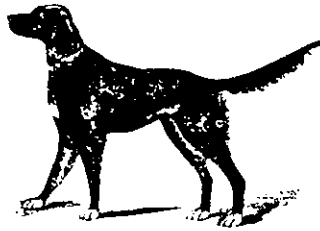


MAY
1958



Printed in the U.S.A. by the American Dog Club

Whip

ANOTHER DENLINGER PUBLICATION



the flushing Whip

ANOTHER DENLINGER PUBLICATION

Published Monthly
Middleburg, Virginia

© Denlinger Publications
Middleburg, Virginia

Publisher Wm. W. Denlinger
Editor Joe Stetson
Breed Editor Herm David

Vol. V May, 1958 No. 2

Subscription Rates

United States and Possessions	\$4.00
Foreign	5.00
Single Copy	.50

Advertising Rates

One column inch	\$ 2.50
One-third page	20.00
One-half page	27.50
Two-thirds page	35.00
Full page	45.00
Classified, Min. 5 Lines, Agate	.25

Rate Card on request.

All advertising payable in advance.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Middleburg, Virginia Under the act of March 3rd, 1879.

SUBSCRIBERS should notify the office of publication, Middleburg, Va. of any change of address not later than the 1st of the month preceding date of publication, enclosing both old and new addresses.

ARTICLES AND PHOTOS concerning any phase of Setters are welcomed. Please enclose self-addressed envelope with sufficient postage for return. Accepted material is subject to editorial revision.

COMMENTS & CONTRIBUTIONS from readers are invited. The News does not assume responsibility for views expressed by correspondents and authors, or statements made by advertisers.

EDITORIAL & BUSINESS OFFICE

Middleburg, Virginia

ADVERTISING OFFICE

A R P Box BB

Middleburg, Virginia

CONTENTS

FRED KREMER IN PROFILE	1
THE NATIONAL	2
PLAN NOW FOR WILDLIFE	6
SOUTHEASTERN ISC	8
MECHANICS OF REPRODUCTION (concl.)	10
THE CLIQUE	11
HAND REARING OF PUPPIES	12
RUSTY'S JINX	13
IMMUNITY AGAINST DISTEMPER AND INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS	14
50TH ANNIVERSARY OF "TOP'S" FEAT	15



On the Cover

This month's Cover depicts one of the all time RED SETTER greats, Rufus McTyde O'Cloisters, in an intense point that subtracts nothing from his handsome conformation.

We commend the policy of some breeders of including a subscription to the Flushing Whip with each puppy sale. We would like to encourage more of you to do likewise. It is an excellent way to establish interest and growth in the Breed. Meanwhile, we will be glad to send a sample issue to anyone whose name and address is submitted by a subscriber. Send in names of Flushing Whip fans right now while it is on your mind.

Fred Kremer—Profile

FRED is 38 years old and was born and raised in Minnesota, along with his Wife "Ruth," they have five fine children three boys and two girls and lest we forget three in which make up the entire family. Along with her many duties as Housewife and Mother Ruth still finds time to be a constant companion to Fred in the field and helps in the care of their Red ones.

Fred's hobbies are, hunting, fishing and bird dogs, which make him an ideal outdoor man and along with his occupation as a pilot for North Central Airlines, you can be sure that it would be hard to keep him indoors.

Fred majored in Game management in college and the fact that his hobbies are Hunting, Fishing and Bird Dogs, comes as no surprise. His club affiliations are restricted to his love for the great outdoors, namely board member of the N.R.S.F.T.C., and also the Northwest Field Association of Minnesota, past field trial chairman of the Irish Setter club of Minnesota of which he was instrumental in getting started.

A little of Fred's background might be of interest to those members who have not had the pleasure of knowing Fred personally. His Father was a staunch enthusiast of Sporting Dogs, particularly the English Pointer and English Setter and it was in Fred's high school days that he first became attached to his first Irish. At the time his Father had an English Pointer and Setter which were better than average bird dogs. Living in the country resulted in these dogs making many trips in the field on their own and upon their return one day, they were accompanied with an Irish Setter who for several days made no effort to go home. Fred's Father made every attempt to find the owner through the paper but had no success and the Red one had a new home, and Fred became the proud owner of this Irish who turned out to be an excellent bird finder and very stylish. The Dogs aggressiveness, determination and the handling of birds, soon far outshone the other two family dogs. This was, no doubt, a result of good field breeding and was brought to the front by Fred's training with the help of his Father. It was a very sad day indeed when this Irish passed away a few years later from old age. It was shortly after this that Fred went on to College where he studied in Game management, from there he went into the Navy Air Corps in World War two and received his Wings. It was during the latter part of his service that he met Ruth. He

wasted no time in exerting his field training experience, whereby she was steady to wing and shot and they were married shortly thereafter. Just prior to his discharge from service, he had an opportunity to purchase an Irish Setter on the West coast and thinking of the fine qualities of his other Irish, he bought it on sight. Returning home he spent much time in the field with the dog and although he had the desire to hunt, he greatly lacked in style and could not be brought around to pointing. Comparing this Irish with his first Red one, he was greatly disappointed and was about to change breeds, when he ran across an article in Sports Afield by Ned LeGrande regarding a litter of Irish. Upon corresponding with Ned who referred him to Herm David, Fred received a couple of copies of the Whip and it was through this publication that Fred was inspired to stay with the Irish. This he did by purchasing one of LeGrande's Pups. The fact that Fred subscribed to the Flushing Whip and the American Field, confirmed his belief in the Irish Setter and the challenge of stimulating the interest of the Irish in his locality. His visits to the Spring Trials in Ohio and the warm reception he and his wife received by the other members furthered his interest, and he immediately set forth to organize the Irish Setter Club of Minnesota along with Lucy Jane Meyers of Duluth. They both can be proud of the membership of approximately 32 who make up the club. Fred has impressed upon the field interested members, the importance of entering their Irish in trials open to all pointing breeds in this area. The results of the placements the Irish have won in this area have greatly impressed the owners of the other breeds entered. We who are unselfishly interested in the progress of the field Irish can be thankful of his association with us.



The National

As Two Scribes Saw It



Cooper's Gay Lady

THE story of the fourth renewal of the Mid-western Championship is many sided and all sides are very bright. This is the third time that the Central Ohio Bird Dog Club has served as the gracious host and the third time the spacious acres of the Delaware Dam Area have been the running grounds. Fine words many times have been written about this Club, its hard working and interested personnel, its birdy and well planned contiguous courses, the facilities at its control and its tremendous amount of knowledge about how to stage a smoothly operated trial, and it is predicted that the bouquets will continue to be tossed.

Dual Ch. McIvor's Mohogany Mike



Fred Cameron, a director, also served as Mid-western Field Trial Chairman for the Red Setter Club and was most capably assisted by many of the group. Joe Kremer accepted the duties as marshal for Saturday's running with Mack Triplett driving the dog wagon and handling traffic. Sunday they alternated positions. Both men fulfilled their duties with a confidence that can only come from enjoyment of their work and a terrific backlog of experience. And then there is Dick Brown—big Brownie. He worked early and late looking after the horses and doing his best to see that each horse and rider finished the two grueling days thru the heavy footing in as good shape as possible. Peck Warner and Bill Smith were in attendance Sunday and gave a helping hand.

