PRESIDENT'S CORNER

I guess with the dawn of a new year and a new decade one would be expected to make some philosophical statements about the past year or some predictions of what the new year holds in store. However, being neither a philosopher nor a soothsayer I will not attempt to do either.

All I know is that it seems to have been a long year with its ups and downs, and we seem not to have accomplished much in the process. But actually it only seems that way. If nothing more, we have had more participation among the membership by way of the Dew Claw and though on the surface it would seem we have our differences, I think it is healthy for the club to have the membership exchanging their view points, rather than assuming a so-what attitude and accepting everything at face value.

Action of the various committees has not been spectacular as measured by accomplishment, but then I would rather see progress at a slow sure pace, than I would at a "get the job done regardless pace". We haven't plunged headlong into decisions that we might regret later, and in the final analysis when we do arrive at final decisions, I think they will be ones that we can all live with.

I have tried this past year to keep all of you informed as to what is going on in the Club, but unlike most clubs I have ever been associated with, I find that sometimes I wonder what the membership are not having their Briards x-rayed and sending the x-rays to the OFA for determination, or if they are, then one wonders what the percentage of those submitted are normal and what percentage are not normal.

HIP DYSPLASIA - the latest information as far as Briards are concerned is neither conclusive nor encouraging. After three years of operation of the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals, Inc., to date only six (6) Briards have been certified radiographically normal by the OFA. As I said this is not conclusive, but either the membership are not having their Briards x-rayed and sending the x-rays to the OFA for determination, or if they are, then one wonders what the percentage of those submitted are normal and what percentage are not normal.

The CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE has had nothing to report since their first draft last July. It is hoped that by next issue further action will be forthcoming. If not, then perhaps we can bring you up to date as to what has been done and what has yet to be done before the revised Constitution will be ready to submit to the membership for ratification.

The OPINION POLL on the color question produced the following results:

53 members participated - approx. 33% of the membership.

27 or 50.9% checked the card to keep standard as is to include bi-color.

11 or 20.7% checked to re-write standard to disqualify bi-color.

6 or 11.3% marked to re-write to disqualify black with tawny points, but no to disqualify bi-color.

3 or 5.7% changed card to read: keep as is to EXCLUDE bi-color.

4 or 7.5% fell in the category to disqualify tawny points.

2 marked card to re-write standard to clarify all colors.

a total of 21 or 40.5% want in one way or another to disqualify black with tawny points.

The OPINION POLL also revealed that there are some members who, as pointed out somewhere in this issue, are either misguided, confused, or just haven't really read the standard. There are those who feel the standard as it is now written, does disqualify bi-color, and then there are those who believe, don't know what bi-color really means. To further elaborate on this point, bi-color means just what it says; a combination of TWO COLORS, it does not mean two shades of one color. Further, these members who feel that the standard as now written disqualifies bi-color are casting doubt on the several very highly knowledgeable and qualified judges who, have not found it necessary to disqualify a Black with Tawny points. They are also casting doubt on the A.K.C. as to their ability to interpret the standard, in as much as the A.K.C. reinstated the only Briard that has been disqualified because of color.

It would seem that we should all be able to understand our present standard before we can ever hope to re-write the standard to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Did you notice in the list of Champions that have been finished, the one in 1956 called Lorfit's Lesser Yellow-Legs, surely he wasn't called that because he was an Indian Chief.

The OFA is in the process of tabulating by computer the total number of radiographs submitted by breed and when this information is available we will pass the information on to you.

The STANDARD COMMITTEE shortly after this issue should be able to settle down to the business at hand. But here again, don't look for speed. This is a job that will require much thought and deliberation.

The NOMINATING COMMITTEE, I understand has arrived at a slate of nominees for officers and ballots should be forthcoming in the near future.

The STANDARD COMMITTEE has had nothing to report since their first draft last July. It is hoped that by next issue further action will be forthcoming. If not, then perhaps we can bring you up to date as to what has been done and what has yet to be done before the revised Constitution will be ready to submit to the membership for ratification.

The OPINION POLL on the color question produced the following results:

53 members participated - approx. 33% of the membership.

27 or 50.9% checked the card to keep standard as is to include bi-color.

11 or 20.7% checked to re-write standard to disqualify bi-color.

6 or 11.3% marked to re-write to disqualify black with tawny points, but no to disqualify bi-color.

3 or 5.7% changed card to read: keep as is to EXCLUDE bi-color.

4 or 7.5% fell in the category to disqualify tawny points.

2 marked card to re-write standard to clarify all colors.

a total of 21 or 40.5% want in one way or another to disqualify black with tawny points.

The OPINION POLL also revealed that there are some members who, as pointed out elsewhere in this issue, are either misguided, confused, or just haven't really read the standard.

There are those who feel the standard as it is now written, does disqualify bi-color, and then there are those who believe, don't know what bi-color really means. To further elaborate on this point, bi-color means just what it says; a combination of TWO COLORS, it does not mean two shades of one color. Further, these members who feel that the standard as now written disqualifies bi-color are casting doubt on the several very highly knowledgeable and qualified judges who, have not found it necessary to disqualify a Black with Tawny points. They are also casting doubt on the A.K.C. as to their ability to interpret the standard, in as much as the A.K.C. reinstated the only Briard that has been disqualified because of color.

It would seem that we should all be able to understand our present standard before we can ever hope to re-write the standard to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Did you notice in the list of Champions that have been finished, the one in 1956 called Lorfit's Lesser Yellow-Legs, surely he wasn't called that because he was an Indian Chief.

HAVE YOU MOVED...?
If you have missed an issue it is no doubt because you have moved and not notified us of your new address.

WON'T YOU PLEASE KEEP US UP TO DATE ON YOUR CURRENT ADDRESS.........................
Have you ever seen a dog with the bloat? Has one of your dogs ever been afflicted with this condition? If the answer to either of these questions is yes, then you will know what I mean and agree with me when I say that it is a horrible sight to behold. The bloat carries a very high mortality rate, 90% or higher. The following describes this condition, the symptoms, what happens, and what might be done if it ever occurs in your kennel.

First of all, how does the dog act? (i.e., what are the symptoms?) Usually the onset is sudden. Occasionally you might note that your dog is off his feed and just generally not feeling well. You may hear your dog breathing hard or you may hear him moaning or whining. Or, you might go out to your kennel and be shocked to see him lying on his side, his abdomen very bloated or distended, and he might be frothing at the mouth. You might be unlucky enough to find your dog already dead with a terrific bloating of the abdomen. Occasionally your dog may try to vomit (dry heaves) and you may note that he is very, very restless. If you check, you will notice that there are very few new stools in his kennel run.

