

VIZSLA CLUB OF ILLINOIS, INC.
MONTHLY BULLETIN

APRIL, 1974



DENNIS CAKORA

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OWNER/HANDLER: LINDA CAKORA

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Up-to-date Membership Lists - Maryann Ingraffia, 461 Forest Preserve Drive, Wood Dale, Ill. 60191

MEMBERSHIP PACKETS - Betty Solberg, 4516 N. Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.

Hip-dysplasia X-rays - send to OFA Dysplasia Control Office, 817 Virginia Avenue, Columbia, Missouri 65201

The Vizsla Club of Illinois, Inc., indorses the efforts of organizations such as the Vizsla Club of America, the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA) and the University of Minnesota, to eliminate hip-dysplasia in dogs, and encourage all of its members to use - ONLY CERTIFIED NORMAL BREEDING STOCK AT ALL TIMES.

CLUB MEETINGS ARE HELD EVERY THIRD WEDNESDAY IN THE MONTH AT THE HOME OF:

John Pecora
237 Judson Street
Bensenville, Ill. Ph: 595-0349

Time: 8:30 p. m.

Dress: Casual

Refreshments served.

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

By Ken Crago

"Come to the drawing" is the theme of our April 17 club meeting. This is the meeting at which we will hold the drawing for the bracing of dogs in all of the stakes for the Vizsla Club of America Spring National Field Trial hosted by us on April 27-28, 1974. The drawing of the braces is only part of the activity. This will also be the last time before the nationals that we can all get together as a club and review the multitude of jobs that we've volunteered to do for this event. The Vizsla Club of Illinois will need all of the help possible to properly host this spring trial. We'll look for your involvement.

For those of you who will not be entering your Vizslas in this national, don't forget the other activities available such as the annual membership meeting and the kick-off dinner Friday evening and the Judges Banquet, Saturday evening, April 27th. These activities are all geared toward meeting with the people who work for Vizslas at the national level. Come out and participate - and enjoy yourselves.

Our Spring Field Trial was an overwhelming success due primarily to the efforts of Darrell Crosswhite our Field Trial Chairman, Ann Lucas our Field Trial Secretary, and their competent Field Trial Committee. A separate report covering the trial and the raffle will be found elsewhere in this issue, but I would like to say that it was a very rewarding experience for me to be able to see so many people doing so many varied jobs at this trial. The people within your club - my club - who put on field trials have to be rated along with the finest people in the country. And, that goes for the participants and judges too. Thanks to all of you we are a successful club.

* * * * *

Treatment for Ailments - Frostbite to Heat Stroke taken from the Chicago Tribune, by Adele Dow

At a recent Dog Health Seminar, sponsored by the Morris Animal Foundation of Denver, Dr. Michael Lorenz discussed emergency treatment for dogs.

While commenting that Veterinarians hesitated to encourage the lay person to attempt to treat his own dog because his methods or information might not be correct, Lorenz said that in certain situations, immediate action was necessary, and the owner who knew what to do could be of help.

Dogs are very susceptible to overheating, and heat stroke can come on very fast - particularly if the dog is left in a closed car in warm weather, even for a short time. Hard exercise or running on the beach can bring on heat stroke, as can being left in the sun without water.

Symptoms include heavy panting, gasping for breath, dizziness and inability to walk or to stand up.

"Heat stroke," Lorenz said "occurs in a dog that has too much heat retained in his body. The way to treat it is to prevent it. Do not let animals get into a predicament where they can become overheated.

"If you suspect heat stroke in a dog, the first thing is to cool him as quickly as possible. Wet him down; soak him in cold water. Alcohol works well (sponge him with it). Put a fan on him and ice cubes on his tongue and nose. A cool water enema helps lower the body temperature.

"It is important to get the heat out of the dog's body. If heat stroke continues... he will need intensive veterinary care to survive.

"Frostbite can be handled by moist heat applied slowly but steadily. Start with tepid water, then gradually increase it over a period of time.

"Fractures" are not always an emergency. Few veterinary surgeons want to operate on a fractured limb until two or three days later. This allows for swelling and some hemorrhage to subside.

