# The Dew Claw

## Volume XVII No. 1

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February 1973

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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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**From the Editor:**

I would like to extend appreciation to Harold Marley for the special printing work he did for the December issue of the Dew Claw. Not only did he show great patience with the struggling efforts of a new editor and take extra time to bring out the best of each ad, he gave many hours of his time to create and print the cover in color. I am sure all will want to join me in thanking Harold for his excellent work.

Diane McLerooth
PRESIDENT’S COMMENTS

A word of appreciation to Diane McIeroth for the very fine Christmas issue of The Dew Claw. The Editor's job is never easy and it is most difficult to begin an editorship with the large Christmas issue. I'm sure everyone will join me in a “well-done” to Diane.

A notice appeared in the last Dew Claw concerning the large number of Briard litters across the country. At the time of the notice, accurate information was not available but has since been compiled. As of Dec. 31, 1972, there were between 80 - 100 Briard puppies available. It is difficult to pinpoint the exact figure, as a number of the litters are from non-members of the B.C.A. In the past, breeders had little or no difficulty in locating homes for their puppies and perhaps the years have created the wrong impression in that you can always find good homes for Briards. The very recent popularity surge has further added to the belief that there are no risks inherent in breeding Briards. At this stage, my greatest concern is not so much the quality of the breedings but in seeing that all these Briards find a good home such as the one your Briard enjoys. Please reconsider your breeding programs scheduled for 1973 in light of current conditions. Wait until you have sufficient reservations on hand to justify a breeding, or at least be prepared to provide for the litter over a potentially long period. A serious breeding program will not be hampered by a short delay.

How many of you belong to your local kennel club? Are you aware of the many events and activities in the dog world which have an effect on you and your dogs? For example, the December issue of the A.K.C. magazine, Pure Bred Dogs, devotes four full pages to recent court decisions concerning individuals and their dogs. It pays to be informed and to be aware of proposed laws and changes which may have a direct effect on everyone owning dogs. By belonging to a kennel club in your area, you will be kept informed. There are also many fine magazines available at newsstands which can help keep you abreast of changes, aware of solutions to common problems and prepared for future contingencies. Join a local kennel club - you will like it!

Phil McNelis

SPECIAL NOTICE

Based upon the overwhelming response to the recent survey, the Board of Directors has scheduled the first American Rassemblement for August, 1974 under Monsieur Janicot. All details are presently being worked out and will be published upon completion. The announcement is being made at this time to allow all of you ample time for preparation. For an event of this importance, we expect to see a minimum of 100 members of the B.C.A. in attendance, along with all of their dogs. We cannot overemphasize the importance this event will have on each of you, regardless of what your interest in Briards may be. If you own a Briard or plan to own one, please make plans to attend the Rassemblement. You won't regret it.

MEMBERSHIP IN THE BRIARD CLUB OF AMERICA

A misunderstanding has arisen among some of our members concerning sponsorship of potential BCA members. An impression has been created that breeders sponsor only those to whom they have sold Briards and that these purchasers will, in turn, sponsor only other applicants buying from the same breeder. This is positively, definitely and emphatically not true. Any member of BCA can sponsor another applicant if the member is convinced that said applicant represents a potential asset to the BCA.

It is hoped that the members will guide themselves accordingly in the future. We ask only that you personally know the applicants to the degree that you are convinced that they belong in the BCA.

TREASURER’S REPORT

NOVEMBER 1 - DECEMBER 31, 1972

Opening Balance $2327.64

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Income Balance $3353.61

In Norgaard and Person Memorial Fund $1392.77

Expenses $490.83

Balance $2862.78

Respectfully submitted by Jerry Cohen

"HOW TO SHIP YOUR DOG BY AIR"

If you plan to ship your dog by air be sure to read the excellent article in the Oct. '72 issue of Pure-Bred Dogs American Kennel Gazette.
THE SECRETARY’S PAGE

We welcome the following new members:
Gary & Ilene Lengyel   Mrs. Jean Rigault
Donald & Julie Normann  Elmer & Sherry Snethen
William & Rosemary Patchell  Mrs. L. Ray Thompson
John & Patricia Martin

Name & Address change:
Nancy Zvers to
Nancy Brenner - 29600 Bohan Dillon Rd., Cazadero, Cal. 95421
Joan Patterson to
Joan Roberts - 557 Geno Ridge Rd., New Canaan, Conn. 06840

Board Action:
On November 1 Jerry Cohen informed the Board of an increase in printing costs for the Dew Claw. This was followed by the following recommendations.

1. Stud Dog Column: Restricted to same format as it now appears, i.e. Name, address, phone number of owner name of dog or dogs, with a five line maximum.
   Approved: 6 in favor, 0 opposed

2. Restrict pictures to winners or better at major point shows with tear sheet from catalog to accompany picture. Presently, we state pictures are permitted on any win, reserve or better. Pictures would be limited to ½ page unless space is available to permit use of a full page.
   Approved: 4 in favor, 2 opposed

3. Show reports to be scaled down to show only winners and better and total entries for the show. The AKC Gazette shows only the ribbon winners in their report. An exception would be made for any show with total entries in excess of 20. The complete report would then be published.
   Approved: 5 in favor, 1 opposed

Unfortunately the copy deadline for the Christmas issue precluded publication of this information, but it was passed on to the editor. My apologies to the many of you whose photos were returned.

DEADLINE FOR THE APRIL ISSUE OF THE DEW CLAW IS MARCH 1
The following have signed the BCA Code of Ethics:

Ronald Amber
Joyce Awodey
Mural Azelton
Jack Basinger
Judy Bernhang
Sharon Boelter
Jane Bruner
Barbara Busch
Barbara Charbonneau
Julie Clement
Joel Cohen
Cecily Collins
Patricia Conboy
C. W. Curnow
Lee Davidson
Jayne Dubin
Carolyn Erickson
Nancy Frost
Nancy Genari
Renee Gerrard
Joseph Grodjesk
Jeffrey Grossman
S. A. Guy
Fred Hahnel
Seymour Hersher
Masashi Ishii
Linda Kempen
Theodora Lafferty
Nancy Lewis
Mrs. Herman Ludwig
Nancy Mandeville
Harold Marley
Jennie Meggitt
T. B. McQuillan
Judith Miller
Eleanor Peters
Margot Pilara
C. R. Rigault
Richard Rosen
Carl Ruby
Angelo Solino
Katherine Staley
Isabel Steenland
Roland Taub
Evelyn Wegienka
Katrina Wright
Philip Zingsheim

