



# The Dew Claw

FEBRUARY 1977

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# The Dew Claw

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AIM: To keep our membership better informed and more closely related. While all articles and comments published do not necessarily represent the Club's views, we do not deny the writer's right to present them.

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New champions or show wins of Winners or better from major point shows are printed, without charge, as space permits.

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SPECIALTY NEWS - PAGE 38! SEND YOUR  
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## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

1976 is behind us - with its Briard triumphs and tragedies now a part of breed history.

The triumph of Ch. Stonehill's I'm Henri - owner-handled to #1 Briard and the first Briard ever to rank among the top twenty working dogs of the nation.

The triumph of Pa'Chick's kennels - exporting the first American bred Briard to its mother country.

Among the tragedies, the loss of four great ladies of the Briard world. Who will ever forget Angel standing on the table at the Annual Meeting to receive her award - the first Briard in twenty years and the only bitch to earn the Utility Dog degree;

Our own Nanie who even brought a chuckle from the distinguished Tony Hodges as she set her own determined pace in the Veterans ring;

Then Rollo whose name appears in so many pedigrees, especially in the West;

And late in the year, Chianti who combined the dignity of Queen Elizabeth, the coquetry of Shirley MacLaine and the vivacity of Carol Burnett into a personality that captivated everyone who met her.

What will '77 bring us? Hopefully the opportunity to turn a possible tragedy into a positive triumph.

To date at least 30 Briards have been examined for P.R.A. and found to be clear, imports included. Communication has been established between ophthalmologists here and in Britain.

Our task now is to have all British and French imports - as well as any offspring - and our older American bred dogs examined. I urge all of you and particularly those who have dogs 6 years of age and older to have their eyes checked and to send me the results. With your cooperation and the assistance of experts in the field, I'm sure we can take positive steps to erase the specter of blind Briards, both here and abroad.

With every good wish for a happy and healthy New Year,

Mary Lou Tingley

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## P.R.A. NEGATIVE BRIARDS

The following Briards have been examined by qualified Ophthalmologists and found to be clear of any P.R.A. symptoms.

Ch. Phydeaux Quoin de Cuivre  
Phydeaux Impresario  
Ch. Syre du Val de Reuil, C.D.  
Desamee Lamont Bear  
Ch. Jennie d'El Pastre  
Ch. Phydeaux Usheba des Berger  
Ch. Phydeaux Theda Bara  
Ch. Phydeaux Windfall

continued on the next page

BCA

## TREASURER'S REPORT

Nov. 1, 1976 - Dec. 31, 1976

Opening Balance	
Checking	\$ 818.89
Savings	481.94
Charity	997.01
	<u>\$2,297.84</u>

<u>Income</u>	
Calendars	\$ 195.00
Brochures	7.75
Subscriptions	5.00
Xmas Ads	52.20
Dues	232.50
BCNC Marley Memorial	10.00
	<u>\$ 502.75</u>

Opening Balance	\$2,297.84
Income	+ 502.75
	<u>2,800.59</u>
Expenses	- 1,002.65
	<u>\$1,797.94</u>

<u>Expenses</u>	
Briard rescue (K. Connally)	\$ 23.60
Dog World Ad	91.20
Supplies/mailling	
Gold Seal Impress.	99.13
Calendar Printing	374.40
Oct. DEW CLAW	200.17
Postage: Dec. DEW CLAW & Survey	189.00
Other printing	25.15
	<u>\$1,002.65</u>

Operating Balance	
Checking	\$ 318.99
Savings	481.94
Charity	997.01
	<u>\$1,797.94</u>

Patti Curnow, Treasurer

## P.R.A. Negative Briards - continued

O'Bricken Susette Micheline  
Bijou de Strathcona  
Ch. Phydeaux Tallulah, C.D.  
Desamee Belle Bear  
Ch. Phydeaux What's Happenin'  
Je Suis Prêt de Patriche  
Junon de la Plaine St. Just  
Phydeaux Winsome Loosome  
Bellesprit Lucretia  
Beau Cheval Hallelujah  
Extasy of Alpen  
Ch. Bellesprit Velours  
Eagle of Alpen  
Ch. Beau Cheval Vent Vert  
Ch. Aigner Javelot d'Or  
Bellesprit Ms. Chievous  
Chateaubriard L'Espresso  
Bellesprit Midnight Cowboy  
La Jeune Fille Sheba  
Bellesprit Luvem 'n' Leavem  
Brioche

## A.K.C. DELEGATE'S REPORT

The regular meeting of the Delegates to the American Kennel Club, Inc. was held on December 14, 1976. No significant items of action took place, requiring votes of the Delegates. There were two reports presented by A.K.C. Board Member, Haworth Hoch and Executive Secretary, Roy Carlberg.

Mr. Hoch covered a history of support and funding of dog health research projects as follows:

- An annual contribution to Cornell University for research including work on canine brucellosis.
- Studies of treatment and control of heart worm disease by Dr. Garlich at the University of North Carolina.
- Work by Dr. Blenden at the University of Missouri Veterinary Medical School in connection with early biopsy diagnosis of rabies.
- In the last two years a project has been funded into the causes of canine fertility. This is being conducted by Dr. Olsen at the University of Minnesota Veterinary School.
- Lastly, studies in the area of frozen semen conducted by Dr. Seeger at the University of Oregon Medical School.

Mr. Carlberg spoke on progress in the area of care and handling of puppies in transit. He reported that the regulations implementing the provisions of the new Animal Welfare Act which were expected to be published in July 1976 are now expected to be published in the Federal Register in January 1977. Mr. Carlberg feels there has been improvement in the care and handling of dogs by the airlines, but there is concern about the use of charter planes and land carriers.

There is little present control of the chartered air carriers or land carriers but the A.K.C. is expanding upon the area of field investigative activities in an attempt to solve these increasing problems.

Registration of dogs and litters are up in 1976 compared to comparable periods in 1975. Dog registrations are up 3.0% and litter registrations are up 2.6% in the first eleven months of 1976 compared to 1975.

Arthur M. Tingley

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DUES ARE DUE

Membership dues are due - \$10.00 for an individual membership; \$15.00 for joint membership; \$5.00 for junior membership. April 1, 1977 is the deadline and reminder notices will not be mailed this year.

Applicants: You do not owe dues until the January after you have been accepted for voting membership.

## SECRETARY'S PAGE

### CHANGES OF ADDRESS:

Carrie Randall, 926-B Black Rail St., Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464  
Connie Stollings, 34257 Lamoyne, Livonia, MI 48154  
Don Thompson, 1937 Page St. #6, San Francisco, CA 94117

IF YOUR ADDRESS CHANGES, PLEASE NOTIFY THE SECRETARY

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP:

The following have applied for membership in the B.C.A. Letters regarding their qualifications should be addressed to the Secretary.

Jean Ball, 2070 W. Algonquin Rd. Apt. 3B, Mt. Prospect, IL 60056, owner of Wynott from Stonehill  
Judith & Wallis Campbell, 6518 Estes, Arvada, Colorado 80004, owners of Jessica de Charlemagne and two of her get.  
Sonia Collander, 3623 Highland Rd., Rear, Cleveland, OH 44111, owner of Megamoreau de Charlemagne.  
John & Sylvia Glaab, 2045 Deerhurst Ct., Ottawa, Ont. Canada, owners of Le Beauchien's Mimique.  
Ron & Susan Hensel, 11520 Delaware St., Crown Point, IN 46375, owners of Maximilian de Strathcona.  
Kay Krohnberg, 31 Tern, New Orleans, LA 70124, owner of Bellesprit Mont Leovonne Beni.  
Richard & Linda Maier, 17216 Beland, Detroit, MI 48234, owners of des Macheau de Strathcona.  
Bill & Irene Marquis, 461 Almar Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15237, owners of Le Beauchien's Marquis.  
Ralph & Christiane McCunnough, 4315 Circle Road, Pierrefonds, P.Q. Canada, owners of Bellesprit Mack the Knife.  
Edward & Mary Richards, 54 Faucett St., Latham, A.C.T. 2615 Australia, owners of Bendelbah Tineroo Bear.  
Victoria Russell, Box 944, Manitouswadge, Ontario, Canada, owner of Cheswick's Gamine d'Or.  
Linda Shove, Purakanui, R.D.1, Port Chalmers, New Zealand, owner of Ch. Bendelbah Manara Bear and Abigail of Bala.  
Virginia & Joseph Zonfrilli, 16 Kensington Terrace, Maplewood, N.J. 07040.

### AMENDMENT TO THE BY-LAWS APPROVED BY A.K.C.

Elizabeth Boehner of the A.K.C. writes, "The amendment, whose sole effect raises dues from \$7.50 to \$10.00 for an Individual Membership and from \$10.00 to \$15.00 for a Joint Membership, has been reviewed and it stands approved."

### P.R.A. CLINIC IN CALIFORNIA

A P.R.A. Clinic is usually held EVERY Tuesday afternoon at the University of California at Davis (near Sacramento). It is held at the small animal clinic and the cost is \$4 per dog. A phone call will assure you that the clinic is open. 916/752-1393.

This offers those in the area an opportunity to have their Briards checked by a member of the American College of Veterinary Ophthalmologists for a very reasonable fee.

## EAST SIDE STORY.....

We extend our sympathy to Jim and Dolores Zacaro on the loss of their Ch. Peinarde de Marha. "Chianti" was bred by Harold Marley and was sired by Ch. Nestor de Vasouy out of Ch. Brigette de Marha. This lovely tawny bitch would have been eleven years old in March. Chianti had one litter of eight males, sired by Ch. Phydeauz Quoin de Quivre, and the Z accaros kept one of her offspring, Ch. Sultan d'Esprit, "Rico". Chianti was loved by all who knew her. She will be missed.

