The Dew Claw

April, 1977

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

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

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THE BRIARD CLUB SPECIALTY IS AUGUST 14, 1977

SEE PAGES 21 THROUGH 24 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

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APRIL 1977

SECRETARY'S PAGE

WE WELCOME THE FOLLOWING NEW MEMBERS:

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Patricia & Stephen Passon, 4773 Calaveras Ave., Fremont, CA 94538

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP:

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

Richard & Gabriella Birkholtz, 1832 LaSalle St., Racine, WI 53402
Stuart & Lois Pearson, 1325 Eastcanton Ct., Deerfield, IL 60015
owners of Beau Cheval's Princess Tocca.

Martin Ponegrau, P.O. Box 354, Gillett, WI 54124,
owner of Mistique Mon Ami

The National Animal Welfare League has recently concluded a three year study of the pet transportation and mass marketing industries and has formulated the most detailed, usable and comprehensive report on this subject. This forty-two page report is available free to member organizations and individuals. Non-member groups or individuals may obtain a copy of this report for one dollar per copy. Send your request to: National Animal Welfare League
235 Montgomery, Suite 1024
San Francisco, CA 94104

THE B.C.A. SPECIALTY IS COMING UP - FOR PREMIUM LISTS WRITE TO:

Jan Zingsheim, 5350 City Road 151, Mound, MN 55364
or
Roy Jones, Superintendent, P.O. Box 307, Garrett, IN 46738

BRIARD BROCHURES:
Brochures are available for $1.25 per 25 and $4.00 per 100 from Ada Marley, 3940 W. 96th St., Indianapolis, IN 46268. Order yours today.
Photography Contest

JOIN IN THE FUN!!!
YOUR BRIARD COULD BE A 1978 CALENDAR DOG
OR A DEW CLAW COVER DOG!

CONTEST DEADLINE: August 15, 1977

Each year the B.C.A. holds a photography contest. The winning photos are used to make the B.C.A. calendar and some are printed on the cover of the DEW CLAW. Start taking photos today, or see if your favorite photo of your favorite Briard fits the requirements.

CONTEST REGULATIONS
1. All photographs must be positive prints - 8 X 10 preferred.
2. Black and white or color accepted...black and white preferred.
3. The Briard should be the focal point of the photograph.
4. No show poses accepted.
5. Photographs must be taken by BCA Members and Applicants or members of their immediate family.
6. Limit your entry to no more than three photos.
7. Identify each photo, on the back only, with entrant’s name and address.
8. Photographs should be submitted in reusable photo mailers so they may be safely returned to the owner.

SEND PHOTOS TO:
Diane McLeroth
3030 Rockwood Drive
Fort Wayne, IN 46915

HELPFUL HINTS:
1. The dog in the photo should typify the Briard and should be the focal point of the photo.
2. Photographs should capture the Briard as he really is at home or at play - no show photos please.
3. Since the winning photos will be reproduced, it is VERY IMPORTANT to have good light/dark contrast (A light dog against a dark background - a dark dog against a light background). Remember, the printer can not add contrast to the photo.
4. Photos will be selected on the subject matter but reproductive quality must also be considered. If you have had difficulty taking good photos of your dog, read David Loehr’s article in this issue (page 36).
5. Larger photos will reproduce better. If you must enlarge them, they lose quality and contrast. This can be avoided by making enlargements from your original negative before submitting the photo.

DON'T DELAY!
START TAKING PHOTOS NOW!!

ATTENTION- Come one, Come all!
PRIZES & BUFFET AFTER SHOW
SHOW- Mattaponi Kennel Club
Manassas, Va (25 mi. west of Wash. DC)
DATE- May 21, 1977
JUDGES: Breed- Mary Lou Tingley
Group- Melborn T. Downing
PRIZES- Briard Head Plaques for:
BOB, BOW, WD, WB, PUPPY 1ST DOG & BITCH
PLUS OTHER PRIZES
BUFFET AFTER SHOW: John Alexander’s
R.S.V.P. by 5/1/77 703/361-4274
87 Signal Hill Road
Manassas, Va 22110

ADVERTISMENT (page 36) by David Wells Loehr.

If you plan to enter the Photography contest - or if you just would like to have good photos of your Briard, don't miss David's informative article (page 36 of this issue).

The article offers numerous suggestions, which will help you. The photos above are examples of David's work and help to point out the success, which can be achieved by following his advice.

These photos are sharp in detail and have excellent contrast, therefore they make reproduction successful.
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OCTOBER 1977

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Members, whose dues were received after March 28 will be published in the June issue of the DEW CLAM. PLEASE NOTIFY THE SECRETARY OF ANY ADDRESS CHANGES OR CORRECTIONS.

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EAST SIDE STORY - continued

adores her 3-year-old son, Adam. If the cold weather and snow continue, Gena is going to train Toulouse and Tiffany to be sled dogs!

Well, that's all the news we have this month. Please send us your news and stories about our lovable, crazy Briards to RD 2, Box 346, Harvey's Lake, PA 18618, or call 717/333-4002.

0-

Regina and Tom Keiter
EAST SIDE STORY

Congratulations to the owners and breeders of these new Champions:

CHAMPION CHATEAUBRIARD LIMONAOE, bred and owned by Cece Collins, finished on the Florida Circuit. He was sired by Ch. Chateaubriard Votre Sante, out of Ch. Phydeaux Theda Bara.

CHAMPION BELLES PRIT LUCRETIA, owned by Faye Sloan, finished at Westminster. She was WB and BW for a 3 point major. "Lukey" was bred by Jayne Dubin and is out of Ch. Phydeaux Tallulah, CD by Ch. Chateaubriard Votre Sante.

CHAMPION JE SAMBO NOIR DE CHARLEMAGNE, owned by F. Johnson, also finished at the Garden. This black male was bred by W. Thomas Evans and Charles Vetrone out of Miss USA de Charlemagne by Ch. Toussaint de Charlemagne.

