Dear Fellow Briarders,

As you will receive this copy of the *Dew Claw*, you will also receive your ballot for the Briard Club of America’s annual election. In addition to the slate proposed by the nominating committee, three additional names have been submitted this year by petition. All three names are for the positions of Directors. Please, study the résumés of these candidates, and express your opinion by participating in the selection of the Directors for your next Board. Please vote!

Since all Officers are running unopposed, I am very pleased to welcome Jan Charbonneau as our next President and Jeanne Zahniser as our next Secretary. They have proven their devotion to the Breed and to the Club. I know they will form a great team, and I am looking forward with real pleasure to working with them for my last year on the Board.

Our annual meeting is only a few weeks away. If you have any item of business that you may want to see discussed at the meeting, send me a note or call me to see your item included in our agenda. If you want to help the Club next year by chairing a committee or by sitting on a committee, do let us know immediately by completing the sign-up sheet from the last *Board Briefs*. We need you, and we could use your help!

I am looking forward to a very busy Specialty and Rassemblement week, and I am looking forward to seeing as many of you as possible in August.

I am truly yours,

Gérard Baudet
FROM THE EDITOR...

It's almost time for the '91 Rass and Specialty. It is a unique opportunity to evaluate and compare individual dogs as well as particular lines. For those of you who have never attended a Rass, it barely resembles a dog show. You don't have to know how to handle a show dog, you don't have to dress up, and you have the judge's undivided attention for about ten minutes. She will discuss your dog with you and rate it against the standard, not against other dogs in the event. Any number of people can be in the ring with you to hear the judge's comments, which should be of particular value to breeders and co-owners. And, it's just plain fun! There are lots of events planned for participation and ringside rooting. Come out to see the herding, try the agility course - the dogs love it! Plan on coming to spend the week with old and new friends, both two- and four-legged.

This issue introduces a new policy for the DewClaw. In the New Title Holders section, I will publish OFA numbers if you supply them or if I can find them in the previous listings. If you mention OFA in a paid advertisement or use any of the OFA ratings to describe your Briard (i.e. excellent, good, or fair) I will expect an accompanying OFA number. No mention of OFA or its ratings will be published without that number. The same policy applies to CERF ratings.

This issue has come out close on the heels of the previous issue in order to supply Specialty information. The next issue will be the Specialty issue. The deadline for that issue will be August 30. So polish up your pencils and dust off those keyboards. Send something to the DewClaw about your experiences during Rass week.

COVER: Do you want yours with mint sauce?

Fellow Briarders;

I am greatly dismayed to hear that AKC has done away with the tending/boundary style of herding at the HT level. What is even worse is that there were some Briard people helping to stop this style of testing. There are claims that it's "unfair" to the people doing the other styles (in what way - no one can actually tell me!)

I'd like to know if these people who claim this style is too "easy" have ever seen (or done) the actual trial level of this? This, folks, is what our breed was bred for - not chasing sheep around a field.

The actual [trial] involves moving sheep down a road over a bridge to a specified plot of field and then keeping them in that area while moving them forward to the other end of this plot, then back down to the pen. Piece of cake! Try it! The actual boundary training we do at the HT level is groundwork for this final outcome. Please read the herding section of our Briard book and others from other [tending] countries - this is the way they do it!!!

Not all dogs, or handlers, want to do it this way - fine. You can choose one of the other styles to work your dog if that's what you want. But don't force those of us who enjoy this style of boundary work to do a different type. This is discrimination against the tending breeds who want to do it the way it has been done for centuries.

Marsha Clamp
Ten more Briard Herding titles earned have been reported to the club since my last article! There were 4 AKC HT's, 2 AKC PT's and 1 AKC Herding Started title plus an ASCA started sheep, started ducks, and started cattle reported. Not everyone is reporting their herding titles earned. We would like to keep our records as complete as possible, so if you have earned ANY herding titles, please send documentation for our records.

The Specialty Herding events seem to be coming along beautifully. Manny Litten has arranged for the use of 35 well dog-broke sheep that are accustomed to Briards. The herding site will be only minutes from the Specialty motel. Everyone is encouraged to come out and watch even if you are not planning on participating.

On Tuesday, a BCA Herding Instinct Test will be offered. This is for Briards & Briarders with little training. Dogs showing instinct in the judges opinion will be issued the BCA Herding Instinct Certificate. This test can be done on either sheep or ducks. A maximum of 40 entries is permitted if time allows.

On Wednesday, the AKC Member Test and Trial is scheduled. It has been difficult working in the midst of AKC rules changes that are scheduled to take effect July 1. AKC has approved us for an HT Test, a PT Test, and a Course A Trial under the new rules. [Since this report, we have also been approved for a Course C Started level. Ed.]

The new AKC Herding rules eliminate the Preliminary and Principal test at the HT level and replace them with one test to be passed under two different judges. In this new test, the dog enters the ring on lead. The dog must sit, stand or down and stay, /the test begins when the lead is removed. The handler may assume a position away from the dog, but the dog must retain its position. The dog must be under control and demonstrate controlled movement of the stock from one pylon to another, change direction at or near the second pylon and move the stock back to the first pylon, then change direction back to the second pylon again. The test is concluded at or near the second pylon with a stop followed by a recall. At the handler's option, dogs may work the stock across the open ring or along the fence line. The five elements of the test which must be executed are a controlled pause or stop, two changes of direction at or near the proper pylons while exhibiting controlled movement of the stock, and a stop followed by a recall. There will be no boundary line or any demarcation to indicate a patrol area in a Herding Test. Dogs must have training and prior exposure to livestock.