The Yankee Briard Club held an eye clinic on December 5 in Nanuet, NY. All of the Briards tested were found clear of P.R.A. However, the turnout among the breeders and owners in this area was very low. Only 17 Briards were tested. Our dogs CANNOT afford the lack of interest that was shown. If we are to know if PRA is present in our breed and to what extent, we MUST have our dogs tested. The cost of \$5 per dog certainly could not have been the reason for the poor turnout. Why is it that some people will travel for hours to attend a dog show, but will not go out of their way when the health and future of their breed is at stake? PLEASE, if you Briard has not been tested, attend an eye clinic, or make a private appointment with a Diplomat of the American College of Veterinary Ophthalmologists.

GROUP PLACINGS: Ch. Jennie D'El Pastre and Ch. Chateaubriard Vichyssoise (Hilda) continue to pick up group placings. Jennie's latest wins include a Group 4 at Salisbury, Group 2 at Tidewater and a Group 3 at Susquenango. Hilda's wins include a Group 4 at Rock Creek, Group 3 at Catonsville, and a Group 1 at Worcester.

SHOW REPORTS: Well, we finally came up with some majors. The last four Eastern shows of the year were all majors in dogs. (It looks like the class bitches have decided to take a vacation from the ring.)

At Boardwalk, the entry was 5/1/5. Ch. Jennie d'El Pastre, owned by Mary Lou Tingley was awarded Best of Breed. Our 9-month-old "Rusty" (Baldslow Yulin) made his show debut and was W.D., B.W. and B.O.S. for a 4 point major. Rusty was bred by Ruth Bumstead in England.

Although we don't have the exact entry at Eastern and Worcester, we do have the results. The Collins' Ch. Chateaubriard Vichyssoise was Best of Breed both days and their Chateaubriard Limonade was W.D. and B.O.S. at Eastern for a 3 point major. At Worcester, Beau Cheval's Good Shepherd was W.D. and B.O.S. for the major and a Championship. He was bred by Marlene Anderson and Epiphany Collins and is owned by Sara Thrasher.

The Philadelphia Kennel Club held its show on December 18 and had an entry of 5/1/4. Ken and Cece Collins' Hilda (Ch. Chateaubriard Vichyssoise) was the Best of Breed winner and our Rusty was W.D., B.W., and B.O.S. for another 4 point major.

Mary Lou Tingley will judge Briards at the Delaware Water Gap Kennel Club match on February 27 in Washington, NJ. This is an "A" match and the dogs must be entered in advance. If anyone is interested contact Marge Saylor, Chairman, at 215/253-0048.

Please send your news to us at R.D. 2, Box 346, Harvey's Lake, PA 18618 or call 717/333-4002.

Regina and Tom Keiter

## THE GOLDEN WEST NEWS AND VIEWS.....

There seems to be very little happening in our area at this time. I just received the program for the Beverly Hills show on January 9 and the entry is only 2-2-3. That used to be one of our larger shows. Perhaps that explains the lack of news.

The Northwestern Briards had their first major show in many years recently. The Whidbey Island Kennel Club had an entry of 7 Briards! Best of Breed and Best of Winners went to Jeremiah L'Enfant d'Fleur (3 points) owned by Clayborne A. Holland. Best of Opposite Sex for 1 point was Vetanya Chien de Grand Coeur, also owned by Clay. Reserve Winners Dog was Chateaubriard Made to Order owned by Jim and Phyllis Bond and Cece Collins. Reserve Winners Bitch was Escoffion Mlle. Muffet d'Argyl, also owned by Jim and Phyllis. The group is hoping for a second major show in February at the Seattle benched show.

Evy Wegienka takes her job as Medical Committee Chairman very seriously and from the sound of thing, she is doing an excellent job. She writes, "My husband, Larry, and I managed to beat the bushes and collect 15 samples of blood serum for Dr. Saunders' Thyroid study. It is a very worthwhile project, which could be completed with a few more samples. Once completed and the normal Thyroid values for the Briard are known, if your dog is tested and found to be low, he can be easily treated. Among other things, it could save owners and Briards with skin problems a lot of suffering and itching. Please help by having serum drawn and sent to Dr. Saunders per instructions in the October, 1976 DEW CLAW, it will be much appreciated.

Evy also reports that there is a P.R.A. Clinic every Tuesday afternoon at the U.C.D. Vet Hospital (small animal clinic) in the Davis area. Phone # 916/752-1393 and the cost is \$4.00 per dog. Evy suggests you call the clinic to be sure the Ophthalmologist will be there before making the drive. It would be a great help to the Breed if everyone has his or her dog checked for P.R.A. We don't know what we are dealing with unless people cooperate.

That seems to be it at this time. Hopefully things will pick up soon. Send your news and views to me, Joan Dugan, 31376 Broad Beach Road, Malibu, CA 90265.

Joan Dugan

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## SHORT, SHORT STORIES

LITERARY PUPPIES - Sometime ago Sue Erickson asked her mother to save her old newspapers so she would have plenty for the puppy pen. When she picked up the box of papers, she noticed that her mom had written neatly on the side, "Save for Salty's puppies. Smart dogs learn to read early."

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Ch. Proud Rebel de Marha  
CH. PA'CHICK'S REBEL DEAUX  
 Pa'Chick's Esmarelda



Ch. Ralph des Elfes de Malouse, C.D.  
 (OFA FB10)

AM. /CAN. CH. PA'CHICK'S JEZEBEL (OFA FB50)

Am. /Can. Ch. Reine des Elfes de Malouse  
 (OFA FB12)



ANNOUNCE SIX BLACK PUPPIES BORN SEPTEMBER 16,  
 1976 -- 4 MALES - 2 FEMALES -- SHOW PROSPECTS  
 AVAILABLE.

CONTACT: Susan C. McCormick (313) 772-3897  
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 St. Clair Shores, Michigan 48081

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NEWS & VIEWS FROM BETWIXT & BETWEEN

Sometime ago I wrote to Madam Mopty in the quest for a new face and some new blood to add to my line. Before she could answer, Madam Mopty passed away and ended a great line of dogs. Madam Jonard, who worked with Madam Mopty, answered my letter and told me that all the dogs had been placed or were too old for breeding; and, to my surprise, she placed an order for a tawny male from my next breeding which was Am. /Can. Ch. Pa'Chick's Indian Summer to Ch. Ralph des Elfes de Malouse, C.D. Upon arrival of Indy's pups I picked out a male which I felt fit Madam Jonard's order and notified her. Now we had to wait until Pa'Chick's Majestic Image was old enough to take a plane ride. Time passed and on December 14th he started his long (not until 4 days later did I find out how long) journey to his new home in France. He flew out of Detroit Metro airport at 3:05p.m. to New York and was then to change planes to leave for France arriving on the morning of December 15th. I waited and waited and heard nothing. Well, I thought, maybe Madam Jonard is going to write instead of wire. On December 18th I received a wire saying baby beautiful, arrived today (12/17/76). I was frantic!! Where had he been for 3 days!!! I called the airline and they informed me that due to excess holiday baggage the pup had been bumped off his scheduled flite to a later flite and had been kenneled in New York. They never notified me! Well, Majestic Image arrived safely even after a round about trip at 9 weeks of age. The moral of this story is "Don't Ship At Christmas!!!" and if you do, harrass the airlines if you think you're pup hasn't arrived at his destination.

The new club in our area held it's last meeting on December 12th at the Western Reserve K.C. show. After a huge luncheon, the gathering voted our official name to be the Great Lakes Briard Boosters. The club will mainly cover Michigan, Ohio and Indiana and anyone interested in joining from an area not already covered by another club is welcome. Contact Jayne Feller for more information on dues, etc.

We have three new O.F.A. numbers to add to our ranks. Jerry & Stephanie Katz have all three starting with Gveret Kahlabah de Strathcona, C.D.X. (FB63), Am. /Can. Ch. Umbi Chabiv de Strathcona, C.D. (FB61) and Ch. Uziz Akshanit de Strathcona (FB62). Congratulations!!!

It was with sorrow that we heard that Ch. Flogan Phay de Marha, owned and Loved by Florise Hogan, died during the Christmas Holidays. Sandy would have been 11 years old in March.

New Champions

On 11/27/76 CH. CALUMET'S MOHAGANY M. finished her

championship in Berrien Springs by going Best of Breed for 1 pt. under Tom Stevenson. Mohagany is owned by Fran Volkman.

On 12/12/76 CH. J'Y SUIIS DE CHARLEMAGNE, C.D. finished his championship at the Western Reserve K. C. show by going W.D. and B.W. for 2 pts. under Mr. Stoeker. Havit is owned by Jayne and Steve Feller.

#### Puppies

Jerry & Stephanie Katz have one tawny male puppy (show quality) available who is 6 months old. His dam is Ch. Uziz Akshanit de Strathcona by Ch. Uhey Chien de Grand Coeur.

Sue McCormick has two black puppies available (show quality), one male - one female born 9/16/76. The dam is Am./Can. Ch. Pa'Chick's Jezebel by Ch. Pa'Chick's Rebel Deaux.

I, Pat Long, have four tawny puppies available (show quality), one male - three females. The dam is Am./Can. Ch. Pa'Chick's Indian Summer by Ch. Ralph des Elfes de Malouse, C.D. These pups were born October 8th.

Well I'll sign off for now and hope you all have a good and happy new year!

Pat Long



CH. JABOT LE BONHEUR D'HTE. COUTURE, owned by Frances Taylor captured Best of Breed at the Chicago International on October 30. The judge is Mrs. Nicholas Demidoff and the handler is Brian Meyer. Jabot also took Best of Breed at Minneapolis under judge, Theodore Wurmser and handled by Brian Meyer.