"The important thing about fractures is to prevent the animal from going into shock. A fractured femur, for instance, in a large dog may contain 30 per cent of the dog's circulatory volume of blood.

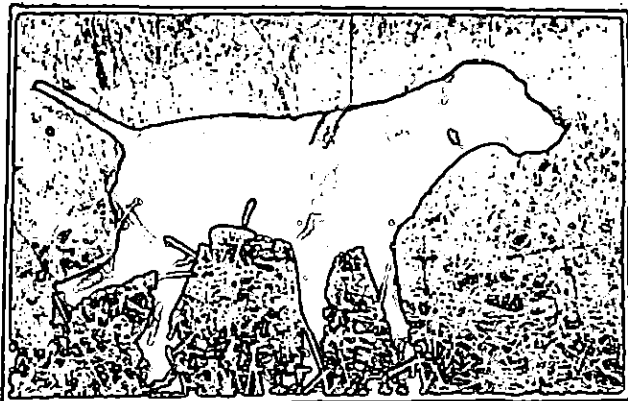
"Too many people have thrown dogs into shock by overzealous attention to the fractured limb. People may do more harm than good with splints, because they don't know how to put them on.

"Compound fractures, where the bones penetrate the tissue, are another matter. These are emergencies and should be taken to a veterinarian immediately."

Summing up: If your dog has a broken leg, don't attempt to treat the leg. Instead, keep him warm and as quiet as possible, and watch for signs of shock.

To recognize shock, lift up a corner of the dog's mouth and pinch the mucous membrane. The tissues in a normal dog will blanch out and immediately return to normal pink color. If the mucous membrane is pale or white, and does not return to pink color after pinching, he may be going into shock. Take him to a vet.

at STUD !!



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VIZSLA CLUB OF ILLINOIS, INC., Spring Field Trial
Green River Conservation Area, Ohio, Ill.

March 23-24, 1974

By: Linda Busch

The VCOI spring trial was held in what seemed to be the coldest weather so far this year. Just ask any judge! Our many thanks go to Terry Trzinski, John Veneros, Paul Rothan, and James Lennon, who braved the 2 degree (wind chill factor of about 20 below zero) weather for those two days. According to our calculations, the Vizsla entry comprised approximately one third. The wrangler had trouble with his vehicle, but we did manage to borrow some horses from participants to enable us to carry on in style. There were not many people riding in the gallery because of the unusually cold weather. I volunteered to help in the kitchen, so I cannot give you first-hand information about what some of the braces looked like. From all the comments I have heard though, I do know a vast number of dogs cut their throat as they entered the bird field on one course. Before entering the bird field, the handlers and dogs had to walk through a row of trees that housed all the birds that had flown from the bird field. Some birds were in trees, and others were walking around on the ground. Needless to say, it was a hairy situation for any handler.

Placements were as follows:

AMATEUR GUN DOG - V-7; GSP-13; GWP-2 Judges: Rothan & Lennon

1. Quail Creek May-Be GSP-M/Owner & Handler Woody Ross
2. Rippi of Webster Woodlands Viz-M/Owner & Handler Ken Crago
3. Trixie GWP-F/Owner & Handler John Burke
4. Gallant Rusty GSP-M/Handler Willie Abbitt

OPEN PUPPY - V-3; GSP-25; Britt-2; GWP-1; I.S. -1 Judges: Rothan & Lennon

1. Checkmates Mr. BoJangles GSP-M/Handler Lee Sienkowski, Jr.
2. Checkmates Maggie Mae GSP-F/Handler Lee Sienkowski, Jr.
3. Hillhaven's Wisco Kid GSP-F/Handler Dave Hill
4. Smokin Joe GSP-M/Owner Dick Bakotic

OPEN LIMITED GUN DOG V-4; GSP-13; GWP-1 Judges: Rothan & Lennon

1. Hillhaven Cindy GSP-F/Handler Ron Triggs
2. B.K.'s Pride and Joy GSP-F/Handler Bill Kepler
3. FC & AFC Moesgaards Sir IB GSP-M/Handler Gerry Hassard
4. NAFC-AFC-FC Moesgaards Wrenegade GSP-F/Handler Bob Merkel