The 101st Westminster Kennel Club show was held on Feb. 14-15 at Madison Square Garden, with an entry of 4-1-6 Briards. The judge was Mr. Derek G. Rayne. Best of Breed was awarded to Ch. Chateaubriard Vichyssoise, owned by Ken and Cece Collins. Best of Opposite Sex was Ch. Phydeaux What's Happenin', owned by Ira Ackerson and Mary Lou Tingley. The Briarders present included Mary Lou and Art Tingley, Jayne Dubin, Faye Sloan, Ira and Chris Ackerson, Regina and Tom Keiter Janet Slover, Ken and Cece Collins, Carol and Eugene Steiner, F. Johnson, Meg Weitz, John Alexander and his niece, Melanie, Steve and Jayne Feller, Jeff and Laurie Kay, Dolores Zaccaro, Andrea Fochios, Midge Fish and John Sammis.

Ch. Jennie d'El Pastre, owned by Mary Lou Tingley, took a Group 3 at McKinley Kennel Club under Mrs. Jones. Ch. Chateaubriard Vichyssoise owned by Ken and Cece Collins, took a Group 3 at Hartford K.C. under Mr. Kendrick.

We regret to report that June Shew lost her Ch. Janus de la Ville Jumeaux. He was bred by Pat Maki and Audrey Benbow, sired by Ch. Janus des Elfes de Malouse and out of Quesaba de Marha. We extend our sympathy to June.

On a brighter note, Jayne Dubin reports that her Ch. Bellesprit Velours has been certified FB-65 by the O.F.A. She was bred by Jayne and is out of Ch. Phydeaux Tallulah, CD and sired by Ch. Pa'Chick's Rebel Deux. Congratulations!

While most of us spent January shivering through the coldest winter in history, Mary Lou Tingley and Chris Ackerson were enjoying the warmth and sunshine in Florida. They took in part of the Florida Circuit and did some sightseeing on their way home. Next time you run into Mary Lou, ask her about the goat that fell in love with her coat at Busch Gardens.

We received an interesting letter from Gina Pharo a few weeks ago. Gina owns two Briards, Toulouse and Tiffany and has been a member of BCA since 1970. Toulouse, 7 years old, was shown as a puppy, but was struck by a car before his first birthday. His pelvis was fractured and he has had a gait like "Chester" from Gunsmoke ever since. He was also close to death twice as a result of complications from heartworm treatment and he has a history of autoimmune hemolytic anemia. In spite of the problems, he continues to amaze the vets with his stamina. Gina reports that her 2 Briards make great pets and (continued page 12)
NEWS & VIEWS FROM BETWIXT & BETWEEN

The winter holiday show lag is over and Briarder's in our area are showing with gusto. Majors seem to be the order of the day and specials entries of 10 are becoming old hat. I can remember the days when we had to contact each other to pull enough dogs together for a major! All in all though, quality is much improved. It was with great sadness that I read an article in the Detroit Free Press in February listing various items and activities which the author felt was "IN" or "OUT". In dogs she wrote St. Bernards, German Shepherds, Bassets and Beagles were "OUT". To be "IN" you should own a Labrador Retriever, BRIARD, Bichon Frise or a Lhasa Apso! In my opinion, our breed doesn't need this type of advertising. We are growing by leaps and bounds in popularity without becoming a FAD BREED. I think this is a sign for us to become aware of what's happening to our breed.

March 12 was the Toledo K.C. show and in breed we had an entry of 3-3-2. B.O.B. was Ch. Pa'Chick's Livin' Legend (Charles & Pat Long), B.O.S. Ch. Ilote du lac de Bethmale (Manny Littin), W.D. Fiance' le D'or de Beaujolies (Virginia Schaefer), W.B. & B.W. Pa'Chick's Little Spiffire (Janet Couture). Virginia Schaefer had Era (Ch. Era le D'or de Beaujolies, C.D.) entered in Open A looking for her 3rd leg on a C.D.X. We gathered around the ring awaiting her performance. Era is a very flashy working Briard and she out did herself. We held our breath as the free heeling was completed. On the drop on recall, Era flew in and slid down the mat at the command down. The crowd cheered as Era slid into Virginia and swatted her with her foot as she sat in front. The judge then asked the crowd to refrain from cheering until the work was completed seeing how high Era was becoming. Era bounded through the rest of the exercises with much tail wagging giving Virginia, I am sure, many gray hairs! The long nerve wracking sits and downs were completed leaving only the scores to come. In the end Era and Virginia came through with flying colors with a 2nd place and a score of 196½. Congratulations on a job well done and now on to Utility!!!

March 13 brough our annual benched show at Detroit Kennel Club with an entry of 19 (5-4-10) and Ellsworth Gamble judging. B.O.B. was Ch. Uziz Akshanit de Strathcona (Jerry & Stephanie Katz), B.O.S. Ch. Umbi Chabiv de Strathcona, G.D. (Jerry & Stephanie Katz), W.D. Fiance' le D'or de Beaujolies, W.B. & B.W. Can. Ch. Pa'Chick's Interlude (Alice Bixler Clark).

February 13 was Macomb County K.C. with an entry of 3-1-6 and Mrs. Bosold judging. B.O.B. Ch. Pa'Chick's Luvin' Beau (Dawn & Duane Laczkowski), B.O.S. Ch. Silvermoon's La Tara (Judy N. S. See)

GROUP 3 - CH. IBERVILLE DE SAVOIR VIVRE, C.D. is pictured after capturing a Group 3 under Mrs. Nicholas Demidoff at the Northwinds Dog Club show on Dec. 4, 1976. Mundy is owned and handled by Carol Gregoire.
Phyllis Bond writes from Bellevue, Washington: "This is virgin territory, so to speak, for Briards. Until a little over a year ago there wasn't a Briard entry on the N.W. circuit. Then on Nov. 14, 1976 we had a major and it was the first in Washington history! We worked and searched long and hard to build the entry. In our search we found eight Briards in the state. Seven of these were enthusiastic to support the show." The results of the major were reported in the Feb. DEW CLAW. "Now, we're looking forward to bigger and better things beginning with the Seattle Benched show on Feb. 26 and 27. We're again working for a major for both dogs and bitches. We are excited about our decorating theme and have begun to get it together. The Briarder's here are beautiful people and very willing to cooperate. So, we are looking forward to a good show, a good time and a good year."