## HOW TO DEVELOP A "BAD DOG"

by Kenneth Seminatore

Far too many dog owners confuse training their dog with punishing him. There is a vast difference. Training is not punishing, and punishing is surely not training. *Correction* does, of course play an important role in training, but it is done in the spirit of *teaching*, rather than scolding.

It is amazing how many dog-owners unknowingly develop their own "problem-dogs". Because of their misconception of what training really is, they do things that eventually lead to a nervous, growling, fear-biting, or protest-biting dog. Consider these common examples:

(1) A young pup during the housebreaking period will have his nose rubbed in his mess, have been kicked, have had objects hurled at him, or have been swatted with rolled newspapers. Is this training? Certainly not! What it is, is conditioning the dog to some day strike back at those hands that hurt him.

(2) A young dog escapes from his yard into the vastly exciting world of the neighborhood. The anxious owner calls to the dog, who of course has never really been *trained* to come when called. The dog continues his romp, ignoring the owner, who by now is fuming. Finally, after some chasing around, the owner succeeds in enticing the dog to come to him. For that, the dog is rewarded with a good clobbering. What was accomplished? Next time the dog gets away he'll make sure he avoids the consequences of coming back to his master.

(3) An owner romps and rough-houses with his dog, allowing the dog to jump on him, as long as the owner is wearing his old clothes. But when the owner is dressed in his best suit and the dog greets him by jumping, he is met with a solid kick. Result - confusion and mistrust in the dog.

Don't let *your* dog grow up in a world of hitting, slapping, finger pointing, and general abuse. Attempt to develop a proper combination of *love-respect* in his attitude toward you. Proper obedience training will do just that by making the dog more responsive to you, while establishing yourself as the master. You will be rewarded with a loving, faithful, well-mannered and adjusted dog that will bring you years of enjoyment. After all, isn't that why you got him in the first place?

(How to Develop a "Bad Dog" has been reprinted from the August 1976 issue of Dog World Magazine.)

## DUES ARE DUE

It's that time again. B.C.A. Dues are due from all Members. (Applicants do not owe dues). January 1 is the date and if you let 90 days after the first of the year go by, your membership will lapse. Why not pay your dues today - \$5.00 for Juniors; \$10.00 for individuals; \$15.00 for Joint Memberships.

## SURVEY REPORT - RASSEMBLEMENT VS. INDEPENDENT SPECIALTY \*\*\*\*\*

The Rassemblement Survey responses are still being received, but only about 70 replies have been returned out of the 400 mailers sent out. If you wish to have your opinion included in the survey and have not replied, please send your response to the Secretary as soon as possible. If you have lost the survey flyer, just indicate:

- 1) Whether you would or would not attend a Rassemblement in Toledo;
- 2) How much you would donate to help support a Rassemblement;
- 3) How many Briards you would bring to a Rassemblement in 1978;
- 4) Whether or not you would prefer an Independent Specialty instead;
- 5) Whether you would like educational programs on that weekend.

At last count, the vote between a Rassemblement and an Independent Specialty for 1978 was tied; about 90 Briards could be expected; but only about \$1500 could be expected in donations.

It may be that the current economic situation will make it impossible for members to donate the money necessary to plan a Rassemblement. If only one site is planned, the Club needs donations of at least \$3000. The financial status of the Club does *not* permit this money to be taken from the General Fund.

A few members have suggested a second site, as we had in 1974 - one in Toledo, Ohio and the second on the West Coast. This would cost the Club at least an additional \$1000. This additional expense would only be worthwhile if a sizable entry of Briards could be expected in the West. If Western Briarders wish to have a Rassemblement held in their area, they must let the Club know how many dogs they would bring and how much money they would be willing to donate to help support the additional cost.

Your B.C.A. Board is making every effort to plan the event preferred by the majority of the membership. If a Rassemblement is preferred, it can only be planned if we are willing to support the costs. An average donation of \$25 should provide the necessary money but this would be in addition to any entry fees, which we hope to keep very reasonable. If the financial support is limited to the \$1500 offered to date, it will be impossible for the Club to plan a Rassemblement.

If money for a Rassemblement is not available, a relaxed weekend can be planned around an Independent Specialty at the Toledo site in August of 1978. Other activities suggested for such a weekend are: A "Wet Match", in which the dogs are evaluated with their coats soaking wet (and undoubtedly the handlers as well as the judge would be soaking wet!); a fun match for young puppies, 2 to 6 months of age; assorted educational programs; as well as the social events, which make such a weekend enjoyable. An alternative would be a Specialty weekend in conjunction with other shows, as we have had in the past, but the site would have to be changed to coincide with the all-breed shows.

The choice is yours, but time is growing short. Let us hear from you!

## PUPPIES TO WELCOME THE NEW YEAR- litter expected Feb. 20, 1977

by

Sire: Ch. Phydeaux Quin de Cuivre (String), tawny  
Ch. Phydeaux Tabac Blond (Duffel), tawny \*\*\*  
Ch. Phydeaux Poupee de Marha (Poppy), tawny  
out of  
Ch. Janus de la Ville Jumeaux (Janus), tawny  
Dam: Poupee de l'Eminence Noire (Bergere), black  
Belle Delle Princess (Pumpkin), black

\*\*\*Duffel won the BCA Specialty Puppy Sweepstakes, 1971, took Best of Winners at Westminster K.C., 1972, and sired the 1976 Best of Breed at Westminster: Ch. VSOP Bouffon de Brie.

THIS BREEDING: bred for temperament  
length & quality of coat and color depth  
classic balanced lines

"de Vasouy"--14 times within 5 generations, both sides  
"de Marha"--6 times in the pedigree, including the  
Magie/Nestor breeding 3 times behind  
these anticipated puppies.

WE ARE LOOKING FOR GOOD, LOVING HOMES FOR THESE YOUNG BRIARDS.  
BLACK PUPPIES AND TAWNY PUPPIES ANTICIPATED, SHOW QUALITY EXPECTED;  
ALL INQUIRIES INVITED (requests for natural ears recommended early):

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## ASPRIN DOSAGE STUDIED

Asprin is a useful pain killer in dogs and other animals, just as it is in man. Until recently, however, there have been no reliable methods of determining safe, effective dosage levels in non-human mammals.

Now, Drs. Roger Yeary and Richard Brant of the College of Veterinary Medicine, Ohio State University, have concluded a study to determine the effects of various levels of asprin dosage in the dog. Their primary finding, as reported in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association:

The optimal maintenance dosage for the dog is 25 to 35 milligrams per kilogram of body weight every eight hours. (This means, for example, one-half of a five grain asprin every eight hours for a thirty-pound dog.)

The researchers used salicylate concentrations in the blood serum as the guide to calculate dosage. Larger dosages than 25 to 35 mg/kg or the same dosage at different intervals either caused vomiting or did not maintain desirable serum salicylate levels. Very large dosages over a period of weeks may induce effects ranging from vomiting and mild ulcerative gastritis to a variety of bodily, blood and biochemical changes and eventually even death.

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## YOUR BULLETIN BOARD

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Recently, I lent three issues of the DEW CLAW to a family that picked up a dog at the S.P.C.A., which turned out to be a Briard. I saw him running loose in the neighborhood and after locating the owners, I tried to make them understand that they had a very special dog. In gratitude, they took my DEW CLAWs to Belgium -- I guess anyone who would let a Briard run loose would be irresponsible in all areas.

I was a bit concerned that a Briard had been taken to the S.P.C.A. in the first place, especially since he was still a puppy. They said that his owner had to give him up because he was growing too large. She had received him from a boy friend and apparently none of them knew what he was. His ears were not cropped but he is a great looking dog.

While still worrying about the Briard and the S.P.C.A. I found that there was a Briard puppy abandoned at a kennel in Houston. He had been brought in by a young man, who never returned. I went to see her and made arrangements to get her out of there the next morning. She is an adorable puppy about seven or eight months old. I can learn nothing else about her, as the kennel will not give out the information. I promptly had her checked over by our veterinarian and a very good friend and her husband now own a Briard.

It seems to me that we are breeding too many Briards and are releasing them to people who should not have them. If I can find two abandoned Briards within six months time, maybe we need more on population control in the DEW CLAW. I could write from my soap box, as it is one of my favorite subjects: "Not every gorgeous, great, loved Briard needs to be a parent!!" Don't people check the market *before* they breed?

Pru Heaney  
Houston, TX

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JEREMIAH L'ENFANT D'FLEUR (left) owned by Clay Holland was awarded a 3 point major at Whidbey Island K.C. under judge, Edna Travinek on November 14, 1976.

He was handled by his owner to B.O.B., B.O.W., and W.D., taking the first major in the Northwest is several years.

## BRIARDS IN NEW ZEALAND

BY LINDA SHOVE

I thought you might like to know how Briards are getting on here in New Zealand. There are now 14, all black and our first two champions have been made up.

The first Briard owner here was Mrs. Eveon Oakes, who brought a dog and a bitch out from England. They are Baldslow Tohu-Bohu (now a champion) and Lullingstone Tess. They had a litter of 11 pups last February ('76). At about the same time, I had started making enquiries in Australia and imported a bitch puppy about the same age as Eveon's litter. She is Bendelbah Manara Bear (now a champion). She was imported into Australia "in dam" from Mrs. Nancy Tomlin in England. She was soon joined by one of Eveon's puppies, Abigail of Bala. Both of mine have been shown extensively in the South Island, in an attempt to get the breed more widely known.