OPEN DERBY - V-7; GSP-20; GWP-1; I.S. -1; Britt-2; Weim-1 Judges: Trzinski & Veneros

1. Golden's San Diego Charger GSP-M/Handler Bob Vernol
 2. Beau James Frost GSP-F/Handler Phil Rosenberg
 3. Trixie GWP-F/Handler John Burke
 4. ShalaGoes Rika V Ammertal GSP-F/Handler Bob Blank
- Honorable Mentions: Tomahawk Brende Viz-F & Lucky's Dieter Von SeraKraute GSP

OPEN ALL AGE - GSP-6; GWP-1 Judges: Trzinski & Veneros

1. Checkmates Dandy Dude GSP-M/Handler Leon Sienkowski
2. Peter Gunn GSP-M/Handler Ron Triggs
3. Miss Keli's Little Boy Cocoa GWP-M/Handler Art Ciolkowski
4. Samathas El Lobo GSP-M/Handler Leon Sienkowski

OPEN GUN DOG - V-3; GSP-16; GWP-3 Judges: Trzinski & Veneros

1. FC Sageking's CoCo GSP-F/Handler Bill Brenelsen
2. Saxony's Brandy GSP-F/Handler Weaver
3. B K's Pride and Joy GSP-F/Handler Bill Kepler
4. Spring Creek Sunshine Viz-F/Handler Roger Paluska

* * * * *

More training tips from the Gaines Dog Research Center booklet Training the Hunting Dog

Quartering - Quartering the ground or "hunting to the gun" means that the dog ranges back and forth, at a good pace, first to one side, then the other in front of the gunner but restricting his range to easy gun shot distance, a limit of about 35 yards each side, moving forward in front of the gunner.


This is how a spaniel must work because he flushes or "springs" game birds into the air and if they are flushed far from the gunner a shot won't reach them.

A puppy of a few months of age will get into the habit of quartering if you walk somewhat diagonally, first to the right, then to the left, but always going forward.

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As the pup gets out as far as you want on one side, attract his attention by a sharp, short whistle and, as you turn, wave your arm in the direction you want him to turn. If it's to turn from the right to your left side, use your left arm in a sweeping motion to the left as you walk diagonally left, and vice versa. If the pup doesn't turn, call him in to you, pet him encouragingly, and start out again.

A spaniel usually seems to sense the limit he should range and quarters more or less naturally. However, it takes great patience to teach a dog to quarter consistently. Eventually he'll learn to turn on the whistle but don't expect miracles. Also, you don't want your dog to be so obedient to the whistle that he'll leave a strong scent of game. If he shows that he's on a scent, follow him quickly.

If he's reached an advanced stage of training (1-1/2 or 2 years of age usually) and has been made steady; that is, sits and stays still after he flushes a bird, shoot. If he isn't steady but chases the bird, don't shoot for this helps him understand that only when he's steady will he have a bird to retrieve. Otherwise he can get into the habit of running far and wide, putting up game out of range.

Although quartering seems instinctive in the spaniel it may be necessary to use a check cord to make him turn to your whistle command. Attach a lightweight, strong cord 20 feet or more long, to the dog's collar and let him drag it, picking up the end and giving it a sharp tug, combined with your whistle, when you want him to turn.

The check cord can also be used to teach the dog to "sit" or "hup" when he flushes game. After you've stopped him, go up to him and stroke and praise him. Use the check cord sparingly as too much use may curb a young dog's desire to hunt.

Now, for a dog to be interested in hunting he must be able to find something interesting. Since game birds are not plentiful enough in most areas to train on, pigeons are often used. One or two can be "planted" (shaken a little so it is slightly dizzy and won't fly away immediately) in the field where you're going to run the puppy. A pigeon has enough gamey scent to attract the pup so he'll find and put it to flight.

Carrying a pigeon or two in your pocket is useful in keeping a dog that ranges too wide closer in. When he's not looking toss the pigeon into low cover in front of you, call or whistle to the pup so he'll come in close enough to find and put up the bird. When he learns that the area near you is where he finds a bird he'll hunt closer. Conversely, if the pup doesn't quarter as far as he should, have an assistant plant the pigeons off to the side.