It's a small world! I had the pleasure of recently meeting Ralph and Christiane McCunnough, prospective BCA members from Pierrefonds, Canada. It all happened while working my two Briards on the Santa Monica Mall. Most people come up to ask what they are, not to say they are from Canada and have two Briards of their own. We were able to spend a lovely afternoon together talking about our favorite subject, Briards.

SHOW REPORTS: Feb. 19, at Corpus Christi, Texas under judge, Tom Stevenson and again on Feb. 20 at Victoria K.C. under N. Radcliffe, Phydeaux Luven N' Leavem took W.D. and B.O.B. for 1 point. Reserve Winners Dog was Falichon de Beauxjolis.

Feb. 27 at Silver Bay K.C. a 3 point major went to Elan de Beauxjolis owned by Jackie Drozinski, by taking W.D. and B.O.W. Guenevere de Charlemagne, owned by Casandra Colwes took W.B. Best of Breed went to Ch. Desamee Aristotle, owned by Don and Julie Normann.

Judy Odom from Texas writes: "Briards are few and far between down here. We're digging! I will be taking my dog to Cabrillo and Del Sur shows at the end of May. Maybe we can make up a major. It is absolutely ridiculous for Briarders not to get together and pool their resources to make points."

Last minute news from Phyllis Bond: "More news from the Northwest. Our long awaited Seattle K.C. benched show was Sat. and Sun. Feb. 26 and 27. After many weeks of planning, sawing, cutting and sewing the bench decorations went up smoothly, without a hitch. Jim Bond's design for a sidewalk (Paris) café complete with lighted street lamps was a success, winning for the Briard a Group (decorative) placing.

A special thanks to Mary Jeanne and David Loustau for their help on the bench presenting our N.W. Briards to the general public, and for supplying a delightful 'picnic' brunch." The Seattle show entry was 2/2/0. Chateau Briard Made-to-Order was W.D., B.W. and B.O.B. He is owned by the Bonds and Cecce Collins. D'eScoffion Moll Muffet d'Argyl, owned by the Bonds was W.B. and BOS. Reserve Dog went to Shylo leChein Charmant owned by Mary Cowley Loustau. Reserve bitch was Vetanya Chien de Grand Coeur owned by Cheryl Pendaruis and Clay Holland.

I want to thank everyone who has been sending news items to me. Please keep it coming.

Joan Dugan, 31376 Broad Beach Road, Malibu, CA 90265
THE OTHER RING

We enjoyed the Puppy Training article in the Feb. DEW CLAN, reprinted from the AKC GAZETTE. Our obedience training club offers a puppy class, similar to that is described in the article and it is marvelous, both for the pup and the owner, as well as all observers.

Puppies range in age from two to six months of age. At six months, they enter basic obedience classes. The primary goals of the puppy class are socialization with other pups and humans, and responsiveness to the owner. As in all obedience training, the puppy learns to work for verbal praise and in puppy class, this praise is lavish.

Class starts with what is known as "milling around". This is simply allowing all pups, on lead, to sniff out, greet and interact with the pups in the class. The size of the class varies from 15 to 25. Those pups, which appear shy or overwhelmed with the situation are supported by their handlers getting down on the floor and encouraging them to play with others. Handlers all greet pups too, so that the pup becomes used to being touched by "humans other than their own". This "milling" takes about 10 minutes.

Then the structure begins. All pups are lined up on mats and are taught to stand, very much as though in the breed ring, although they are not stacked. Both a male and female "judge" then go over the pups. Praise here is most lavish to encourage the pup to stand for this inspection. If a pup sits, he is brought again to a stand position.

In between each exercise the "milling" goes on again. Next, half the group sits in the center of the floor while the other half of the group moves around the mats on lead. The pups are encouraged verbally, while moving and the pups on the sit command are encouraged to sit during this stimulating exercise. The groups then change places.

Milling starts again, on lead. This time owner calls the pup's name, gives a jerk on the lead and instructs the pup to come. This is the beginning of the "come" command training. When the pup comes to the owner, again, lavish praise. This may sound easy, but just imagine a Briard pup, who has just fallen in love with both a Collie and a Golden. The distractions are real temptation, but the pup must come.

More milling here. Then the pups, which are more experienced are allowed off lead for the milling. Owners call the pups' names and give the command, come. By now the pup should be expected to pay attention to the owner when he hears his name. If he does not respond to the come command off lead, the lead is put back on and the command is given again, followed by lavish praise when performed.

This may all seem very simple, but imagine the stimulation of a pup being in a room with other puppies for an hour and being asked to respond to its owner - and not just have a free for all. It's really a combination of hard work and pure fun. The rewards for both owner and puppy are great.

An obedience clinic to look forward to: Godsil-Self training symposium. Two general sessions Aug. 4-7 and 8-21 in Galesburg, IL. For information: Jeri Godsil, P.O. Box 1004, Galesburg, IL 61401.

April 1977
WANTED

THE PLEASURE OF YOUR COMPANY
at the

42nd BCA SPECIALTY
SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1977
Greater Racine K.C.
Racine, Wisconsin

JUDGES: Ruth Foster, Sweepstakes
Kenneth O. Peterson, Breed *
Kurt Mueller, Sr., Group *

COMPANION SHOW: Cudahy K.C.
Saturday, August 13, 1977
Breed and Group Judge: James Culp *

SPECIALTY CHAIRMAN
Jan Zingsheim
5350 City Road 151
Mound, MN 55364
612/472-4052

DONATIONS TO THE SPECIALTY FUND
WILL BE WELCOME

IT'S TIME
TO MAKE
SPECIALTY WEEKEND
RESERVATIONS!
Don't Delay!