What actually happens? The true etiology is not known in most cases, but it is suspected in some few cases that it is caused by your dog swallowing a foreign body such as a towel, stick, stone, bone, etc. In the majority of cases, however, the etiology is unknown. It seems that for some reason the stomach may rotate (or twist) thus becoming blocked (or obstructed) at both ends. As the bacteria that are normal in the stomach continue their work of digestion, the gases which they produce also continue to form. Now, however, the gases are trapped in the bloated-off stomach and bloating occurs. This gas is produced very rapidly, and thus bloating will develop rapidly also. This condition is fairly common in cattle and horses and is believed to be more common in the larger breeds of dogs than in the smaller breeds. The mortality rate is not as high in cattle and horses as there is more room for expansion. Time, therefore, is less critical than in the dog. In dogs, if the obstruction is not released within a very short time, the rule is death.

As the distension increases, the circulation is embarrassed and gangrene will set in (this is an irreversible condition and it is doubtful if any surgery can save your dog's life once the condition has gone this far). Even one or two hours may be too late.

What, then, can we do? First of all we should be aware of the condition and know the urgency of the situation! We should each have a 12 or 14 gauge needle, which is about one and one-half inches long, in our emergency or first aid box (which we should all have in our kennels). It would be best if the needle were sterile, but if the situation does arise we would not have time to worry about that. If, then the situation arises, we should roll the dog over on his back, cleanse the abdomen with cotton and alcohol in the midline beneath the navel. The needle should be pushed quickly and strongly through the skin into the abdomen in the midline about two inches below the navel. If you push it far enough the air will rush out like that of a punctured inner tube. The needle should be left there until the air ceases to escape and until you gently push on the abdomen to push out as much gas as possible. No anesthetic is needed and your dog not only will not feel it but will be grateful to you because he will be a lot more comfortable. But wait! This is not the end! The basic situation or cause is not corrected yet! You must then remove the needle and rush, I said rush, your dog to a competent vet who can and will perform immediate surgery.

Other cures have been tried, but most are highly unsuccessful. Enemas to release the gas, passage of a stomach tube, and various medicines are some of the other means, along with hot packs in the abdomen, but they are usually of little value.

Since this condition is very prone to recur, you might suggest to your vet that he try to suture the stomach to the peritoneum to prevent recurrence. This will form an adhesion and hold the stomach from future rotation. This is done, of course, after the stomach is deflated, untwisted, and all other repairs made. It is also noteworthy that on many of the large breeds dehiscence will occur (the incision will split open), therefore a good strong suture material should be used, such as wire, for example. Medications given to the
dog after surgery will be up to your vet, but will probably include antibiotics, injectable fluids, vitamins, and even corticosteroids. The convalescence is stormy, but once he has survived the first 48 hours, the prognosis is much better. Your dog will need careful wound care, good diet, and much tender loving care after surgery.

In summary then, one must be aware of the condition, must have a wide gauge needle handy and not be afraid to use it as described, and then emergency surgery must be performed if you are to save your dog. Such a needle may be ordered from a pharmacy or surgical supply office. The bloat calls for immediate action.

Advertise
Puppies
Stud Service
Grown Dogs
Members Only
In your Dew Claw

The rates are very reasonable

Full Page $5.00
1/2 Page $3.00
1/4 Page $2.00

Photos $1.00 each extra

Take advantage of the Dew Claw to inform the membership specifically of what you have to offer

Litter mentions will still appear in the news columns at no charge.

Champion Janus des Elfes de Malouse, owned by Patricia Young Maki & Bruno A. Maki, Best of Breed at the Briard Club of America Specialty, Philadelphia Pa., December 6, 1969
SONGEUSE DE MARHA owned by Mrs. Robert Bruner, Bes of Opposite Sex at the Briard Club of America Specialty, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 6, 1969

FOR SALE
BLACK FRENCH IMPORT
MALE
UNDER ONE YEAR

Nelson C. Steenland 713-686-6463
Box 1271, Houston, Tex. 77001

PUPPIES DUE MARCH 1st ......

CH. Matador Chez Phydeau C.D.
Sire: CH. Alcides Chez Chien Velu
     CH. Arlette Des Grand Pieds C.D.
     CH. Ike De Vasouy
Dam: CH. Niobe Chez Phydeau
     CH. Pinot Noire Des Coteaux

Bill & Joyce Awodey-
Briards Chien de Famille
3259 Devon Brook Dr., phone 313-334-3460
Bloomfield Hills, Mich. 48013
November 11, 1969
3259 Devonbrook Drive
Bloomfield Hills,
Michigan 48013

Mr. Harold A. Marley
3040 West 96th Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46268

Re: The color controversy as presented in the October Issue of THE DEW CLAW

Dear Harold:

It was indeed unfortunate that room was not available for the letter from one of the country's foremost authorities on the genetics of coat colors. Especially since this issue was presented as the source for people to draw their own conclusions and express their opinions on the card which was included.

Also it was my impression that some of the McLeroth statements based on Dr. Fuller's comments would be too misleading for the layman if left without further elaboration. If you will bear with me, and if I may be so bold, I would like to add a few of my own comments, not as a geneticist, but simply in defense of the very old and proven principles of our existing standard.

All breeds are two pigmented; black or brown, and tan or yellow. Ten genes determine the coat color and pattern. Each gene has at least two and at most four or five forms or modifications.

The most recessive form of the first gene, when paired with another like itself, produces the tan point pattern. Whether the color is black with tan points, or tawny with tan points, depends on the combination of the balance of the genes or their modifiers. They are not necessarily the same, nor is either color pattern in itself undesirable.

The "Light Tawny" color in itself is not indicative of a separate recessive modifier unless the color is apparent from birth. A newborn puppy which is silver in color (with or without a mask) is indicative of the presence of an undesirable recessive modifier which does not allow the tawny pigment to darken, while having little or no effect on the black pigment.

Similar to the "Albino", the silver puppy is generally, or could produce, dogs which are short lived or defective. They should not be shown nor bred. "Faded" tawny or "diluted" tawny would be more descriptive of the color, and less likely to discredit our many fine "Light Tawnies".

Allow an explanation through an example:

Take a black and tawny tanpoint. If an undesirable modifier was present, the black pigment would be unaffected, but the light pigment would be faded tawny in color. The presence of the modifier would render the gradual color transition through darker tawny shades to black, impossible. The same condition would be true of a black masked, faded (at birth) tawny dog. There would be little or no color transition from the black mask to the extremely lightened overall coat color. In a tawny tanpoint, the darkened tawny color is apparent and therefore indicative of the absence of this modifier. Hence, the color transition from light to dark shades would be gradual.