Patricia Anufrom
William Awodey
Gilbert Bachmann
Judy Basinger
Robert Boelter
Ruth Brumwell
Nancy Burkhart
Anthony Calalano
Fredericka Child
Larry Clement
Louise Cohen
John Conboy
Barbara Conroy
Patti Curnow
Steve Davidson
Mrs. R. Englehart
Carin Foster
Charles Gates
William Genari
Sonya Gray
Adrienne Grossman
Lynne Guy
Eleanor Hahnel
Beverly Hersher
Marilyn Ishii
Jerry Katz
Michael Klemmer
Eugene Lesserson
Richard Long
Don Mandeville
Paul Marks
Dallas Meggitt
Barbara McQuillan
John Miller
Maria Patterson
Andrew Pilara
Judith Pratt
Barbara Riggs
Barbara Ruby
Lana Sheer
Josephine Solino
Richard Staley
Nelson Steenland
Harry Walder
Laurence Wegienka
Barbara Zimmerman

Others who have signed the Code of Ethics are listed in the December issue of The Dew Claw.
Puppy-talk has monopolized many East Coast conversations this winter, and we indeed have a rare abundance of young Briards. Fortunately, many are already settled in homes literally from Maine to California. I was on the West Coast when most of these puppies were opening their eyes and finding their paws but did return in time to see 5 of the Collinses' litter—the second breeding of Ch. Pythias Chez Phydeaux (Hugo) and Ch. Phydeaux Theda Bara (Harriet)—who were devilishly good at hide-and-chew while Ceci, Barbara Rosen and I tried to chat and seek without losing too many trains of thought. Barbara is now actively involved in running for the Town Council of the Town of Greenberg, which is the fifth largest town in New York (roughly 85,000 people), including villages such as Hastings and Dobbs Ferry. She and husband Dick are particularly fond of riding, accompanied of course by their Briard Uriel Chez Phydeaux (Cinder), but at the moment a cracked rib (a riding injury) is keeping Barbara from horses and her Yoga class.

Harold and Katy Yager of Fayetteville, NC, have bought a male from the Collinses' litter (Chateau briard Viva la France) who they are calling "Bear." Others will be living in Savannah, GA; Toms River, NJ; Poughkeepsie, NY; Fort Worth, TX; Indianapolis, IN; Sacramento, CA and Maine. Ken and Ceci are keeping a bitch called Hilda (Chateau briard Vichysoise) and a dog called Harvey (Chateau briard Vainqueur). Happiness is Hugo, Harriet, Harvey and Hilda hurtling through the halls!

Jayne Dubin reports that Ch. Phydeaux Tallulah whelped her first puppy at 8 a.m., December 3, standing up. Jayne was caught with cornflakes in one hand and the phone in the other. Luckily it was Mary Lou Tingley on the other end of the line, who reached New City in time to witness arrival of the last half of this litter of four males and four females, all black (sired by the McNelises' Marc—Ch. Pa Chick's Rebel Deux). Jayne says she was more nervous with Tallulah than she had been having her own litter (2 girls, Laurie and Joanne, now 4 years old). By the time whelping was over, she had used all of her daughter's satin-edged receiving blankets from Saks and most of the rest of their layette.

Great news is that 2 of these puppies will go to Alaska. Bob and Elaine Klein are taking a bitch called Hilda (Chateau briard Vinaigrette) to California over the holidays and were there during the Beverly Hills show. No report of their trip as yet. Don and Jane Matthews of Chapel Hill, NC, tell me that Jacques (Chateau briard Vinaigrette) was called "Harriet, Harvey and Hilda hurtling through the halls!"

The Tingleys tell me they are hoping to breed Sheba (Phydeaux Usheba des Bergers) and String (Ch. Phydeaux Quoin de Cuivre), and that Sheba is only 1 point short of becoming a champion.

Mary Lou, Art and Janet Slover joined hosts Jerry Cohen and Manon, June and Bill Shew, John and Yvonne Lacy (whose daughter Katherine babysat for the Briards) and some of Jerry's neighbors to celebrate after the Eastern Dog Club show in Boston on December 16. The rest of us missed a great party apparently, the more remarkable since Jerry and Manon left the next day for Europe where they would spend a week eating in Paris, a week skiing (Jerry) and just vacationing (Manon) in Kitzbuhl, and for Jerry an extra week on business in London and Oxford. It is rumored that like a properly absent-minded professor Jerry had made arrangements to leave on the 15th, while still planning the Briard reunion for the 16th. Good thing Manon was in on the plans—or do you suppose a master plan was foiled by publicity?

Meatball (Chateau briard Very Rare) gave Jerry a nice parting gift by winning his first point that day, beating Janus de la Ville Jumeaux (June Shew's 3-year-old son of Atlas) and going BOB. The Shews' Tracy des Elfes de Malouse (bred in Europe in 1970) took WB and BOS, while the Tingleys' Ch. Phydeaux Quoin de Cuivre went BOB. Jerry's present to Meatball was an invitation to his Briard cousin Desi (V.S.O.P. Bouffon de Brie) to come and skirmlish in holiday spirits. If Jerry could have friends over, shouldn't Meatball have had the same privilege?

Bad weather kept the Cooks from making the Boston show, but they did join the Tingleys earlier in Philadelphia (December 9), where Sheba picked up the points and was BOB. Dorothy and Chuck Veitron manned their booth in both Philadelphia and Boston and were welcome visitors. It would be nice to see more Briarders at shows, with or without their dogs. This is one of the easiest ways we can get to know each other and keep in touch. All you non-exhibitors especially, do come say hello if there's a show nearby.

I had a lovely time tracking down Briards and their owners in Southern California and Arizona this November and December in the few days that could be spared from work in L.A. To all who extended such warm hospitality—and so often on the spur of the moment—my great thanks. It was rewarding to meet so many of you, and your sincere and active interest in your dogs is impressive. The trip reinforced my prejudice that Briard owners are, in fact, as special a breed as their dogs, and any efforts to increase communication are well worthwhile. I just wish I could have stayed longer and met more of you.

We are hoping for at least 15 Briards at Westminster on Monday, February 12 (Mr. Kurt Mueller, Sr., will be judging), among them those Collins puppies from the South. News from that region: The Konraths took Chateau briard Vinaigrette to California over the holidays and were there during the Beverly Hills show. No report of their trip as yet.

By now, glass encloses the living room of John and Ann Warner's contemporary in the woods of West Simsbury, CT. They will be moving sometime this spring if building continues on schedule. Si Bon d'Esprit's and Unique Suzie de Simsbury's new address will be 15 Woodlot Road.

Please send or phone news, comments and show reports to me at 6 Rebel Road, Westport, CT 06880 (203-226-5379). How about some photos? And any efforts to increase communication are well worthwhile. I just wish I could have stayed longer and met more of you.