[There are changes at all level of tests and trials. The new regulations are printed in full in the June issue of the AKC Gazette. Ed.]

NEW HERDING TITLES

AKC HERDING TEST TITLE

3/17/90  Mon Ami Ici Est le Bijou VBJ  Carol Wolfram/Phyllis Ferraro Webb

3/18/91  Ch. Radieux Ego Trip  Milton & Bunny Rattner

3/2/91  Ch. Vous et Nul Autre de Bejaune CD  EJ/WA Bailey/M Weitz/M Greenberg

PRE-TRIAL TESTED

11/17/90  Mon Ami Ici Est le Bijou VBJ  Carol Wolfram/Phyllis Ferraro Webb

AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD CLUB OF AMERICA STOCK DOG CERTIFICATES

1/14/91  STD-s (sheep)  Mon Ami Ici Est le Bijou VBJ PT  Carol Wolfram/Phyllis Ferraro Webb

1/14/91  STD-d (ducks)  Carol Wolfram/Phyllis Ferraro Webb
NOTICE FROM OFA

Radiographs received after July 1, 1991, will be digitalized to an optical disk for storage. Therefore, OFA will not be able to provide hard copies of radiographs. The image will still be on file and can be viewed electronically.

If you desire a copy of radiographs submitted after July 1, 1991, please include an additional $5.00 at the time of submission and request that the original radiograph be returned. The fee is to cover the costs of handling and returning the radiograph by first class mail. Older radiographs, those submitted prior to July 1, 1991, are gradually being archived to optical disks, and once this is done no copies will be available.

ELECTIONS THIS MONTH

Ballots and resumés will be mailed to the membership shortly.

These are the individuals who will be setting policy and direction for our club. This is your chance to determine who those individuals are.

We have a saying in Boston: "Vote often and early!" Well, vote early anyway.