Two more of the Ohio Club were very much in evidence; Fred Hill and Milt Kerr rode both days judging all four stakes. Both of these fine gentlemen gave their undivided attention to each brace of dogs as it was put down before them and came up with logical decisions. Fred's horse took a nasty fall Saturday afternoon a shod hoof missed Fred's face by the narrowest of margins. A three way switch of mounts was made quickly and the good judge was in business again.

Grace and Red Cramer took care of the needs of the inner man from six o'clock breakfast til the gang went home late at nite. Indeed, their Club banquet served in the clubhouse on the grounds was one we will remember a long time. Austin Smith, coordinator for the Delaware Game and Fish Commission expressed his appreciation for the chance to look over this field trialers and outdoorsman's paradise and Ollie Neymeyer gave a short but educational talk on game farming and showed films to back up his theories. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell accomodated the overnight guests at their modern motel, the Campbell House.

Our thanks to the Central Ohio Bird Dog Club and may we have the chance to be their guests again.

The story of the National Red Setter Club is wrapped up in a few words—enthusiasm and intense tho friendly rivalry. These are the reasons for the great strides shown during the last seven years in the attempt to revitalize this al-

most extinct hunting companion. The Club is officered by R. C. Baynard, Dover, Del., pres.; Ray Hagan, Mexico, Mo., V. P., and the most efficient Joyce Schollenberger, Allentown, Pa., sec.-treas. with Tom Moffat, Michigan; Fred Kremer, Minn.; G. Wood Smith, Missouri; Bill Cooper, Tenn.; De Whitte Davis, N. C.; John Cassidy, Mass.; and W. E. LeGrande, Pa., on the board of directors.

The use of the word enthusiasm is substantiated by the many hundreds of miles traveled by most of the competitors—the Dee Johnsons and Bob Hamil, Kansas City, Mo.; Bill and Pat Cooper, Onieda, Tenn.; Bill Rayl a very fine young professional from Georgia; the John Melzers, Lexington, Ky.; Ed Schnettler and R. Craig Havelock, N. C.; R. C. Baynard and Austin Smith, Dover, Del.; the Schollenbergers, Allentown, Pa.; the Tom Moffats and Ed McIvors from Michigan; Ray Hagan, Mexico, Mo.; the Bruns brothers from Indiana; the Don Wilsons, Fred Kremers, Dick Swansons, Minn.; and good support from the local contingent of Herm David, Frank Neilson, Frank Bean, Jim Cunningham, Joe Frydrych, Ralph Crawford, and John Mires.

The weather for Saturdays running was blustery, rainy and cold with Sunday just what Big Brownie predicted—sunshine and pleasant spring warmth.

Open Puppy Stake—10 Irish

Coopers Palmerston Jett moved into the top spot in sensational Fashion for her handler, Bill Rayl. Jett is just a mite of a pup with a blazing turn of speed that carries her to far points in an intelligent manner, and yet, all the while she is ever observant to her handler's slightest wish. All of this coupled with her stylish way of going made her an outstanding favorite.

For the second place, the judges selected Windy Ridge Mickey, a hard, wide running pup with a bullish attitude in response to his handler. His first cast carried him out of sight in wide open country with a scout necessary to return him to the front and keep him in judgment. From then until pickup his range was restricted in comparison to his first fifteen minutes.

Little Red, after a sharp breakaway, hung out on the edges with good speed and looked nice doing it, earning the nod for the number three placement.

Honey with an attractive gait and good range was impressive. Molly Colleen is not as smooth in action as her brace-mate, Honey, but her desire to hunt carried her to far corners. Tammy was slow to start but was moving well toward the end. Dandy got behind at first but came on and

showed well. Brun's Red Ike started out to get something done but closed in at the halfway mark. Reddie and Brun's Rusty Hobo worked hard at short range.

Winners

- 1st—Cooper's Palmerston Jett; Wm. Cooper, O., Bill Rayl, H.
- 2nd—Windyridge Mickey; Frank Bean, O-H.
- 3rd—Little Red; Austin D. Smith, O-H.

Open Derby—14 Irish Setters

The first and second place dogs, Cooper's Gay Lady and Lady's Last Son, ran in the fifth brace of a very interesting Derby stake. After the first cast both dogs moved out well and started to hunt at a crisp pace. A hen pheasant was seen to flush out of a far off bottom with both dogs in pursuit. Shortly thereafter, point was called for Lady and Son came in and backed. Both dogs stayed for the shot. Crossing into next field Lady was seen on point, very tight and her tail spiked to the sky. No bird could be produced and she was asked to relocate. Son was seen working the headrow from the other end. During the relocation effort a hen bird flushed in front of the gallery. Both dogs were ordered on and continued to run pleasingly with Lady the wider.

Cooper's Palmerston Jett returned after her exciting race in the puppy stake and seemingly ignored the muddy underfooting. Again the range, speed, and handling response of this petite miss paid off. The judges accepted her as the logical choice for the third place.

It would be rather hard to separate several of the other contenders but such were their bold efforts that a few words of commendation would not be remiss. Lakeview Red with a strong striding and forward race gave indication of a strong nose by finding a covey of quail and two separate hen birds, taking all for a ride. Honey treated to a very likeable ground pattern. Schnet's Beau, Autumn Hills Duke, Son O'double Jay and Mike's Jack Dandy all impressed with their drive and speed but their range was not on a par with the three place dogs. Acey, Shawn, Paddy O'Toole, Irish Ballad and Tawnee completed the entry.

Winners

- 1st—Cooper's Gay Lady; Wm. Cooper, O-H.
- 2nd—Lady's Last Son; Don Wilson, O-H.
- 3rd—Cooper's Palmerston Jett; Wm. Cooper, O., Bill Rayl, H.

Amateur Shooting Dog Stake—19 Irish Setters

Coopers Tennessee Riley delivered a likeable

shooting dog race and as time was running out picked off a covey of quail and handled it with finesse. Riley's tail was broken in an accident when he was a youngster leaving him with not much tail action and a rather low tail on point but his intelligent casts, his intensity on game, and his perfect manners earned him first place.

Tyronne's Mahogany Mike did not seem up to par in the running department but his nose carried him to a feeding covey which he worked intelligently and pointed. McIvor's gun refused to fire but a galleryite obliged and Mike turned to mark the flight of the birds.

Red Star picked up third place with a sensible ground pattern, never wide but always busy. A very nice point on a single bobwhite was handled cleanly; then an intense point with a relocation effort unsuccessful. A well handled find on a hen pheasant looked nice and then just before pickup came a fruitless attempt to pin another runner.