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The 1973 RASSEMBLEMENT NATIONAL DES BRIARDS of the Club des Amis du Briard, will be held at CREIL, OISE, FRANCE (an environ of Paris) on Sunday, the 16th of September, 1973.

Susan Sammis
The stench starts about halfway down the hill. At the bottom there are 42 wire cages in a row, each roughly the size of a large refrigerator turned on its side, each with a roof of rotting straw, each suspended over a shallow trench.

This is Ankeny Kennels, one of hundreds of mass-production "puppy mills" that have sprung up across the United States in the last 15 years to satisfy the booming fad for household pets, especially purebred dogs. It is typical of perhaps one of every five operations, Federal veterinarians estimate.

The mills, along with the pet shops that do most of their merchandising, are beginning to disturb many dog lovers, particularly those who have bought the end product. As commercial dog-breeding has grown, so too has its problems.

"They don't need much to be happy", Glenn Mallory tells a prospective buyer. He is speaking of the inhabitants of his pens and hutches ---150-pound St. Bernard dogs, crammed two and three into each enclosure, shaggy, sad-faced, staring out toward freedom, gimp from balancing day after day on wire flooring.

Humane societies report numerous cases of crowding and filth. "Guaranteed" poodle puppies sometimes mature into part schnauzers. Registration papers often are carelessly or purposely mishandled. Flimsy vegetable crates commonly are used as shipping containers.

Sales contracts guaranteeing the product are ignored frequently when puppies fall ill a few hours after being sold.

Of course, there are thousands of humane and ethical breeders and pet shop operators. Some have gone so far as to air-condition their kennels. Others are so sophisticated that they project puppy turnover with computers.

PERILS ARE CITED

"We shouldn't be condemned altogether for what a few marginal operators do," said Al Rosenthal, president of the United Pet Dealers Association, the leading commercial breeders' organization.

Nevertheless, the inhuman and unethical operators have become so numerous that steps are being taken to police them. These operators were ignored for many years. The field has numerous fiefdoms, with petty jealousies and honored conventions--among them a laissez faire attitude. But at last the ire has boiled over.

In Detroit, an organization called the American Dog Owners Association was formed two years ago specifically to keep an eye on commercial breeders. The group reports a membership of 4,000, most of them "hobby" breeders with only three or four studs and bitches, in contrast to the dozens kept by most commercial breeders.

Duncan Wright, the association's president, travels about the country inspecting puppy mills and pet shops. He says: "The quality of dogs in America is endangered by the emphasis on quantity, not to mention the cruelty, hokum and cynicism that goes along with mass production."

Last week he was in Florida gathering evidence against a pet shop chain that allegedly sells puppies of questionable lineage and health. Earlier in the month he helped law officers in Berkley County, W.Va. shut down a puppy mill that was producing dogs for a pet shop chain called "The St. Bernard Chalet."

The chain's full-color advertising brochures touted it as "one of the world's most respected St. Bernard experts," cautioning prospective buyers never to purchase from "bootleg or basement breeders."

When Mr. Wright and the law officers arrived at the mill, they found it abandoned, with more than a hundred dogs cooped up in muddy, vermin-infested runs--and in a basement. Scattered about were half a dozen dead puppies.

The operation was closed down, and the chain itself has since gone out of business. A warrant issued for the chain's owner, David Dec, charges that he "did unlawfully, cruelly, unnecessarily, needlessly and willfully confine over 100 St. Bernard dogs and failed to supply the same with a sufficient quantity of food, water and did abandon to die, sick and diseased animals." Mr. Dec has disappeared.

Several suits also have been filed against the St. Bernard Chalet. One alleges that it sold a pup that looked more like a son of Lassie than a St. Bernard.

Such allegations have begun to weary the American Kennel Club, which keeps track of the pedigrees of most of the pure-bred dogs in America and supervises many of the shows in which they are displayed.

Asserting that crowding and filth are "the rule instead of the exception" in many commercial breeding operations, Warren French, a club investigator, says: "The big problem we face is that there is no way we can check up on every one of the million or more puppies whose papers we process every year. About all we can do is spot check and act when we get a complaint."

This position does not satisfy Dr. David Bromwell, head of the canine inspection section of the Illinois Bureau of Animal Health. After listening to scores of complaints from irate pet purchasers, he began raiding puppy mills, and shut down one of every (number missing from the original text) pet shops in Illinois. Then he fired off a letter to the Kennel Club's main office in New York saying:

"We feel the registry is blind to the facts as they exist. You and various publications condemn puppy mills but at the same time condone them and let them flourish by registering all of their animals at face value with no research whatsoever into their ethical background as producers.

"To turn your head and think that things will go away or improve or ethically be purified is completely wishful thinking and not a reality.

A QUICK RESPONSE

The club immediately sent one of its vice presidents to confer with Dr. Bromwell. Among the publications that have spoken out against puppy mills are Dog World, the monthly "bible" of the hobby breeder. In an article entitled, "I Had to Quit the Puppy Mill," Katherine Martin wrote in Dogs:

"Inferior dogs are flooding the market, at far higher prices than a customer would pay a reliable breeder in his own locality."

Dog World ran an article about mills entitled "Don't Just Complain--Do Something!" It criticized the American Kennel Club, saying the group was "slow to grasp the seriousness" of the situation, and charged that mills and pet shops were "embarked upon the destruction of the small breeder."

Most states have health and handling laws relating to the raising of dogs, and a few have laws against puppy mills. Indiana and West Virginia have such laws. In most cases, however, enforcement is difficult.
of animals, including dogs. But few enforce them rigorously, other
than Illinois.

There are also Federal laws regarding canine merchandising, most
of them concerned with interstate commerce and the sale of dogs for use
in medical experiments, once an area of considerable abuse.

The Federal regulations are enforced by the Animal and Plant Health
Inspection Service of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Clarence O.
Finch, the service's director, estimates that about one of every five
commercial breeders is substandard, but adds:

"We're so short on manpower and money that we can't get around to
checking them all. We move in when we get a complaint, and we spot
check."

So far, we've visited more than a thousand and run two thousand
over the last year. There are probably two thousand more of them, we've
never gotten around to."

Al Rosenthal of the Pet Dealers Association, which has 300 members,
estimates that "very roughly" there are 5,000 breeding operations in the
country that produce more than 100 puppies a year. As for the number of
substandard operators, he says:

"I couldn't begin to guess how many of them there are. They're
slippery because they're doing so many things that would make you throw
up."