SPECIALTY HEADQUARTERS
HOLIDAY INN
3700 NORTHWESTERN AVE.
RACINE, WI 53405
414/633-3551

The Holiday Inn is located in a
wooded area on the outskirts of
Racine. It is only 1/2 hour away
from Saturday's show and ten
minutes away from the Specialty on
Sunday.

The Inn is convenient to transpor-
tation. It is near Interstate 94;
45 minutes from Chicago's O'Hare
airport; 25 minutes from Mitchell
Field in Milwaukee; and there's an Amtrak stop at Sturdevant, a town
just north of Racine.

This is a small, well-planned Inn with only 114 rooms. With prompt
reservations, we could have the entire Inn for Briarders. There is
a large, outdoor swimming pool, a dining room and lounge. The first
floor rooms have interior and exterior entries and second floor rooms
have interior entries. A washer and dryer are provided for use by
guests.

The Inn is bordering the small, and charming Root River and its dam.
This could be an attractive nuisance for small children and we
suggest you watch them closely. The motel and B.C.A. are not
responsible for accidents that could occur.

Ample exercise areas are available for your Briards' convenience and
comfort.

A Hospitality Room will be provided as a center of activities and
the tailgate picnic following the show will be held in the Inn's
parking lot so everyone will have time to pack for the trip home.

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS EARLY!! This can not be overly stressed since
this will be a major show weekend in Wisconsin. The available motel
space is somewhat limited and many exhibitors from other breeds are
expected. If you wait until mid-July or early August to make your
reservations the rooms will probably be taken. USE THE RESERVATION
FORM ON THE NEXT PAGE OR PHONE THE MOTEL. BE SURE TO INDICATE THAT
YOU ARE COMING FOR THE BRIARD CLUB SPECIALTY.

Exciting plans are being made for your enjoyment. Don't miss out,
make your plans today and arrange your reservations. SEE YOU THERE!
BRIARD CLUB SPECIALTY --- MOTEL RESERVATION FORM

Please send reservations to: Michael D. Heffling, Innkeeper
Holiday Inn
3700 Northwestern Ave.
Racine, WI 53405
or phone: 414/633-3551. Be sure to mention the Briard Club.

Please reserve: ___ Single rooms @ $20.00 per night
___ Double rooms @ $25.00 per night
___ Additional adults (over 18) @ $2.00 per night
___ Extra roll-away beds @ $2.00 per night

For the following nights:
___ Fri., Aug. 12; ___ Sat., Aug. 13; ___ Sun., Aug. 14;
___ Other

Special requirements ________________________________

Payment will be made by: ___ Cash ___ Check ___ Diner's Club
___ American Express ___ Master Charge ___ BankAmericard ___ Gulf

Reservations will be considered guaranteed unless cancellation is received more than 48 hours before scheduled arrival.

Name____________________ Phone_________
Address__________________

MAKE RESERVATIONS EARLY!!

- please cut here -

AWARDS BANQUET RESERVATION FORM

Send to: Bob Boelter
4383 Windsor Road
Windsor, WI 53598

Reservations and payment should be received on or before August 1, 1977

PLEASE RESERVE: (number of meals)
___ Baked Stuffed Flounder dinners @ $6.50 ea.
___ Chicken Kiev dinners @ $6.50 ea.
___ Prime Rib dinners @ $8.50 ea.

$_________ is enclosed to cover the cost of these dinners.

Name____________________ Phone_______
Address__________________

- please cut here -
WESTMINSTER WINNER

“Hilda” (Ch. Chateaubriard Vichysoise) takes the Breed at the Garden under J. Mr. Derek Rayne.

PUPPIES AVAILABLE NOW FROM CHAMPION “HILDA” DAUGHTER!

SIRE: Ch. Umbi Chabiv de Strathcona

Contact:
Ken & Cece Collins
Chateaubriard
75 Inwood Road
Darien, CT 06820
203/655-8886

or Handler/Agent:
Erica McCurley
Quassuk Road
Woodbury, CT 06798
203/263-3544

APRIL 1977

ON BECOMING A CHAMPION & DOG SHOW PROCEDURE

To become a Champion of Record, a dog must win a total of 15 points. These points must include two major wins and be awarded by at least three different judges. A major is three, four or five points and since the maximum number a dog can win at any show is five, even the most successful dog will need at least three shows to finish a championship.

A dog can not become a champion by winning under only one or two judges or without major wins. Two majors must be awarded by different judges and one or more of the remaining points must be under a third judge. This helps to insure quality champions.

Each May, the AKC sets a schedule of points based upon the number of dogs competing in a given breed. The points are awarded for the number of dogs in a breed or bitches in a breed, which have been entered in a show. Some breeds require 10 or 20 dogs for a major, but for Briards the number is less. In 1976 (in the East and Midwest) the points for Briards were: for 1 point, 2 dogs or bitches must compete; for 2 points, 3 dogs or bitches; for 3 points, a major, 4 dogs or bitches; for 4 point majors, 5 dogs or bitches; and for a 5 point major, 7 dogs or bitches must be present. Dogs earn points only for the dogs competing and bitches earn points only for the bitches in competition. The schedule of points varies from one region of the country to another and can be found in the catalog at every show.

The coveted points are awarded to the dog who wins Winners Dog and to the bitch who wins Winners Bitch - and only to these two. You will see in the chart on the facing page that the Winners Dog and Bitch compete for Best of Winners. Should there be more points in bitches than in dogs, and the dog takes Best of Winners, he is given points equal to those of the Bitch. She however, does not lose points. The reverse is also true if there are more points in dogs and the bitch is Best of Winners.

The regular classes in each sex, in each breed, are Puppy (6-9 mo. old, 9-12 mo. old); Novice; Bred by Exhibitor; American Bred; and Open. The winner - or first place dog in each class compete for the points in the Winners Class. After the Winners dog or bitch is chosen a Reserve dog and bitch are chosen. The Reserve would be awarded the points if the Winners dog or bitch has the points cancelled (usually for an infraction of the rules).