All ballots must be to the Secretary by JULY 31

OFA UPDATED LISTING

The following dogs have been rated by OFA from 1/1/91 through 3/31/91 and assigned numbers. These dogs, added to the list published in the Spring 1991 D.P. Claw should be a current listing of all OFA Briards. If you know of an OFA Briard not on this composite list, please let Sue McCormick know.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFA NUMBER</th>
<th>REGISTERED NAME</th>
<th>FIRST NAME</th>
<th>LAST NAME</th>
<th>BREED</th>
<th>COLOR</th>
<th>REG. NUMBER</th>
<th>OWNER OF RECORD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FB-74716F-T</td>
<td>U KNOW DARK TO BE A KALPHI</td>
<td>STEVE</td>
<td>KALPHI</td>
<td>OTTAWA</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>D-74716F</td>
<td>DEBRA MORGROW/JANE BEAHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB-74716F-T</td>
<td>U KNOW DARK TO BE A KALPHI</td>
<td>STEVE</td>
<td>KALPHI</td>
<td>OTTAWA</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>D-74716F</td>
<td>DEBRA MORGROW/JANE BEAHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB-74716F-T</td>
<td>U KNOW DARK TO BE A KALPHI</td>
<td>STEVE</td>
<td>KALPHI</td>
<td>OTTAWA</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>D-74716F</td>
<td>DEBRA MORGROW/JANE BEAHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB-74716F-T</td>
<td>U KNOW DARK TO BE A KALPHI</td>
<td>STEVE</td>
<td>KALPHI</td>
<td>OTTAWA</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>D-74716F</td>
<td>DEBRA MORGROW/JANE BEAHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB-74716F-T</td>
<td>U KNOW DARK TO BE A KALPHI</td>
<td>STEVE</td>
<td>KALPHI</td>
<td>OTTAWA</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>D-74716F</td>
<td>DEBRA MORGROW/JANE BEAHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB-74716F-T</td>
<td>U KNOW DARK TO BE A KALPHI</td>
<td>STEVE</td>
<td>KALPHI</td>
<td>OTTAWA</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>D-74716F</td>
<td>DEBRA MORGROW/JANE BEAHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB-74716F-T</td>
<td>U KNOW DARK TO BE A KALPHI</td>
<td>STEVE</td>
<td>KALPHI</td>
<td>OTTAWA</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>D-74716F</td>
<td>DEBRA MORGROW/JANE BEAHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB-74716F-T</td>
<td>U KNOW DARK TO BE A KALPHI</td>
<td>STEVE</td>
<td>KALPHI</td>
<td>OTTAWA</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>D-74716F</td>
<td>DEBRA MORGROW/JANE BEAHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB-74716F-T</td>
<td>U KNOW DARK TO BE A KALPHI</td>
<td>STEVE</td>
<td>KALPHI</td>
<td>OTTAWA</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>D-74716F</td>
<td>DEBRA MORGROW/JANE BEAHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB-74716F-T</td>
<td>U KNOW DARK TO BE A KALPHI</td>
<td>STEVE</td>
<td>KALPHI</td>
<td>OTTAWA</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>D-74716F</td>
<td>DEBRA MORGROW/JANE BEAHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB-74716F-T</td>
<td>U KNOW DARK TO BE A KALPHI</td>
<td>STEVE</td>
<td>KALPHI</td>
<td>OTTAWA</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>D-74716F</td>
<td>DEBRA MORGROW/JANE BEAHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB-74716F-T</td>
<td>U KNOW DARK TO BE A KALPHI</td>
<td>STEVE</td>
<td>KALPHI</td>
<td>OTTAWA</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>D-74716F</td>
<td>DEBRA MORGROW/JANE BEAHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB-74716F-T</td>
<td>U KNOW DARK TO BE A KALPHI</td>
<td>STEVE</td>
<td>KALPHI</td>
<td>OTTAWA</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>D-74716F</td>
<td>DEBRA MORGROW/JANE BEAHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB-74716F-T</td>
<td>U KNOW DARK TO BE A KALPHI</td>
<td>STEVE</td>
<td>KALPHI</td>
<td>OTTAWA</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>D-74716F</td>
<td>DEBRA MORGROW/JANE BEAHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB-74716F-T</td>
<td>U KNOW DARK TO BE A KALPHI</td>
<td>STEVE</td>
<td>KALPHI</td>
<td>OTTAWA</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>D-74716F</td>
<td>DEBRA MORGROW/JANE BEAHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB-74716F-T</td>
<td>U KNOW DARK TO BE A KALPHI</td>
<td>STEVE</td>
<td>KALPHI</td>
<td>OTTAWA</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>D-74716F</td>
<td>DEBRA MORGROW/JANE BEAHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB-74716F-T</td>
<td>U KNOW DARK TO BE A KALPHI</td>
<td>STEVE</td>
<td>KALPHI</td>
<td>OTTAWA</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>D-74716F</td>
<td>DEBRA MORGROW/JANE BEAHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB-74716F-T</td>
<td>U KNOW DARK TO BE A KALPHI</td>
<td>STEVE</td>
<td>KALPHI</td>
<td>OTTAWA</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>D-74716F</td>
<td>DEBRA MORGROW/JANE BEAHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB-74716F-T</td>
<td>U KNOW DARK TO BE A KALPHI</td>
<td>STEVE</td>
<td>KALPHI</td>
<td>OTTAWA</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>D-74716F</td>
<td>DEBRA MORGROW/JANE BEAHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB-74716F-T</td>
<td>U KNOW DARK TO BE A KALPHI</td>
<td>STEVE</td>
<td>KALPHI</td>
<td>OTTAWA</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>D-74716F</td>
<td>DEBRA MORGROW/JANE BEAHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FB-74716F-T</td>
<td>U KNOW DARK TO BE A KALPHI</td>
<td>STEVE</td>
<td>KALPHI</td>
<td>OTTAWA</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>D-74716F</td>
<td>DEBRA MORGROW/JANE BEAHAN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We recycle cans and we recycle paper but what do you do with all that fuzz groomed from your Briard each spring? Being the animal lover that I am, I tried leaving it in the yard (the back porch is a favorite grooming place) for the birds and squirrels to use for nesting material. They ignored it. Those fuzzy black lumps sat there, a nuisance for the lawnmower all summer. Briard fuzz makes a lousy mulch.

So what do you do with the Briard fuzz? As a handspinner the answer is obvious. You spin it into yarn. There are a few things one should consider before trying to spin (or have spun) Briard "wool". Even though it seems like a large quantity of fiber brushed from your dog it most probably is no more than an ounce. With infinite patience and a dog with a long life expectancy, you should be able to acquire enough wool for a sweater (children size) in 20 years. I'm not that patient. The fiber can be extended by blending with other fibers such as wool (obvious), angora rabbit (if you have one) or cashmere, if your taste runs to the expensive. The blending fiber chosen should depend on the final product, scarf, hat, socks or mittens. My choice would be a fine Merino or French Ramboulet wool for scarves or hats as these represent the softest sheep wool known. For mittens I would use a medium wool such as Suffolk, Corriedale or maybe Karakul lamb mixed also with angora rabbit. Dog wool mittens, I am told, make the warmest mittens. The angora adds softness as well as further warmth. Socks of dog wool are not recommended. Smelly feet and wet dog hair is a combination only for those you don't like!

If you seriously want to have your Briard’s hair spun into yarn, it is recommended that you remove the mats, tangles and all foreign matter from the fiber before giving it to the spinner. Since dog wool lacks grease, it is not necessary to wash the fiber before spinning. The spinner should easily be able to spin the hair directly from the brushings. Remember, it is the soft downy undercoat that is being spun, not the coarse outer coat. The resulting yarn should be both soft
and warm. Scratchy fiber is generally due to the presence of bits of outer coat that are pulled out with the brushing.

The best way to locate a spinner to spin your dog hair is to contact the local spinners guild. Handspinning has had a recent surge in popularity and many spinners will do custom work. The alternative is to join a guild and learn to spin your dogs hair yourself. This would also give you something to do with all of the sheep wool from the flock you acquired for your dog for herding practice. But that's another story. . . .

"Your shepherd, Louie, has retired. I'm Mr. Smathers. I will be your grazing-resource coordinator and flock welfare-and-security manager."