Many humane workers would agree with Mr. Rosenthal's assertion
about bad operators. However, humane societies are inspecting some of
these. The chief investigator for the Humane Society of the United
States, Frank McMahon, recently participated in an investigation of
Von Echo Kennels in Reading Pa., and reported:

"POPULATION PROBLEM SEEN

"This place had 57 dogs, Pekingese, Dobermans, Collies, Chihuahuas,
Cockers--all crammed into tiny cages. Most of the animals were covered
with their own excrement, and there was algae in the water pans. I
asked how long the dogs had been penned up like that and was told: 'All
their lives. They don't know any better.'"

Mr. McMahon says commercial breeding operations are creating more
than canine health and merchandising problems. He contends that they
also are aggravating an animal population problem and making slaughter
houses" of public and private pounds.

At least 10 million dogs will be euthenized this year, Mr. McMahon
estimates, three of every four turned in by owners who no longer want
them for reasons varying from "not enough space in the new apartment" to
"never should have bought the thing anyway."

Since most dogs turned in by pounds are full-grown, not cuddly
puppies, few persons step forward to give them second homes.

Mr. McMahon "guesses" that there are about 45 million dogs in the
United States today, with one-third of them running at large.

Surveys by the Pet Food Institute of Chicago, an association for
pet food manufacturers, indicate that four of every 10 families now has
at least one dog. A decade ago, only three of every 10 families had a
dog.

When these families travel, they frequently take their dogs with
them, often shipping them by air. The crates sold by the airlines are
especially designed for such travel.

Most states require that when dogs--family pets or otherwise--are
being shipped in from another state carry a health certificate signed
by a veterinarian. On the basis of spot checks, Dr. Bromwell of the
Illinois Bureau of Animal Health, has doubts about the validity of some
of the certificates. In his letter of complaint to the American Kennel
Club, he said:

"We have grave misgivings about some colleagues who prepare them.
We are not biased in our thinking and are sure many, too many veterin-
arians are purely mercenary and are only interested in what is in it
for themselves in the matter of financial gain."

Dr. Bromwell says his surveys indicate that puppy mills are
particularly concentrated in the Midwest, where farm families who used
to raise a flock of chickens for pin money are now raising dogs.

A few days ago, Duncan Wright of the American Dog Owners Assoc.
and several companions visited some of these Midwestern mills in
Nebraska and Iowa, posing as the owner of a Detroit pet shop.

On the outskirts of Lincoln, Neb. he called at the farm home of
Mrs. Verna Hawkins. She took him to a single story building nearby and
there, in banks of wire cages, were several dozen puppies. The building
reeked of excrement, and the windows were partially covered with boards
and were torn plastic.

Mr. Wright bought seven pedigreed dogs for $450 -- Three Lhasa
Apos and four miniature schnauzers.

Mrs. Hawkins then signed the American Kennel Club transfer papers,
leaving blank the part of each form that specifically described each
dog. Next to the blanks for description was this warning:

"Invalid if signed in blank." As Mr. Wright was leaving, Mrs.
Hawkins gave him the name and address of a nearby veterinarian who would
inspect the dogs for shipping. "But you won't have any trouble with any
of my puppies," she added.

The puppies were then placed in two shipping crates, one home made
of wire and fibre board.

The veterinarian, R.W. White, later removed one of the crates from
Mr. Wright's car but did not look into the other. A few minutes later
he emerged from his office with the signed health certificate, which
read:

"I have inspected the animals described hereon and find them to be
free from visible signs of infections, contagious, or communicable
disease."

Mr. Wright flew to Detroit that night. The next day, he said, he
took the puppies to two veterinarians, Dr. William Weber and Dr. W.L.
Mullen, who told him that all had bronchitis, three had hook worms,
three had skin mites, and four had kennel cough, a highly contagious
disease.


"OUR TOMORROWS
MUST NOT ONLY BE DIFFERENT
THEY MUST BE BETTER"

GEOFFREY GAUGHAN
ANNOUNCEMENT: THE FRENCH HAVE CHANGED THEIR SYSTEM OF 
-- NAMING BRIARD PUPS --

The Club des Amis du Briard announces a change in the system of naming Briards in their January 1973 Bulletin. Effective Jan. 1, all Briards born in 1973 should be named with names beginning with the letter "I". The other letters of the alphabet will be utilized in order for succeeding years omitting the letters K, Q, W, X, Y and Z. This leaves 20 letters that will be repeated every 20 years. This system change has been agreed upon for consistency in naming all registered animals in France.

Those of you who wish to name your puppies in the French manner, which identifies the year of a dog's birth, should use the following letters:

- IN 1973 "I"
- IN 1974 "J"
- IN 1975 "L"
- IN 1976 "M"
- ETC......

WHAT PRICE MEMBERSHIP

Membership in any club is usually rewarding. In a book club you get to read all the best sellers at a fraction of bookshop cost. In a travel club you can fly now, pay later. A gourmet club gives you the glorious pleasure of cooking and eating all the fabulous foods that aren't on your diet. But the dog club beats all the others hands down. The dog club gives you the following:

- The privilege of contributing to the trophy fund.
- The privilege of working like the devil before, during and after the Specialty Show.
- The privilege of advertising your puppies in the club magazine, which ad. nobody reads because they all have puppies of their own.
- The privilege of working like the devil before, during and after the match show.
- The privilege of contributing to the catalog, the judges dinner, the breeder's directory, etc, etc, etc, etc.
- The warm friendships, the doggy conversations, the smiles, the laughs that make it all worthwhile.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM THE MID-WEST

With the holiday preparations and a minority of shows in the area, the news is scarce. Due to a weather prediction of 5 inches of snow for December 10th, the day of the Ingham County Kennel Club, there was only 1 point in dogs and 1 in bitches. BOB went to Uhey Chien de Grand Coeur owned by Flo and Larry LoPatin. This now gives Louie 14 points with only 1 to go. BOS went to a newcomer --- Vive la Nicole de BeauxJolis owned by Linda Wells Heller. This is her first point and the first time out. Congratulations to the dogs and owners!

I understand the Schuman's are moving to Atlanta, Ga. In November they picked up the BOB with their Tir au Plano de Charlemagne at Lima and Columbus, Ohio. Good luck in Georgia. Also two BOB went to Ch. Use-Tout de Charlemagne owned by Chuck Vetrone and Richard Miller in October at Kokomo and Indianapolis, Indiana shows.

We have some new Briard members who are showing their dogs but have had no competition. Thomas Evans from Colorado Springs, Colorado and Dave Catanzaro from Columbia, Missouri. It would be nice if some of the members in their area would let them know where they are showing so they could get acquainted with other members and their dogs.

Barb and Bruce McQuillan have a litter of 5 black males and 5 black females born December 9, 1972. Sired by Ch. Pa'Chick's Rebel Deux and out of Ch. Saucy Sally Chez de Benederet.