Dogs are judged first, then bitches. When the Winners are chosen, there is Best of Breed Competition. Champions, or Specials, are entered in this class and compete for Best of Breed, but not for points. Winners Dog or Bitch are automatically part of this competition. After the judge chooses Best of Breed, Best of Winners is selected. Then Best of Opposite Sex to Best of Breed is awarded. As the name implies, if a dog is Best of Breed, a bitch is Best of Opposite and vice-versa.

This process of elimination proceeds in each breed until the Best of each Breed is chosen. The Best of Breed is then eligible to compete in Group competition. The groups (there are six in all) consist of the Best of Breed from each breed at the show. The breed being a working breed is part of the large Working Group. The winners, or first place dog of each of the six groups then compete for Best in Show, leaving only one dog undefeated at the end of each show.
The first place winner in each of the six Groups represents its Group in Best in Show Competition.

At the end of the show, this dog stands alone, undefeated.
HEARTWORM - continued

start of the mosquito season and continued for two months after. However, it is quite important that your dog be checked by the veterinarian to be sure that he has no circulating Microfilariae in his blood stream, before being placed on this form of therapy. Although this is a very effective agent, it can cause shock, and possibly death in dogs with circulating Microfilariae. My veterinarian will not put a dog on this drug unless he has four negative blood determinations. There are no apparent significant side effects of Diethylcarbamazine citrate when it is given in small daily doses for heartworm prevention.

Evie Wegienka,
Medical Committee Chairman

PROTECT YOUR BRIARD

1) Have your dog checked for heartworm. This is done in the Spring in most areas of the country because this is the first time the microfilariae can be found in the blood from the previous mosquito season.

2) Follow your veterinarian's advice as to prevention in your region. Be sure to tell him if you travel to other areas of the country with your dog.

3) Never worm your dog unless he has first been checked for heartworm. Drugs given for other parasites can kill the heartworm suddenly, which could kill your Briard.

4) Ignoring the fact your dog is infected with heartworm can spread the disease to other dogs, and affect your dog's health as well.

5) A bitch infected with heartworm can transmit the microfilariae to her unborn puppies.

6) Don't panic if your dog is found to have heartworms. The disease can be treated but it must be done carefully and in proper order. First the adult worms must be destroyed, then the microfilariae. The results of treatment are usually good, especially if the dog has not had the worms very long.

A few years ago, heartworm was unknown in most parts of the U.S. although it was found in the deep south. As dogs traveled to other regions of the country, heartworm disease began to spread as well. It has reached near-epidemic proportions in recent years in regions of the country, where it was previously unknown.

Do not assume your dog is safe from heartworm because you have not heard of it in your area. If you have mosquitoes in the area where you live, or in the places you take your Briard, heartworm is a possibility.

Prevention is so much easier than curing the disease. Consult with your veterinarian to be sure your Briard is protected.

PLEASE ADVISE THE SECRETARY OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS. THANK YOU.
CHRONIC SUBCLINICAL SCURVY

CANINE HIP DYSPLASIA

BY WENDELL O. BELFIELD, DVM

Reprinted from
Veterinary Medicine/Small Animal Clinician, October 1976

In large breeds of dogs, hip dysplasia, long considered an inherited birth defect, may be an easily controlled biochemical condition. The lesion in hip dysplasia appears to be merely poor-quality, low-strength collagen in the affected ligaments, caused by too little ascorbate (vit. C) for proper synthesis and maintenance of collagen. In eight litters from dysplastic German Shepherd parents or parents that produced dysplastic offspring, there have been no signs of hip dysplasia when the bitches were given mega doses of ascorbate during pregnancy and the pups were kept on a similar regimen until they reached young adulthood.

For the past 30 or more years, efforts have been made to eliminate canine hip dysplasia through pseudo-selective breeding. The first observed in this condition recommended sterilization of all pups in a dysplastic litter. This approach tends toward extremism and could lead to the extinction of some breeds. However, most veterinarians and breeders sterilize only puppies having dysplasia, permitting those from the same litter who are free of the malady to be bred. Assuming the condition is heritable, this pseudo-selective breeding has perpetuated hip dysplasia over the years because of the carrier factor in littermates not showing the disease.

It was never my opinion that the solution to hip dysplasia was as simple as selective breeding since, to this, there has not eliminated the problem. During 25 years of exposure to hip dysplasia, I have never found a genetic pattern. I have seen dogs and bitches certified by the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals produce dysplastic pups and, conversely, dysplastic parents produce normal offspring.

In an age when the medical community demands controlled and double-blind studies to prove a new medical concept, it is inconceivable that veterinarians have accepted, at face value, the unproven theory that hip dysplasia is a genetic birth defect. The veterinary profession has made great strides in recent years in terms of facilities, therapeutics, surgical procedures, and technology. Why have we not solved the problem of canine hip dysplasia?

To date, only two investigators have looked at canine hip dysplasia at the cell level. This team reported the involvement of the pectineus muscle and its effect on the coxofemoral joint. With the aid of a reputable veterinary pathologist, they disclosed through histologic studies that the pectineus muscle in potentially dysplastic pups undergoes myopathy (atrophy).

To understand the hip dysplasia syndrome, it is important to understand the meaning of the word stress. According to Hans Selye, stress is the nonspecific response of the body to any demand made upon it. Stress cannot be avoided; no matter what an animal does or what happens to it, there arises a demand to provide the energy necessary for performing the tasks required to maintain life and to resist or adapt to changing external influences. Even a sleeping animal is under some stress; its heart must continue to pump blood, the intestines must digest food, and the muscles must move the chest to permit respiration. Complete freedom from stress is death. A low stress condition is caused by natural body functions.

During the long evolution of vertebrates, stress has been a constant companion of developing animals. Means for combating stress were developed early. One of the main biochemical systems for neutralizing the adverse effects of stress, and one whose importance is currently not fully recognized, is the enzyme system for converting blood glucose to ascorbate (called vitamin C). This system is now situated in the mammalian liver.