Needless to say, they have caused something of a stir. To begin with, no one knew what they were -- they have been called Scottish Terriers, Old English Sheepdogs, Afghan Hounds and Gordon Setters! Now, however, we're becoming a familiar sight at shows and all sorts of people are keeping track of how they are growing up.

Most of our judges are New Zealanders, the majority of whom have never seen a Briard before and have to judge them literally from the Standard. We have had a few Australian judges, some of whom have seen Briards in Australia -- but there are only 30 or so Briards there. At the end of January, we have a U.S. judge, so it will be interesting to see what he has to say.

Showing in N.Z. is, I think, very different from the U.S. In my next letter, I'll tell you a bit about it. Also about our Championship system, which is very different to that used in the United States or United Kingdom.

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## 1977 BRIARD CALENDARS - BRIARD BROCHURES

A few 1977 Briard calendars are still available. If you did not order one, or would like to have another, send \$2.50 (payable to the Briard Club of America) to:

Ada Marley  
3940 W. 96th Street  
Indianapolis, IN 46268

BRIARD BROCHURES should also be ordered from Ada Marley. Enclose \$1.25 for 25 brochures and \$4.00 for 100 brochures.

The Brochure gives a description of the Briard, the A.K.C. Standard for the Breed, the Code of Ethics of the B.C.A. and includes several photos of Briards. There is space for you to add your name and address if you wish. Every Briarder should have a supply of these handsome brochures to give out to those interested in the Breed.



What do you say about a dog...  
Who gave pleasure every day for 11 years,  
Who loved everyone, and everyone loved,  
Who was a character, not a pet!  
A dog who was born old, but never grew old.  
One who was so good, while still the  
mistress of her ways.  
A dog so beautiful in spirit, no one could  
resist stopping to look at or touch.  
What can we say..... "Chianti"

CH. PEINARDE DE MARHA

1966 - 1976

## Puppy Training

*The time is so short—from twenty-one to one hundred and twelve days in all (thirteen weeks all together)—and once it is gone it can never be retrieved.*

Clarence Pfaffenberger

Dog obedience training is not synonymous with obedience competition. No doubt an obvious observation, but one which must be kept firmly in mind when considering the training of puppies. Although by no means revolutionary, the principal impetus for concerted efforts to work with puppies (dogs between two to four months of age) came from Clarence Pfaffenberger's success in his Guide Dog program. Since the publication of *The New Knowledge of Dog Behavior*, there has been a steadily increasing emphasis on puppy training. What was once the exclusive advantage of the knowledgeable fancier is beginning to become the salvation for many a novice who is spared the problem dog syndrome which fills obedience classes with harried owners of dogs six months and older. Of course, many harried owners never get as far as an obedience class - the dog is either returned to the breeder as unsuitable or winds up at the pound. This article will focus on the underlying reasons for puppy training, its advantages, and some of the training techniques used when working with puppies. It will also deal with what a puppy can be expected to learn in a structured training program presented in a class setting.

Puppy training is not a novel idea and almost every author on training discusses its virtues. For example, in *Spaniels for Sport*, first published in 1915, Carlton discusses teaching puppies to heel, to come and to retrieve. The thrust of the literature on training, however, is aimed at working with the older dogs and contains little by way of specific instructions for teaching puppies.

One is left with the impression that one is expected to know how to work with a puppy without the benefit of directions. Moreover, most authors, including many of the early ones, advise against formalized training until the dog is at least six if not 12 months of age. This paradox has baffled fanciers for many years. On the one hand, we are told how easy it is to train a puppy and almost in the same breath that it should not be attempted until the dog is one year of age. There is a logical explanation, however. First, we must consider the tasks for which these dogs were being trained, and second, the training techniques. The basic obedience exercises around which AKC competition revolves came from the early European service dog exercises. These exercises consisted of three categories—general obedience, tracking and man or bite work. The dogs used for this purpose, in the vernacular, weren't exactly pussycats. By today's standards, many would be considered problem dogs and most were quite sharp. The task involved as well as the type of dog expected to perform it, in turn, determined the training techniques. When obedience competition, as we know it today, was introduced in this country, the man or bite work was eliminated, but many of the theories and techniques then used to train service dogs remained. Even at the present time, it is not uncommon to see techniques designed specifically for the sharp dog being applied across the board. Naturally, such techniques are inappropriate for puppies. In the context of the service dog, it is eminently sound to hold off on formalized training until the dog is 12 months of age. In the context of what most people expect from their dogs today, it makes no sense at all not to train the dog as a puppy. Certainly, the experienced dog person does, and always has done, a great deal more puppy training than he may realize, thereby preventing the very problems which confound the novice as the dog gets older. (At home training was considered a prerequisite in early training classes. It was assumed that the dog had been trained in basic obedience prior to the time he was brought to class.) Puppy training is not intended to produce an adolescent service or competition dog, but a reliable companion. *Obedience training is not synonymous with competition and we want to emphasize that the purpose of puppy train-*

ing is first and foremost the well-mannered pet. Competition is icing on the cake—only about five percent of the people who attend obedience classes ever see the inside of a ring.

Many experienced trainers knew that puppies could readily be trained in basic obedience. What they did not know until quite recently were the critical periods in a dog's development and how to exploit this knowledge to make training that much easier. Research experiments at Bar Harbor have produced some extremely significant findings for the fancier who likes to train the easy way and avoid problems before they become frustrating, time and energy-consuming head bangers. For example, the one command which every dog owner wants his dog to know is "come." Not only does he want his dog to know it, but he wants an immediate and positive response. The Bar Harbor studies revealed at what point in a puppy's development the flight instinct reaches its peak, that is, when the dog first realizes that it can run away from its owner. Another important revelation relates to the pack instinct in dogs and when in its development, the dog will make its move to become pack leader. Perhaps most significant is the finding that the puppy's brain is fully developed by the time it reaches seven weeks of age and that it is going to learn, with or without its owner's help. If the puppy is going to learn, it may just as well learn what the owner wants it to know, rather than learning on its own and picking up a few bad habits along the way. Bad habits, once allowed to develop, require detrainment and sometimes cannot be cured at all. The results of these studies convinced Pfaffenberger that not only was it possible to train puppies, but it was critical and he used this knowledge in setting up a training program for puppies.

The next development came with the establishment of class programs for puppies. The driving force here was Milo Pearsall when he started the Kindergarten Puppy Training (KPT) program. For the first time, puppy training became available to the novice in a class setting. Heavily emphasized in the KPT program was puppy socialization. During the sixties, the popularity of the dog began to skyrocket. The overall population of dogs increased and more people than

ever before owned dogs, a goodly share of them for the first time. Being a novice, however, can be trying. How much did these first-time owners know about instincts, behavior patterns, or training procedures? Were they applying human attributes to their dogs and perhaps strengthening the wrong instincts? Did they misinterpret a puppy's nipping at the hands or feet as aggression? As the dog grew older, was his failure to come when called misconstrued as defiance requiring punishment?

The popularity explosion also meant that many dogs were single dogs which, after having said good-bye to their kennel and litter mates, no longer came into contact with other canines. On those occasions when they did run into another dog, it was anybody's guess what would happen. Due to the novice's inability to "read" his dog, he failed to perceive what his dog was telling him and he himself, quite unwittingly, may have given the wrong cue to the dog. As a result, all too frequently, such encounters ended in disaster. KPT became the solution—puppies could socialize with each other (as well as be exposed to other people) in a neutral setting.

The KPT program was followed by the compilation of training techniques suitable for puppies and their adaptation to a class setting. Many of the available standard training techniques used for older dogs are unsuitable for puppies. These techniques are often corrective in nature. The owner of the older dog has sought out an obedience class because he has a problem. The dog has developed an annoying or even dangerous habit, such as not coming when called, which now has to be corrected. When this happens, maybe little else but discipline can be employed to remedy the situation quickly. Moreover, many of these training techniques are the same ones which were originally designed for service dogs. Clearly, applied to a puppy, they would ruin the dog in short order. To achieve a better utilization of the puppy's ability to learn, a more comprehensive compilation of techniques suitable for puppies was necessary, as well as their adaptation to a class setting. In other words, the techniques existed, but were not used in class settings. The Primary Class is the result of this endeavor. (The word "primary" is defined as "first in a series or sequence, first in importance, that which

## PUPPY TRAINING—continued

constitutes the fundamental or original elements of a whole, the first stages of development.")

