Every newly elected president, whether of a nation or a tiny club, feels an urge to make sweeping reforms and innovations. The electorate expects a glowing future. I would like to push our activities in the breed steadily ahead, but I feel that we should attempt only a program that can be implemented properly, resulting in a gradual and sound growth.

At our annual meeting on June 10 at the Greenwich KC show, I'll expect our members to have many suggestions to present for the development of our club and breed. Those of you who cannot attend are urged to send along your ideas so that they may be considered by the membership.

Mrs. Arthur M. Tingley has resigned as editor of the Dew Claw, due to the ever-increasing duties of Club secretary. The club appreciates her untiring efforts working for the magazine, and feels that she deserves a rest from the pressures of 'deadlines'. Mr. Harold Marley has most graciously accepted the post of Editor-in-Chief, and will do the publishing chores as well. He has many plans which he outlines elsewhere in this issue, and we urge your active support so that the magazine will continue to be outstanding.

I will remain your delegate to the AKC. For those of you who are not familiar with this post: The AKC has four meetings a year with the delegates from member clubs. They are held in New York City, during the day, and the business of the organization is reported, with the delegates voting on issues presented. A full report is made in PURE BRED DOGS, the American Kennel Gazette.

I hope that I will be able to encourage every member to present his Briard ALWAYS to the best advantage — whether in exhibiting, or simply as a neighborhood representative of the breed. I know that our breeders will continue to act with integrity. And, deeply appreciative of the confidence the RCA membership has expressed, I will work so that we all may have the utmost enjoyment of the dog fancy in our breed.

Charles B. Cook
Our president, Charles B. Cook, in his column says that I most graciously accepted this post...a better description would have been; most reluctantly. Mary Lou Tingley has done a most excellent job of editing the Dew Claw for several years and it is going to be very hard to maintain the quality of material which Mary Lou has been able to offer to the membership. Editing any breed publication is a big job and without the help of the entire membership it sometimes becomes nearly an impossible task. So I urge each of you to help in making this, your publication, a publication worthy of our breed.

Show reports are desperately needed...pages from a catalog are the easiest and most complete way of presenting them...so when you attend a show, remember your Dew Claw.

Articles of an educational nature are also needed. Either reprints or your own ideas from actual experience will help to make all the membership better informed about all phases of breeding, training, showing, etc.

Original stories about YOUR Briard can be most interesting to the other members.

Pictures...pictures...pictures...we can always use more of them...and it doesn't cost you anything except a 5 cent stamp to send them in.

Publication dates for the Dew Claw will be Feb., April, June, Aug., Oct., and Dec. Deadline for copy will be the 15th of the month preceding month of publication. My apologies for not getting this issue to you on time...in fact it will be too late to meet the deadline for the Aug. issue, so Aug. will be a little late but by the Oct. issue maybe we will start being on time.

To those of you who think maybe you haven't been getting your copy of the Dew Claw.. the previous two issues were: Dec. 1966 and Feb.-April 1967 (combined issue). A good part of the reason for skipped issues has been lack of material so let's all contribute our share in the future and with a little bit of luck maybe we can get out six issues a year.

Format for future issues will be two columns per page...those of you who can submit typewritten copy, please type copy 3 inches wide by 10 inches deep. DO NOT type two columns to a page, send in one column strips and I will arrange page layout and reduce copy to this size.

Yours for continuing interest,
Harold A. Marley

GAY NORGAAARD MEMORIAL FUND
as of April 17, 1967

Expenses:
Puppies ........................................ $500.00
Trip to Texas by Raymond Girouard ...... 196.00
Shipping of pups to Albuquerque .......... 124.54
Newspaper ad .................................. 2.08
Telephone calls (to date) .................. 3.70
Postage ....................................... 5.00
Total expense ................................ $831.32

Total receipts from pups sold ........... $1130.00

FINANCIAL REPORT as of Dec. 31, 1966

Opening balance ......................... $341.51
Income
Dues ........................................ 382.50
Trophy Fund ................................ 47.50
"How to Raise and Train" .............. 31.00
Matches ................................... 36.00
Xmas ads ................................... 75.00
Specialty .................................. 15.76
Prepaid 1967 dues ......................... 5.00
Sweepstakes ................................ 12.00
Misc. income .............................. 76.09
TOTAL INCOME ................................. $680.85