Dear Alfie:

I want to try herding so bad I'm going stir crazy, but my Mom says I can't go play with those smelly dirty sheep because I'm a show dog and I might wreck my coat or I could get hurt by some rough rams. My brother, who lives nearby, goes to all the shows too and he's told me about how much fun it is to herd sheep and ducks. His coat is fine and he smells just like me with all those awful-smelling sprays our mothers put on us at shows. What can I tell Mom to make her take me herding?

Signed: Rarin' to go sheepin'

Dear Rarin',

It is indeed a shame your owner has such a mistaken idea about herding. You might get a little mussed up herding or even stride through some manure, but a bath and a brushing-up will quickly take care of that. As for getting injured, I suspect with all your pent up energy, it's those rams and ewes who'd best be on guard. See that your owner reads the lists in the DewClaw of all the show and champion Briards who have acquired herding certification. Arrange for her to accompany your brother and his owner on a test or training session. When she sees the enthusiasm in both of them, perhaps she will understand your ancient heritage is calling to you too. It could change her mind in your favor. Please let me know how this ends,
When the dilution factor is expressed in a dog, it doesn't just dilute coat color, but affects pigment in many other organ systems as well. Because the standard Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA) examination and diagnosis is based on the amount of pigment present in the eye behind the retina, a decreased amount of pigment could result in a false diagnosis of PRA.

If you have a dilute Briard and receive a positive or uncertain diagnosis of PRA, don't panic. If you wish confirmation of the diagnosis, your next step should be to schedule an ERG examination of the dog. This test is a radiologic examination conducted under a general anesthetic. It results in fewer false positives than the standard examination, and could reverse your original diagnosis. These tests are conducted at teaching, specialty, and referral hospitals. For those able to arrange it, I strongly recommend scheduling ERG's through Dr. Aguirre at the University of Pennsylvania.

It would be to our benefit if some preliminary research could be done to determine whether dilute Briards (or other breeds) are more likely to have false readings on simple eye exams due to the depigmentation of their eyes. Dilute Briards are still few in number in the USA, but the real problem is that many owners and even some breeders don't recognize a dilute tawny puppy. Thus the uninformed could be going into an eye clinic at a disadvantage. Education is our greatest ally in combatting disease, but false evaluations are emotionally upsetting to everyone and may affect the breed or a line if a follow-up ERG is not done. As with any major problem, if in doubt, protect yourself and your dog -- get a knowledgeable second opinion.

I define a dilute in this manner. As a puppy, it may be very pale blonde or it may be pale tawny and grey/blue in color. At maturity the coat color usually clears and darkens to medium tawny in a clear-coated Briard. In a patterned dog, the blue lightens and recedes somewhat.

Check the pigmentation. Eye rims, nose leather, and paw pads will be grey/blue. However, as the pup ages, the blue will darken to a dark grey in these areas and may be difficult to distinguish from the true normal black pigment in undiluted dogs.

Also check the eye color. In a dilute puppy, the eyes will be blue, green, or yellow, but these colors often change to a light brown or dark tan in the adult dog. A partial dilute may have blue, green, or yellow eyes as a puppy but nearly always these darken to brown. Not every Briard puppy with light eyes is a dilute or partial dilute. In fact, very few will be. A black dilute will have the same pigmentation and eye colors as a tawny dilute, but its coat color will be blue/grey as in a blue Great Dane. Above all, keep in mind that dilution itself is not a health factor at all.

(Editor's note: The author's definitions and descriptions of dilution are her opinion based on her years of observation of the breed. The following comments are paraphrased from a conversation which the editor had with Dr. Alan Bachrach, Diplomate ACVO, Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine, relating to the medical information contained in the above article.)

Any factor, such as an expression of a dilution gene, which reduces the amount of pigmentation in the back of the eye can indeed lead to a false diagnosis of PRA. It is important to remember that it is the pigmentation in the eye that is being measured, not the eye color which we see when we look at the dog. Although dogs with a light observable eye color are more likely to have decreased pigmentation within the eye, there has not yet been any true correlation determined.
"LARRY BIRD"
OFA Excellent (FB-398E25M)

Larry exemplifies the total Briard. He has proven himself in the Breed and Group ring, as a sire, and now as a "working" sheep dog having earned his HT this spring.

Larry would like to announce his newest litter out of Ch. Phydeaux Afternoon Delight. There are 7 lovely clear tawnies and 3 beautiful blacks.

Snoaire Kennel BRIARDS
"QUALITY NOT QUANTITY"

CH. PHYDEAUX OH SUSANNAH, CDX, TD, CGC
March 1978 - February 1991

...Profoundly missed, treasured always...