Pointing - The instinct to point in the pointing breeds is so strong that puppies of a few weeks of age will often point a robin or barn fowl they see on the ground. The instinct can be developed by teaching the pup to sight-point.

On the end of a fly rod or fishing pole attach a cord about 4 feet long and put a piece of white paper, a game bird wing or a small bunch of feathers on the end of the cord. Get the puppy's attention by twitching the object in front of him across the yard or lawn. He'll probably stalk it and try to catch it. But before he can pounce on it, lift the pole quickly so the object flies out of reach.

After a few times, the puppy will begin to stiffen into a point when you let the object remain still on the ground. If he begins to relax, move it slightly. This generally prompts the puppy to stiffen up again. Letting him catch the object once in a while usually increases his interest.

After he begins to sight-point fairly regularly, have an assistant handle the pole and when the puppy is on point, go to him, gently stroke him down his back, softly repeating the word "whoa". This teaches him to associate "whoa" with staying on point.

If the puppy shows no inclination to stalk or point the object after you've tried several times, fasten a lightweight cord to his collar and allow him to chase the object, always lifting it into the air, finally letting it rest on the ground. Then twitch it to keep the pup's attention, stroke him along his back, holding him in place, repeating "whoa". Before too many sessions he should begin to point without being restrained.

No matter how well your puppy does in sight pointing, don't overdo it or he'll lose interest. When he's old enough (7 or 8 months) to start field work and use his nose instead of his eyes, discontinue the sight pointing lessons.

Pointing Game Birds - The puppy may have become perfectly staunch in his sight pointing work but when he gets his first whiff of real game the scent is too exciting for him to remain more than a moment before rushing in and giving chase. This "Flash pointing" is only natural and shows the boldness and desire you want.

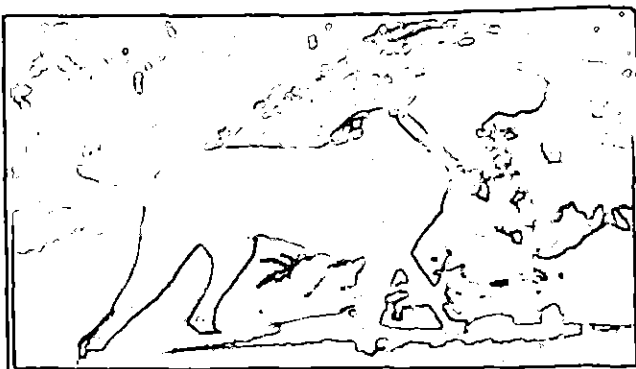
Where game is plentiful a young dog may settle down to pointing and holding it after several weeks but in most training a check cord must be used to make him steady.

After the pup has had a run to release some of his energy, attach the cord to his collar and guide him where you know there's a covey of quail or where a pheasant or, perhaps, a pigeon has been planted in cover. As soon as the pup shows that he smells game, quickly grab the end of the cord and bring him to a stop before he can run in and flush it.

Keeping the cord taut, move up to him, stroke him and caution him, by repeating "whoa". If he doesn't stiffen into a point he may be too far from the bird to be certain about it. Move up closer, stop him again, continuing the stroking and command. Hold him in place while an assistant goes in and flushes the covey or bird. No shooting at this stage of steadying the dog.

When he gets to stiffening in a solid point, stroke him down his back and under his tail to encourage him to keep it raised. With your hands on his haunches, give a short, gentle shove forward to prompt him to settle back against the push and remain on point while the bird is flushed.

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If he's a very headstrong dog, you may have to use force to keep him from breaking, rushing in and putting up the bird instead of staying on point. This takes patience because the way he is treated on his first game has much to do with his future as a gun dog. If he begins to associate punishment with his first points and the flush of birds he may become wary of finding them for you or so called "bird shy". Not afraid of birds but fearing what happens to him when he finds them. Such a dog will swing away when he smells birds and act as if they weren't there.

After your dog is well accustomed to the gun and you're certain he has no fear of it, try to kill the bird each time he points and is steady. But don't shoot birds he accidentally or deliberately runs in on and flushes.