The major biochemical functions of ascorbate are as an antistressor and detoxicant, and as a necessary metabolite for maintaining biochemical homeostasis (Ed.Note: Organic equilibrium) in the animal's body. Daily requirements of ascorbate for the survival of mammals, when they first appeared, some 165 million years ago, were so high that a separate biochemical feedback mechanism was evolved to produce increasingly greater amounts of ascorbate as stress increased. Both synthesis of ascorbate by the liver and the feedback mechanism had such a great survival value that they exist in most mammals today.

The average puppy encounters a series of stresses during the first year of life. The first major adjustment is to a new environment when the puppy is taken from the mother (environmental stress). The pup is taken to the veterinarian for examination and deworming, (toxicologic stress), the immunizations (immunologic stress) and, later conformation and obedience training (physical and mental stress).

Possibly the most important stress is the growth stress. Pups of the larger breeds grow rapidly during the first year of life. Together with the teething process, this puts a great demand on their young bodies. All of these constitute high-stress situations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Ascorbate production (Mg/Kg body weight)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Snake</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tortoise</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primates (incl. man)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As noted in Table I, the canine species produces 40 mg. of ascorbate per kilogram of body weight per day. Note also that the dog and cat produce considerably less ascorbate than do other mammals except primates. For the potential size of the German Shepherd, Great Dane, St. Bernard and other dogs of the large breeds, production of ascorbate is extremely low compared to almost 5 times as much produced by a goat of approximately the same size.
Canine Hip Dysplasia - continued

High-stress situations place a great demand on the animal for ascorbate, thereby requiring greater production of this substance in the liver. Some dogs appear to be relatively poor producers of ascorbate. This inability to produce large amounts of ascorbate may be due to either a failure of the stress-induced feedback mechanism or to a sluggish liver enzyme system that does not respond with adequately increased synthesis of ascorbate. Inbreeding could be the basic cause of the enzyme system's partial failure to respond in the normal mammalian fashion.

Production of high levels of ascorbate during high-stress situations is necessary for maintaining homeostasis. When homeostasis is not maintained, the body or some of its organs and/or parts are noticeably weakened. One known biochemical result of insufficient ascorbate synthesis is the production of poor-quality, low-strength collagen.

Collagen is the principal solid substance in white fibrous connective tissue. It is this "intracellular cement" that connects tissues, giving them strength. The amino acid, proline, must be hydroxylated to form hydroxyproline. The latter substance forms polyprotein chains of tropocollagen, thus creating collagen. Hydroxylation of proline to hydroxyproline requires ascorbate. Adequate ascorbate is also needed for the synthesis of high-quality collagen, which must be maintained by large amounts of ascorbate to assure proper strength and functioning of tendons and ligaments.

In A TREATISE ON SCURVY, published in 1753, there are the following autopsy findings regarding joints of scurbutic cadavers at St. Lewis Hospital in Paris in 1699. The ligaments of the joints were corroded and loose. Instead of finding in the cavities of the joints the usual sweet oily mucilage, there was only a greenish liquor, which, by its caustic quality, had corroded the ligaments.

Thus, as far back as 1699, it was known that scurvy adversely affects the ligaments and joints. Admittedly, the autopsy findings reported above resulted from true clinical scurvy that caused death.

Dog-sled teams under a heavy work load on an expedition to the South Pole displayed signs of frank clinical scurvy. The signs diminished only when the dogs were fed ascorbate-containing fresh liver from seals. Dog-sled teams in the Midwest have also displayed clinical scurvy when subjected to high-stress conditions.

Though the pre-dysplastic pup may not display signs of frank clinical scurvy, its condition is related to the syndrome in man, called chronic subclinical scurvy. Several diseases of dogs and cats have been linked directly to this syndrome.

In potentially dysplastic pups of large breeds, the first year or two of life is a high stress period. The demands on the body are great, the demands for large quantities of ascorbate even greater. The ensuing lack of high-strength collagen in the coxofemoral ligaments and the pectineal ligaments and muscles is obvious. The weak collagen in the ligaments causes them to stretch or loosen, resulting in joint laxity, which allows the young femoral head to separate from the acetabulum.

After separation of the femoral head from the acetabulum, an inflammatory process (arthritis) ensues. Varying amounts of scarth tissue form in the acetabulum, preventing the head of the femur from returning to its normal position. This results in coxofemoral subluxation (hip dysplasia). Simultaneously, the poor quality of collagen in the pectineous muscles and ligaments retards their growth and development (myopathy or atrophy).

The impaired growth and development of tendon and muscle, together with the rapid growth of the femur, contributes further to the etiology of the subluxation. This is because of the attachments of the pectineal muscle to the iliopectineal eminence and medial branch of the linea aspera above the distal end of the femur.

**AN EFFECTIVE PREVENTIVE PROGRAM**

For the past five years, eight litters of German Shepherd puppies from dysplastic parents, or parents known to have produced dysplastic offspring, have been maintained on mega doses of ascorbate. To date, not one of these pups has shown dysplasia.

The regimen consists of giving the pregnant bitch 2 to 4 grams of sodium ascorbate crystals in the ration daily. At birth the pups are given 50 to 100 milligrams of Me-Visol R (Mead-Johnson) per os. When the pups reach 3 weeks of age, the Me-Visol is discontinued and sodium ascorbate, at a dosage of 500 mgs. daily, is given until the pups are 4 months old. At that time the dosage is increased to 1 or 2 grams (1,000 to 2,000 mgs.) daily and maintained at that level until the pups are 18 months to 2 years of age.

This program has been so successful that, when selling puppies, the breeders involved now incorporate into their sales agreements a clause stating that the pups are guaranteed dysplastic free only if they are kept on the prescribed regimen of ascorbate.

**KEEP B.C.A. INFORMED**

Only time and further studies will tell us whether the theory set forth in the preceding article, offers hope in the battle against canine hip dysplasia. B.C.A. offers the article for your personal consideration and to keep you informed of new studies.

If you decide to test this theory with your litter, or a puppy you are raising, please notify the B.C.A. and keep us informed of later results. Notify either the Medical Committee or the Secretary.

Studies indicate that Vitamin C is nontoxic, even in massive doses. Large doses can temporarily cause diarrhea, in which case the amount given should be reduced and gradually increased again.