By your family - Karen, Alan, Helen, and "Lily."
CH. DEJA VU ABRACADABRA
Multiple group winner, #2 Briard

CH. DEJA VU ACADEMY AWARD
Successfully apprehended dozens of bad guys in his career as a certified police work dog, Geneva, Ohio, police department

CH. DEJA VU ALL THE TEA IN CHINA
Multiple Group placer; Herding Certified

CH. DEJA VU CALIFORNIA COOLER VMJ
#1 Stud Dog; BOS, BCA National Group Winner, multiple Group placer

CH. DEJA VU WOODBINE CELTIC PRIDE HC
Multiple Group places; Herding Certified

CH. DEJA VU DECK THE HALLS, HT
#1 bitch, multiple Group placer; Herding Title

CH. DEJA VU DOUBTING THOMAS, CD
Companion Dog title

CH. DEJA VU EVERY LITTLE BREEZE
Best in Sweepstakes, BCA National Championship

CH. DEJA VU ELEMENTARY MY DEAR
Championship

DEJA VU EASY MONEY
Reserve Winners Dog, BCA National Needs 1 point to finish

DEJA VU EASY STREET
Group 3 from the classes; needs singles to finish

CH. AIGNER TEATOTALLER
Winner, Brood Bitch Class, BCA National Dam or Granddam of 9 of the above dogs

CH. C'EST BONHEUR WOODBINE TINSEL, HT
Best of Breed BCA National; Herding Title Dam or Granddam of 5 of the above dogs

DEJA VU BRIARDS SALUTES ITS 1990 CLASS OF ACHIEVERS

CONGRATULATIONS EVERYONE!
TERRY MILLER
CLEVELAND HTS., OHIO 44118
(216) 321-3219
HIP DYSPLASIA IN THE DOG

Randy J. Boudrieau, DVM, Diplomate ACVS
Assistant Professor of Surgery
Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine

Hip dysplasia is a hereditary developmental condition which affects most breeds of dogs, including mixed breeds. The most common general unifying concepts relate to large adult height, weight, and rapid rate of growth.

The hip joint is considered a "ball and socket" joint where the "ball" (femoral head) fits snugly into the "socket" (acetabulum). An oversimplified assessment is that hip dysplasia consists of a poorly fitting ball and socket combined with some looseness of the surrounding supporting structures such as the joint capsule. This leads to varying degrees of hip dislocation or "sloppiness of fit" (hip laxity or instability leading to subluxation/dislocation). This poor fit and looseness also leads to the development of secondary changes in the hip joint over time. These changes generally consist of progressive deterioration/degeneration of the joint more commonly termed "arthritis", a painful inflammation of the joint.

Generally, hip dysplasia is only a problem if it gives rise to clinical signs (difficulty rising, difficulty climbing or descending stairs, "bunny-hopping" with the rear legs, tiring easily even after only moderate activity, lameness, and painful hips). The clinical signs described are usually related to the development of the arthritis; however, they also can occur in the young dog before the arthritis develops as the poor fit of the ball and socket (hip joint laxity) can produce pain and discomfort. Not all dogs, however, show clinical evidence of a problem in spite of radiographic evidence of changes in the hip joint. This issue is further clouded in that some dogs with hip joint laxity will improve to some degree as they become older as the joint "stabilizes" in the dislocated position and the joint capsule thickens and scars. The amount of clinical improvement seen is not predictable, and depends to a large degree on the amount of pain and/or discomfort the dog is willing to accept. This stoicism is an
individual variability. These dogs, however, will develop arthritis in the joints and may show clinical problems later in life. This depends on the severity of the arthritis and again on the individual dog's tolerance for discomfort or pain.

The question arises as to what options are available for treatment of dysplasia. Therapy involves either medical or surgical management, or both.

Medical management (which was the only treatment available until the early 1960's) involves the use of various anti-inflammatory and pain-relieving medications (primarily buffered aspirin at appropriate dosages and other prescription non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medications), and behavior modification (consisting primarily of exercise moderation, i.e. some degree of restriction without confining the dog to the point of immobility), and finally, weight reduction if overweight. Variable results are obtained with this mode of therapy as differences exist in each animal's ability to withstand/tolerate pain as noted above, and the individual animal's variable response to the medication. Medical management is simply an attempt to relieve pain.

Surgery involves a number of options which are predicated on the animal's size, weight, age, and "use."

**Femoral Head and Neck Ostectomy**

In small dogs of any age, generally less than 40 pounds, a salvage surgical procedure may be performed. The sole purpose of this procedure is to eliminate pain caused by the hip joint laxity or the arthritis. This procedure is a "femoral head and neck ostectomy." Simply described, the ball (femoral head and neck) of the ball and socket joint is removed. The hip is still supported by the surrounding muscles (the large muscles of the buttocks) and a "false joint" forms consisting of fibrous connective tissue (scar). This procedure works very well in the small and lightweight animals, and is the recommended procedure in these breeds. A less than satisfactory outcome may be seen in the larger breeds of dogs. This most likely reflects the loss of the skeletal support and the inadequacy of the surrounding muscles to support the heavier weight. These larger dogs very likely will remain lame, have some decreased mobility to the hip joint, and probably tire more quickly. As a salvage procedure it may be used successfully in that it alleviates the pain and discomfort caused by the hip joint laxity or the arthritis. Understanding these limitations allows it to be used even in the larger breeds of dogs if the other surgical options cannot, or are elected not, to be performed. The approximate total cost of this procedure is $500.

In the larger breeds of dogs two other surgical options may be considered depending on whether or not arthritic changes are present in the joint. The younger the dog the greater the chance that arthritic changes have not yet occurred; these changes are a result of the chronic joint instability over time. Generally, these arthritic changes do not become apparent until the dog nears one year of age. It must be noted, however, that in some dogs the arthritic changes will develop very early and may be quite severe by 6 months of age. Therefore, a dog showing clinical signs should be examined for hip joint laxity, and radiographs of the pelvis obtained at the earliest opportunity. If arthritis has not developed to a significant degree surgery can be performed to improve the fit of the ball and socket joint (pelvic osteotomy). Once arthritis has developed the only surgical options are a femoral head and neck ostectomy as described above, or a total hip joint replacement.