Expenses
Secretary .................................. $ 87.57
Dew Claw ................................... 140.78
Treasurer ..................................... 17.00
AKC dues ................................... 25.00
Specialty shows ........................... 15.00
Trophies ................................... 112.37
Cash awards ................................ 28.00
Photos ...................................... 28.68
Misc. ....................................... 15.45
TOTAL Expense .............................. $471.85

NET INCOME ................................ 209.00

CLOSING BALANCE ......................... 550.51

TREASURE DE VASOY owned by
the Girouards

ALMOS (Komondor) Hungarian
Guard Dog owned by Girouards
BRIARD MATCH

May 14 dawned in Mendham, N.J., with the wet, cold, miserable weather that has plagued our Briard matches since they began. The major difference this Spring is that the weather has been so bad all year that everyone's become inured to it, and twelve hardy Briards braved the elements to make this a very memorable match. Our Judge was Joseph Dainty of Florham Park, breeder and exhibitor of Golden Retrievers, who saw it as follows:

Puppy 2-6 months:
First, Père Noel Chez Phydeau, owned by Dr. Corson.  
Sec. Plato Chez Phydeau, owned by Mrs. Keith.  
Third, Samantha de la Gaillarde, owned by Mr. Bresnick.

Puppy 6-9 months:
First, Chablis Chez Rosé, owned by Mr. Astor.  
Best Puppy...Père Noel.

American-bred:
First, Phydeaux Poupée de Marha, owned by Mr. Tingle;  
Sec., Dodo of Alpen, owned by Mrs. Tingley.  
Open:
First, Ole de la Haute Tour, owned by Jane Cook.  
Sec., Peinarde de Marha, owned by Jim Zaccaro.  
Third, Oceane, owned by George Morren.  
Best Adult...Ole.

Specials:
First, Ch. Ike de Vasouy, owned by Mrs. Tingley.

If we'd had an award for the dog who enjoyed itself the most, it would have undoubtedly gone to Samantha. This 11-week-old baby played all day with everyone, completely unimpressed by the sizes of the other dogs. She had a damp paw, and a damper kiss for all and sundry, gaited like a little trooper in the ring, and generally had a ball.

ELEVEN FRENCH TAWNY PUPPIES

wish to give their love to U.S.A. masters. Whelped April 5th, these puppies are available for 500 French francs each (approx. $100) plus shipping cost. Sire is Fr. Ch. Icare de Vasouy. Dam is Fr. Ch. Oursonne des Elfes de Malouse. Pictures available from the secretary, or write directly to: Mme Marie de Beaucour B.P. 110, Deauville, Calvados, France.

TAWNY FEMALE: circumstances make it necessary to sell Flogan Phay de Marha, whelped March 31, 1966, sire Ch. Nestor de Vasouy, dam Brigette de Marha (13 points). write Florise M. Hogan, 9617 South Main Street, Rockford, Illinois 61102

MISSIPPI VALLEY KENNEL CLUB, St. Louis, Mo.  
May 21, 1967  
Judge; Charles F. Hamilton

Puppy Dogs:
3 - 12. Cinjola Aboris de Mon Coeur WA 825737  
1 - 13. Cinjola Boris Aborsie WA 825739  
2 - 14. Cinjola Toluyylene Blue WA 825738  
All bred by Ethel Barker and Joan Harrell owned by Thel Barker, whelped 7/17/66

Puppy Bitches:
1 - 1. Cinjola Cresyl Violet (same breeding as above) owner, Eugenia Hunter, Makanda, Ill., Route 1

Best of Breed #11 Best of Opposite Sex #13 (he now has 9 points, 2 majors.)
CINJOLA INDULINE BLACK owned by Ethel Barker

BRIARDS

Judge: Mr. Alva Rosenberg.

THE BRIARD CLUB OF AMERICA, (Mrs. A. M. Tingley, Secretary, Yardley Rd., Mendham, N.J.), offers (competition of 3 or more Briards required):

84. BEST OF BREED: Bronze Medallion, offered by the Hoosier Kennel Club, Inc.

85. BEST OF OPPOSITE SEX TO BEST OF BREED: S. R. Trophy, offered by Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Marley.

86. BEST OF WINNERS: Sil-Tone Trophy on Marble Base, offered by Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Tingley.

BRIARDS, Novice, dogs.


WINNERS, DOGS. First 10

BRIARDS. Puppy, bitches.


BRIARDS, Open, bitches.


WINNERS, BITCHES. First 9 Reserve 11 Best of Winners, No 9

BRIARDS. For Specials Only.