Dorothy Vetrone reports they have a litter of 10 puppies born November 3, 1972. Five tawnies and 5 blacks, also divided 5 males and 5 females. This litter is from their "Charlie" and "Tressa".

Linda Wells Heller is expecting a litter due January 13, 1973 sired by Ura-Woofi de Grand Coeur and out of Strathcona's Black Magic Woman.

Chuck and Dorothy Vetrone have a new black puppy. Her name is Vonnye de la Plaine St. Just. Vonny arrived the end of October and is adjusting very well. Will be looking forward to seeing her in the ring as soon as she grows up a little.

If you have any information you would like published, please send it to Patricia A. Long, 5890 Shea Road, Marine City, Michigan 48039.

CANDID PHOTOS WANTED

Those candid or casual photos are a delightful addition to the Dew Claw and a feature enjoyed by show enthusiasts and pet owners alike. If you have any snap-shots with good contrast that you think others would enjoy, please send them along to the Editor. All photos will be returned after printing.
Example of a

STUD DOG CONTRACT

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:

MY STUD dog________________________ Reg. No._______

Owned by_________________________ of________________________

(name of actual owner) (address, city, state, zip)

was bred to the BITCH________________________ Reg. No._______

Owned by_________________________ of________________________

(name of actual owner) (address, city, state, zip)

on this date_____________ 19. Due to whelp________________________ 19

Sire of Stud: __________________ Dam of Stud:________________________

Sire of Bitch: __________________ Dam of Bitch:________________________

The FEE for this mating is: (Delete where not applicable)

CASH FEE:$__________ Terms:________________________ to be paid now and

(If other than cash in advance)

balance $__________ due on or before______________ 19

PUPPY FEE: I am to have choice of litter before puppies are

eight weeks old. At least one puppy is to constitute

a litter.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS OF THIS CONTRACT

If no pregnancy results, a free return service will be given only

at the next heat of the same bitch and to my same stud if available;

if not available, to any stud of mine that I may designate.

No refund of cash fee if no pregnancy either time. I cancel puppy

choice if no pregnancy either time or no puppy is living at age eight

weeks either time.

Owner of bitch shall pay all shipping charges incurred in

connection with said service or return service.

I will sign litter registration application upon proper evidence;

but not before puppies are ten days old nor after they are ten weeks

old.

OWNER OF BITCH HEREBY FURTHER AGREES NOT TO KNOWINGLY SELL, GIVE

OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER OWNERSHIP OR POSSESSION OF ANY OR ALL OF SAID

PUPPIES TO ANY PERSON OR PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE SALE OR RESALE OF

DOGS, OR TO ANY LABORATORY, RESEARCH OR OTHER INSTITUTION USING DOGS

FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES.

(continued....)
Did you ever think about spinning yarn from those mounds of dog hair you comb from your Briard? Yes, with practice and persistence you can end up with a beautiful yarn, as elegant and soft as cashmere! Dog hair is much lighter in weight than wool, it has more bulk and it is equally as warm as wool. It also has one other advantage, it is never as dirty as raw wool. Hair from many breeds can be used but if you own a Briard, you don’t have to look very far for your supply of hair. About one and one-quarter ounce of those combings will yield about an ounce of yarn.

After the yarn is spun, you can also dye the lighter colored hair and it takes dye beautifully. If you feel really creative, you can make your own "fast" dyes from such things as marigolds, burdock, elderberry leaves and berries, dandelions, pecan hulls, wax begonias, cranberries, onion skins or chrysanthemums.

If any of you have a spinning wheel and want to give it a try, here is how you work the hair:

- Use only the soft combings of hair, not clippings. The cut edges of the clippings give a harsh feeling to the yarn.
- Wash the combings in a muslin bag in a soap solution, rinse carefully and allow them to dry naturally.
- Place the soft fluffy hair in cotton, not wool, carding combs and comb the fibers free of lumps. Then card the fluff into a sausage-like roll called a rolag.
- Feed the rolags into the spinning wheel and you will have one ply or thickness of yarn. At first you may find that it is difficult to keep the ply uniform, without a lumpy texture, but don't give up, "practice makes perfect!"
- Wash the yarn to set the twist so it won't unravel. Stretch the wet yarn around a yarn winder and let it dry.
- Run the single strands through the wheel, two or three at a time to get two or three ply yarn.
- Wash the yarn again, as often as is necessary to get it clean and fluffy.
- Use the yarn in its natural state or dye it. Then proceed as you would with any fine commercial yarn to knit, crochet or weave it into something useful.

This fascinating use of dog hair is not new to the Briard world and a number of French fanciers have beautiful garments made from the yarn. Some years ago, the wife of former B.C.A. president, Fred Earle, made Briard hair ties, which he wore to shows and meetings. More recently, Jayne Bruner has taken up the challenge of the spinning wheel. Jayne insists that she is a beginner at the art but she loves it. When she has spun enough yarn, she plans to weave it into some very special Briard cloth and we will be anxious to see what she creates.

So, when you think of combing, think of spinning and if you don’t feel too creative, think of Jayne..... I am sure she could use those combings.

---

SHAGGY DOG YARN

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COMMENT

There has been much improvement in the quality of the Briard in America in the past few years. There is a growing demand for soundness, type and other qualities that have made the Briard a classic among the herding breeds. This can be directly credited to those interested breeders who have studied, planned and sacrificed time and money to improve the breed.

Now, however, there may be signs of trouble. Briards have been found in pet shops and pounds. Where once the waiting list for Briard puppies was the rule, there is now an abundance of puppies. Many breeders are finding it necessary to keep pups long beyond the time when they should go to their permanent homes.

While we can not give up the efforts to produce better and better Briards, we must heed these warning signs and take a long look at our breeding program.

Potential breeders should not be misled by the casual praise of the galleries. An untrained eye can easily recognize size or a beautiful coat but it takes time and practice to appreciate the fine points of a good dog. Instead, seek the advice of those with sound knowledge and experience, when making breeding plans. Breeding is an art and some people have the gift to blend bloodlines. They only breed from carefully selected dogs and this pays in quality. We must avoid any temptation to breed what is at hand and trust to luck.

Every breeder or would-be breeder must ask himself, before he breeds, "What effect will this litter have on the breed? Am I breeding with the hope of improving the dogs or am I breeding on a whim? Can I provide proper care for these pups if I cannot sell them?"

If you are a good breeder, one who means something to the breed, you won't breed for quantity. You will know you can not mass produce good Briards. You will know that you will be lucky if you can produce that "very good Briard" once or twice in a lifetime of careful work.