The way you approach your dog on point is important. Rushing up from behind may cause him to move in and flush. Go to him from his side so he's aware of your presence but not startled. Pause briefly now and then, repeating "whoa" in a reassuring tone of voice, always stroking him when you reach him.

HONORING - This is one of the refinements of the sport when two or more dogs are hunted together. In pointing dogs it means backing or honoring another dog he sees on point by stopping, standing still. In spaniels it means "hupping" (sitting down) when another dog has put up a bird or when a shot is heard.

There are two good reasons for honoring. One, to prevent a dog from rushing in and giving chase to a bird the other dog is pointing or interfering with the dog that's pointing, causing him to break. Or, with spaniels, chasing a bird the other has flushed, making the other break, getting in the way of a shot or interfering with the other dog's retrieve. Second, it prevents a dog from inadvertently getting shot.

Training a pointer to honor or "back" can be done with a check cord, bringing the pup up where a steady dog is pointing and holding him behind the steady dog, stroking the pup and cautioning him "whoa". Some pups back instinctively.

The excitement generated in the field by game birds, having game shot and the presence of another dog all make for an occasion when your dog will forget the perfect manners shown in his training. But be patient and, continue the training. A dog that honors is a prideful possession when you are hunting with others who have fully trained dogs.

* * * * *

FORTHCOMING.

Field Trials:

- Vizsla Club of Eastern Iowa, April 20/21
- Vizsla Club of America, April 27/28
- Wisconsin Weimaraner Club, Inc., April 27-28
- Four Lakes German Shorthaired Pointer Club, Inc., May 11-12

Shows:

Mississippi Valley Kennel Club, Sunday, May 19, 1974 (Webb)

The meeting of the Vizsla club of Illinois was called to order March 20th at 9:00 p. m. at the home of John and Beverly Pecora with 27 members present. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary. A motion was made and passed to accept the minutes. The treasurer's report was read. A motion was made and passed to accept the treasurer's report.

For the sake of brevity since we did have a guest speaker, only two committee reports were called for. Darrell Crosswhite gave the report for the VCOI Spring Field Trial: We have a total of 136 entries to date with a large percentage being Vizslas. A last minute replacement was necessary for Terry Ferrara who was to be judging the Open Derby, Open Gun Dog, and Open All-Age stakes. John Veneros has agreed to fill the replacement. Darrell requested help planting birds. He also mentioned that the raffle was a large success and Dennis Cakora was in the lead so far with the most tickets sold. The prize for selling the most tickets is a Polaroid camera. An organized judges banquet will not be held, but all who attend the trial are invited to join in with the field trial committee and the judges for dinner Saturday evening at the Ramada Inn in Sterling. Linda Busch volunteered to supply refreshments for the April meeting. The National Field Trial report was then given by Dorothy & Phil Rosenberg: At that date we had 44 entries and five more weeks to go. Dorothy is still taking trophy donations and ads for the field trial catalogue. The energy crisis seems not to have hurt our trial so far. We have a good number of people who are not running dogs but will be attending the trial and banquets anyway. Sharon Simon requested to give a short report on the Bong training situation. Sharon has been given forms which need to be filled out by people who will be training dogs at Bong. The more we can get filled out will help us to impress upon those in control at Bong that there are a great deal of people who wish to use these grounds for dog training purposes. This is another effort we have to make in trying to save that area for training dogs. Dennis Cakora is looking for pigeons for the fun trial. His source from last year cannot supply him at this time. The grounds have been picked near Briardwood on a farm, but a definite date has not been set yet. Pat Biernat mentioned that training permits

for Des Plaines grounds are available on the grounds and must be filled out in person there. The meeting was then turned over to Art Kobilar, whose speciality is insurance. YOU SHOULD HAVE BEEN THERE IF YOU WANT TO KNOW WHAT HE SAID.