**Total Hip Replacement**

Replacement of the hip joint with a prosthesis (THR-total hip replacement) is generally performed in middle aged to older dogs in which the progressive nature of the arthritis has become crippling. These dogs are no longer responsive to medical management.

Since 1951 similar conditions in people have been treated successfully with prosthetic total hip replacements. Approximately half a million such operations are performed in people in the United States each year according to the National Center for Health statistics. It has only been since the mid-1970's that successful THR's in the dog have been reported. This operation is available at most veterinary colleges or wherever specialists in veterinary surgery have the
necessary sophisticated instrumentation and trained personnel. The basic concept is to eliminate the damaged joint and replace it with a new one. The socket is replaced with a polyethylene plastic cup, and the ball is replaced with a highly polished stainless steel alloy. These devices are fixed in place with an acrylic cement.

This procedure works very well in the larger breeds of dogs in that it maintains the skeletal support while at the same time eliminates the painful joint. Hospitalization is only for a few days, and most dogs are fully recovered without any evidence of lameness by two months postoperatively. As with any surgery, certain complications may occur. These complications are potentially more serious with a total joint replacement (as they are in people) since a large amount of foreign material is being implanted. Therefore, many more safeguards and minimal requirements are mandated for these patients. Complication specifically related to THR involve both long and short-term problems. The most devastating short-term problem is infection in the surgical site caused by bacteria. This infection may ultimately result in "rejection" of the prosthesis. The primary long-term complication centers around the fact that the longer the artificial joint is in place the greater the risk that the prosthesis may loosen due to the normal process of bone remodeling and the constant stresses the prosthesis must withstand. This is a major reason why very young dogs (less than 2 years of age) are not generally recommended for this procedure. Over the years since this procedure was developed, however, there have been fewer and fewer problems as better sterile technique and refinement of the procedure have occurred.

Numerous testimonials by owners following replacement of only one hip have indicated dramatic improvement. Approximately 80% of the dogs do well enough following replacement of one hip, that the opposite hip need not be replaced. It appears that enough "protection" is afforded to the remaining dysplastic hip due to the increased weight-bearing and stresses taken up by the prosthetic hip. No restrictions of activity are placed on these animals; many hunting, field trial, and working police dogs have returned to full activity.

The cost of the THR is approximately $1600. It is important to consult your local veterinarian if you suspect your dog may need this kind of surgery. In some instances your dog may not be a suitable candidate or there may be another problem that has nothing to do with the hips.

**Triple Pelvic Osteotomy**

In the younger dog, generally 6 months to 1 year of age, if hip joint laxity can be identified prior to the development of any arthritis, a corrective pelvic osteotomy may be performed. The idea behind this technique is that one reason for the poor fit between the ball and socket is insufficient coverage of the socket over the ball. The socket is oriented too far toward the vertical so that during weight-bearing the ball tends to ride out of the socket rather than seating more firmly and deeply as it would in a normal dog. This in turn leads to the looseness or instability of the hip joint, inflammation, and the secondary degenerative changes which eventually lead to the painful arthritis as discussed above. In this surgical technique the socket is rotated to a more horizontal position so that during weight-bearing the ball is forced more deeply into the socket, therefore eliminating the instability and the subsequent development of painful arthritis. This procedure involves fracturing the pelvis in three places ("triple pelvic osteotomy") with a bone saw, repositioning this portion of the pelvis, and securing it in place with a specially designed plate and screws.

This procedure has also been performed on children for the last 20 years; however, as with THR's, it has only been since the late 1970's that successful pelvic osteotomies have been reported in veterinary surgery. This operation also is available at most veterinary colleges or by veterinary surgical specialists. Potential complication or problems again exists. As with the THR, infection is a serious problem, but is less likely to occur (due to less sizeable implants), and less devastating as "rejection" of the implant (plate) - if it occurs - simply requires removal of the plate (which may be done once the fractures have healed). Long-term problems may be related to the development of arthritis in the hip due to the inability to provide adequate coverage of the ball (femoral head), or some initial arthritis present at the time of the osteotomy which continues to progress. This
progression, however, will be much less than would be expected without surgery and usually is not clinically apparent.

With this surgical option it is important to identify hip dysplasia at an early enough age before the onset of the arthritic changes in the joint. Both hips are operated within approximately 3-4 weeks of each other. The reason both hips are operated is to preserve the normal anatomy and perform the surgery before any arthritis has a chance to develop.

The cost of this procedure is approximately $1000 per hip. Again, numerous owner testimonials have been obtained regarding their dog’s improvement. In addition, from the veterinary surgeon’s viewpoint, progression of any degenerative arthritis, as determined by subsequent long-term follow-up, is eliminated. This procedure has many advantages over THR as early correction allows the animal’s own structures (hip joint) to remain in place without deteriorating. Thus, the importance of early identification of hip dysplasia cannot be overemphasized.