The Primary Class is a structured 12 week program for dogs two to four months of age. Its purpose is to produce well-mannered pets and to prevent the occurrence of undesirable behavior patterns. The objective of the course is a dog that will respond to its owner's commands, on or off-leash. The commands taught are sit, down, stand, stay, come, heel and fetch. In addition, instruction about health care, grooming, feeding and nutritional requirements is imparted during the course. The very first lesson concerns leash training which is given over the telephone when the owner calls to enroll, so that by the time the puppy is brought to the first class it will walk on a leash. The first class consists of a brief orientation and teaching begins with the sit, and then the down and walking on leash. The technique used to teach the sit is the same one described by Pfaffenberger—the hand is put on the chest of the puppy and the puppy is tucked into a sit. The down is taught with an object of attraction—the puppy is literally enticed to lie down. (Although originally intended solely as a technique for puppies, this was subsequently found to be incredibly successful with older dogs, and even those which through mishandling had developed a definite dislike for the sit or down command. Moreover, the reliability proved to be astounding.) Both actions are soothing and very relaxing to the puppy. The owners are instructed when commands are to be given and when and how to praise and the importance of the timing of commands and praise is stressed. Novices have a tendency to repeat commands several times which should be nipped in the bud before it becomes a habit. Physical praise, in the form of petting, is discouraged at this point, because it has the tendency to distract puppies from the lesson to be learned and may cause over-excitement. The owner may also inadvertently create the wrong impression and praise the dog for moving instead of remaining still. Praise is to be verbal and the owner is instructed how to use his voice. During the class distractions are kept to a minimum to enable the puppy to concentrate on the lesson to be learned. The next ex-

ercise is leash handling. To an instructor perhaps the most exasperating experience is the novice's mishandling of the leash. To make sure that the leash does not become counter-productive in the training, the owner receives specific instructions how to handle the leash correctly and is advised of the undesirable side-effects which improper leash handling can produce. Next comes heeling. In a class of older dogs this exercise is not infrequently the biggest bugaboo. Fortunately, with puppies this is not the case. Since the flight instinct has not reached its peak, the natural inclination of the puppy is to remain with its owner and both on leash and off leash heeling are taught from the very beginning. Off leash heeling teaches the puppy to accept responsibility and avoids leash dependence on the part of the owner. (In the beginning, off leash heeling is done individually.) The first session is concluded by a three minute socialization period. Under supervision of the instructor, the puppies can play and get to know each other. The play period is limited to three minutes because we do not want to teach the puppies to become overactive in the presence of other dogs. After having had the opportunity to socialize, in succeeding sessions the puppies can greet each other before the start of the class to satisfy their interest in each other and to learn to get along with other dogs. The class is supplemented by a homework sheet which briefly reviews the instructions for the exercises which have been taught. It also contains specific instructions for practice at home and the owner is advised to teach new exercises away from distractions so that he is the center of attraction for the puppy. Directions are goal oriented. The learning ability of dogs varies, as does their inclination for certain exercises. For example, some breeds have a greater affinity for heeling than others. Breed characteristics, purely aside from physical appearance, vary widely since the different breeds have been systematically bred to enhance various instincts for specific functions. These variances determine the ease—or difficulty—with which the dog can be taught a particular exercise. Some breeds pick up retrieving in no time at all, while others seemingly take forever to learn it. Similarly, a Sheltie will take to heeling more readily than an Afghan. The homework

## PUPPY TRAINING—continued

sheets take these aspects into account by providing the owner a specific goal, from week to week, which means that some will have to work a little harder than others to reach the prescribed goal.

As the course progresses, other exercises are introduced. Much emphasis is put on the stays and one assignment is for the owner to incorporate a 30 minute down stay three times during the course of a week. It can be done while watching television or any other convenient time so long as the owner is in a position to reinforce the command. The purpose of this exercise is to teach the puppy control in a relaxed atmosphere and where it counts the most, the home-setting. For the succeeding week the assignment is a one hour down stay. Other home use assignments include practicing going through doors and getting in and out of a car in an orderly fashion. To the experienced handler, these items may not appear worthy of even a mention, but for the novice they bring the purpose of training into a meaningful perspective. Instead of exercises being practiced for the sake of practicing (or just for ring procedure), they are practiced because they are useful. The owner becomes aware of the pleasure of a reliable response to a command, and how to use his training in every day situations.

Another exercise which is emphasized, for obvious reasons, is the come. The come is taught off leash from the start and the owner is instructed in the importance of body posture and motion when teaching this command to the dog. They also learn how to bridge the gap between the time the flight instinct reaches its peak and the time the dog has been conditioned to the come command. The owners learn that whenever the puppy comes, it is to be praised and how to avoid the creation of those habits which can become problems later on. For example, the owners are apprised of the actions which constitute unintentional training and how to overcome this pitfall. The come is a classic case in point: the novice is trying to housetrain his puppy. Puppy has an accident, is summoned by its master, confronted with the evidence, and is soundly reprimanded. At that very moment, the seed has been planted for actually *teaching* the puppy disobedience to the come command.

How many times can this procedure be repeated before the puppy will run the other way in order to escape a thrashing when it hears the come command? Each week the puppies will be a week older and they learn at an amazing pace. The owners, in turn, are motivated to teach the puppies more exercises. The teaching of retrieving is a favorite with the owners; they like to learn how to train their dogs to retrieve. This exercise also teaches them how to play with their dogs. Jumping over suitable obstacles is included as a fun exercise to liven up class heeling and signals are introduced. A puppy's instinct to chase and its attraction to motion make these ideal exercises, at the same time providing a good vehicle for developing the owner's understanding of dogs and how to use this knowledge in his training.

Since the Primary Class is a structured 12 week program designed especially for two to four months old puppies, the complexity of the exercises is geared to the maturity of the puppies. Exercises are broken down into components and are introduced in a logical sequence for success. The dog's development, both mentally and physically, during the eight to 16 week period is extremely rapid and the more a puppy learns, the more it can learn. Having learned to learn during its early upbringing will make the dog a willing and adept student for the rest of its life. In the Primary Class the puppies are exposed to a variety of learning experiences and are given the opportunity to learn as much as they can. The owners, in turn, exhibit an exceptionally high degree of motivation to complete the program because they can see the progress from week to week and are delighted. Graduates of the Primary Class are capable of passing the requirements for the Companion Dog title. After 12 weeks the owner has on and off leash control and has taught his dog what is expected from the well-mannered pet—to heel, come when called and stay when told. In the process, the dog has been introduced to more advanced work, such as is encountered in Open and Utility, taking advantage of its desire to learn and the ease with which it can learn. A solid foundation has been laid for those who want to continue, and nothing has been done which would confuse the dog should the owner want to earn Obedience titles. It is in-

teresting to note that a large percentage of the graduates from the Primary Class do become interested in continuing. Those who do go on enter the pre-Open class. The dogs are now anywhere from five to seven months old and are ready for a class which emphasizes precision work and ring procedure.

The Primary Class is the result of interpreting the findings of scientific studies and the compilation of suitable training techniques for a class setting. Its purpose is to spare the inexperienced owner the frustrations which so often develop as the dog grows from puppyhood to adulthood and to instruct him how to achieve a mutual-

ly satisfactory relationship. Little is left to chance and the owner and his dog are carefully guided through this period so that it becomes a positive and rewarding experience. For the puppy it means the enhancement of its puppyhood. It enjoys the attention, it enjoys the praise, it enjoys feeling useful and it enjoys being an important individual. How different from the puppyhood which consists of only one word—*NO*.

Reprinted from Pure-Bred Dogs  
American Kennel Gazette Vol. 94, No. 1



"He won't bother you unless you move."

ing is first and foremost the well-mannered pet. Competition is icing on the cake—only about five percent of the people who attend obedience classes ever see the inside of a ring.

Many experienced trainers knew that puppies could readily be trained in basic obedience. What they did not know until quite recently were the critical periods in a dog's development and how to exploit this knowledge to make training that much easier. Research experiments at Bar Harbor have produced some extremely significant findings for the fancier who likes to train the easy way and avoid problems before they become frustrating, time and energy-consuming head bangers. For example, the one command which every dog owner wants his dog to know is "come." Not only does he want his dog to know it, but he wants an immediate and positive response. The Bar Harbor studies revealed at what point in a puppy's development the flight instinct reaches its peak, that is, when the dog first realizes that it can run away from its owner. Another important revelation relates to the pack instinct in dogs and when in its development, the dog will make its move to become pack leader. Perhaps most significant is the finding that the puppy's brain is fully developed by the time it reaches seven weeks of age and that it is going to learn, with or without its owner's help. If the puppy is going to learn, it may just as well learn what the owner wants it to know, rather than learning on its own and picking up a few bad habits along the way. Bad habits, once allowed to develop, require detrainment and sometimes cannot be cured at all. The results of these studies convinced Pfaffenberger that not only was it possible to train puppies, but it was critical and he used this knowledge in setting up a training program for puppies.

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Another exercise which is emphasized, for obvious reasons, is the come. The come is taught off leash from the start and the owner is instructed in the importance of body posture and motion when teaching this command to the dog. They also learn how to bridge the gap between the time the flight instinct reaches its peak and the time the dog has been conditioned to the come command. The owners learn that whenever the puppy comes, it is to be praised and how to avoid the creation of those habits which can become problems later on. For example, the owners are apprised of the actions which constitute unintentional training and how to overcome this pitfall. The come is a classic case in point: the novice is trying to housetrain his puppy. Puppy has an accident, is summoned by its master, confronted with the evidence, and is soundly reprimanded. At that very moment, the seed has been planted for actually *teaching* the puppy disobedience to the come command.

How many times can this procedure be repeated before the puppy will run the other way in order to escape a thrashing when it hears the come command? Each week the puppies will be a week older and they learn at an amazing pace. The owners, in turn, are motivated to teach the puppies more exercises. The teaching of retrieving is a favorite with the owners; they like to learn how to train their dogs to retrieve. This exercise also teaches them how to play with their dogs. Jumping over suitable obstacles is included as a fun exercise to liven up class heeling and signals are introduced. A puppy's instinct to chase and its attraction to motion make these ideal exercises, at the same time providing a good vehicle for developing the owner's understanding of dogs and how to use this knowledge in his training.

Since the Primary Class is a structured 12 week program designed especially for two to four months old puppies, the complexity of the exercises is geared to the maturity of the puppies. Exercises are broken down into components and are introduced in a logical sequence for success. The dog's development, both mentally and physically, during the eight to 16 week period is extremely rapid and the more a puppy learns, the more it can learn. Having learned to learn during its early upbringing will make the dog a willing and adept student for the rest of its life. In the Primary Class the puppies are exposed to a variety of learning experiences and are given the opportunity to learn as much as they can. The owners, in turn, exhibit an exceptionally high degree of motivation to complete the program because they can see the progress from week to week and are delighted. Graduates of the Primary Class are capable of passing the requirements for the Companion Dog title. After 12 weeks the owner has on and off leash control and has taught his dog what is expected from the well-mannered pet—to heel, come when called and stay when told. In the process, the dog has been introduced to more advanced work, such as is encountered in Open and Utility, taking advantage of its desire to learn and the ease with which it can learn. A solid foundation has been laid for those who want to continue, and nothing has been done which would confuse the dog should the owner want to earn Obedience titles. It is in-

teresting to note that a large percentage of the graduates from the Primary Class do become interested in continuing. Those who do go on enter the pre-Open class. The dogs are now anywhere from five to seven months old and are ready for a class which emphasizes precision work and ring procedure.