In the Standard's section describing colors, the condition stating "...the transition from one to the other takes place gradually and symmetrically," is genetically correct and is in reference to shades of colors from light to dark. It is not, as is so often thought, referring to a line or departure from light to dark, since this interpretation would have little or no genetic basis. In fact, the principle of the entire Standard is soundly based on the avoidance of the possible proliferation of undesirable gene-forms.

Since the specific example of black with faded tawny extremities, lacking the gradual color transition through darker tawny shades to black, is the coat color which created this controversy, then it is also the coat color which clearly removes the color controversy from one of aesthetics, and places it squarely in the realm of genetics. The color pattern in question is a degenerative form of the tanpoint color; just as much as the red or blue eyed faded tawny is a degenerative form of the tawny color; and the light nosed, light eyed mahogany or chestnut is a degenerative form of the black color.

The discussion of whether or not we should disqualify all tanpoints is totally irrelevant. Historically, currently and genetically it is as much a color of our breed as black, tawny or gray. Our standard as derived from the French standard, has come down to us through folklore, tradition and 12 centuries of breeding experience. It cannot be ignored, it is correct. Unfortunately, in the absence of explicit clarification, the current selfish interpretation has taken place and it is the interpretation that is in error.

Dr. Fuller's quoted statement (October issue, page 4) is very true, but unfortunately the situation discussed with him was apparently an over broadened presentation of a specific situation which somehow became clouded and submerged into a created, non-existent, non-problem.

Sincerely,  
William L. Awodey

cc: THE DEW CLAW
BCA Executive Committee
Standard Committee
AKC Delegate
Dear Bill:

In reply to your foregoing letter, it was not my intent that we carry rebuttal after rebuttal in the Dew Claw on the color question. The intent was to give everyone a chance to offer what ever arguments they might have for or against the color question and to go on from there. But rather than have you feel another unfortunate omission has been made I have included your letter in this issue, the last that will deal with the question.

I did not feel it unfortunate to exclude my letter to Dr. Fuller and his reply, as my questions were few and dealt only with bicolor as pertains to the black and tawny, and the comments in the McAlister article were actually an elaboration of some of the same points covered in Dr. Fuller's reply to me. However, to correct what you felt an unfortunate omission, without knowing what was omitted, my questions to Dr. Fuller and his answers were as follows:

- **question:** Do you consider the Black with Tawny points a bicolor, or a spotted coat color?
  - **reply:** I would consider black with tawny points a bicolor. I base this on a somewhat arbitrary definition of spotting, as a failure of pigment to develop in certain areas of the skin. By this definition true spotting is always white.

- **question:** By selective breeding could the black with tawny points be eliminated, and what steps would have to be taken?
  - **reply:** Black and tawny points could be eliminated by selective breeding. Since it is a recessive in the agouti series (symbol a²), it can be carried by animals who do not show it in their own coats. Thus, without conducting a breeding test one can never be sure that a bitch or dog is not a potential transmitter of the gene. When the gene is relatively common, one will frequently produce matings in which some bicolor results. By eliminating these parents from the breeding stock one will cut down this gene in total population. As it becomes rarer and rarer, however, there will be fewer producing bicolors and the gene may be carried undetected for long periods of time only to crop up unexpectedly. As a practical matter I think the best that you could do would be to reduce the incidence sharply by withdrawing from the breeding stock those animals shown by progeny tests to be carriers. The extremely radical procedures necessary to completely eliminate the gene might work against the best interests of the breed, by taking out animals which are exceptionally good in other characters despite the fact that they might be carriers of bicolor.

- **question:** The black and tawny point is disqualified in France, and has been for many years yet the color is still showing up. Is this because in all probability the pups of a litter in which the color appears are being bred even though the unwanted colored pups are being put to sleep?
  - **reply:** Your diagnosis of the continued appearance of black with tawny points in France is undoubtedly correct. Simply to put the unwanted bicolors to sleep will not eliminate a recessive gene, though not breeding them will lower the gene frequency.

As to the balance of your letter, I am either stupid or my lack of serious study of color genetics makes it impossible for me to comprehend just what point you are trying to make, or to prove.

Most of what I know originated "down on the farm", such as, a spotted hen won't necessarily hatch spotted chicks because she set on spotted eggs, but then come to think of it I don't know that for a fact because I never tried it.

I fail to get the connection between "Albino", "Silver pups", and black with tawny points. I also fail to understand your statement that "The color pattern in question is a degenerative form of the tanpoint color," anymore than you would understand a statement that "our many fine 'Light Tawnies'" are a degenerative form of the tan color pattern.

My stupidity would even make me go out on a limb and venture a wager that the continual breeding of black with tawny points to black with tawny points would produce nothing more than black with tawny points, while the continual breeding of "our many fine 'Light Tawnies'" MIGHT produce a most degenerative color.

And your final paragraph: I quite agree with Dr. Fuller, the question is truly a matter of esthetics. Beauty is in the eye of the beholder, and while you see nothing beautiful about a black with tawny points, you would deny those who might, and while I may not be enraptured by a light tawny, I would be the last to even consider denying them to those who might prefer them. And for a non-existant, non-problem, we sure seem to have a lot of members interested in solving it.

Most sincerely,
Harold A. Marley

DUES ARE NOW PAST DUE...

If you haven't paid yours, won't you do so at once.
Mr. William Lawdy
Devonbrook Drive
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan

November 25, 1969
2205 Tanager Trail
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Bill,

This is in reference to your letter regarding the color controversy. I have several questions:

1. Why didn't you send your opinions and views to Harold for the last issue of the Dew Claw (as that was the appropriate time to express your views)?

2. Why do you infer that your knowledge of genetics is more factual than Dr. Fuller's?

3. Where are your references?

Now that I have presented my basic questions, I would like to elaborate on each one.

Diane McLeroy spent a great deal of time in preparing copies of her report and handed them out to all of us present at the specialty, to provide us the early opportunity of an early glimpse of her report. All of us had sufficient time to review this material before the Dew Claw went to print. This "created, non-existent, non-problem" will only drag out for additional months as a result of your sending in your views at such a late date.

Maybe I have misunderstood what you were trying to point out regarding color and genetics, but I was left with the feeling that your attitude was that Dr. Fuller knew less than you and his statements were to be taken lightly. (i.e. Black and tawny is a degenerate form of the tawny color-a direct contradiction of what Dr. Fuller said). Dr. Fuller has based his life's work on the study of genetics, more specifically coat color. He was very kind to offer us a few hours of his valuable time to share his views on genetics so that each of us would have a more knowledgeable reference from which to draw our own conclusions. That would be a slap across his face to find that his life's work is so little respected.