Fyn, a very fast moving dog, had a nice find along ramp with his brace mate, Cooper's Gay Lady, backing-manners good. Pride's Red Rambler set a good shooting dog pace and looked mighty good while backing. Devie pointed but failed to unravel the spooky pheasant scent. Miss Bobbity was mannerly when other handler rode up a bird that flew almost in her face. Mac's Rouge Hobo also pleased with a nice race and showed manners on a wild bird. Bridget, Pat, Queen, Red, Ike, Rover, Hollyberry, Sugar, Shannon, and Tara completed the entry.

Winners

- 1st—Cooper's Tennessee Riley; Wm. Cooper, O-H.
2nd—Tyronne's Mahogany Mike; Ed McIvor, O-H.
3rd—Red Star—Jim Cunningham, O-H.

R. C. BAYNARD, Scribe

Coopers Gay Lady emerged winner of the third running of the National Midwestern Open Red Setter Championship, concluded over the grounds of the Delaware Game Management Area April 13, 1958. The title was withheld.

Thirteen of the countries outstanding Red Setters, made their bid for the crown. The runner-up laurels were given to Cooper's Hollyberry Scarlet, who was returned for a second series, to elevate her position to a Championship caliber without question. Her second appearance failed to do so.

The Winner and Runner-up are owned by Bill Cooper of Oneida, Tenn. and was the handler in this Championship.

The Red Setter Championship Trial brought entries from 13 states and 67 entries in the overall program.

The Central Ohio Bird Dog Club served as hosts for this third running and the drawing was held at the Club House on Friday evening. Saturday night was enjoyed by everyone and after a good dinner, O. H. Neimeyer of Prospect, Ohio and an Irish enthusiast for more than a decade, showed a most interesting movie of game conservation of the Ohio Ringneck.

To the National Red Setter Field Trial Club, goes many congratulations for the determination and enthusiasm shown over the last few years in their program to bring forth a bird dog of outstanding merit. A tremendous stride has been accomplished in this direction.

The program of this accomplishment can go to no other than the officers of this National program. The Club's officers are R. C. Baynard, President; Ray Hagan, Vice-President; Mrs. Carl Shollenberger, Sec'y and Treasurer; Fred Cameron, Field Trial Chairman; Directors, Tom Moffat, Herm David, William Cooper, Ned LeGrande, G. Wood Smith, DeWhitte Davis, and John Cassidy.

The sunny 70 degree temperature was ideal for the running. However, the grounds were very soft because of the rain three days before the running.

RED SETTER MIDWESTERN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

MAC'S ROUGE HOBO-COOPER'S TENN. RILEY

Both dogs sped away at 9:00 A. M. and it appeared that this brace was a good one. Across open meadows and far to the front, Riley came to a beautiful point with Hobo cautiously backing and proceeding to steal point. Riley's handler produced a bevy of quail with Hobo taking chase on the flush of birds. Riley's manners were above reproach. Sent on, Riley had difficulty locating a second bevy of quail and came too close. Hobo, who transversed to the other side of the levee started to make game in an open lowland. He put up a bevy of quail and was stopped at command. Hobo cast on to timothy where he flushed and chased a pheasant. Riley pointed near a ditch and the handler produced a pheasant stopping Riley at command. Riley moved a distance of 100 yards and pointed. Handler could not produce. A pheasant took to the air a great distance from the dog and Riley seeing the bird, chased. Hobo tired the last 30 minutes. Riley put a pheasant to flight at pick up time and was stopped at command. Riley finished stronger.

PRIDE'S RED RAMBLER-COOPER'S HOLLYBERRY SCARLET

Holly started to hunt immediately and moving with a merry tail she covered ample territory. Red was slow starting but after 15 min. he showed zest in his ability. Holly began making game in standing wheat stubble and a pheasant was seen to rise with handler riding to her. Handler shot with Holly's manner good. Through a thicket Holly established point and showed good style. Red coming from the rear passed Holly and flushed a pheasant for her and continued to chase. Holly's manners were above reproach, she was shot over and sent on. Red ran into trouble and put another pheasant to flight and chased. Red was picked up at 35 min. Holly applying herself to various objectives hunted her allotted time very well. At pick up time Holly pointed and a pheasant flew from her stand along a fence row. Holly remained steady for shot.

FIN-LADY'S LAST SON

Both dogs were moderate in range, with the afternoon heat leaving its effect upon them. At 25 min. both dogs stopped for flush on a bevy of quail. A pheasant was seen to rise across open timothy field within the immediate area. Fin and Lady tired the last 20 min.

DUDE-COOPER'S GAY LADY

Cast away, both entries hunted small valley and broke through into open country and cast the fence rows. The Dude stopped and ground scented in a ditch and put a pheasant to flight and not being able to restrain himself, chased. At 30 minutes Lady established point across gravel road and showed excellent style. Handler gave her the whistle and she put a pheasant in the air that was perfectly located. Sent on Lady pointed with the Dude stopping at command for a back. Both dogs relocating and the Dude chased the pheasant that had run near the river bank from Lady's stand. Point was called for Dude in a timothy field and as handler approached a duck left the scene with the Dude chasing after it. A pheasant was flying across wooded section and Lady was seen standing with head high in the air. Handler hurried to Lady and moved another pheasant. Ladies manners were good. At 40 minutes Lady pointed and was cautious. Handler saw a pheasant running on the ground ahead of Lady and proceeded to run the bird down. Shot over, Lady ran a distance of 30 yards and began making game, moving forward slowly and probably over cautiously. This was distracting as she could possess a more accurate determination of the game ahead. However, her approach to

the situation definitely saved her in this stake. The Dude tired at 45 minutes.

CLIFFWOOD LADY PAT-DOUBLE JAY

Jay, last years champion in this stake went to the front and looked impressive for the first 30 minutes. Pat flushed a Pheasant along a fence row and chased giving Jay an idea to join her. Both dogs were picked up immediately.

JEFFREY OF KENILWORTH-TYRONES MAHOGANY MIKE

Mike, who finished the Amateur Gun Dog early Sunday morning, didn't show his best in this championship running. He was picked up at the half way mark. Jeff, pointed and moved on and came in contact with a running bird and was picked up.

MIKE

Running as a bye, Mike was restricted in his application and flushed a pheasant near the road edge. He was picked up.

SECOND SERIES

COOPER'S HOLLYBERRY SCARLET

Holly was released to go bird hunting and in 10 minutes she showed signs of making game on a ridge. A high gust of wind came up immediately and no doubt confused her ability to locate a pair of quail exactly. A pair of quail left her and handler dismounted, shot and sent her on. Holly feathered into a nesting hen pheasant and put her to flight. She was ordered up and the announcement of the stakes placements was given at the Club House.

The judges for this event were G. Fred Hill of Crooksville, Ohio. A most capable judge of the ringneck and he has an excellent knowledge of the various breeds of bird dogs. Milt Kerr of Sandusky, Ohio gives every entry his immediate attention. These two capable judges presented this trial a pair of winners that was well accepted by all.

By WINDFIELD

CANINE PRODUCTS DIRECT to YOU

All the latest effective treatments employed by leading veterinarians and kennel owners. Discounts are available on quantity shipments.