The Primary Class is the result of interpreting the findings of scientific studies and the compilation of suitable training techniques for a class setting. Its purpose is to spare the inexperienced owner the frustrations which so often develop as the dog grows from puppyhood to adulthood and to instruct him how to achieve a mutual-

ly satisfactory relationship. Little is left to chance and the owner and his dog are carefully guided through this period so that it becomes a positive and rewarding experience. For the puppy it means the enhancement of its puppyhood. It enjoys the attention, it enjoys the praise, it enjoys feeling useful and it enjoys being an important individual. How different from the puppyhood which consists of only one word—*NO*.

Reprinted from Pure-Bred Dogs  
American Kennel Gazette Vol. 94, No. 1



"He won't bother you unless you move."

## MAKING YOUR OWN PET FOODS

by FRANCES GOULART

Frances Goulart is a nutritionist and author, whose primary concern is health, both human and animal. She has written two books on the subject and conducts cooking classes at "The Potsanjammer School of Natural Cooking" in Wilton, Ct. Her article first appeared in the A.K.C. Gazette, August, 1975.

Time has come to bite the biscuit.

Our pets, like the rest of us should be eating a lot lower on the hog. Burgermeisters that we are, the average American pet owner has been consuming over 116 pounds of beef each year. That's ten to twelve percent more protein than the body can efficiently use, agrbiz experts tell us. And what's true for the autocrat of the breakfast table is certainly true for the "plutocrat" at his feet.

In addition to the dubious values of a high meat diet, there is the question of chemical additives which appear in all major brands of commercially prepared pet food. And there is the cost of doggie dining.

Experts in canine nutrition are almost unanimous in agreeing that an all meat diet does not provide adequate nutrients for your dog. Besides this, what about the psychological benefits of an occasional home cooked meal for your dog, who after all should not be expected to live by by-product alone? Living from day to day out of box and can on a steady diet of permanent pressed burgers and wizened up kibbles is strictly from hunger, as your hound would no doubt tell you, if he could speak up.

Anyway, there is a special soul satisfaction in making one's own pet food from scratch (especially if one's own pet eats it!) On a crasser level there is the undeniable delight of having created a chow completely free of additives, preservatives, and artificial flavors that is nutritionally superior to many foods commercially offered. And certainly there is nothing that stirs the soul as much as an act of creativity that reduces the food bill.

Here are some pure food acts which you can perform for your pet.

Bone appetit!

### MUSH PUPPIES

(A very economical pan cookie)

- 2 eggs
- 1 cup pitted dates (these are the richest natural sources of fuel known, a good mineral source) blended smooth  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup shorting.
- 2 tablespoons carob powder (another rich mineral source)
- 1 cup bonemeal powder

Pour eggs, dates and shortening into a bowl and add carob and bonemeal powders. Bake in a pan to be cut into squares at 325 until done. Cookies will be soft. (good for people too.)

### GGGGRANOLA

(An all purpose pet chow)

- 1 cup rolled oats
- 1 cup whole wheat flakes
- 1 cup rye, soy or rice flakes
- These flakes are available at health food shops and are unadulterated with sugar, salt, chemicals, etc.

- 1 cup ground split peas or lentils
- 1 tablespoon garlic flakes
- 1 tablespoon onion flakes
- 1 or more teaspoons food (Brewer's) yeast
- 1 or more tablespoons bonemeal powder or dry milk powder
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup vegetable oil (or replace part with diced, rendered suet.

Combine everything in a large mixing bowl and make sure flakes are well coated. Spread over a large baking sheet with a rim or similar sized casserole. Bake in a 275 oven for about 45 minutes, turning with a spatula at the half-way point.

Makes three cups.  
Note: Double if you have a big dog. You may press the oil of a fresh garlic clove over the works after it comes out of the oven, heightens taste appeal considerably.

### BURGER BITS

These are burgers with a difference. There's not a bit of meat in them. Serve as is, or as a meat extender with prepared pet food.

- 2 cups soybeans
- 4 cups water or broth
- 2 cups whole wheat flour
- 1 egg
- $\frac{1}{2}$  package dried mixed soup beans
- 2 cloves crushed chopped garlic

Soak beans overnight in water with dried soup beans. Next day, blender-grind beans and water to a pulp, processing them only one cup at a time. Put the pulp into a mixing bowl and add remaining ingredients. It should be a moist meatloaf consistency. Bake for 45 minutes in a 350 oven. Cool slightly and cut into ice cube sized "Burger bits".

Note: Half of this loaf may be cut and frozen in plastic bags to thaw and chew as needed.

Preparation time: about one hour (baking time included)

Cost: about 2¢ per serving

Nutritional information: Soybeans contain 26 times the calcium found in beef, are superior source of iron, are easily digested, low in carbohydrates, high in fat and supply high quality food energy at a very low cost.

### WONDER WURST FOR WOLF HOUNDS

- 1 cup dessicated liver powder (available at any health food store. Most economical purchased in large sizes.)
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup inexpensive Brewer's yeast powder or flakes
- 1 teaspoon garlic flakes
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup dry milk powder
- Soup stock or beef broth, 1 cup or as needed for liverwurst consistency
- 4 teaspoons vegetable shortening
- 1 carrot

Chop carrot coarsely and put in blender with one cup broth or stock. Blend til carrot is finely minced. Put in bowl. Add remaining ingredients gradually, blending after each addition until a smooth homogeneous mixture. May be served room temperature, spooned into feeding dish, or chilled. May also be "beefed up" with addition of any whole wheat breadcrumbs you are trying to recycle.

Preparation time: 15 minutes. Cost: 15-20¢ per serving



## THE TRAVELS OF SUE

by Sue Erickson

This past October, I took a leave of absence from editorship of the French Connection (newsletter of the North Central Briarders), committing it to Jan Zingsheim's capable hands, in order to do some traveling and general vacationing. One of the things I've done was hop on a hound (Greyhound bus, that is) for a month's visiting of old and new friends throughout the western U.S. I had a lot of fun doing all sorts of things from touring art galleries to placing futile bets at the horse races... For this publication, I'll only report on the Briard oriented visits.

My first such visit was to Carole Cruz and Monique (Vivante Monique des Berger) in San Leandro, CA. I can't imagine a more beautiful, ladylike, sweeter-natured hostess. That was Monique! Carole is pretty terrific too, and good conversation and good food made my visit thoroughly enjoyable.

I was very impressed with Monique's treat time repertoire. When Carole tells Monique to ask for her biscuit she can specify a "little woof" and Monique replies with a whisper "woof", guaranteed not to wake the family upstairs. If Carole says she wants a "big woof", Monique will give her regular thunderous Briard bark!

I most appreciated Monique's gentle ways one midnight hour when I arose from a sound sleep to answer a call of nature. Thinking I knew my way around the house, I stupidly did not turn on a light. Everything was fine until I emerged from the bathroom and turned right several feet too soon and walked toward a full length mirror on the hall wall. In my dark grogginess, I didn't realize it was a mirror - I saw a sinister person walking straight toward me. I screamed. In an instant I felt the very reassuring bump of a cold nose on my hand. This calmed me into realizing there was no intruder, no ghost - only one silly house guest, who went sheepishly back to bed, escorted by a vigilant and wise Briard. I found out later that Carole slept through this - Who needs to waken to screams in the night with a Briard on duty?

My next visit was to Patti Curnow and her Aimee (Ch. Tres Joli Aimee de Chez Ciel). I was staying elsewhere in Carmel, CA, and stopped in with just time enough to drink a cup of coffee and hug a Briard. Patti hospitably supplied the first and Aimee was most gracious about allowing the second. Aimee's utter devotion and affection for Patti was very touching and made me more than a little homesick for my own furry four footed friend.

I immediately noticed a very pleasing resemblance of Aimee to Dave and Lynn Behren's Charlie (Ch. I, Charlemagne Chez Ciel, C.D.) mostly in expression, alertness, attitude, and attention to owner. Patti and I surmised from Kennel name that the two were related, but we didn't dig up the pedigree information then. It turns out they are half sister-brother; same dam, different sires. How I wish I had more opportunity to see Briards from all over the country and so observe the characteristics of various bloodlines!

My final Briard visit was double the Briards, more than double the fun with Pat and Matt Morale, their children Butch and Cindy

-continued---

and cat, Fluffy, in Richardson, TX. I couldn't possibly say enough about the entire Morale family's hospitality and friendship, so I'll just concentrate on their dogs.

I insist that "Moose" is simply not an elegant enough call name for their handsome and charming "Excalibar of Alpen". Moose, age about one year, kept his Briard dignity and aloofness with me for at least an hour before beginning to play with the sleeve, paw the knee, wiggle all over in irrepressible Briard fashion. I completely lost my heart to that young gentleman.

Daisey (Chateaubriard Justintime, C.D.) has the dignity befitting the senior Briard of the household, but was not adverse to regally bestowing an occasional kiss on the chin.

Whenever I made my midnight journeys to the bathroom in the Morale house, Daisey gravely accompanied me from my door, waited in the hall, and escorted me back. (Perhaps Monique had phoned ahead to warn her?) Daisey was very pleasant to me on these night walks, but her unflinching vigilant look made me wonder if she suspected I would filch the towels if she didn't watch carefully....