Other techniques recommended for treatment of hip dysplasia have either not withstood "the test of time" or have not had sufficient long-term follow-up to be judged beneficial. The techniques described here may be considered relatively new (less than 10 years since first reported successful cases) and have come a long way in improving the quality of life for our trusted companions.

ANYONE OUT THERE ON COMPUSERVE?

If so, let me know at 71230,3570. It’s a great way to send DewClaw articles or just talk Briards.

NEW CHAMPION

CHAMPION DEJA VU DIVA
OFA Good (FB-479G27F)

Owner: Richard Baye and Terry Miller
Breeder: Terry Miller and Judy Odom
Whelped: October 11, 1988
Finished: May 5, 1991

SIRE: Ch. Deja Vu California Cooler VMJ
DAM: Ch. C'est Bonheur Woodbine Tinsel HT

Ch. de Beauxjolis Mon Ami
Ch. Aigner Teatoller
Ch. Phydeaux Luve N Leavem CD
Ch. Phydeaux Polly Poulet

("Adeline")
NEW CHAMPION

CHAMPION DEJA VU FRACTURED FAIRYTAILS, HC
("Frisco")

Owner: Marsha Clamp and Terry Miller
Breeder: Terry Miller, K.T. McKann and J. Odom
Whelped: January 8, 1990
Finished: May 4, 1991

SIRE: Ch. Beardsanbrow’s V d’Occasion CD

DAM: Ch. C’est Bonheur Woodbine Tinsel HT

CH DEJA VU WOODBINE CELTIC PRIDE CGC, HC, HT
("Larry")

Owner: Marsha Clamp and Terry Miller
Breeder: Terry Miller, K.T. McKann, and J. Odom
Whelped: April 3, 1987
Finished: May 19, 1991

SIRE: Ch. Aigner Take Stock in JB

DAM: Ch. C’est Bonheur Woodbine Tinsel HT

NEW HERDING TITLE

Ch. Notre Rigolo de Strathcona

Ch. Aigner Rum Toddy

Ch. Phydeaux Luvem N Leavem CD

Ch. Phydeaux Polly Poulet
NEW CHAMPION

CHAMPION DEPUTE DES BETES POILUES  ("Max")
OFA Good (FB-487G31M)
Owner: Anne E. and David J. Wahr
Breeder: Anne E. Wahr
Whelped: August 12, 1988
Finished: May 5, 1991

SIRE: Ch. Bazil du Moulin d'Eau
Thea des Terres de Mucha
Ocarius des Carrieres Noires

DAM: Ch. USA des Carrieres Noires
Mousmee des Carrieres Noires

NEW HERDING TITLE

ELISEE BRICE VAN DE HOOLHOEVE CD, HC, HT ("Ellie")
Owner: Susan E. von Suhrke
Breeder: Yvonne J.W. de Vries-van Yperen
Whelped: March 1, 1989
Finished: May 19, 1991

SIRE: Uhlan du Chalet du Gardien
Sandrine du Logis de la Picardiere
Ocarius des Carrieres Noires

DAM: Brice Regina van de Hoolhoeve
Regine d'el Pastre
NEW TRACKING DOG

CHAMPION E'S BRIE-Z STAR TREK D'OCCASION, CD, CKC-CD, UKC-CD, TD
("Trekker")

Owner: Julie Treinis
Breeder: David Behrens
Whelped: September 1, 1989
Finished: May 26, 1991

SIRE: AKC/CKC Ch. Beardsanbrow's Utopia
Ch. Piquantte d'Occasion
Ch. John's Pashtu de Strathcona

DAM: Ch. Tanzy d'Occasion
AKC/CKC Ch. Beardsanbrow's N'est Pas, AKC/CKC UDT

NEW HERDING TITLE

FILLETTE GRISE VD HOOLHOEVE HC, HT
("Kaken")

Owner: Gail Zamarchi
Breeder: Yvonne J.W. de Vries-van Yperen
Whelped: June 6, 1990
Finished: May 19, 1991

SIRE: Tszann des Monts d'en Crauzille
Judith des Monts d'en Crauzille
Phoebus des Monts d'en Crauzille

DAM: Adut van de Hoolhoeve
Rejane d'el Pastre
NEW CHAMPION

CHAMPION GLENDROVER’S DOLLIE
OFA Good (FB-471G31F)

Owner: Sharon Wise
Breeder: Jill Carruthers
Finished: January 9, 1991

SIRE: Ch. Bigtree's Twice Told Tales
Bigtree's Phaedra
Ch. M and M's Roefa
Ch. Aimee de Julee

DAM: La Tres Belle Chien Renee

CHAMPION NUAGE NOIR’S DAY OF RECKONING
OFA Good (FB-459G24M)

Owner: Denis O'Donnell Gough and Marsha Gale Gough
Breeder: Owners
Whelped: August 1, 1988
Finished: May 5, 1991

SIRE: Aigner After All
Am/Can.Ch. Beardsanbrow’s Utopia
Ch. Aigner's Rum Toddy
Ch. Mon Jovis Dreamweaver VMA

DAM: Ch. Cloud Cap’s Centerfold WB
Ch. Bigtree’s Rapunzel
NEW HERDING TITLE

CHAMPION SOUTHPOINTS ABSAROKEE HT ("Abby")

Owner: Mary Lou Tingley and Peggy Ravndal
Breeder: Peggy and Jack Ravndal
Whelped: December 17, 1985
Finished: May 19, 1991