Write today for your FREE
Veterinary Catalog for Dogs.

ANCHOR SERUM CO.
of NEW JERSEY, INC.

P. O. Box 4647 CAMDEN, N. J.

PLAN NOW FOR WILDLIFE

THE time to be concerned about wildlife is NOW—not next January or February when game foods are short in supply. It's too late then. About all that people can do for wildlife when the going gets tough is to do a little "artificial feeding"—and this at best is none too good.

The big hope lies in nature doing the job, with man's help. This means planning a planting program in the spring to provide the type of food and cover that wildlife needs all year around.

We hear a lot of lip service today about conservation, about transferring needs into wants, about what we must do to have more game—ad infinitum. But here good intentions stop.

The time to *really* do something constructive for game—for all wildlife—is March and April, by making definite plans for wildlife plantings and then executing them.

Landowners, club members, suburbanites, garden club members, FFA, and FHA groups, Boy Scouts, all can do their share to provide food and cover for wildlife now.

Here are some practical aids that can be performed for certain species of wildlife.

Rabbits

Cottontail rabbits eat almost anything vegetable. If rabbits can find plenty of food, such as plantain, clover, other legumes, or practically any greenery close to woodchuck dens and brush piles, and find hollow logs for cover, they will most likely reproduce abundantly. Improved pastures which are not grazed too heavily are a boon to the cottontail's diet, and provide excellent nesting cover. Planting turnip patches in odd corners is another good practice.

Brush piled over eroded gullies makes excellent cover for rabbits, as do hollow logs left lying in young growths of pine. Woodchuck dens, especially in the colder mountains, afford ideal cover for bunnies. Prunings from apple trees placed in a neat pile outside the orchard not only provide good cover for rabbits but also afford a favorite diet of apple bark.

Squirrels

Essentially, the needs of the squirrel differ little from other forms of wildlife. They must have plenty of food and cover. However, it is not possible to plant a den tree or an oak, hick-

ory or gum that is already producing mast. In many areas, both in mountains and swamps, the lack of either mast or dens may limit squirrel populations.

If the need is for den trees, substitute den boxes can be built and scattered throughout the woodland. Each box should be placed 15 to 30 feet up in selected trees.

Perhaps the best thing one can do for squirrels is to favor nut and fruit-bearing trees and shrubs in the woodland and leave den and food trees standing after cutting operations. Where there is ample sunlight, as in fencerows and on wood lot edges, trees develop broad crowns and bear large crops of fruit.

One of the best squirrel management measures for the average landowner is the scattered planting and encouragement of nut-bearing trees on a long term basis.

Quail

Because it is apparent that the lack of a year-round adequate supply of food is generally the greatest single limiting factor to the bobwhite quail in Virginia, anything done to improve food conditions should aid in increasing its numbers.

Plantings should be made in conjunction with good cover, such as woodlands, shrub borders and hedgerows. The type of planting used is important. One of the best quail food plants known to Virginians is bicolor lespedeza, a plant which retains its seed throughout the critical winter months. Korean lespedeza is also excellent. Sericea lespedeza offers good cover for both quail and rabbits.

Bicolor and sericea lespedeza seed, as well as special quail food seed mixture, is made available free of charge early each spring to farmers, landowners, clubs and organizations by the Game Commission. All that is asked in return is that the seeds be planted and guarded against fire and grazing.

When odd corners of the land include an old orchard with its decrepit apple trees, the felling of one tree and the planting of wild grapes, or some other usable vine beneath the spreading top will result in a "living brushpile," which is hard to beat as cover for the bobwhite. It is fine for other small wildlife, too.

Waterfowl

Just as with furbearers, there is no greater

attraction for waterfowl than plenty of unpolluted water. Improvements for waterfowl can be made along the same lines as those for furbearers. In many cases, after a farm pond is completed, waterfowl food plants come in naturally.

The needs of marsh and pond-inhabiting birds are much like those of the muskrat. The biggest problem is to keep fires out of the marsh and maintain constant water levels. Where marshes tend to close in solidly with vegetation, muskrats may help to keep small waterholes open. These openings are spotted by the ducks and are readily used.

Probably one of the most practical things that can be done for waterfowl in Virginia by the individual is the building and putting out of wood duck nesting boxes.

The decline of the beautiful wood duck during the past 10 or 15 years has been attributed much to the cutting of its den trees along marshes and streams. To overcome this handicap of our only tree-nesting duck, nesting boxes can be built and placed in trees along streams and in swamps and marshes having a lack of natural dens. These boxes should be placed from 6 to 20 feet from the ground or preferably from the water level. Further suggestions for the building of these nesting boxes can be obtained from the Commission offices in Richmond.

Songbirds

It is safe to say that anything done to improve living conditions for game will substantially improve conditions for songbirds. Food and cover plantings for quail and rabbits will most certainly be utilized by songbirds. Even the creation of new waters and the planting of fruit bearing shrubs for squirrels and raccoons will benefit birds in general. Birds are attracted to water areas, especially clean waters. And birds, like game, find winter a critical time of the year for food. Something that cannot be done practically for game on a large scale, but that is widely practiced for birds, is artificial feeding during critical periods. This is because songbirds can be fed so easily around the home: all that is needed is a little interest, a little help. Some nutritious foods recommended in this type of feeding are suet, hemp, millet, cracked corn, chaff, chick feed, canary seed, and crumbs and other foods from the table.

Conclusions

Creating better conditions for wildlife does not mean doing a lot of extra "peculiar" things. Yet there are many specific, practical things which should be done. Some of these important things should be done anyway, purely for their

agricultural value.

Much has been said though the pages of this magazine about wildlife and its relation to agriculture. If compiled, it would fill a volume in itself. But, simply condensed, it would merely point out that wildlife is a byproduct of the land and that the management of both goes hand in hand. This cannot be denied, and it will be necessary to keep pounding this fact home for a much longer time before there is an awakening of all who are concerned. The man on the land is the custodian of our wildlife, but he alone cannot be burdened with the full responsibility of its welfare. Every sportsman and other individual interested in wildlife has an important part to play and a job to do. Cooperation is the only way. The farmer, the sportsman, the game warden, the game technician, the county agent, the soil conservationist and others must combine their efforts. Then, and only then, will we make strides toward sound wildlife management.

It cannot be denied that plantings made especially for game require additional work by the farmer and landowner. The friend who hunts could assist in this operation, thereby helping the farmer and improving the hunting when the season comes around. The question may arise as to whether it will pay to make these plantings. Economically, the answer might be no, but if the esthetic and recreational values are considered, the answer would probably be in the affirmative. If properly planned, plantings are certain to improve the farm for game, often increasing game population.

The wise landowner will not graze his woodlots, marshes and streambanks. He will refrain from burning fencerows, pastures and lowlands. By avoiding these practices he will help to assure a continuous yield of woodland products. He will help conserve soil fertility, preserve fence wire and posts, and increase the fur and game crop by encouraging all wildlife about his premises.