Frequently during my month of travel I wondered what sort of greeting my Salty would give me when I retired. Salty, like most Briards, gives enthusiastic greetings whether I've been gone a half hour or one day, so how would she cope with 30 days? She simply stored up 30 days worth and gave it to me all at once, unabridged! I could do nothing but stand in the snowbank (it was 4 below zero) as Salty careened around me, leaping, barking, pawing, whining, yodeling and turning somersalts for a long, long time.

One other interesting facet to my homecoming... throughout the trip I had seen only tawny Briards. When Salty first plummeted out the door at me I was actually shocked by her blackness! Of course I knew she was black, and I was expecting that eager charge - but the absolute intensity of her complete blackness was overwhelming.

However, black or tawny, the Briards I have gotten to know are indeed "Hearts wrapped in fur" and I consider myself lucky to have met a few more.

### TAWNY PUPPIES

WHELPED: FEB. 17, 1977

SIRE: IRA DU L'ETAT D'OR

DAM: CH. PA'CHICK'S UPSIE DAISY

BRIARDS DU L'ETAT D'OR

Don Thompson  
1937 Page St. #6  
San Francisco, CA 49117

\*\*\*\*\*advertisement\*\*

## THE OTHER RING

CINDY KONRATH, guest writer

When showing a Briard in obedience you are generally noticed and especially remembered with a treat like "Charlie". Comments frequently heard around the breed ring raise more than a casual eyebrow when echoed at the obedience ring. "Hey, watch that dog! She's a real eye catcher!" "Isn't she cute!" "What a clown!" Heads turn and the ringside crowd quiets down. All are watching, waiting and betting which event and in what manner this skillfully clever clown of the other ring will select to blow today.

But wait -- a little history is in order here and it starts with naming our bitch (Ch. Chateaubriard Vinaigrette, C.D.X.) "Charlie". When Charlie's championship was finished, we were looking for a new conquest and settled on obedience training. Charlie flew through her novice work and picked up a couple highest scoring champion of record trophies on the way to her C.D. All was going well and we looked forward to Open, since Charlie loves to retrieve and jump. Things did go well through two matches and one licensed show. In her next show, seemingly by accident, as Charlie pounced on the dumbbell during the retrieve on the flat, the dumbbell shot into the air and the crowd roared with laughter.

An eternity passed (18 shows) before Charlie completed her 3rd and 4th legs in one weekend. Not that the judges weren't on her side. One dropped his keys behind her to try to scare her into carrying the dumbbell the last few feet, instead of lying down and chewing it. Another "kicked" into the air near her elevated rear, which was sticking up as pretty as could be, as she nosed the dumbbell around. As her fame traveled, her audience grew and children would line the outside of the ring to try to catch the dumbbell as Charlie threw it in the air with her nose! Hopefully the children wouldn't get too close as sometimes she would overshoot the dumbbell as she charged for it. On one such occasion she literally went out of the ring, but being a good obedience dog, she knew enough not to cross the ring barriers -- so, she walked around the perimeter of the ring and came back in the entrance.

These and other funnies added to the total frustration of training an intelligent, cheerful companion. The intelligence revealed itself many times but none so significant as the moments before the final weekend. Charlie was informed, quite clearly, her time and money limit had come and her son "G" (Tarteciel Jacque) would be starting obedience the next week. She listened and finished!

Showing a Briard in obedience has been one of the most frustrating and satisfying experiences of my life. Thus follows the show and training record of "G".

After starting his first training in January 1976, G received three C.D. legs in three tries during March. Open was started with mixed emotions after having his mother for a first experience. Nonetheless, on the Specialty weekend, G got his first two C.D.X. legs with scores of 187 and 188. His third show and leg was 191. This was really pleasing as my husband, Ed, who has never had anything to do with my obedience training, showed G for his last C.D.X. leg, because I

## THE OTHER RING continued

was sick in bed and the show grounds were under two inches of water.

Is a Briard smart? Are Briards good for obedience? Yes!! A relationship grows between trainer and dog that only can develop through the work and fun involved in training. If you have not yet tried training your Briard, start today. You'll never regret it.

P.S. Did I tell about the time Charlie overheard my girlfriend saying, "Well, she hasn't walked through the broad jump yet", or how about when....

\*\*\*

Congratulations to Catherine Kelly and Tankie (Calumet's Javannah J.) who earned the first leg of the C.D. in Charleston, SC with a score of 180.

Congratulations to Ch. J'y Suis de Charlemagne and owners Steve and Jayne Feller. "Havit" finished his C.D. with scores of 183½, 192½ and 187½. With the 192½ he took 2nd in his class. Havit is now working in Open training.

We would like to report your obedience news. Please send it to Jerry and Stephanie Katz, 1701 Strathcona, Detroit, MI 48203. Your experiences obedience training your Briard are also welcomed.

Stephanie Katz

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## BRIARD PUPPY MATCH

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APRIL 17, 1977

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For a Flyer with further information contact:

Susan McCormick, Match Chairman  
25743 Culver  
St. Clair Shores, MI 48081  
313/772-3896 (after 6:00 p.m.)

or Patricia Long  
5890 Shea Road  
Marine City, MI 48039  
313/765-5906

## BRIARD HEALTH AND WELFARE

### ROUNDWORMS AND YOUR BRIARD

Are roundworms a serious problem for your dog or just a pesky nuisance? Light roundworm infections may not produce any symptoms. Heavy infestation, especially in puppies, can produce severe abdominal discomfort (puppies whimper or shriek almost constantly), distended abdomen, diarrhea, vomiting, dry skin, dull coat, under-development, lung damage, anemia and sometimes death. When roundworms become disturbed they tend to thrash around, form coils and may cause intestinal obstruction. Therefore, roundworm infestation should be treated as a serious problem for your dog.

There are two major species of roundworms which affect dogs: *Toxocara canis* and *Toxascaris leonina*. Each possesses eggs, larvae (encysted or migrating), and adult worms which are thin, white and vary from 1½ to 7 inches in length. In order to more clearly understand their difference and how they become pathologically significant it is important to understand their life cycle pattern.

#### Toxocara canis

Infection of this species may occur by:

- 1) Infective eggs and larvae which are ingested by the dog, usually from feces, soil or food which comes in contact with contaminated soil.
- 2) Unborn puppies are infected by migrating larvaé (previously encysted in the mother's tissue), which move through the placenta.
- 3) Larvae are ingested from the mother's milk by the nursing puppies.
- 4) New mothers are infected by licking and cleaning their infected puppies.
- 5) A dog may eat some animal (e.g. rat or sheep), which has encysted larvae in its tissues.

After infection, eggs burst in the intestine, become larvae and migrate through the intestinal wall where they are carried by the blood stream. They may then:

- 1) Enter the lungs where the larvae are either coughed up or crawl into the esophagus, are swallowed and end up in the small intestine where they become adult worms and lay eggs. Adult worms and eggs are expelled with or in the dog's stools. These become infectious in 2 to 4 weeks and may remain that way for years.
- 2) Bypass the lungs, enter the heart and be distributed throughout the dog's body by the blood stream. They may then become encysted in his tissues with no ill effects. However, when a bitch becomes pregnant, the larvae break out of the cyst and migrate into the unborn puppies. Larvae in puppies and those ingested by dogs eating infected animals migrate to the small intestine and there become adults.

continued next page---

### ROUNDWORMS, continued

#### Toxascaris leonina

Infection of this species may occur by:

- 1) Infective eggs and larvae are ingested by the dog, usually from feces, soil, or food which has come in contact with contaminated soil.
- 2) A dog eats an animal which may have encysted larvae in its tissues.

These infective eggs then burst in the small intestine and become larvae. The larvae then enter the bowel wall to complete their development and then re-enter the small intestine. The adult worms and eggs are expelled with the feces. The eggs become infective in about one week.

The best treatment is prevention. However, because infective eggs may remain so for years in the soil it is almost impossible to have an environment which is free of infection. This is especially true if your dog is confined to the same space consistently, such as your back yard. It is also impossible to have worm-free puppies and mother as they repeatedly reinfect each other. A bitch should be checked for roundworms before she is bred and the pups and their whelping box should be kept as clean as possible.

Never worm your dog indiscriminately. ALWAYS FOLLOW YOUR VETERINARIAN'S ADVICE. Do not use home remedies. Have your veterinarian check a stool from your dog for roundworms and their eggs. If you have a nursing bitch and/or puppies, have them checked periodically until they are free of infestation. In puppies this may take repeated wormings. One happy note is that dogs treated for roundworms as puppies usually build up an acquired immunity between six months and one year of age. Piperazine is a very effective, easy and safe drug for treatment of roundworm infestation. Treatment usually must be repeated after 10 to 14 days and perhaps again on several occasions. Although Piperazine will clear the dog of adult worms, it does not rid the dog of eggs. Therefore, it is important to recheck the stool after treatment to be certain that the infestation is completely cleared.

Good worming,  
"THE MEDICAL COMMITTEE"  
Evy Wegienka, Chairman

Medical Committee Members: Jan Charbonneau, Carole Cruz, Linda Neeley, Steve Neeley and Larry Wegienka.

\*\*\*\*

PLEASE HAVE YOUR BRIARD CHECKED FOR P.R.A. Look for a P.R.A. clinic near you, or check the list of Veterinary Ophthalmologists in the October, 1976 Dew Claw, for the specialist closest to you. Then send the results of the test to the Club.

## ON DOG SHOWS

by John Honig

A neatly dressed, calm, businesslike handler with a well-presented, clean dog catches the judge's eye. The dog, upon close examination, may not win, but he will have received the judge's "pleased" examination. The sloppy exhibitor with a poorly presented dog of great quality may ultimately win under a good, knowledgeable judge -- but why take the chance?