If you produce more puppies than you can handle, more pups than you can feed correctly, more pups than you can exercise or socialize properly, you are going to produce faults. Not the faults that are inherited, necessarily, but the faults that come from a lack of attention. Also, when properly handled, the Briard has a marvelous temperament. But if they are bred en masse, many are bound to get into bad hands. Even the ideal temperament can be ruined with careless handling......and it only takes a few "incidents" to ruin the reputation of a breed.

A population explosion can be a disasterous thing for a breed. As the numbers increase, even the pet stock is bred and the quality is lost. To prevent it, each of us must be aware of it and consider, objectively, the consequences of each litter we plan.......not just the consequences we must pay personally, but those that will affect the future of the Briard in this country.
THE GOLDEN WEST NEWS AND VIEWS

Paul Mark's French import, "Ugolin," was given the "Breed" (B.O.B.) and B.O.W. thereby picking up 4 points for a major at a snowy Antelope Valley K.C. show (entry 1-7-0) on Dec. 10th in Antelope's high desert valley. "Ugie's" co-owner and ring-promoter is Carolyn Erickson.

My "Janie" (O.J. Britt) with my wife Nancy handling won her 4 points for taking Winner's Bitch and received B.O.S. At ring time it was brisk and clear but hours later, for a winner's picture, there was sweet Janie, a back full of snow and icicles literally dangling, but just as happy as a penguin at a popcicle stand.

Ken & Pat Van Fleet's 6 month old puppy, "Van's Magdalene de Beauxjolils" as a debutante to the "big-ring" made a grand first showing by capturing the judge's eye and Reserve Winner's Bitch against open bitches and professional handling with a 4 point major in the balance at that same wintry California show. "Maggie" preceded this with a Group 4 and a Group 2 at her first two puppy matches and Best Puppy out of 16 at a Briard gathering (Briard Fanciers of Southern California Match). On that same date, in Michigan, her litter-mate "Nicole" picked up a point at the Lansing show.

Congratulations to all for a good showing; a good dog, yes, but a winner is a combination of so many things.

We were fortunate to have an interesting and well informed visitor from Westport, Conn. Susan Sammis, the Associate Editor responsible for the fine sum-up of news you find in "East-Side Story." Susan, a professional writer, here in California on assignment temporarily, managed to find time to visit some of us that were close enough and possible to contact.

Susie is also responsible for the annexation of Alaska to New England and the adoption of Tamby and the Kleins, which all means we lost one of our Western Briards to the Eastern Associate Editor's news. However, and grudgingly it was beautiful news coverage of "Tamby's" glorious Best in Show win and congratulations to all, including the breeder, Mary Lou Tingley, but especially to CH. Phydeaux Tambourine.

CHAMPION: Bill and Patti Curnow of Sacramento have a new champion, "Ch. Tres Joli Aimee de Chez Ciel," bred by Virginia Englehart. "Teddy" a litter-mate finished earlier. Congratulations to the proud owners of "Aimee" who are now "specialing" her.

BEVERLY HILLS WINTER SHOW: On January 7th the "De Beauxjolils Puppy Corps" was out in force, five in all, to sweep the points and Best of Breed from a large field including Specials. With West, Mid-West and Eastern breeding represented in the classes, Ken and Pat Van Fleet's "Van's Magdalene de Beauxjolils" (Maggie), all of 7 months old, was good for 5 points, W.B. & B.O.W., challenged the Specials and pranced out of the ring with Best of Breed.

Never falling to score, Lee Erickson's "Ch. Esau de Saint Chermain" was placed in the Best of Opposite Sex slot after a fine showing.

Preceding Maggie's stunning feat, Rod Stutman's "Putney Jay de Beauxjolils" with the help or hindrance of my questionable handling scored a 4 point major for Winners's Dog at his first show with only one puppy match for experience.

Out of 10 bitches shown, Reserve Winner's Bitch under the B.O.W. went to "Tiffany de Beauxjolils", now owned and handled by Don Thompson, the President of the Briard Fanciers of Northern California. Tiffany will be shown and registered as "Valholla de Brie de Beauxjolils".

Needless to say, as parents of the "de Beauxjolils litter", Quinaud and Cecily are bursting at the seams with pride.

Once again Paul Marks' "Ugolin de Joyeux Lutins de la Seauve" having scored heavily in recent months, still placed as Reserve Winner's Dog showing good consistency for this tawny French import.

Congratulations seems inadequate but congratulations it is, and to all for everything.

COMING EVENTS: The Beverly Hills Summer Show in June will be a "Special" for the local club (Briard Fanciers of Southern California) and a coordinated effort by members of all three clubs, National included. This should be the largest entry of good Briards ever seen in the West. PLAN NOW!
The first meeting of the Briard Club of America was held in New York on January 29, 1928. Among those present were the Obers, the Hoppins and Mr MacMonnies, pioneers in the breed in this country. The club attained AKC membership in the same year, and slowly grew into a Nationwide organization.

During the mid 1940's a crisis occurred revolving around three very strong personalities and resulting in a terrible split. Most of the members dropped out. The four officers and a handful of loyalists clung together for four years to maintain the precious AKC membership. The in-fighting among members leading up to the split, at shows as well as in private gave the club and the breed a reputation that would take decades to repair.

At this time membership requirement was merely dues payment plus one sponsor, and gradually the club began to grow until in 1959 it contained a membership of 29, and an annual budget of $150. The Secretary kept a waiting list of prospective puppy buyers, which was sent out to the few breeders who might produce an annual litter.

During the 1960's several young imports were brought over from France to improve the American stock and the breed popularity took a slow turn for the better, as the French bloodlines asserted themselves. The club by-laws and constitution were examined and found inadequate for expansion. An entirely new constitution and by-laws was drawn up, and included in it were two sponsors for club membership as well as a clause requiring the proposed names to be published in the Dew Claw before being voted on by the Board. It was felt that this would give the members an opportunity to look over the prospects and if they had any objections, to make their reasons known to the Board.

I believe it was in 1967 that Mrs. Grace Norgaard, past-president of the Briard Club, died following an auto accident in Bandera, Texas. Grace had been an active breeder for about 30 years, and her sudden death left a large number of Briards without heirs or will to provide for them. The dogs were purchased from the State of Texas by the club, and an urgent appeal went out to all members to find homes for the dogs. Some were given away, many were sold. Of a net profit of about $1500, $500 was donated in her memory to the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals; the balance went into the Grace Norgaard Memorial Fund from which a trophy is provided each year.

By the end of the '60's the club was growing by leaps and bounds, and 90% of the puppy requests were for breedable bitches. The handwriting was on the wall! At present membership is at an all-time high; there are Briards in pet shops and dog pounds.....and the days of the waiting list for puppies is over. It is no longer possible for each member to know or correspond with every other. The Dew Claw, which once recorded day-to-day events in the lives of house pets, can now barely contend with the rash of show results.