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ILLINOIS DOG CLUB FIELD TRIAL PLACEMENTS - VIZSLAS

February 23-24, 1974

- * Gateway German Shorthair Pointer Club, Weldon Springs, Missouri
Amateur Gun Dog - 4 point stake
2nd. Rippi of Webster Woodlands/O-H Ken Crago

March 2-3, 1974

- * German Shorthair Pointer Club of Indiana
Amateur Gun Dog - 3 point stake
3rd. Rippi of Webster Woodlands/O-H Ken Crago

March 9-10, 1974

- * Conestoga Vizsla Club, Clarksville, Maryland
Open Gun Dog
4th. Rippi of Webster Woodlands/O-H Ken Crago

Open Puppy

3rd. Hawk/O-H Ken Crago

March 16-17, 1974

- * Vizsla Club of Greater Cleveland, Grand River, Ohio
Open Gun Dog
1st. Jodi's Jump-N-Bing Bang Bucz/O-H James Busch

Open Derby

1st. Amber Sunshine Cherie/O-G.M. Paluska, H-H. Wingerter

Open Puppy

3rd. Chances R/O-H Wayne Lambrecht

March 23-24, 1974

- * Vizsla Club of Illinois, Inc., Green River, Illinois
Amateur Gun Dog - 4 point stake
2nd. Rippi of Webster Woodlands/O-H Ken Crago
- (Note: It was at this trial that Rippi earned his Amateur Field Champion status)

March 30-31, 1974

- * Hawkeye Vizsla Club, Red River, Iowa
Open Derby - (40 dogs entered)
2nd. Brook's Willie Whompum/O-H Tony Lucas

April 6-7, 1974

- * Miami Valley Vizsla Club, Wright Patterson A. F. B., Ohio
Open Limited Gun Dog - 2 point stake
2nd. Rippi of Webster Woodlands/O-H Ken Crago
3rd. Jodi's Jump-N-Bing Bang Bucz/O-H James Busch

Amateur Gun Dog

1st. Rippi of Webster Woodlands/O-H Ken Crago

Rippi = Dual & Ama. F.Ch. Rippi of Webster Woodlands
Bing Bang = Ch. Jodi's Jump-N-Bing Bang Bucz

Field Trial Raffle

This year's raffle has been one of the most successful in the history of the Illinois club. Our thanks go to all of you who sold tickets, and especially to Dennis Cakora who won the Polaroid camera for selling the most. I am sure Dennis put forth such an effort, not only to win the camera, but also to show each and every club member what he and she can do too. Raffles are a means of subsidizing our club activities without taking all the money from the club member's pockets. Everyone is happy. We would also like to thank John Mills who worked with the field trial committee for obtaining the lovely prizes that were given.

1st Prize - Portable Black and White Television Set
Winner: Dorothy and Phil Rosenberg, Wheaton, Illinois

2nd. Prize - Digital AM/FM Clock Radio
Winner: Jim and Mary Stone, Palos Park, Illinois

I am sorry, but I do not have the names of the ten people who won the miscellaneous prizes.

We wish to welcome the following new members to the Vizsla Club of Illinois:

Frederick & Darlene Messmer
Oak Lawn, Illinois

Mr & Mrs. Thomas Forbes (reinstated)
Gary, Indiana

submitted by Jimmy Busch, age 10

A hunter shot a duck and it fell into the lake. Quickly he commanded his dog - a dog he had never worked with before - to retrieve the duck. The hound ran to the edge of the water, sniffed . . . and walked out onto the waters of the lake. The hunter was amazed. He shot another duck. It too fell into the lake. Again the hound walked out on the water to retrieve the duck before it sank. "At last," the hunter thought, "I have something to show to my friend who never lets anything disturb his cool." The next day the hunter suggested to his friend, Alex, that they go do a little duck hunting. His friend shot a duck, and it fell into the lake. The dog walked across the water to retrieve it and dropped it at the shooter's feet. The hunter asked his friend, "What do you think of my bird dog?" "Well. . . ." "Didn't you notice anything special about the dog?" insisted the hunter. "I noticed one thing," drawled his friend. "Your dog can't swim."

SPAY ME, SPAY ME NOT?.



First let us consider the reasons for spaying.

1. **Pet population control.** There are many unwanted pets born every day.
2. **Elimination of uterine infections** (since the uterus is removed) and reduce the incidence of Breast Cancer.
3. **Convenience of not having "spotting"** when in season and not having to worry about keeping "locked up."

NOW, when is "spay me not" a proper decision?

1. When your pet is desirable for breeding due to conformation and temperament and then;
2. Only when you are assured of finding good homes for the litter.



