed for use against the particular species. In addition, it is important to rid the dog and the dog's living area of the intermediate host, such as fleas, so that reinfestation does not occur.

The following precautions should be followed when deworming your dog: Always follow specific worming instructions. Dogs that are sick or weak should not be dewormed except under the supervision of a veterinarian. No other chemicals or disinfectants should be used in the kennel or on the dogs for at least three days before and after deworming. Flea and tick collars should also be removed three days prior to treatment and left off for three days after treatment.

## ROUNDWORMS

One of the most common internal parasites in dogs is the large intestinal roundworm (ascarids). These white or yellowish-colored parasites measure two to eight inches at maturity.

Roundworm larvae can migrate through the blood system of the pregnant bitch to her developing pups. This emphasizes the importance of an effective worming program for breeding females before breeding and after whelping.

The presence of roundworms in young dogs is characterized by marked enlargement of the abdomen, unthriftness, listlessness and possible digestive upsets. If the infestation is severe, worms may be passed in the dog's droppings or in the vomit he produces when he coughs. The coughing is more prevalent when the larvae are passing through the lungs. When large numbers of larvae are present in the lungs, pneumonia may develop.

Many times, adult dogs may develop an immunity against roundworms; therefore, it is a less serious problem in mature dogs than it is in young pups.

INTERNAL PARASITES OF DOGS (continued):

However, roundworms can still be present in adult dogs, and unless they are treated, the adult dogs will spread the worms to other dogs.

CONCLUSION

The best methods for controlling internal parasites are to follow strict kennel sanitation and management practices, collect fecal samples for microscopic examination on a regular basis, establish a routine deworming program for all dogs, and follow your veterinarian's advice and package instructions on the use of deworming medications.

\*\*\*\*\*

**New Test For Skin Disease**

Reprinted from  
MORRIS ANIMAL FOUNDATION  
Newsletter

PHILADELPHIA---Progress has been made by veterinary scientists at the University of Pennsylvania toward developing a way to diagnose allergic diseases in dogs by using blood tests instead of the traditional skin scratch test.

The investigators, headed by R. W. W. Halliwell, M.A., Ph.D., VetMB, M.R.C.V.S., have attempted to apply to canine medicine an allergic diagnosis used in human testing.

The project was funded by the Tarrant County Veterinary Medical Association at Fort Worth, Texas, with a grant through the Morris Animal Foundation.

Known as RAST (radioallergosorbant) test, it involves passing blood serum through a column containing a suspected allergen such as ragweed pollen. If the serum contains an antibody that attracts the allergen, the two bond together.

The next step of the RAST test involves passing an antiserum containing radioactive iodine that is attracted to the antibody through the column. The amount of radioactivity measured indicates how much of the antibody is present in the blood.

If the antibody responsible for the allergic reaction in the blood serum is the same as that in the skin test, the value of the RAST test in diagnosing allergic diseases in dogs could be enormous.

If the RAST test can be adapted to canine medicine, veterinarians may be able to diagnose allergic diseases more accurately than presently possible. In addition, blood serum could be analyzed by experts without the dog having to be personally examined.

Treatment for canine allergic diseases is a serious problem since present treatments have drawbacks and some newer anto-allergic drugs, though effective for humans, are toxic to dogs.

The injection of an allergen causing the body to build an immunity against the allergen is presently the most effective therapy for canine allergic diseases.

\*\*\*\*\*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MORRIS ANIMAL FOUNDATION OR TO MAF BLOAT FUND MAY BE MADE AS TAX FREE GIFTS. PLEASE HELP THEM HELP OUR ANIMALS.

Send checks to: MORRIS ANIMAL FOUNDATION, 45 Inverness Drive, Englewood, Colorado 80112. Donations may be made in honor or in memory of your pets.

\*\*\*\*\*

IF A MAN ALWAYS PRAISES HIMSELF, IT TELLS US HE KNOWS NOTHING.

...Zohar

## BREEDERS LISTING

\*\*\*\*\*

BAD'NUFF

M/M John Dorsch  
1100 Agnew Drive  
Drexel Hill, PA 19026  
215-446-9644

BAY'SHEAD

Mitchell & Margaret Kalloch  
P O Box 7  
Clements, MD 20624  
301-475-2279

BAYWOOD

Peter & Sara Wittnick  
1596 East Forks Rd  
Bayshore, NY 11706  
516-666-3360

BEDLAM

M/M Jim Weathers  
27341 Ortega Hwy  
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

BLACKBEARD

Mr W. P. Delory  
P O Box 444  
Van Nuys, CA 91404  
213-899-8255

BLACKSLATE

Virginia Rowland  
The Common  
Templeton, MA 01468  
617-939-5300

BLACKWATCH

Mrs Mary Anne Shea  
6354 Woodland Ave  
Modesto, CA 95351  
209-526-8100

BLUE CHIP

John Gieschen  
13905 Kentucky Rd  
Independence, MO 64050  
816-252-7075

BOUND'S

M/M Robert Bound  
530 Hazel St  
Millbrae, CA 94930  
415-697-0349

BROOKHAVEN

Paul Lipson  
2A Bianci Rd  
Patchogue, NY 11772  
516-475-5139

BULCAN

Mrs Anita Suzrez-Real  
321 NW 36th Court  
Miami, FL 33125

BULLMAST

M/M Tom O'Brien  
1012 Dolores Drive  
Fullerton, CA 92633  
714-870-5235

CEDAR RIDGE

Dr & Mrs James Beattie  
207/ 101 Broad St  
Lake Geneva, WI 53147  
414-248-4793