Finally, your accusation of a lack of references in the "Mcleroy Statements" is unfounded, as evidenced by the report itself. Where are your references, however? Did you perform studies on genetics to enable you to theorize to draw your own conclusions? That would be a slap across his face to find that his life's work is so little respected.

Your efforts could be so worthwhile and a benefit to all of us in a search for peace and unity - if correctly used. Please reconsider the printing of your letter in the Dew Claw as I fear this whole matter is becoming ridiculously out of hand.

cc: The Dew Claw
The Executive Committee
The Standard Committee
The AKC Delegate

Respectfully,

Sharon L. Hoelter
Executive Director

BRIARD CLUB OF AMERICA - TREASURER'S REPORT Jan. 26, 1970

Balance Sept. 8, 1969 .................. $889.78

INCOME:
Dues ................. $200.00
Dew Claw Ads. .... 171.00
Interest ................ 12.54
Notepaper ........... 2.00
Brochures .......... 10.00
TOTAL INCOME ........ 398.54

$1288.32

EXPENSES:
Dew Claws ............ $286.60
(includes postage)
Brochures printed ... 50.00
Brochure mailing .... 10.00
Secy. Expense ......... 36.97
Eastern Specialty .... 300.00
Indpls. Specialty .... 100.00
AnU from Picture ...... 20.00
Treasurer's Expense ... 1000 Membership cards ........ 22.00
Stamps and envelopes . 19.50
Bad Check ............. 5.00
TOTAL EXPENSE .......... 650.27

Balance on hand Jan. 26, 1970 ........ $ 438.25

+ Club's share of judges' expense shared with Bouvier Club.

se Publicity.

If you make people think they're thinking, they'll love you. Really make them think and they'll hate you.

—— Don Marquis

Success, as I see it, is a result, not a goal.

—— Gustave Flaubert

If it's true that "ignorance is bliss," why is there so much unhappiness?

A man begins cutting his wisdom teeth the first time he bites off more than he can chew.

—— M. C. Bauer

14
THINK SPECIALTY SHOW
THINK MARCH 21, 1970
IN INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
PLAN NOW TO ATTEND!
START NOW ON
GROOMING AND
TRAINING

from the Netherlands

Quirius des Elfes de Malouse owned by S.W.A. Hamel, secy. of the Netherlands Briard Club, placed "Excellent, place 2" in class of 10 at a club match.

When the tumult and the shouting die
and the dust has cleared away,
the Cooks will continue to raise and exhibit Briards with conformations as close to the French standard as possible.
and so will Joyce and Bill Auodey

and Ken and Cece Collins
and Ilona Grayshaw and Pat Anufrom

and Barbara Ruby
and Mary Lou and Art Tingley

and Jim and Delores Zaccaro.
We are truly sorry to hear that Yvonne Lacy's Taisa was struck by a car and killed Dec. 18th.

George and Iva Sikes write: we are happy to say that Pa'Chicks Rover and Pa'chicks Renoir have finished a 10 week course in Obedience Training with the Southern Michigan Obedience Training Club on Dec. 1, 1969. Renoir who attended the 7:30 P.M. graduation exercises finished second in his class with a score of 193. Pa'chicks Rover who attended the 8:30 P.M. class finished fourth. Both dogs came home with 2 beautiful trophies and diplomas as souvenirs of their accomplishments. It might also be added that out of 6 winning places (4 in each class) there were 5 German Shepherds, 1 Miniature Schnauzer, and 2 Briards. Needless to say, momma Essy and papa Mickey have a lot to be proud of in these two youngsters.

We were sorry to learn that DORNA PERSEN is hospitalized. We're sure she would be very happy to hear from her many friends. Address cards or letter to her % St. Mary's Hospital, Room 311, 720 S. Brooks, Madison, Wisc.

OH BOY PUPPIES!

The Boelters announce a litter of 8 by Soleil D'or De Marha ex Quintana de Marha, whelped a few days before Christmas.

Patricia Kaki reports a litter by Ch. Janus des Elfes de Malouse ex Quesaba de Marha, whelped Dec. 26th.

The McQuillans announce they are expecting a litter by Ch. Alcides Chez Chien ex Ch. Phoebe Chez Phydeau. Due date is March.

The Awodeys are also expecting in March, a litter by Ch. Alcides Chez Chien Velu ex Ch. Niobe Chez Phydeau.

In Memorium
Marca Magie de la Brie

By Haro de Vasouy
Ex Jamine du Val du Multien
MARHA MAGIE DE LA BRIE... Doing one of the things she did best—looking after her brood of fifteen (15), whelped Feb. 16, 1966. Picture taken when pups were 9 days old. Among the 15 are: Ch. Proud Rebel de Marha, Ch. Phydeaux Poupee de Marha, Priceless de Marha and Prince Valiant de Marha.

MARHA MAGIE DE LA BRIE... Loved by all who knew her: extremely intelligent, loyal and devoted, and not soon to be forgotten.

Dam of: Ch. Brigette de Marha
Ch. Mankit's Belle Ami de Marha
Ch. Proud Rebel de Marha
Ch. Phydeaux Poupee De Marha
Ch. Rochelle de Marha
Quintana de Marha (13 pts.)

Granddam of:
Ch. Pronto de Marha
Ch. Peinarde de Marha

We at Marha shall continue to breed consistent with the A.K.C. Standard for the Briard, under which our Briards are to be judged. We shall continue to strive for good temperament in our Briards, at the same time keeping in mind the basic and fundamental character of the breed. We shall continue to breed for good overall type, soundness and the elimination of H.D., and the overall improvement of color in the breed but not to the detriment of the aforementioned qualities.

Harold & Ada Marley
November 14, 1969

Dear Harold:

I feel I must protest the mass of information regarding Briard color as released in the last issue of the Dew Claw. Many of the quotes were taken out of context, some were obviously erroneous, and some of the people quoted were anonymous in their qualifications. Worst of all, some of the material stated as FACT is merely your opinion or interpretation.

I feel that as Chairman of the Standards Committee you'd have done better to consult your entire committee, to better reflect the ideas of all the Committee members.

Very truly yours,

Mary Lou Tingley

Dear Mary Lou:

Your short but critical letter leaves much to the imagination. I feel you were somewhat remiss in not being more or less constructive in your criticism. For example; what quotes were out of context, what were obviously erroneous, who among those quoted were anonymous in their qualifications.

And to use your words "Worst of all" since when is it so wrong to present an opinion or an interpretation. My article "As it Seems to Me" by the very nature of its title was presented as opinion. Only one FACT did I present in the whole article and that is the fact that our standard does and has since 1932 permitted the black and tawny point Briard.