IS IT MAJOR SURGERY?

Yes! Spay (for ovariectomy) is major surgery. Because of the advanced techniques in modern Veterinary hospitals there are not the problems of years past. It is usual to give a sedative on entry into the hospital. Then a general anesthetic is given and the surgical site is prepared and made sterile. The uterus and ovaries are removed and the incision sutured with several layers of suture material.

Post surgically the animal is locked in a kennel so that recovery will be quiet and smooth. After complete recovery from anesthesia the patient can usually be sent home. She should be fed normally and be kept quiet until skin sutures are removed 7-10 days later. If excessive swelling (a small amount is normal) or licking at the incision occurs call your Vet.

COST



This is of interest to most people. Since if you know in advance you can plan for it in your budget.

In order to insure that serious complications rarely occur from the spay operation, highly trained veterinary surgeons must utilize costly equipment, drugs and facilities. Therefore, the spay fee reflects the quality of care devoted to safely operate on your pet.

The specific fees vary from one area to the next (as do human medical fees), but usually include examination, drugs, anesthetic, surgery room fee, hospitalization, the surgery, and suture removal. Your vet would be glad to discuss his fee well in advance of surgery. There may be a significant variation in fee depending on health, age and size. It is less expensive and easier when she is young. Remember in human surgery you are billed separately by the surgeon, the hospital and the anesthesiologist. In most veterinary hospitals this figure is together in one bill.

NOW, about ALTERNATIVES to surgery:

1. **CHEMICALS** - many are being explored by Veterinary researchers but it will probably be several years before an effective, safe, low cost drug will be found.
2. **PHYSICAL RESTRAINT** - this is the only other way to keep a female from being bred. Cats are very difficult to confine to the house. Dogs are easier. The "spotting" can be a nuisance, and occasionally a male will jump the fence or dig under it in spite of all your precautions.
3. **MECHANICAL** - intravaginal devices are being researched.

Now, let's dispel some MYTHS AND OLD WIVES' TALES.

1. **HAVE A LITTER FIRST?** Her health and her personality are in no way impaired by spaying before she has a litter.
2. **FAT?** Spaying doesn't cause it, but owners can. A spayed female requires about one-third fewer calories than the intact female. This means cutting back those rations accordingly and maintaining exercise. She will live longer at the proper weight.

In short, to spay or not to spay is your decision based on the previous facts. It is your responsibility as a pet owner to make an intelligent decision and we have tried to give you enough concrete facts to do this.

Vizsla decals for your car	\$1.00 each
Vizsla Club of Illinois pins	\$.25 each
Vizsla Club of Illinois patches	\$2.00 each
Vizsla Pedigree forms	\$1.25 dozen

Add 8¢ for pins and patches, 14¢ for pedigree forms - 75¢ if you want them sent first class. Please submit payment with order. All are available at club meetings, or from Sharon Simon, Secretary.

ADVERTISING RATES:

1/4 page ad for 12 insertions	\$50.00 per year
Stud Dog advertisement - 12 insertions	\$50.00 per year
Puppy ads - maximum three line verbal ad	\$ 1.00 per ad

(In order for any dog to be advertised in the VCOI monthly bulletin, the dog must be X-rayed and proven free of hip-dysplasia, registered with the Breed Improvement Committee, and approved by the National club. This is also true for both Sire and Dam when puppies are advertised. Puppies or litter ads cannot be placed in the monthly bulletin unless both Sire and Dam have been X-rayed and proven free of hip-dysplasia, registered with the Breed Improvement Committee, and approved by the National club.)



Honored ON THE COVER this month is Champion raffle ticket seller himself, Mr. DENNIS CAKORA. Dennis was whelped on October 22, 1946 by John and Martha Cakora, a domestic breeding. Although never "benched", his handler Linda Cakora admits that he does show well and has normal conformation. Mr. Cakora was placed at stud this past year and successfully sired one female which the sire and dam both decided to keep.

CONGRATULATIONS DENNIS!

VIZSLA CLUB OF ILLINOIS, INC.

LINDA, BUSCH, Editor

RR #1

POPLAR GROVE, ILL. 61065



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FIRST CLASS