SIRE: Ch. Southpoint’s Jose Cuervo
DAM: Chateaubriard Odette

NEW CHAMPION

CHAMPION VIRAGE ELEANOR

Owner: Karen Farkas, Kathleen Kenyon, and Mindy Edwards
Breeder: K. Farkas and M. Edwards
Whelped: October 17, 1989
Finished: April 16, 1991

SIRE: Ch. Radieux Aujourd’hui
DAM: Ch. Virage Victorien Fleur Aster

Ch. C’est Bonheur Tomorrow
Ch. Phydeaux Peppermint Patty
Am/Can Ch. Beardsanbrow’s Utopia
Ch. Phydeaux Oh Susannah CDX, TD
**BREEDERS WHO HAVE OR ARE EXPECTING PUPPIES AS OF JUNE 1991.**

**SIRE AND DAME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BREEDER</th>
<th>SIRE</th>
<th>DAME</th>
<th>BIRTH DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>Tifdoryl Duvete Sentinelle</td>
<td>Knollwoods Flaubert</td>
<td>6/91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Tawny &amp; Black)</td>
<td>(Tawny)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAINE</td>
<td>Ch. Briercleffs Bumble Bear</td>
<td>Enjoli De Siriu (Pointed)</td>
<td>4/91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Tawny)</td>
<td>(Tawny)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>Ch. Bamborcheur de Strathcona, CD, TT, HIC</td>
<td>Dakar du Chemin des Rocailles</td>
<td>11/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Pointed)</td>
<td>(4 Blacks)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICHIGAN</td>
<td>Ch. Votre Magic Marker de Lindeau</td>
<td>Marie Kokin</td>
<td>12/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Tawny &amp; Black)</td>
<td>7480 Big Free Road</td>
<td>7/91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW JERSEY</td>
<td>Ch. Drormore's Scooters Ms-Be-Haven, CD, TT, HIT</td>
<td></td>
<td>6/91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Tawny &amp; Black)</td>
<td>7480 Big Tree Road</td>
<td>(Black &amp; Tawny)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW YORK</td>
<td></td>
<td>Am/Can Ch. Bigtree's Brass Ring</td>
<td>6/91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Black &amp; Tawny)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHIO</td>
<td>Ch. Aigner Deja Vu Double O Seven</td>
<td>Ch. Deja Vu Every Little Breeze</td>
<td>3/91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Tawny)</td>
<td>(Tawny)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THESE LISTINGS ARE PAID ADVERTISEMENTS. THE BCA DOES NOT ENDORSE SPECIFIC BREEDERS.**

---

**SPECIALTY/RASSEMBLEMENT SCHEDULE OF EVENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE/TIME</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.</td>
<td>Rasssemblement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/05/91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.</td>
<td>Rasssemblement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/06/91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8:00 A.M. - 10:00 A.M.</td>
<td>Herding Clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.</td>
<td>Herding Instinct Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.</td>
<td>Tracking Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7:30 P.M. - 9:30 P.M.</td>
<td>Judges Clinic Preview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.</td>
<td>Rasssemblement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/07/91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.</td>
<td>Herding Clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6:00 P.M. - 6:45 P.M.</td>
<td>Cocktails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6:45 P.M. - 7:30 P.M.</td>
<td>Buffet Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7:30 P.M. - 9:30 P.M.</td>
<td>Dr. Aquirre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.</td>
<td>Rasssemblement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/08/91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.</td>
<td>Eye Clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.</td>
<td>Agility Demonstration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.</td>
<td>Canine Good Citizen Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.</td>
<td>Temperament Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6:00 P.M. - 6:45 P.M.</td>
<td>Cocktails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6:45 P.M. - 7:30 P.M.</td>
<td>Buffet Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7:30 P.M. - 9:30 P.M.</td>
<td>Mrs. Rompleman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.</td>
<td>Rasssemblement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/09/91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.</td>
<td>Sweepstakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12:30 P.M. - 1:15 P.M.</td>
<td>Luncheon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1:15 P.M. - 3:15 P.M.</td>
<td>Dr. Robert Hutchison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4:00 P.M. - 8:00 P.M.</td>
<td>Parade of Titleholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7:00 P.M. - 9:30 P.M.</td>
<td>Annual Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>8:00 A.M. - 3:00 P.M.</td>
<td>Rasssemblement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/10/91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10:30 A.M. - 10:30 A.M.</td>
<td>Obedience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10:30 A.M. - 3:00 P.M.</td>
<td>Regular Classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1:00 P.M. - 3:45 P.M.</td>
<td>Junior Showmanship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3:15 P.M. - 5:15 P.M.</td>
<td>Parade of Misc. Selects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3:45 P.M. - 5:15 P.M.</td>
<td>Fun Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6:00 P.M. - 6:45 P.M.</td>
<td>Cocktails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6:45 P.M. - 7:45 P.M.</td>
<td>Awards Banquet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8:00 P.M. - 10:00 P.M.</td>
<td>BriArt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>9:30 A.M. - 1:30 P.M.</td>
<td>Best of Breed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/11/91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12:30 P.M. - 1:30 P.M.</td>
<td>Non-regular Classes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**NOTE:** Some events still are tentative, pending receipt of written A.K.C. approval.