One disheartening FACT was made clear by the Opinion Poll, and that is that there are several very misguided members who are being led to believe that our standard does not permit the black with tawny points. To quote one comment received "I feel these are unfair alternatives. You left out the most obvious choice - keep the standard as it is in regard to color, to exclude bicolor." Many of us feel that the standard should not be tampered with - that as it reads it does not permit bicolor (witness - Judge Tingley's disqualification of Calamity). Surely we can agree to interpret the standard in such a way, if it is the majority opinion that bicolor should be excluded." end quote.

Now here is a member who says the standard does not permit bicolor and then does an about face and says surely we can agree to interpret the standard to exclude bicolor. And to reply I say, witness the A.K.C. reinstatement of Calamity.

We can not agree to an interpretation contrary to the written wording of the standard, Mary Lou. And as a judge you above all others should realize that the Standard can not be interpreted, and should not be interpreted, as one feels or the intent was at the time it was written, or that an error was made in translation from French to English. The standard clearly states " and combinations of two of these colors..." it does not say - two shades of these colors are permitted - as some would like to interpret it to say. By no stretch of the imagination can the color in question be disqualified without it being reinstated by A.K.C. And this in effect means that the disqualification should not have been made in the first place. There is only one recourse open to a judge who wishes the color could be eliminated. And the next time such a color is shown under you Mary Lou, the most you can do is refuse to place the dog or bitch in the ribbons, if in your opinion the "transition from one (color) to the other" does not "take place gradually and symmetrically". You have a lot of leeway with that word "gradually", but I see no leeway whatsoever with "spotted colors of the coat".

I was rather surprised and disappointed, that you who took the first step in this color question, did not see fit to submit your arguments for disqualifying the color to the membership.

In fact I asked you as far back as Aug. 1968 if you would not submit something on color for the Dew Claw. You like many others received the copies of the Klenero report in Aug.1969 yet you did not see fit to submit anything for the Dew Claw in way of rebuttal or refutation.

I on the other hand was quite willing to present my OPINIONS, and these opinions were not based on my own selfish desires, they were made and presented after much deliberation. They were also made because I truly believe in them as being to the best interest of the breed, because today the question and its inherent problems are truly very minute. But what of tomorrow - what about the breeders of the future who are going to be confronted with the product of these recessive genes which some would have us believe do not exist, and others would hope we could eliminate. But I say again, if the French have been unable to eliminate them in their many years of breeding, wouldn't it be much simpler to permit them. After all, what is so all-fired important about color, if that color has no contributing detrimental factors to be considered.

So, let's quit kidding ourselves, it all boils down to likes and dislikes. Some like blonds, some like red heads, I say to each his own. No offense meant to the brunettes, I personally like them the best.

And how about those color advocates who want to go along with the French, yet would have us eliminate the requirement of DEW CLAW'S, the one distinguishing feature the Briard possessed long before the French even thought about fancying up the
color. Come now, they should get on the boat or get off. They shouldn't sit there dragging their feet in the water.

Neither can I understand why you felt that as Chairman of the Standard Committee I'd have done better to consult my entire committee, to better reflect the ideas of all the Committee members. I already knew the reflection of their ideas. And it was my desire to learn the reflection of the combined ideas of the entire membership of the Briard Club of America.

After all, I feel my obligation as chairman of the committee and as an officer of the Club, is not to the other committee members or to the other officers, but rather to the membership of the club. And I feel all officers and committee chairmen should feel strongly about this obligation, and should be at all times willing to submit to the membership his or her views on any given subject. Our final responsibility is not to ourselves, but to the membership - first, last and always.

Most sincerely,
Harold A. Marley

---

Dear Dr. Fuller:

Attached for your review is my report on coat color genetics as it possibly relates to the briard. The report is based upon Dr. Little's fine book and your generous assistance during our phone conversations and the discussion in your office on July 19, 1969. This is submitted to you in the hope that I have not misinterpreted or misunderstood the materials or your very helpful explanations.

The report is only intended as a hypothesis and this must be emphasized since an extensive genetic study of the Briard coat color has never been made and the report is necessarily based upon the very limited data currently available. The details are therefore difficult to analyze accurately.

If you find this report to be soundly formulated in theory, it will be presented to the Briard Club, hopefully to help overcome some misconceptions being discussed and to inspire an interest in a more complete, scientific study of the briard coat color.

The Briard Club of America and the French Club des Amis du Briard are grateful for the guidance you have given us. It has offered us a more scientific approach to our breeding problems and we wish to extend our thanks for your interest and kind contributions.

Sincerely,
Diane McLeoroth
Standard Committee
Briard Club of America

---

December 10, 1969

Dr. John L. Fuller
Jackson Memorial Laboratory
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Dr. Fuller:

Attached for your review is my report on coat color genetics as it possibly relates to the briard. The report is based upon Dr. Little's fine book and your generous assistance during our phone conversations and the discussion in your office on July 19, 1969. This is submitted to you in the hope that I have not misinterpreted or misunderstood the materials or your very helpful explanations.

The report is only intended as a hypothesis and this must be emphasized since an extensive genetic study of the Briard coat color has never been made and the report is necessarily based upon the very limited data currently available. The details are therefore difficult to analyze accurately.

If you find this report to be soundly formulated in theory, it will be presented to the Briard Club, hopefully to help overcome some misconceptions being discussed and to inspire an interest in a more complete, scientific study of the briard coat color.

The Briard Club of America and the French Club des Amis du Briard are grateful for the guidance you have given us. It has offered us a more scientific approach to our breeding problems and we wish to extend our thanks for your interest and kind contributions.

Sincerely,
Diane McLeoroth
Standard Committee
Briard Club of America
December 26, 1969

Mrs. John K. McLeroth
3030 Rockwood Drive
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46805

Dear Mrs. McLeroth:

I think you have done a very fine piece of work on the report on coat color in the Briard. As you state, because the necessary extensive genetic experiments have not been performed for this breed, one must in some way present hypotheses which could be wrong in detail.

I am quite sure that your general statements regarding the A and B locus are accurate. I am not as sure that we can definitely state that C and CH are both present in the Briard, but it is quite possible that they are. As you rightly say, the greatest problem is concerned with the possible variations at the K locus. I am basing my opinion that both A* and a are present in the breed by your statement that occasionally dark puppies come from the mating of two light Briards. As for the G locus, I think it would require matings between Kerry Blue and the Briard to ascertain if the lightening effect in maturity is produced by the same locus in these two breeds. Since the phenomenon occurs in the Briard, it is conceivable that indeed the G locus is active, but other independent genes could do the same thing.