Sportsmen's organizations can sponsor habitat restoration projects for their particular areas, and with little cost. Planting materials for such programs are available through the game technician, the game warden, and the soil conservation district personnel. Assistance in planning and organizing is also obtainable through these sources. In most cases the farmer will be ready to cooperate. He has the equipment and the land, and a helping hand in getting a planting project started will be a big incentive to get it done. Why not contact your local warden or game technician and get a project lined up for this planting season?

Southeastern ISC

THE annual Spring trial of the Southeastern Red Setter Field Trial Club was run under favorable weather conditions on the Cox Farm near Selma, N. C. on March 15th and 16th. The grounds are excellent for one course trials in that the breakaway affords room for a wide dog and visibility for the gallery is good going and coming.

The minimum entry in the Irish stakes Saturday may well discourage the running of such stakes in this area. The unrestricted amateur stakes were run on Sunday. The entry was not large, however, the caliber of the dogs was high.

Open Derby

Lady ran a close to medium race. She established her win in the birdfield with two well handled finds and manners to match. Beau's medium searching race and two finds accounted for second place. Other entries were Irish Ballad, Irish bitch, R. C. Baynard owner and handler; Schnet's Lady, Irish bitch, Lynne Schnettler owner and handler; Schnet's Ginger, Irish bitch, E. L. Schnettler owner and handler.

Open Shooting Dog

Mac's Rouge Hobo ran a merry race at medium range and had three mannerly finds. Lady's race was somewhat short of Hobo's. She had two finds with manners. Schnet's Hellfire of Havelock's meatdog tactics in the birdfield produced 4 birds and his placement.

Cloister's Red Robin ran wide in an extremely pleasing manner. Unfortunately she was deprived of birdwork.

Other entries were Tweedhall Sue, Irish bitch, J. D. Davis; and Schnet's Beau Irish dog, E. L. Schnettler.

Amateur Puppy

The first brace of puppies was put down at 0830 Sunday. The clear weather continued, however, the temperature drop and wind increase was sufficient to cause mild discomfort to those riding consistently.

Bill's Demon ran an intelligent well patterned race to clearly establish his first place position. Lucy and Billie were strong contenders, possibly not as wide as the first place dog.

Other unplaced dogs were Sleepy Creek

Dusty, pointer dog, Daniel Earl Wood owner and handler; Becky, pointer bitch, Joe Lassiter owner and Handler; Birdy, pointer bitch, Roy Lassiter owner and handler.

Amateur Derby

Lynch's Gypsy Girl distinguished herself over the other entries by her mannerly handling in the birdfield. Bo Peerless ran a strong, determined race and pointed twice in the birdfield, chasing his second bird. We don't have the notes on Pat's running, however, believe her race was more restricted than that of the dogs placed above her.

Other unplaced dogs were Barwick's Golden Mike, English setter dog, R. C. Barwick owner, Buck Ward handler; Lassiter's Delivery Queen, pointer bitch Joe Lassiter owner and handler; Birdy, pointer bitch, Roy Lassiter owner and handler.

Amateur Shooting Dog

Snipe's Delivery Rex upheld his reputation by very professionally repeating his win of this stake. Reckless Bill's race was at least equal to that of the winner, however, his two finds, while handled acceptably, were not quite up to the standard set by Rex. The first and second place dogs were in the first brace. This contributed to spectator interest and I suspect some suspense for the handlers.

Rosewood Sport was particularly pleasing in the birdfield as he produced three finds and backed his bracemate on another. His handler had to caution him on the flush. Other entries were Tom, pointer dog, Preston Price owner, Joe Lassiter handler; Mike, pointer dog; F. L. Stewart owner and handler; Duke, English setter dog, M. W. Sessions, owner and handler; Little Bit, English bitch, M. W. Sessions.

Judges: J. DeWhitte Davis, Cary, N. C.; Russell Kennedy, Goldsboro, N. C.; G. N. Peedin, Selma, N. C.; Hugo O. Schiller, Goldsboro, N. C.

March 15, 1958

Open Derby

(Irish and Gordon) 6 Irish

1st—Lady, Irish Female

H. Blake Price, Selma, N. C.

AT STUD

Field Trial Champion Ike Jack Kendrick

65 RECOGNIZED FIELD TRIAL WINS

2/3 of them in stakes open to all breeds

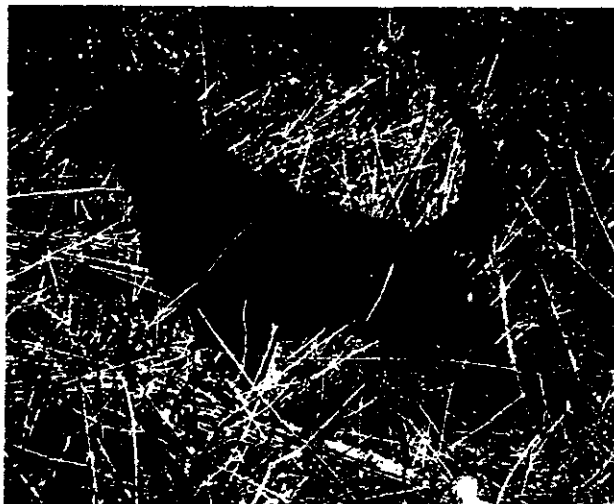
F. D. S. B.
REG. No.
469340

A. K. C.
REG. No.
S-790833

By - Ike Kendrick
Out of - Askew's Carolina Lady

Jack is now 10 yrs. of age and has been retired to stud. He will probably be fertile for a couple more years. Dont wait too long if you want to breed a good Irish bitch to him. He is the outstanding son of the immortal Askew's Carolina Lady.

Jack has more field trial wins than any other Irish Setter in history. Believed to be the most stylish Irish Setter of all times. Use his blood lines while they are still available.



STUD FEE \$50.00

WILLOW WINDS FARM
DOUGLASSVILLE, PENNA.

2nd—Schnet's Beau, Irish Male
Sire: Double Jay; Dam: Schnet's Timu-
quana Jackie

E. L. Schnettler Havelock, N. C.

3rd—Irish Ballad, Irish Female
R. C. Baynard Jr., Dover, Del.

Open Shooting Dog
(Irish and Gordon) 6 Irish

1st—Mac's Rouge Hobo, Irish male
Sire: Willow Winds Hobo; Dam: Askew's
Carolina Lady

E. L. Schnettler, Havelock, N. C.

2nd—Lady, Irish Female
H. Blake Price, Selma, N. C.

3rd—Schnet's Hellfire of Havelock, Irish male
Sire: Rufus McTybe O'Cloisters; Dam:
Schnet's Irish Rose
A. Goodgasell, Havelock, N. C.

March 16, 1958

Amateur Puppy
6 Pointers

1st—Bill's Demon, Pointer Male
Sire: Bettys's Lonesome Ike; Dam: Wayne's
Belle

Bill Satterfield, Goldsboro, N. C.

2nd—Lucy, Pointer female
Bill Satterfield, Goldsboro, N. C.