Now there are many interesting points about moving a dog for a judge to see or "not to see". Experienced handlers, when trying to hide a poor rear or front, will move the dog quickly and at an angle, not straight from and toward the judge, trying to keep him from seeing it. This will not work with an experienced judge (and is not a service to your breed - only to the owner's ego). When a handler pulls this on me, I look for the bad front or rear. There are a number of things that you can do to improve the appearance of your dog's gait. If he crosses over in front -- move him slowly coming back towards the judge. At this speed he may not cross. Study the correct speed to move your dog away and back. You might find that moving away should be at a faster clip than coming back. This is different for each dog and you will have to work this out for yourself.

Most judges find it disturbing to have an exhibitor fighting his dog in the ring. If the dog will not stand still and will not face where you wish him to -- now is *not* the time to fight with him. You should have played that game at home or at matches. Your best bet at that point is to stand back, hold the lead, and let the dog show himself. This is also the best way to present a dog that is somewhat frightened or shy.

Do not speak to the judge while he is going over your dog! *Never make excuses for either your handling, your dog or your dog's behavior!* As soon as an exhibitor makes excuses -- it creates a feeling in the judge -- if the exhibitor does not believe in the dog, why should he? Never chat with the judge in the ring. It is embarrassing for the judge and creates the wrong impression at ringside. It is severely frowned upon by the AKC since it gives spectators a wrong impression. *The relationship between judge and exhibitor on the day of the show should be one of impersonal politeness.*

Do not chat with other exhibitors or ringside while you are in the ring with your dog. Pay attention to your dog and the judge. Each judge has a different method of judging and running his ring. (Observe the judge's methods *before* entering the ring - and then follow directions to the letter.)

A good judge will have his ring procedure fully worked out to best suit the physical conditions of his ring and the number of dogs in the class. The judge will be fully absorbed with evaluating the dogs and will find it most annoying to have to keep telling you where to stand, etc. When the judge is moving the dog in front of you, move up -- get set to best advantage and be ready for him to look at your dog as soon as the other one has been moved. It makes an excellent impression on a judge to turn around, after having moved a dog, to look for the next one and see him and the handler at attention, making an alert, balanced picture.

## On Dog Shows, continued

Keep in mind that dog show judges are the same people as you. They are, or were, breeders and exhibitors. They are trying to do the best possible job of evaluating the dogs presented to them. They are judging 25+ dogs an hour. Each dog requires two or three deep kneebends on the part of the judge - so besides looking, the judge is doing 75 kneebends an hour!

(Reprinted from the Collie Club Bulletin, Feb. 1973)

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## GAITING

Here's a helpful hint for beginners and experienced breeders and handlers alike, courtesy of Dr. Robert Lamb and Canine Graphic. The gait of your dog can be studied thoroughly through use of a movie camera and a sided walkway. Position yourself at the rear of the walkway with the camera and have someone at the other end call the puppy towards them. As he moves, film his gait. If your camera has slow motion capabilities, use it on one of the walks through. Possible faults can be more easily sighted when the hip motion is slowed down.

If your camera is not equipped with slow motion, you can achieve the same thing through slowing down your projector. As you watch the films, the gait of the dog and all motion will be easy to critique and faults more readily spotted.

It is advisable to repeat this procedure at 6 to 8 weeks and then again at 4 or 5 months to see if any change is occurring as the dog ages. If you are trying to train your eye for gait judging, you can also use this method as a means of checking what you have visually spotted about the dog against the filmed reproduction of his movement.

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CH. I CHARLEMAGNE CHEZ CIEL, CD, AD owned by David Behrens is pictured at the left, proudly displaying his medal presented for completing the Schutzhund Endurance Test (E.T.) "Charlie" passed the test on Oct. 15, 1976 at the Chicago Schutzhund Club trials.

The E.T. includes a 12½ mile run for the dog, accompanied by his handler, followed by heeling exercises and several 40 inch jumps to show the dog's ability and desire to work.

"Charlie" had no trouble completing the work but Dave reports that he and his bicycle gears may have slowed things down a bit.

"Charlie" holds both his American and Canadian C.D. and now the A.D., which is the Schutzhund degree.

NEW BRIARD CHAMPION



CHAMPION PA'CHICK'S INTERMEZZO, C.D. (dog)

Owners: Lynne & Stan Guy      Breeders: Charles & Patricia Long

Championship: October 31, 1976

Whelped: October 21, 1973

Sire: Ch. Proud Rebel de Marha      Dam: Am/Can. Ch. Pa'Chick's  
 (Ch. Nestor de Vasouy X      Unchained Melody  
 Marha Magie de la Brie)      (Ch. Ralph des Elfes de  
    Malouse, C.D. X Ch. Pa'Chick's  
    Rebecca)

Judge: Mrs. Peter Gunterman      Handler: Patricia Long

NEW BRIARD CHAMPION



CHAMPION J'Y SUIS DE CHARLEMAGNE, C.D. (dog)

Owners: Jayne & Steve Feller      Breeder: Charles Vetrone

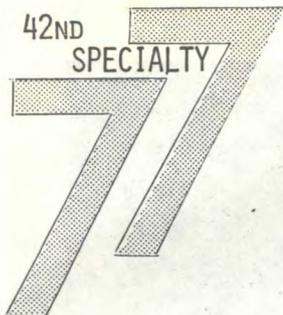
Championship: December 12, 1976

Whelped: November 22, 1974

Sire: Ch. Uto d'El Pastre      Dam: Ch. Vony de la Plaine Saint  
    Just

(Quycke de la Petite Suisse      (Quassus d'El Pastre X Sandra  
 du Nord X Sandre d'El Pastre)      de la Plaine Saint Just)

Judge: Henry Stoecker      Handled by owner  
    also handled by Ed Ulmer



THE PLACE: GREATER RACINE K.C.  
RACINE, WISCONSIN

THE DATE: AUGUST 14, 1977

SWEEPSTAKES JUDGE: RUTH FOSTER\*

BREED JUDGE: KENNETH O. PETERSON\*

GROUP JUDGE: KURT MUELLER, SR.\*

COMPANION SHOW: CUDAHY K.C.

AUGUST 13, 1977

BREED AND GROUP JUDGE: JAMES CULP\*

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An envelope is enclosed in this issue of the Dew Claw for your  
convenience. Don't put it aside, send your contribution  
today. Please help us to make this a weekend to remember.  
THANK YOU!

\*Pending AKC approval

STUD DOG COLUMN

CH. PHYDEAUX QUOIN DE CUIVRE, tawny, 8/17/67. Sire: Ch. Ike de  
Vasouy. Dam: Ch. Nanie de la Haute Tour. CERF No: BR-101/76-107.  
Owner: Mary Lou Tingley, Yardley Road, Mendham, NJ 07945.  
Telephone: 201/543-7455. (10/77)

CH. PHYDEAUX WHAT'S HAPPENIN', Tawny, 12/16/73. OFA-FB 48.  
Sire: Ch. Phydeaux Quoin de Cuivre. Dam: Ch. Phydeaux Usheba des  
Bergers. Owners: Mary Lou Tingley & Ira Ackerson, 77 Rock Road E.,  
Green Brook, NJ 08812. Telephone: 201/757-8068 (4/77)

CAN. & AM. CH. PHYDEAUX WINDFALL, black 12/16/73. OVC #308.  
Sire: Ch. Phydeaux Quoin de Cuivre. Dam: Ch. Phydeaux Usheba des  
Berger. Owner: Jan Charbonneau, 608 Ramsey Lake Road., S.S. 1,  
Site 2, Box 7, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada P3E 2C5  
Telephone: 705/673-2847 (4/77)

CH. UGOLIN DES JOYEUS LUTINS DE SEAUVE, tawny, import/French, OFA-FB 21  
Sire: Pyrrhus du Haras de Saint Gautien. Dam: Popeline de la  
Bardouillere. Owner: Dallas J. Meggitt, 1348 N. Lucero Street,  
Camarillo, CA 93010. Telephone: 805/482-0207. (4/77)

BERRY BROW'S IGOR, tawny, 8/27/70. Sire: Athos d'Agincourt.  
Dam: Marie of Ballinaboy. Owner: Angelo Solino, Revonah Hill Road,  
Parksville, NY 12768. Tel: 914/292-4309. (4/77)

Stud Dog Column listings are \$10 per year or \$2 per issue  
for up to four lines of information. Send listing to the  
Secretary and make checks payable to the Briard Club.

LOOKING FOR PUPPIES?

CALIFORNIA

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kessler, 815 Bronze Lane, Los Angeles CA  
Don Thompson, 1937 Page St. #6, San Francisco, CA 94117

ILLINOIS

Bob & Gerry Adolphus, 9712 McConnell Road, Woodstock, IL 60098

MICHIGAN

Stephanie & Jerry Katz, 1701 Strathcona, Detroit, MI 48203  
Patricia Long, 5890 Shea Road, Marine City, MI 48039  
Susan McCormick, 25743 Culver, St. Clair Shores, MI 48081

MINNESOTA

Susan Erickson, 220 Elm Road, Coon Lake Beach, Wyoming, MN 55092

NEW JERSEY

Ruth Monast, Box 125 Church Road, Toms River, NJ 08753

VIRGINIA

Mr. & Mrs. John Vaughn, P.O. Box 63, Tappahannock, VA 22560

DIANE McLEROth  
3030 ROCKWOOD DRIVE  
FORT WAYNE, IND. 46815



**FIRST CLASS**

Mrs. Harold A. Marley  
3940 W. 96th Street  
Indianapolis, IN 46268