**THINK SPECIALTY**

**MAKE YOUR PLANS TODAY!**
Photographing your dog can be a frustrating experience -- especially if it is a black or dark dog. The dog looks like a lump of coal, with no expression at all, and the pictures that are reprinted in the DOG CLAW look like fuzzy blobs. Depending on where and how (and with what kind of camera) you are photographing your dog, the solutions can range from simple to very complex. I'll try to deal with most of the problems and solutions, and you can pick the ones that fit your situation.....

THE PROBLEM: Light meters (whether hand-held or the ones built into your camera) are made to record human skin tones accurately (or, more precisely, a grey card with 18% reflectance). They are not made to give you the correct exposure for dark subjects -- they will automatically underexpose you by 100% to 200% --- enough to make your dog look like that fuzzy blob of coal. If you don't use a light meter, but use the little slip of paper that comes with the film ("Cloudy bright", "Bright sunlight", etc.) it has the same effect. No one has planned for your shooting dark dogs!

THE SOLUTIONS: There are many solutions, because there are many ways to photograph dogs. I'll deal with several of them....

1. PHOTOGRAPHING YOUR DOG OUT OF DOORS: The easiest way to do it, no matter what kind of camera you have is to use a flash (either flash bulbs, flash cubes, or electronic flash). Try it this way:

   a. Put the dog in direct sunlight, with the sun coming from behind the dog, at about a 45 degree angle (about 45 degrees behind the dog, and, ideally, about 45 degrees above the horizon). So, from where you stand, the side of the dog nearest to you is pretty much in shadow. (You can also have the dog facing directly into the sun, if your dog will do it -- this will give you more detail of coat).

   b. Use a flash! Strange as it may seem, you should always use a flash when you are shooting in sunlight; seldom use one when you are shooting in shade. If it's a bright day, and you're back far enough to get your dog in the picture (make sure the dog fills about 2/3 of the picture --- (don't get back 20 feet!) the flash should be just about the right power. If you find it's too bright, put one or two layers of kleenex or a white handkerchief over the light. The thinking here is that the sun is creating the major shadows (shadows show the detail) and the flash is filling in the shadows enough to give you the effect of a studio shot of your dog. You might prefer a dark background for the dog -- since the sun should rim light the dog, giving you the desired separation from the background. Bushes are fine for a background. You'll get the feel of it after taking and seeing some pictures.

   -----This is the easiest, and so the most preferred way to photograph your dog: outside, in bright sunlight (coming from behind or directly into the face of the dog), with a flash to fill in the shadows. Since it's easiest, try it first and most often. The rest of the problems are more complicated and some require more expensive cameras and sophisticated "lab" processing. continued------
PHOTOGRAPHING YOUR DOG OUT OF DOORS, IN THE SHADE: Do not use flash (or, try it both ways, and see which you prefer). This is a little harder; you need to "see" the light, which should still pull back down on the dog's nose, head, and back (so the light should come from the same direction as above). For best results, you'll need an "adjustable" camera for this (ie, not an Instamatic type). If you have a hand-held light meter, take a reading out of the light, where the dog's coat is; otherwise, take a regular reading and overexpose it by 1 "f-stop" (2 stops is ok for black and white film). You may need a tripod, depending on the kind of film you use, because there isn't as much light in the shade.

PHOTOGRAPHING YOUR DOG INDOORS: There are at least three ways to do this, and all involve some work. Indoors, you do not use a flash for these methods.

1. By a window (without direct sunlight on the dog). This is very soft, pretty lighting (portrait photographers have used it for over 100 years. They call it the "Northlight"), with only two problems: First, there isn't much light, so you may again need a tripod; Second, the part of the dog (hopefully the front) nearest the window will receive much more light than the part of the dog away from the window. You should use a "reflector" -- maybe a large white board, maybe a big piece of cardboard with crumpled tin foil over it -- behind the dog, to reflect some light into the dark areas. (--- Or try putting 2 or 3 layers of white handkerchief over a flash and see how it works.)

2. For "available-light" type pictures: These look very natural, with no discernable shadows. The problem is that the lights in most rooms just don't give out enough illumination, or from the right direction, or evenly enough. The solution to this (now you have to go buy something!) is to buy two very cheap aluminum reflectors and get two photoflood bulbs (or big household light bulbs if your just shooting black and white). You can use either the 250W or the 500W photofloods. (Get blue bulbs if you're shooting color -- your local camera store can explain this to you.) Put the two lights on stands (or clamp them to the backs of chairs), about 3 to 4 feet or more high, and aim them at the ceiling so they will "bounce" off the ceiling, down onto the dog. Take a meter reading, and overexpose it by about one "f-stop" (to compensate for the dark coat) and shoot.

3. For "studio-type" pictures: This is the most professional and the most tedious method. You'll need the two lights mentioned above, a probably a couple of light stands (unless the lights have clamps, and you can position them 4 to 7 feet high). Here are the procedures:

   (1) Hang a "background". A blanket, or sheet (I like dark backgrounds, so would dye the sheet a dark color) will do fine. It should be fairly big; at least "queen-sized" and "king-sized" would work better.

   (2) Position a table about 2 to 4 feet in front of the background, and cover it with a cloth (the dog will be on this). Again, a blanket should do fine, preferably dark but not the same color as the dog.

   (3) Put the dog on the blanket, and set your camera on a tripod far enough from the dog so you get the whole dog in - and so the dog is about 2/3 of the picture size (don't get too far back!)

How to Photograph your Dog - continued

Once you know where your camera must be, leave it there and let the dog go play for awhile.

(4) Set up one of your lights on a stand, about 45° in front of, and 45° above, the head of the dog, shining down on the dog. This is called your "main light".