3rd—Billie, Pointer Male
Sire: Paladin's Wahoo Bob; Dam: Wil-
lard's Queen
Roy Lassiter, Raleigh, N. C.

Amateur Derby
3 Pointers—3 Setters

1st—Lynch's Gypsy Girl, Pointer female
Sire: Hoo Prince; Dam: Spunky Boy Rang-
er Lucky
J. L. Lynch, Raleigh, N. C.

2nd—Bo Peerless, English Setter Male
Sire: Peerless Jack; Dam: Carolina Andy
W. M. Kelly, Raleigh, N. C.

3rd—Pat, English Setter Female
M. W. Sessions, Raleigh, N. C.

Amateur Shooting Dog
5 Pointers—2 Setters

1st—Snipe's Delivery Rex, Pointer male
Harvey Snipes, Goldsboro, N. C.

2nd—Reckless Bill, Pointer male
Sire: Fast Delivery; Dam: Rasier Bellie
J. L. ? Dudley, N. C.

3rd—Rosewood Sport, Pointer male
Sire: Claremont Lee; Dam: Rose's Belle
W. E. Satterfield, Goldsboro, N. C.

Mechanics of Reproduction

Continued from the April Issue

By Kyle Onstott

It is possible, and by no means unusual, for a bitch to be bred to two or more dogs during one breeding season, in which case it is frequently impossible to know which is the sire of her litter. Indeed, it is possible that a part of the ova may be fertilized by sperm from one dog and another part of the ova by sperm from another dog. This interesting and not generally recognized phenomenon can occur only when the breedings with the two or more dogs occur without too great an interval between them. The progeny from such matings are not true siblings but are only half-brothers, half-sisters, or half-brothers and half-sisters, although it is seldom possible to recognize which puppies are the progeny of which sire.

In cases such as that just mentioned, if the bitch has been bred to only two dogs, both known to be pure-bred animals of her own variety, some stud-books, by special dispensation, will admit the registrations of the progeny with "alternate sires," especially if the dam and both the sires are of such merit as individuals and for their germ-plasm that their progeny is believed to contribute to the improvement of the variety. All of the members of the litter may be sired by one of the dogs, part by one and part by the other, but none can be sired by both. However, for the stud-book record, since the actual sire of any puppy is not known, the names of the possible sires must be stated.

Misalliances and such accidents as the ones described are due to a carelessness on the part of the keeper of the bitch, and great care should be used to avoid them.

The bitch does not normally encourage the sexual attentions of the dog between breeding seasons, although coitus when she is not in heat may and sometimes does occur. It is usually a painful experience for the bitch and, since there are no ripa ova, pregnancy does not result. A few bitches are always in heat, probably due to a pathological condition, attracting and accepting the sexual attention of the dog at all times. They are seldom fertile and are nuisances as pets and useless for a breeding kennel.

Occasionally a bitch will menstruate and come into heat at an abnormally short time after her previous normal period of heat. At such "false heats," as they are called, it is believed that there are no ripened ova in the tubes and if she is mated no pregnancy results.

In the normal condition, the fertilization of the ova hastens the subsidence of the heat, which usually lasts but a few days after a successful mating. That, however, is not always true. Whether bred or not, the bitch will gradually go out of heat. This usually requires some eight to ten days during which she attracts the sexual interest of the dog but responds to it at first reluctantly and later not at all.

The favorable time to breed the bitch is as soon after the subsidence of the menstrual discharge as she will readily and willingly accept the breeding service of the dog. This is merely taking time by the forelock. There is no reason to believe, despite old theories to the contrary, that the time of conception determines or influences the sex of the progeny. Early deposited sperm live several days in the uterus and oviducts of the bitch to await the ripening of the ova, just as the ova will live several days awaiting the arrival of the sperm. Early breeding leaves time for other efforts if either the dog or the bitch refuses the advances of the other; and, if the copulation is only doubtfully complete or in any way unsatisfactory, it permits of a second breeding.

That the parties to the copulation shall hang together, as the effect of the grasping of the *corpus cavernosum* by the *sphincter cunni*, is not an absolute requisite for fertilization. However, if the mated dogs fail so to hang together, there is reason to doubt the success of the mating. The duration of the hanging together is no criterion of the efficiency of the breeding service, very brief copulations yielding as good results as prolonged ones.

While it is only the primary sexual organs, their products and functions, that are here discussed, sight must not be lost of the influence of sex upon the whole organism. Just as surgical removal of the gonads (castration) will affect the whole character, behavior, metabolism, and even the appearance of an animal, just as pregnancy stimulates the enlargement of the mammary glands, just as menstruation may effect psychic changes in the female, so all sex manifestations have their repercussions throughout the whole dog. It is only for a few years, and even yet only in part, that it has been understood how, through the activities of the endocrine glands and their hormones, such changes come about. It is due to them, perhaps, that the

procreative instinct exists at all; and, again through them, the organism is affected by that instinct and by whether or not it is indulged.

Sex and the sexual apparatus cannot be considered as something apart, a mere adjunct to the animal. Sex is a part of the very warp and woof of the dog's being.

We have seen in this chapter how the sperm, bearing the ancestral material from the male dog, is proliferated in the testes, is stored in the

epididymis, expelled thence into and through the vas deferens, is bathed and activated by the secretions from the prostate gland, and is ejaculated into the vagina of the bitch. We have seen how, propelled by its long tail, it goes on its long journey through the uterus into the oviducts to meet and fertilize the ripe ova deposited there from the ovaries. Of that fertilization and the pregnancy which follows it we shall learn in an ensuing article.

By unusual coincidence we received a beagle club newsletter with the article published below and a poem by a shorthaired fancier, LaVern Inman, in the same mail. We feel it to be so true to life and the operation of most clubs that we bring them to your attention with the sincere hope that each of you will make it a point to join the clique in your club and make your club click.

THE CLIQUE

OR DO YOU "JUST BELONG"?

OCCASIONALLY word reaches us that the Saint Joseph Valley Beagle Club is run by a clique, and upon investigation we find it is a fact, also we find that the clique is composed of the hard working faithful Beaglers who attend all the meetings, and who are willing to give freely of their time, and oftentimes their resources, in the work of the Club. They are sincere in their belief that the more one puts into the Club work the more one can get out of it. Therefore, we recommend and suggest that more of the members join the Clique. It is not at all a difficult thing to do—in fact it is very easy.

You can begin by attending the meetings, make helpful constructive suggestions, accepting responsibilities to work with the committees, such as: help plow the grounds, plant corn, build brush piles, feed game, help to judge club trials and show a continual and constructive interest in all of the Club's affairs. Before you realize it you will be knee deep in Club activities enjoying yourself more fully and finding yourself a member of the Clique. You will be surprised to know how anxious the other members of the Clique are to have you associated in their work with them. It is an easy matter to join the Clique in your Club and it is suggested that you do so.