In 1972 the Board of Directors, expanded now to seven instead of five, took drastic steps to protect the Briard and the club from the violent population explosion that so often spells disaster for a breed. After carefully investigating other breed clubs, this is what was found.

Irish Wolfhound Club of America - Membership by invitation only.

Old English Sheepdog Club of America - Membership rose from 30 members in 1959 to 3000 in 1972. Board now considering "invitation only".

Bouvier des Flandres Club of America - closed membership, opened only at annual meeting. Each member may sponsor only 2 prospects yearly.

Siberian Husky Club of America - Applicant must be active in show, obedience or racing for 2 years prior to placing application, two sponsors, one year wait for membership. Extensive questionnaire after preliminary application is received.

The Board of Directors of the Briard Club of America, has never advocated a closed membership. Rather, it was decided to require instead of a signature, a letter of recommendation from each sponsor, and a year's wait before the membership application was put before the Board for a vote.

Perhaps the prospective member may find it difficult to understand the necessity for rigid standards, however, anyone who knows and loves dogs, and sees the careless breeding, the inhumane treatment, the enormous numbers of stray and feral dogs of all breeds, has to understand the club's desire to keep the Briard the well cared-for companion that he deserves to be, rather than a mere commodity.
A daughter of the Von Marquardts, Paddy was born in Magdeburg, Germany now behind East Germany's walled border. Fortunate to be the child of very wealthy parents, she lived on an estate which to her delight and her parents' dismay accommodated countless dogs which she took in tow at every opportunity. Having an appreciation for, but in fear of going completely to the dogs, Paddy was cautioned by her parents not to spend every waking minute with them.

Paddy attacked and obedience trained German Shepherds with the German Police Force (National). Then came WW II and her interest at only 18 turned to more urgent matters such as helping the Jews and French escape from Germany. Oddly enough the most effective way was by working with the French Underground. Needless to say, the risk was great and humanitarian reasons would hardly have been considered excuse enough for the authorities at that time and place in history but her nerve and courage held out till the end of the war and the end of Nazi Germany.

In 1942 she married a German officer who was aware and understanding of her activities but as so many other tragedies of that time lost his life just before the end of hostilities in 1945. She was however blessed with a daughter, Loni, and both now refugees escaped to freedom into the Western Zone with nothing more than their lives.

There was little contact with dogs at that time and not until 1952 with opportunity was her interest rekindled. It was at this time that she came to America as a war bride and her first cherished possession was a Shepherd/Collie mix named Lassie.

Lassie was fantastic and spoiled rotten. She lived far too short a time only to die of cancer of the kidneys. A Shepherd bitch was to follow, the faultiest imaginable but Lady excelled in brains and was extremely sharp in temperament with all the courage that scrawny body could muster. Living in Florida, Lady became an obedience demonstration dog and through her Paddy became interested in breeding, conformation, pigmentation, genetic background and people-dog compatibility. Studies of pedigrees became of the utmost importance.

Divorced and back in Boston, Paddy started from scratch to build a German Shepherd kennel. Her breeding program being highly successful resulted in eight home-bred champions. Her daughter Loni at this time caught up with animal fever became an animal nurse and Vet's assistant with training at the Angel Memorial Hospital in Boston.

It was there in Boston that Loni saw her first Briard in 1965 at a friends kennel. Maestro was his name and a huge orphan he was, abandoned for one full year by his owner. With a breeding stock of 40 Shepherds, Paddy reluctantly went to see this wonderful shaggy dog as described.

Throughout the 2½ hour trip home Maestro (litter-brother to Phydeau Matador) slept with his 15 pound head on Loni's shoulder, content knowing he had a home of his very own.

Once at home Maestro in typical Briard fashion used every tactic to slowly and surely work his way into Paddy's heart.

Hearts were broken once again 2 years later when epilepsy struck severely enough to warrant his destruction. With Paddy unconsolable, Loni searched for Maestro's breeder and finally located and persuaded Mary Lou Tingley with telephone calls by the hour, to part with a male out of the yet unborn litter of Ike and Nanny. Eleven weeks later they left for N.J. to bring home what today is one of the finest dogs in the Briard world--Phydeau Quinaud (Nocey).

Another move followed to Tucson, Arizona after having sold most of the Shepherds to good homes, taking only a menagerie of 2 Corgis, 4 Shepherds, 1 Quinaud, a fat cat and no French hens.

Finding Shepherds in the South-West at odds with the Standard, they decided to place the remaining Shepherds with the exception of Klodo, their last champion. Klodo now deceased, in his prime was rated the No. 1 G.S. in America. Paddy and Loni left a busy boarding kennel in Tucson in favor of San Diego and now Briards Quinaud, Maidi and a new addition, Robinee', daughter of Nocey out of Cecily have their own private hill-top in San Diego.

Quinaud having failed to take BOB only once including a win over an undefeated Calif. dog quickly stacked up 17 points, but lacking one major had his show career interrupted when Paddy after an illness in Arizona required a year or two of complete rest. Trips to Calif. were not practical and finding competition in Arizona generally meant looking behind every cactus and around every watering hole.

Paddy, after vacationing in Europe plans to finish Quinaud, obedience train Maidi and make a champion of little Robinee'.
PUPPIES
Exceptional show prospects and pets.

SIRE: RAVEL DE VEAUBRESSON (black French import)
Neron de la Chevrerie x M'amie de Veaubresson

DAM: JAQUELINE DE BERRYBROW (tawny)
Athos d'Agincourt x Colette of Ballinaboy

Born Nov. 25. 7 tawny, 2 black.
Flexible purchasing arrangements.

JolisAmis Briards
Adrienne & Jeff Grossman
1316 Spring Street
Syracuse, New York 13208
Tel: (315) 422-7321

HEARTWORM DISEASE
BY RICHARD W. HUFF, D.V.M.

WHAT IS IT?
Heartworm is a disease which almost exclusively affects dogs. The disease is caused by a 10 to 12 inch white, thread-like worm which lives in the dog's heart. The signs of the disease result from the interference with blood circulation (or pumping ability of the heart) and from the reaction of the heart and lungs to the presence of the worm. The most common signs of heartworms are a chronic cough, shortness of breath, lack of energy and collapse. After locating in the heart, adult heartworms produce a large number of microscopic offspring called microfilaria. The microfilaria circulate throughout the dog's entire blood stream.

HOW DOES YOUR DOG GET IT?
The disease is transmitted to the dog by mosquito. The mosquito picks up the microfilaria from an already infected dog and after a short time is able to inject them into another dog. In 3 or 4 months, these infected microfilaria migrate to the heart where they mature. The adults reproduce and new microfilaria are the result. The new microfilaria cannot grow into adult heartworms in the same dog. They must be picked up by the mosquito and then injected into another dog.