You make a very good point in the discussion that excluding one expression of a gene while encouraging its expression on other backgrounds is illogical and potentially could cause damage to the breed. There may be a few exceptions to this principle; in particular, instances where the expression of a heterozygous is desired, but I don't think any of these apply to the Briard.

Again, let me congratulate you for putting together such a readable article.

Sincerely,

John L. Fuller
Senior Staff Scientist

JLF:jfr

THE JACkSON LABORATORY
BAR HARBOR, MAINE

COAT COLOR GENETICS AND THE BRIARD

by Diane McLeroth
Reviewed by Dr. J.L. Fuller

The following genetics, based primarily upon Dr. C. C. Little's study of coat color, were applied to the Briard with the generous help and guidance of Dr. John L. Fuller, Associate Director and Senior Staff Scientist of the Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Maine.

This study was made for the Briard Club with the hope it may, in some way, help to overcome some of the misunderstandings and controversies that currently plague the Briard in this country.

The report briefly outlines the basic genes, identified to date, that influence the coat color of dogs and compares these influences to the Briard as non-technically as possible. It does not pretend to cover all aspects of this vast subject and due to very limited data on the Briard, it is necessarily a generalized discussion of colors. New data could reveal unexpected influences and a detailed study would be required to determine more definitively, the effects of these genes on the coat color of the Briard.

TEN BASIC GENES have been identified as influencing the coat color in dogs. These basic genes are believed to be transmitted, independent of each other, to the offspring and therefore are not considered "linked". Genes that are linked tend to remain together as they are transmitted from one generation to the next.

Each of the TEN BASIC GENES has two or more forms. Not all forms of each gene are present in every breed and the primary color influence varies from breed to breed. Some forms of a basic gene have a more dominant influence and can mask or hide the influence of a recessive gene form paired with it. This dominant/recessive relationship is not always perfect and the recessive form can modify the effect of the dominant form in certain cases. A gene form that does not influence a breed can occur, upon rare occasion, by mutation (an unexpected change) in the genes that are commonly present.

Every dog owes its coat color to one pair of each of the TEN BASIC GENES. One member of each pair is inherited from the sire, the other member of that gene pair is inherited from the dam. If the two members of the pair are not alike (heterozygous), the more dominant form of that pair will have more influence on the coat color of that dog. If both members of the gene pair are alike (homozygous), the influence of that pair can be intensified. Either member of the gene pair can be transmitted to the offspring.

There are two basic pigments in dogs: Dark pigment which is expressed as black, liver or brown and Light pigment which is expressed as red, yellow or tan. The expression of these two pigments varies from breed to breed and modifiers

33
The different forms of each basic gene will be listed in the order of dominance with the most dominant listed first.

1. The **A BASIC GENE** (also called the A locus) determines the amount and location of the two basic pigments (DARK and LIGHT) in each individual hair and in the coat as a whole. The **A** gene forms produce BOTH pigments.

   **A**<sup>+</sup> is the symbol for the gene form that produces DARK pigment throughout the coat. (self-color, black)

   **A**<sup>y</sup> is the symbol for the gene form that restricts the formation of DARK pigment, leaving LIGHT. (sable, tanny)

   **A**<sup>W</sup> is the symbol for "wild-color". The two basic pigment forms alternate bands or rings of DARK and LIGHT on individual hairs giving the appearance of grey.

   **A**<sup>+</sup> is the symbol for the tan-point pattern. This is the most recessive gene form and restricts the formation of the DARK pigment in the pattern areas, leaving the LIGHT or tawny, hence the name "tan-point". Areas which may be involved are the feel, legs, chest, sides of the muzzle, eyebrows or sometimes the entire underside of the body and tail. The extent of the pattern area can vary considerably from dog to dog, with only a slight indication of pattern on the legs of one dog, to a more typical pattern on another dog, to the very broad expression when a dog will have only a dark "saddle" or a dark dorsal streak remaining. The DARK pigment can appear black, brown or tan, depending on which modifiers are present. IF THE PATTERN IS PRESENT, THE DOG IS OF **A**<sup>y</sup> CONSTRUCTION, regardless of the background color or extent of the pattern.

   The **A** basic gene in the Briard

   The **A** series appears to be the primary pigmentation factor of the Briard with ALL forms of this gene influencing the colors. This produces the wide range of colors from black through the many shades of tawny, grey and the various expressions of the tan-point pattern, seen in the breed. This **A** series has a wide degree of expression because of the interaction among the **A** gene forms as well as their modification by the other basic genes.

   In a homozygous pairing (both members of a gene pair are alike) the effect of that gene could be intensified while the heterozygous pairing (a dominant paired with a recessive) can have some modifying effect on the color produced. For example, the gene for black, paired with a recessive (**A**<sup<y</sub>**y**), could explain the reddish cast sometimes seen in the blacks, whereas, paired with itself (**A**<sup>y</sup>y), would produce a purer black. When **A**<sup>y</sup>y/tawny is paired with the recessive **A**<sup>y</sup>/tan-point, it can produce a darkened coat by the presence of more DARK pigment in the hair.

   The **A** series of gene forms does not produce spotting and is not believed to be linked to any deleterious effects or degeneration. The tan-point coat is a manifestation of a deep recessive, normal to this series and is not degenerative.

   The dog with tan-points on black and the dog with tan-points on tawny have the same primary pigmentation gene. Independent modifiers will allow or restrict the DARK pigment produced by this gene form, giving the different background colors.

   Being a recessive, the tan-point form must be paired with itself to be expressed in the coat. The tan-point dog can therefore transmit ONLY this tan-point form to its offspring. The presence of this gene is sometimes difficult to recognize by gross observation, due to the many intergrades of its expression. Many animals simply believed to have "shading" are probably of tan-point construction and the pattern can "clear" with age making it very indistinct.

2. THE **B BASIC GENE** (B locus) is a simple pair that produces only DARK pigment.

   **B** produces black pigment with black pigmentation of the nose, etc.

   **B** is recessive to **A** and reduces the amount of DARK pigment produced, giving liver or brown with brown noses, etc. Type: American Water Spaniel

   The **B** basic gene in the Briard

   **B** is clearly an influence in the coat of the Briard, giving black and black pigmentation of the nose. **B** is either totally lacking or of very little influence since the Briard does not have brown noses. The appearance of a brown nosed Briard would be indicative of a mutation and would of course be rejected by the Standard.