Do you know that your Beagle Club is made up of Doctors, Lawyers, Manufacturers, Teachers, Farmers, Police Officers, Laborers, and men of all walks of life? With this array of membership, where can you find another organization like a Beagle Club? So be proud that you belong to the Saint Joseph Valley Beagle Club and its Clique.

*Are you an active member
The kind that would be missed,
Or are you just contented
That your name is on the list?
Do you attend the meetings
And mingle with the flock,
Or do you stay at home
And criticize and knock?
Do you take an active part
To help the work along
Or are you satisfied to be
The kind that "just belongs"?
Do you ever go to visit
A member who is sick
Or leave the work to just a few
And talk about "the Clique"?
There's quite a program scheduled
That I'm sure you've heard about,
And we'd all appreciate it
If you come to help us out.
Come to the meetings often
And help with hand and heart,
Don't be just a member
But take an active part.
Please think this over brother
You know right from wrong
Are you an active member
Or do you "just belong"?*

by LaVern Inman

Hand Rearing of Puppies

by BEN E. SHEFFY, B.S., M.S., Ph.D.

THE period from birth to weaning is without question the most hazardous of mammalian life. Accurate statistical data relative to puppy losses are lacking, but losses of 30% are suggested by reports from individual kennels.

Many deaths undoubtedly result when, for a variety of reasons, the puppies are deprived of adequate care from their mother. Among these reasons are: death of the bitch; bitch disowns puppies; a larger litter is born than bitch can care for adequately; partial or complete lactation failure of the bitch; mammary gland or uterine infections of the bitch; medication of the bitch which may result in excretion of the drug in the milk; when, for cosmetic reasons or purposes of showing, early weaning is necessary.

A great number of these losses can be eliminated by a clearer understanding of the essentials of a successful program for hand rearing puppies. Most of the problems of infant dogs are referable to errors in either nutrition or management.

It is first necessary to appreciate fully the function performed by the bitch. A reasonable reproduction of these functions must be made to be successful.

A discussion of the method employed at the Cornell Research Laboratory for Diseases of Dogs follows.

Provide An Ideal Environment

The importance of proper temperature control, isolation and freedom from disturbance is often underestimated. Young puppies are easily chilled, and after a day or two, they will refuse to eat. Temperature control is most important during the first week; between 85° and 90° F is most desirable until the fifth day. The temperature can gradually be reduced to 80° by the 7-10th day, and to 75° by the end of the 4th week, when puppies are housed in groups of 2-4.

To best meet the needs of an ideal environment, a puppy incubator or brooder was designed and built. The entire unit is made of lightweight aluminum and is completely collapsible for easy transportation. The compartments, which are adjustable to accommodate puppies of all breeds, allow for individual sep-

aration of puppies. Orphan puppies commonly suckle or otherwise disturb each other. Separation also allows for accurate feed intake and makes possible important daily observation of the amount and condition of the feces. In a unit of this type, puppies will require attention only at feeding time. They should not be disturbed between feedings; sleep is as important as is their nutrition at this age!

The Formula

A comparison of the gross analysis of bitch and cow milk indicates clearly that the considerably higher total solids content of bitch milk, particularly the fat and protein levels. From this one can see the inadequacy of feeding puppies cow's milk diluted with lime water.

Instead of 2-3 parts each of protein and fat to each of carbohydrate, there are actually 1-1½ parts of carbohydrate to each of protein and fat. The level of lactose is out of proportion, which casts doubt on the addition of lactose to cow's milk as a replacement formula.

The essentials of a suitable puppy milk replacement are: total solids, 16-20%, protein 5-8%, and carbohydrate 4-5%. Such a formula will provide 1-1¼ calories per cc. of formula. The importance of a high caloric content is resolved in a discussion of the feeding schedule. A more concentrated formula can be fed less frequently, although too great concentration will result in insufficient fluid intake.

Modification of cow's milk, not by dilution but by the addition of fat and protein sources, such as egg yolk, improves the suitability of the formula. 8 ounces of cow's milk with 1-2 raw egg yolks have been recommended and used successfully. A bitch milk replacement, commercially available, is also recommended.

The Feeding Schedule

The age-old philosophy of feeding every 2-3 hours is completely false. It is not necessary, but actually undesirable to feed more than three times a day, 8 hours apart.

Common sense is the most important ingredient in any feeding schedule. Start the puppy on the minimum amount, increasing it gradually as he gains weight and responds favorably to feeding. A correlation between the pup's steady

gain in weight and the condition of his feces is the best evidence of satisfactory progress.

If diarrhea develops, immediately reduce solids intake to one-half and then gradually increase it.

Equipment required is not extensive: a sensitive scale, measuring cup marked in cc., pyrex baby nursing bottles and nipples (the hole should be enlarged so that milk will come slowly when the bottle is inverted, but vigorous sucking by the pup is required to obtain milk); data book to record weight and observations on the puppies.

Cleanliness and proper sanitary conditions must prevail. Utensils should be washed thoroughly and scalded promptly after use. Prepare formula for no more than a 24-hour period, and keep it refrigerated. Warm before feeding to about body temperature, and hold the bottle so that the puppy does not ingest air during feeding.

Pups can be trained to eat baby cereal mixed with their formula at 2-3 weeks of age. After 3 weeks they may be weaned from the bottle, and a good quality dog food started in addition to the cereal and formula. The formula can then be replaced with reconstituted evaporated milk, but all changes in feed or feeding schedule should be made gradually.

Daily Habits, Exercise and Grooming

During the first week when the puppy relies almost entirely on instinct, even his instincts must be stimulated. Defecation and urination after each feeding may be accomplished by

gentle massage with a piece of cotton dipped in warm oil. Gentle massage of the back and sides before feeding is a form of passive exercise stimulating circulation and awakening the puppy. Simple grooming is also best done at feeding time. Incubator conditions tend to dry the coat, so rubbing baby oil into the skin is occasionally desirable. But grooming can be overdone.

Disease Protection and Parasite Control

If the dam is immune and the pups do get colostrum, hand-reared pups like any others would be protected against distemper as long as nine weeks. Without colostrum pups will still get some protection passed *in utero*, lasting about a week. Such pups, therefore, can be immunized with avianized vaccine at two weeks of age.

To protect against parasites, be sure the bitch is negative on fecal count during gestation. Ascarids can be passed *in utero*.

Summary and Conclusions

The method of hand-rearing puppies outlined will result in puppies equivalent to those reared on the average bitch. This program is to be understood only as an emergency measure in case of death or lactation failure. If it is necessary to hand rear puppies consistently in a kennel, it would be well to analyze the basic causes involved, namely the genetic potential of the bitch for satisfactory lactation, the nutrition program of the breeder and the dog's management, care and training.

When driving, give wildlife a brake.

*The Immortal
Rusty's Jinx*



Immunity Against Distemper and Infectious Hepatitis

Scarcely more than a generation ago, old-timers were reluctant to devote any training time whatever to a dog that had not already had distemper and recovered from it with little or no debility. They considered the risk of loss in time and effort too great to train even the most promising prospect only to have him contract the disease and either die or survive with blindness, deafness, a tic, toe drop or more extensive paralysis.