CHADWICK'S

Mr & Mrs Ron Chadwick  
5030 Ivan Drive  
Oxnard, CA 93030

COLONIAL

Mr & Mrs Paul Ashman  
105 Wallace Hill Road  
Townsend, MA 01469  
617-597-2171

CRESCI'S

M/M Anthony Cresci  
Rte 1, Box 5560  
Ramona, CA 92065  
714-789-1965

DAN RHONGLYN

Mr & Mrs Dan Gleason  
35 Pan Agode Court  
Santa Rosa, CA 95401  
707-838-2578

DESERT GROVE

Mrs Ann Corson  
7844 S. 9th St  
Phoenix, AZ 85040  
602-268-1138

ELYON

Mrs Emely Major  
2401 Auburn Ave  
Dallas, TX 75214  
214-328-7364

EVERGREEN

Karan M. Tremoulis  
RD#1, Box 144  
Bridgeport, OH 43912  
614-635-2625

GAD'S HILL

M/M Leonard Triggs  
217 Waterville Rd  
Avon, CT 06001  
203-677-0797

GUMBO

M/M Ralph Stroup  
3320 S Carrollton Ave  
New Orleans, LA 70118  
504-482-3202, 486-3208

IRONSIDE

Mrs Tami Raider  
Nabby Hill  
Mohegan Lake, NY 10547  
914-528-6863

IRONWOOD

M/M W E Edwards, Jr.  
Rte 6, Box 174  
Greencastle, IN 46135  
317-653-4215

KNIGHTDOGGE

M/M Joe Fielding  
4743 Balsam  
Las Vegas, NV 89108  
702-645-4227

LESTRADE

M/M LeRoy Strate  
RR 1  
Palmyra, MO 63461  
314-769-2594

LINDLEY'S

Eugene & Amelia Lindley  
56291 Handley Road  
Yucca Valley, CA 92284  
714-365-4877

LIONOID

M/M Jim Walkington  
52 Rancho del Sol  
Gilbert, AZ 85234  
602-963-1789

NIGHTDOG

Billy & Anna Hataway  
1521 Jo Ann Drive  
Garland, TX 75042

NUTIKET

M/M Russell Weeks  
133 Chase Ave  
Ivyland, PA 18974  
215-674-4532

OAKBROOK

Rodney & Judy Hendrick  
11937 Oakshadow  
Baton Rouge, LA 70810  
504-769-3930

OLSON'S

M/M David Olson  
RR1, Rock River Terrace  
Byron, IL 61010  
815-234-5213

RICRO

Mr & Mrs Richard Burns  
3279 Aspen Circle  
Snellville, GA 30278  
404-972-2811

ROCKYRIVER

Valery & Pat Neil  
RR #2  
Washago, Ontario  
LOK 2B0 Canada

SANDARR

Mrs Sandra Wilson  
Rte 1, Box 230P  
De Soto, KS 66018  
913-585-3208

SCARSDALE

David & Patti Schwieterman  
5730 Bonsels Pkwy  
Toledo, OH 43615  
419-841-5514

SEM-PEDRO RANCH

Carolyn Boleman &  
Mildred Pickles  
Rte 1,  
Madison, FL 32340

SNOW'S

Ms Carol Anne Kriesel  
P O Box 21675  
Phoenix, AZ 85036

STONYKILL

M/M Sam Kates  
Upper Granite Rd  
Kerhonkson, NY 12446  
914-626-4141

TAILWYNDE

Mrs Adele Pfenninger  
RD#1, Treetop Rd  
Whitehouse Station, NJ 08889  
201-439-2714

TAURALAN

Mrs Carol Beans  
12131 Arroyo Avenue  
Santa Ana, CA 92705  
714-544-1824

TENACITY

M/M Victor Robinett, Jr  
1504 Lynngrove Dr  
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266  
213-546-2019

THOR'S GLEN

Mrs Anne Thorburn  
434 Country Club Rd  
Bridgewater, NJ 08807  
201-722-0665

TOROUS

M/M Bud Smith  
1320 E. 52nd St  
Long Beach, CA 90805  
213-428-2829

VALGARDE

Ms Patricia Vallentine  
Rte 1, Box 282A  
Spartanburg, SC 92388

WATERBURY

M/M James L Davis  
RR1  
Russells Point, OH 43348  
513-843-5290

WEDGEWOOD

Mrs Virginia Stark  
Williamsville Rd  
Hubbardston, MA 01452  
617-928-4410

WILDHEART

Ms Taun Brooks  
P O Box 12  
Pioneertown, CA 92268  
714-365-4877

WINDY HILL

Arthur Lambert  
3242 San Carlos Drive  
Spring Valley, CA 92077  
714-460-5288