HOW DO YOU KNOW IF YOUR DOG HAS IT?
If your dog was born since the last mosquito season, it is impossible for him to have the disease. If the dog has gone through a mosquito season, you can be suspicious of heartworms if he shows any or all of the already mentioned signs. The only way you can be absolutely sure your dog has heartworms is to have blood tests done and actually find the microfilaria in the blood. The blood tests should be done on the dog in the spring (April through June) because this is the first time when the microfilaria will be found in the blood stream from the previous mosquito season.

CAN HEARTWORMS BE TREATED?
If your dog is found to have heartworms, it is not necessarily fatal. The disease usually can be treated. However, it must be done carefully and in proper order. That is, the adult worms must be destroyed first, and then the microfilaria should be destroyed. The results of treatment are usually good, especially if the dog has not had the worms very long. A dog with much permanent damage to the heart and lungs will probably not show very much improvement and may even die of the disease even with intensive treatment. Approximately 10% of the dogs treated will die from the treatment.

CAN HEARTWORMS BE PREVENTED?
Your dog can be given medicine which will prevent him from ever getting heartworms. This is especially important in dogs in contact with mosquitoes. However, before he can be given this medication, it must be determined that he does not already have heartworms. If the medicine is given to a dog that already has the worms, it could cause his death. If you have your dog treated in the spring and he is negative for the microfilaria, he can then be given daily medication throughout the mosquito season. The dog will now be protected from heartworms.

HAPPINESS IS A FRIEND! (Photo by John Sammis)
SHOW REPORTS


BOS - By Pyrrhus du Haras de Saint Gatien--Popeline de la Bardouillerre.


BEVERLY HILLS KENNEL CLUB, January 7, 1973. Los Angeles, California

BIARDS
Judge: MR. JOE TACKER

BIARDS. Puppy, Dogs, 6 months and under 9 months.


BIARDS. American Bred, Dogs.


BIARDS. Open, Dogs.


WINNERS DOG. Reserve... Points... Dogs...)

BEVERLY HILLS K.C. continued

BIARDS. Puppy, Bitches, 6 months and under 9 months.


BIARDS. American Bred, Bitches.


BIARDS. Open, Bitches.


WINNERS BITCH. Reserve... Points... Bitches...)

BIARDS. Best of Breed Competition.


Best Bred... Best of Winners... Best of Opposite Sex...}
MATS--MATS--MATS

BY MARY LOU TINGLEY

Mats come in as many sizes, shapes and colors as there are breeds of dog. There are little tendril mats that disappear with one sweep of the brush. There are mats that are caused by chewing on a flea, cemented together with saliva. There are mats under the chin with traces of Thanksgiving dinner. There are mats around an itchy burr, that become large and hard as a baseball in very short order. And there's the felted mat that covers the dog completely about May 15th just half an hour after you've completed the weekly brushing.

The assault on the mat depends on the size, shape and color (yes, color) and the attack continues in geometric progression with each type listed.

Tendrils respond best to a pin brush used in the direction of the lie of the hair; the left hand holding the already brushed coat away from the area to be brushed.

Saliva mats should be dampened slightly with coat dressing or mat remover and brushed out with a slicker.

Chin mats are massaged vigorously with copious amounts of mayonnaise until food particles loosen in your fingers as you rub, and then very gently combed out.... one or two hairs at a time if necessary.

Baseball mats are attacked with a slicker. If there is no progress at all after five minutes, very carefully insert the lower blade of an open scissors into the base of the mat pointing away from the skin in the direction of the hair growth. Don't cut much. All you want to do is open the mat slightly to get at the middle. Then continue with the slicker from the middle of the mat. Gradually the mat will break into two smaller ones... and you've got it made. Baseball mats usually contain a lot of discolored hair and dandruffy looking stuff... not quite as apparent on tawny dogs, but very grey looking on blacks. This is dead hair and must be brushed out or it will mat again. When the mat is completely removed, spray the dead hair area liberally with a non-oily coat dressing and brush vigorously in several directions. This will remove the dead hair.

The felted dog is not difficult to brush out, just tedious. Start in the morning when you have plenty of time and the dog has had a good breakfast. He'll be more patient if he has a full belly. Lay him on his side on a table and start just behind his elbow. Brush gently in the direction of the lie of the hair with a slicker until you get down to the skin. Gradually enlarge the area until the entire side is done. Then do the other side the same way. There are many mat and tangle aids on the market and they may help...but they are not magic in a spray can. Don't try to finish the entire job in one sitting. Stop when you feel tired or impatient, or if the dog is getting restless.

If you have to come back to it the next day, brush
out with a pin brush the area previously done, before starting a new spot. Never use scissors on a felted dog. You'll remove too much hair and wind up with holes in the coat.

Be gentle, be patient, and try to remember it's not the dog's fault that he's matted.

SOME BOOKS FOR BRIARDERS

THE NEW KNOWLEDGE OF DOG BEHAVIOR by Clarence Pfaffenberger
Published by Howell Book House, 845 Third Ave., New York, N.Y.

An informative study of the development and socialization of the dog from birth to maturity, describing the critical periods in a dog's life. This is a "must" for anyone who breeds dogs.

THE DOG IN ACTION by McDowell Lyon
Published by Howell Book House

An excellent and comprehensive study of the anatomy and gait of the dog, written for the layman.

THE COMPLETE HERBAL BOOK FOR THE DOG by Juliette de Bairacli Levy
Published by Faber and Faber, Limited, London
Available from Wehman Bros. Publishers, 158 Main St., Hackensack, New Jersey

A handbook on the natural rearing of the dog with discussions of diet, health, care of the bitch in whelp and the puppies.

THE COMPLETE DOG BOOK, an official publication of the A.K.C.
Published by Doubleday & Co., Inc., Garden City, N.Y.

This book gives the histories and standards of the breeds admitted to A.K.C. registration, together with feeding, training, care, breeding and health information.

THE NEW ART OF BREEDING BETTER DOGS by Kyle Onstott
Published by Howell Book House

This edition, revised by Philip Onstott discusses the many facets of breeding dogs. It covers in depth such things as linebreeding, inbreeding, outcrossing, heredity and environment. An excellent book for those who want to increase their knowledge of breeding.

DOG PSYCHOLOGY, THE BASIS OF TRAINING by Leon F. Whitney, D.V.M.
Published by Howell Book House

An interesting book about the behavior of the dog, how he learns, his instinctive behavior patterns and how to use this information to more effectively train your dog.

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