Some veteran breeders even infected their young stock—preferably from a mildly stricken dog—and nursed their patients to the best possible recovery and then trained the individuals that had fought the disease with least apparent damage. A dog had to be “salted” to be worth training.

Today, we are very close to being able to protect our dogs completely against distemper and infectious hepatitis so that they will not suffer the slightest impairment of their faculties, if we use the facilities available to us in the right way.

Modern research has discovered and modern manufacturing techniques have produced the means for stimulating the antibody producing organisms of a dog to build up “lifetime” immunity against distemper and infectious hepatitis. (I put the lifetime in quotes because there may be a time in the history of any individual when resistance is too low from fatigue, undernourishment or the invasion of another disease to cope with an infection to which it would not succumb under ordinary circumstances). Vaccine containing live, modified distemper virus and live, modified infectious hepatitis virus is now being marketed by one or more reliable firms and will soon be available from more. These live viruses stimulate the production of lifetime immunity and they are so modified that they are incapable of causing the respective disease in the patient.

Now—with the tool available, how to use it and why?

Puppies receive a certain antibody level from their mother through her blood stream while they are being carried and from the colostrum during the early hours of nursing. This level depends largely upon the bitch's own antibody level. It is a wise procedure, therefore, to vaccinate the bitch shortly before or after breeding, even though she has been previously vaccinated.

The antibody level in the puppies falls off after birth until there is insufficient resistance in most puppies, regardless of the level of the bitch, by

the time they are ten weeks of age. Puppies whose dam has had little or no resistance to impart to them, may be in danger at five or six weeks or even earlier.

The safest procedure is to vaccinate at five or six weeks of age. If the antibody count of the puppies is low at that time, the vaccine will stimulate the production of the necessary immunity. If the count is high, however, the vaccine will not present a challenge and no antibody production by the pups themselves will be induced. For such puppies, a repeat vaccination at ten or twelve weeks, should be given when the level given by the mother has fallen so low that it will constitute a challenge.

Thus we vaccinate the mother to raise her antibody level for optimum transfer to the pups. We vaccinate at five or six weeks to protect the pups should their level be low. We repeat at ten to twelve weeks to present a challenge should resistance have been too good at the earlier age.

Serum, (Fluid containing antibodies harvested from vaccinated dogs), has no place in the modern immunizing program. It is only effective in the blood stream and it delays the time when effective immunity can be established. As most modern dog breeders know, the distemper virus can attack successfully any derivative of the epithelium—the skin, intestinal tract, lungs, cornea, certain of the ductless glands and the central nervous system. The virus can invade one or more of these tissues and remain there while the blood stream is full of serum, ready to manifest itself whenever the serum level or the resistance of the victim is lowered. These manifestations, when a serum series was followed by vaccine, were often called “breaks” and the vaccine was blamed. More likely the invasion took place before vaccination and was held in check by serum until low resistance left the victim vulnerable. Such “breaks” can be eliminated or greatly reduced by vaccinating, thus reducing the time during which the vulnerable parts are open to attack. Serum should be reserved for whatever value it may have in treatment or for special occasions.

If distemper and to some degree, infectious hepatitis, could be completely cured, there might be some excuse for not establishing immunity against it. No dog can be sure of contracting these diseases and recovering without some impairment, regardless of care and treatment. It behooves us to take advantage of the methods and means modern science has provided for us to keep our pups healthy and happy.—J.S.

50th Anniversary of "Top's" Feat

THIS month, shooters everywhere will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the greatest feat of marksmanship in shooting history—a record so imposing that no rifleman since has so much as dared equal it.

This extraordinary feat of precision and stamina that has defied even a challenge was performed at the San Antonio, Texas, fair grounds by Adolph Topperwein, exhibition shooter for Winchester. "Top," as he is called, fired away with a 22 rifle at wooden cubes the size of alphabet blocks thrown into the air by teams of strong-armed youths. Over a ten-day period, he shot at a total of 72,500 of the tiny, flying objects, and missed an amazing total of only nine times.

Today, with results of shooting matches hidden in obscure specialized publications and Olympic shooting hardly noticed, it may seem strange that anyone should attempt such a record. But in the "fast draw" days, when Buffalo Bill and Annie Oakley were still touring the country and drawing crowds by the thousands, a great national interest existed in marksmen and they gained world-wide prestige. Significantly, in the era of the leaden "home run" kings, Americans were renowned for their marksmanship—a reputation long since lost.

Before the turn of the century, Adam H. Bogardus, an Illinois market hunter, set a record with a shotgun by breaking 5,000 glass balls thrown into the air in 480 minutes and 45 seconds—an accomplishment of no small note even in a nation of shooters.

Shortly after, this record was eclipsed when William Frank Carver smashed 5,500 balls in 420 minutes—using a rifle!

Carver quickly became a celebrity and was presented with gold, silver and jeweled medallions, and feted by world-wide nobility. He later improved his own record by missing only 650 of 60,000 thrown targets.

Just as today's youngsters might worship a Mickey Mantle, Ad Topperwein's boyhood hero had been Carver. When the latter's record was broken by B. A. Bartlett, who rang up a score of 63,732 hits out of 64,017 tries, Ad determined to champion his tumbled idol. This he did so emphatically that no one since has bothered to top "Top."

This is the way the event is described in an article in the current issue of True Magazine:

"Short of an assault on Mount Everest, it is difficult to think of an athletic feat calling for more physical stamina than the goal Topperwein set for himself. The record he was gunning for had stood against almost continuous assault by the finest shooters in the world. To break it he would have to shoot continuously for at least a full week from dawn till dusk.

"His second miss came well into the third day, after an almost incredible run of 14,540 hits. By the fifth day, however, the strain was beginning to tell. His eyes were red and sunken and there was a stubble of dark beard on his face. At night after the seventh day he was so fatigued and lame that Plinky (his wife) had to undress him. He was unable to lower his arms below the waist and his shoulders were swollen. When he flexed his arms, a painful cramp knotted the biceps of his arm. A barber shaved him while he slept. Frequently that night he cried out in his sleep, as those elusive nightmare blocks that no man can hit soared through his dreams.

"On the eighth day, to a cheering gallery, he passed Bartlett's record. Still he refused to stop. At the end of the ninth day he realized that he had driven himself to the utmost. They almost had to carry him to the firing line on the final day. He had become a crude caricature of his former self, a red-eyed, hollow-faced scarecrow of a man. Finally, late in the afternoon he took the last cartridge from the last carton and stuffed it into the loading port. The final block arced—the rifle cracked—the wood split and fell into a mountain of fragments that now stood taller than the shooter.

"Friends dashed forward to catch Topperwein as he started to collapse. 'What was the final score?' he asked weakly. 'The damndest score ever made by anyone, Top,' they told him. 'Out of 72,500 shots, you missed just nine.'"

ADVERTISE

in

The Flushing Whip

Constantly placing your name
and kennel before the fancier
will bring results.