(5) Set your other light up next to the camera, at about the same height as your camera lens, and very close to it (slightly behind it, so the light doesn't shine into your lens). This is called your "fill light". Now... The distances of these two lights from the subject are critical and should follow the formula given below. This will give you a lighting ratio that will work well for either black and white or color. (For modifications of this ratio, see the notes below the table):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance of &quot;fill&quot; light from subject</th>
<th>Distance of &quot;main&quot; light from subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4'</td>
<td>2' 9&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5'</td>
<td>4'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8'</td>
<td>8'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11'</td>
<td>11'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You should use a fairly long lens for these pictures: about twice the length of a normal lens (ie, on a 35mm camera, use a lens between 100mm and 135mm; (on a 2x2 camera, use a 135mm to 180mm lens).

The easiest way to repeat this set-up is to put strings on the lights, cut to the length above. Then pull the string out to reach the dog and the light is in the correct position. The 8' or 11' distance for the "fill light" will probably work if you are using one of the lenses suggested above.

This lighting ratio (1:3) will work fine for color and for black and white. If for black and white you want a "higher contrast" picture (ie, darker shadows and brighter highlights), then move your "main" light in closer to the subject. Experiment to find the distance that gives you the pictures your like best, then cut a new string and tie it to the light so you can repeat it.

PHOTOGRAPHING YOUR DOG AT INDOOR DOG SHOWS: Because the lighting is almost invariably fluorescent lighting, I would suggest shooting in black and white rather than color (fluorescent lights vary in color from greenish to pinkish, and it's impossible to prescribe a solution to fit all situations). If you want to shoot color, see your local camera store for more information, or consult some of Kodak's "How To" books. The following is assuming that you will use black and white film:

a. Use a "fast" film: I recommend either Kodak's "Tri-X", or Ilford "HP-4" or (preferably) "HP-5" film. I think HP-5 is the best high-speed black and white film made. If you are going to send the film to the drugstore for processing, or if you're processing it yourself in "normal" developers, set your ASA dial on the camera at ASA 160 to 200!

b. Use a "slow" film: For overexposing the dark color of your dog's coat: Remember that films are made to record human skin tones correctly --- not dark dogs.

continued-----
They must shoot whatever the light meter says: You have already compensated for your dark subject.

b. "Exotic Developers": This presumes that your are using a "custom" lab, or are developing your own film. I use this method a lot for available light pictures indoors, because I like the increased film speed that can be obtained. There are really two ways to go.

(1) The method to use 99% of the time. Use a special developer that will give your film increased speed (ie, ASA 1200 to ASA 1600 or more) and maintain the "contrast" the scene had. I have used several: Acufine and TEC to name two. With any of them I rate the film at ASA 400 for dark dogs.

(2) Use a "compensating" developer. These are very special purpose, quite expensive ($4 to $5 a quart). They give you increased speed, and restrict the contrast range enormously: You could photograph your dog outdoors against a snow bank and get detail in both the black dog and the white snow (though flash would still be better). This also means that in an indoor ring, with fluorescent lighting, which is very, very "flat", you do not want to use one of these developers. The developers in this category I use include D-23 + Kodak (two-bath, you have to mix it from scratch); Beseler 1+1, and Diafine -- all three are two-bath. We're really talking about 1% of the time and I doubt that you'll ever need to resort to these most exotic developers. There should always be a better way to do it. (1+1 and Diafine also boosts your film speed to 1000 - 1600).

PRINTS: After all of this, you still have to have a print made from your negative. --And, if you send the negative to the drugstore, you may lose everything you've gained, because drugstores send the negatives to mass-production labs, where they are printed. The best solution is to print the pictures yourself, where you'll have complete control and can "burn" and "dodge" as necessary, to give you an optimum print. If that's not possible, I suggest finding a "custom" lab to do your spotting for you -- won't cost much, but makes a nice difference.

One final point concerns "spotting". This is the finishing touch for prints, and should be done, if you are going to be picayune (and if you own a Briard, you are picayune). Ask your local camera store about this, and buy the small spotting brush and the "Spottone" spotting colors (you'll really need only #3) -- about a $2 investment --- and then practice to perfect your spotting technique. Spotting removes the little dust spots, scratches, etc., from the print to make it a finished, "professional" print. You may also be able to get one of your local studios to do your spotting for you, on an hourly basis. For color prints, ask your lab to do the spotting for you -- won't cost much, but makes a nice difference.

Now that you're an expert, look at your final print before sending it into the DEW CLAW: It should have good detail in the dog's coat, good separation between dog and background, so the dog doesn't just blend in with the background; it should be sharp, in focus, and well-composed. If the print measures up to these standards, it should look fine in print.

The printing process, you should know, adds two more steps to your picture, and each step will lose some detail. First -- they must make what is called a "half-tone" from your picture. This means re-photographing your print and enlarging or reducing it to a dot-pattern. (This is also called a "screen" -- and that is just what it looks like under a magnifying glass). Then they must shoot the printing plate to print it in ink. These steps reduce your fine details, so your picture will seldom look as sharp in print as it did when you held it in your hands. This is why it's so important to take such care in making the print....

Linda and I have done many pictures of our Briards. While not of absolutely perfect quality, look at the center spread in the Christmas issue of the DEW CLAW (the 2 page ad for Chateau Linneau Briards). It is composed of some of these principles at work. All pictures were 35mm, available light, with either Beseler 1+1 or Acufine developers and HP-4 film.

Good Luck! ----

Our sincere thanks to David Loehr for his article. David has been a professional photographer since 1969, and has received many awards and honors for his work. His forte is people, not dogs, according to Dave, but the DEW CLAW Editor and printers can vouch for the excellent quality of his work with black dogs. Thanks David.
Even in such a special breed, some individuals are special. Herk was one of these. He is gone from our home, but not from our hearts.

Joyce Awodey

Owner: Faye Sloan        Breeder: Jayne & Gerald Dubin
Championship: February 14, 1977
Whelped: June 28, 1975

SIRE: Ch. Chateaubriard Votre Sante
(Ch. Pythias Chez Phydeaux X Ch. Theda Bara)

Dam: Ch. Phydeaux Tallulah, C.D.
(Ch. Phydeaux Quoin de Cuivre X Ch. Phydeaux Poupee de Marha)

Judge: Derek G. Rayne
Handled by Owner

BCA


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


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