3. THE **C BASIC GENE** (C locus) influences the DEPTH of pigment formed but does not in itself produce pigment.

   **C** allows the full depth of pigment to develop in the coat.

   **C**<sup>ch</sup> reduces the LIGHT (red, yellow) pigment, both by allowing fewer and smaller pigment granules to be formed. This gene has little or no influence on the DARK (black) pigment and can only be seen in LIGHT pigmented areas of the coat.
is albinism (pink eye) and all pigment is absent. Albinism is extremely rare in dogs and is primarily of theoretical interest rather than of practical concern to the breeder.

produces extreme dilution of color. It is not only very rarely in dogs, but difficult to identify. Type: West Highland White Terrier

The D basic gene in the Briard

Only the first two forms of this gene would appear to be working in the Briard. The D for full depth of pigment is a highly desirable form since it allows the deep, rich colors called for by the Standard.

which reduces the LIGHT pigment with little effect on black could be responsible for "light"or"faded"tawny. This is evidenced by the "light"tawny dog with scattered black hairs or the black dog with "light"tawny points. This effect is also seen in a dog with a dark overlay on "light"tawny. Where there is no dark pigment in the coat, the dog would be just "light"tawny. This lightening influence is not believed to be degenerative. However, it is not desired by the Standard.

The effects of c or c would be rejected by the standard and their influence is very pronounced. The rarity of these in dogs makes them of little concern. If they did ever occur by mutation, the effects would be extreme and easily recognized as unacceptable.

4. THE D BASIC GENE (D locus) influences the DENSITY of the pigments produced by other genes.

D is dominant and allows the full density of pigment.

( most dogs)

produces dilution as seen in the "blue" Great Dane.

The D basic gene in the Briard

D is undoubtedly present in the Briard but there does not appear to be any evidence that D/dilution is working in the breed. A would change black pigment to blue as well as cause tawny to be light. The dilution of the pigment is characteristically flat and dull and the pigmentation of the nose is also affected.

5. THE E BASIC GENE (E locus) influences the EXTENSION of the DARK pigment present in the coat.

E is the mask pattern, an extension of DARK pigment on the muzzle, ears and perhaps along the back.

allows the full extension of DARK pigment over the entire body surface.

produces brindle. Dark hairs are scattered through the coat. Hairs are sometimes banded but this may be difficult to detect. In the presence of A/tawny or A/tan-point, it can cause bands or stripes of dark hair as seen in the Mastiff. The effects are very complex and difficult to identify since they vary from breed to breed.

prevents the formation of DARK pigment, leaving LIGHT.

The E basic gene in the Briard

This gene series is difficult to analyze because of its complex variations and modifications. Yet, it is of primary interest in the Briard because of its influence on the A series pigments. As with the A series, all known forms of E appear to influence the coat color of the Briard.

produces the dark mask as seen on the tawnies.

extension is responsible for the black coat, in the presence of A/black. E in the presence of a/tan-point, gives the black coat with tan points. With a/tawny, little DARK pigment remains for E to "extend"and the coat is tawny.

/trindle is very difficult to identify (as are many genes) in a long haired breed. It could produce scattered dark hairs as seen on many of the tawnies, although other genes can also cause this effect. In the presence of a/tan-point, the tan areas would be blended with dark hairs, giving a more gradual color transition from tan to the darker ground color. Further study might show an influence that is more widespread than suspected. E/T in the presence of A gives a black coat in the Scottish Terriers.

prevents the formation of DARK pigment. In the presence of the A/black, the coat would not be black but a reddish, tawny color. This type of tawny (which is genetically a restricted black) when bred to an a/tawny carrying the E/extension gene, could produce the black puppies sometimes reported from tawny to tawny matings.

EXAMPLE: Tawny A/s/E would yield reconstructed black-------A/s/E

The type of tawny would not have dark hairs scattered in the coat.

in the presence of a/tan-point restricts the DARK pigment and the ground color of the dog would be tawny---the tawny/tan-point. The difference between the pattern areas and the ground color can be very slight, making this tan-point difficult to identify.

can in some combinations produce "light"tawny. In some breeds ee in the presence of c reduces tawny pigment,
has caused coats that are very pale cream. Since there are indications that the Briard has both ee and e+ present, this very pale coat is certainly possible.

6. **THE G BASIC GENE** (G locus) influences the LIGHTENING of color from birth to maturity or throughout life.

- G is a partial dominant and a puppy born dark will lighten in color or "clear" as it grows older.
- Type: Kerry Blue Terrier

The coat color remains constant, without lightening.

The G basic gene in the Briard

It is common for a Briard to fade in color or lighten with age. This might indicate the influence of the G/lightening gene but it must be remembered that the A series colors also change throughout life.

G/lightening, if present could be a contributing factor in the "light" tawny although the influence of G would also be apparent in the graying of the black pigment. The tests necessary to accurately determine the presence of G would be costly and more impractical than the effects of G warrant.

7. **THE M BASIC GENE** (M locus) influences the UNIFORMITY of the pigment present.

- M is dominant and produces merled coats. Irregular patches of dark pigment are distributed on lighter patches of that same pigment, often leaving areas of the coat without pigment (white). The iris of the eye is often spotted, china or wall-eyed. This gene is deleterious and can be lethal. Type: Merled Collie, Old English Sheep Dog and Harlequin Great Danes.

- M allows uniform pigmentation, without merle.

The M basic gene in the Briard

The merled coat does not appear to be present in the breed, and it is carefully excluded by the standard with the disqualification of spotted eyes, nose, or coat. M/merle, being dominant is seen in the coat of the dog that carries it and it is therefore relatively easy to identify if present. The occurrence of merle would indicate a mutation or an outcross in the Briard. Briards appear to be mm in construction.

8. **THE P BASIC GENE** produces the rare "pink eye" dilution and is so rare in dogs it is not considered of practical concern.

- P allows ordinary color (most dogs)

- P is dilute and restricts DARK pigment giving very pale color. Black is lilac and the eye is ruby or pink.

The P basic gene in the Briard

This does not appear to be present and Briards seen to be PP in construction.

9. **THE S BASIC GENE** is the SPOTTING series

- S allows full pigmentation (solid colors) without white. Minus modifiers can influence this gene form allowing scattered white hairs in the coat or a white spot on the chest, in animals that are SS in construction.

- S produces Irish spotting. Type: Basenji. This allows areas of white on the toes, chest, neck, tail tip, face. evade.

- SP is piebald spotting. As little as 15 to 20 percent of the coat is pigmented with the remainder white.

- SN is extreme piebald spotting where the entire coat is white, sometimes with one or two patches of pigment remaining.

The S basic gene in the Briard

White or spotting is not permitted in the Briard and the breed is probably SS in construction. Minus modifiers would explain the scattered white hairs allowed by the standard and the white spot occasionally seen on the chest. If the recessive spotting genes were ever present, they have been suppressed by many many years of selective breeding.

The spotting genes are believed to be linked to some degenerative characteristics such as blindness, deafness, etc.

10. **THE T BASIC GENE** is responsible for ticking (flecks of color on white areas)

- T allows ticks of color to be formed in white areas of the coat.

- T White areas are clear of ticking.

The T basic gene in the Briard

Since white is not allowed in the Briard, this gene is not of concern to breeders.

A caution: It is difficult to make a detailed analysis of coat color, particularly when many gene forms are present. Genetic training varies and a limited knowledge of the broad scope and modifications of Mendel's law causes frequent confusion. Effects can be easily misinterpreted and the conclusions influenced by a desire to prove or disprove certain hypotheses. It is as important to develop objectivity, recognize limitations and enlist expert advice as it is to become familiar with the genetic principals involved. Otherwise, the conclusions will be confused and useless.
The A series coat colors of the Briard and their modifications by C/deep of pigment and P/extension of pigment genes are of primary interest to breeders. Specifically, the tan-point pattern and the modifiers that could cause the "light" tawny to be selected against deleterious color genes do not appear to be present in the Briard and are not a true concern. Their rare occurrence would indicate a mutation or an autosomal recessive gene.

In the tan-point, we must deal with a primary color of the Briard gene pool. Recognition of the pattern presents a problem since the pattern may be slight or against a tan background and the extent of pattern can vary with age. Being recessive together with the apparent C restriction of black explains the rather low genetic ratio of black dogs with tan points.

The "light" tawny is a modification of the pigments produced by the primary genes of the Briard. The modifiers that could be responsible for the "light" tawny do not appear to produce any desired colors with the possible exception of the a/tawny. French breeding practices indicate the a/tawny and the recessive E restriction of black explain the rather low genetic ratio of black dogs with tan points.

The "light" tawny is a modification of the pigments produced by the primary genes of the Briard. The modifiers that could be responsible for the "light" tawny do not appear to produce any desired colors with the possible exception of the a/tawny. French breeding practices indicate the a/tawny and the recessive E restriction of black explain the rather low genetic ratio of black dogs with tan points.

The coat color of the Briard warrants a far more detailed study. The French have bred for deep, uniform colors since the beginning, while the A.S.C. Standard has allowed a wide expression of colors. Breeding only those dogs closest to the preferred colors, to "re-concentrate" the desired genes, and selecting only the best colors from each generation could help to develop more homozygous colors, closer to those that are preferred in France.

The French Standard calls for "deep, uniform" colors and discourages any pattern. This genetically suggests a rejection of all tan-points and "light" tawny from breeding. In time, this could suppress the recessive influences, bad and good, but the undesired effects would not plague generation after generation. Continued breeding of any tan-point, no matter how slight the pattern, or the "light" tawny, no matter how superficially darkened with black, would nullify any attempts to suppress the recessive genes.

The French have bred for deep, uniform colors since the beginning, while the A.S.C. Standard has allowed a wide expression of colors. Breeding only those dogs closest to the preferred colors, to "re-concentrate" the desired genes, and selecting only the best colors from each generation could help to develop more homozygous colors, closer to those that are preferred in France.

The coat color of the Briard warrants a far more detailed study. Further help of a geneticist would be needed but any interested breeders can help by keeping accurate records of the colors produced by each mating, listing not only the living puppies but those that do not survive. For the sake of accuracy, it would be necessary to develop a consistent method of describing colors and for all imperfections to be listed, no matter how slight. A study of this type could be of immeasurable service to breeders and the more reports included, the more conclusive the resulting data. A sound genetic foundation would help contribute to the accuracy of the reports.

Dr. C.C. Little's excellent book, The Inheritance of Coat Color in Dogs is available from Howell Book House and is well worth studying. The French Club has also been invited to participate in this study and a comparison of the findings in the two countries may prove to be very helpful.

Respectfully submitted,
Diane McLeroth

WHAT KIND OF MEMBER ARE YOU?

Some are like wheelbarrows -- No good unless pushed. Some are like trailers -- they have to be pulled. Some are like kites -- If you don't keep a string on them they fly away. Some are like balloons -- full of wind and ready to blow up. Some are like footballs -- you can't tell which way they will bounce -- And then, some are like a good watch -- Open face, pure gold, quietly busy, and full of good works.
BRIARD CLUB OF AMERICA SPECIALTY
DEc. 6, 1969, Phila., Pa.
Judge: Mr. Victor Jean Martinage

BRIARDS. Puppy dogs, 6 months and under 9 months.

BRIARDS. Puppy dogs, 9 months and under 12 months.
First Prize, $5.

BRIARDS. American-bred dogs.

BRIARDS. Open dogs.
First Prize, $5. Second Prize, $3. Third Prize, $2.

WINNERS DOG 28 Reserve 17 Points 5 Dogs 14

BRIARDS. Puppy bitches, 6 months and under 9 months.

BRIARDS. American-bred bitches.

BRIARDS. Open, bitches.

WINNERS BITCH 19 Reserve 16 Points 3 Bitches 4

BRIARDS. Veteran Dog and Bitch Class.

BRIARDS. Best of Breed Competition.

Best Biard 34 Best of Winners 28 Best of Opposite Sex 19
Massillon, Ohio  Jan. 10, 1970

Judge—Mr. Rutledge Gilliland

BRIARDS. Open, Dogs

WINNERS DOG_______ Reserve_______ Points_______ Dogs_______

BRIARDS. Puppy, Bitches

BRIARDS. Open, Bitches

WINNERS BITCH_______ Reserve_______ Points_______ Bitches_______
Best Briard_______ Best of Winners_______ Best of Opposite Sex_______

Canton, Ohio, Jan. 11, 1970, judge: Albert E. Van Court, results the same as Massillon.

Pontiac K.C. Jan. 18, 1970

Judge—Mr. Gordon M. Parham

BRIARDS. Open, Dogs

WINNERS DOG_______ Reserve_______ Points_______ Dogs_______

BRIARDS. Puppy, Bitches

BRIARDS. Novice, Bitches

BRIARDS. Open, Bitches

WINNERS BITCH_______ Reserve_______ Points_______ Bitches_______
Best Briard_______ Best of Winners_______ Best of Opposite Sex_______

Briards D'Haute Couture
Bob & Sharon Boelter 2205 Tanager Trail
Madison, Wisconsin 53711 Phone (608) 271-8769

PUPPIES FOR SALE
Sire: Soliel Dor De Marha
Dam: Quintana De Marha
males, females, blacks, tawnys