Best Briard, No 9 Best of Opposite Sex, No 10

BRIARDS

Judge: Mr. Forest N. Hall

The Greenwich Kennel Club offers $10 for Best of Breed.

THE BRIARD CLUB OF AMERICA WILL CONSIDER THE BRIARD CLASSES AT THIS SHOW AS ITS SPECIALTY SHOW
BRIARDS. Puppy, dogs.

BRIARDS. American-bred, dogs.

BRIARDS. American-bred, dogs.

BRIARDS. Open, dogs.

BRIARDS. Open, dogs.

BRIARDS. American-bred, bitches.

BRIARDS. Puppy, bitches.

BRIARDS. American-bred, bitches.

BRIARDS. Open, bitches.

BRIARDS. Open, bitches.

WINNERS, DOGS. First Prize. $3.
4 Points. 5 Dogs

WINNERS, BITCHES. First Prize. Reserve Best of Winners, No. 20

BRIARDS. Specials Only.

BRIARDS. Specials Only.

WINNERS, BITCHES. First Prize. Reserve Best of Winners, No. 12

BRIARDS. Best of Opposite Sex. No. 21

BRIARDS. Specials Only.

Best Briard, No. 23

BRIARDS. Best of Opposite Sex, No. 21

Judge: Mr. A. Peter Knoop

The Longshore-Southport Kennel Club offers S. P. Trophy for Best of Breed.

BRIARDS. Open, dogs.
5 Points. 7 Dogs

BRIARDS. American-bred, bitches.

BRIARDS. Open, bitches.

BRIARDS. Specials Only.

BRIARDS. Specials Only.
PICTURED ON THESE TWO PAGES ARE BRIARDS NO LONGER LIVING, THAT WERE OWNED BY MRS. GRACE NORGAARD.
Dog.

Best Briard, No. 7

Burlington Co. K.C., Burlington, N. J.
BRIARDS

Best of Opposite Sex, No. 10

JUDGE—MR. MAJOR B. GODSOL

BRIARDS, PUPPY, DOGS.

Breeder, Mary Loy Tingley. By Ch. Matador Chez Phydeau CD--Maniede la Haut Tour.

WINNERS, DOGS. First Points

BRIARDS, AMERICAN-BRED, BITCHES.

6 Arthur M. Tingley. PHYDEAUX POUPEE DE MARHA, WA719810. February 16,

WINNERS, BITCHES. First Reserve

BRIARDS, OPEN, DOGS.

7 Jay Ordan. ALPHONSE DES GRAND PIEDS, WA642156. July 15, 1965. Breeders,
Phyllis and Eugene Levitt. By Neron de la Haute Tour--Ayalas Undomiel.

BRIARDS, OPEN, BITCHES.

8 Jane R. Cook. OLE DE LA HOUTE TOUR, WA774983. June 6, 1965. Breeder,
Mrs. J. Gambier. By Marco de la Haute Tour--Kyna de la Haute Tour.

10 Mary Lou Tingley. NANIE DE LA HAUTE TOUR, WA538101. July 3, 1964. Breeder,
Jean Gambier. By Harry Du Terroir--Jadine de Malgrevent.

12 John H. Miller II. NOEL CHEZ PHYDEAU, WA505280. October 19, 1964. Breeder,

WINNERS, BITCHES. First Reserve Best of Winners, No. 10

BEST BRIARD, NO. 10

BEST OF OPPOSITE SEX, NO. 5

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE NORGAARD MEMORIAL FUND.

At last report, the net from the sale of puppies will be about $2000.

SHOW CALENDAR

June 18 Burlington Co. K. C. Burlington, N. J.

July 9 Golden Gate K. C. San Fran., Cal.

July 22/23 International K. C. Chicago, Ill.

Large Briard entry expected.


Aug. 13 Sand and Sea K. C. Lakewood, N. J.

Sept. 9 Somerset Hills K. C. Far Hills, N. J.

10 Westchester K. C. Purchase, N. Y.

In addition to the above, the Briard Club is planning two more matches in 1967. One will be held in July at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. James Zaccaro in West Woodstock, N. Y. The other will be held in September at the home of Mrs. Gingell in Flemington, N. J. Flyers will be mailed approximately 3 weeks before the match, giving exact details and driving directions.

These matches are an ideal opportunity for young puppies to get the feel of the dog show atmosphere, and we urge members in other areas to consider a match. They entail very little work, small expense, and are lots of fun.

We also urge members who are planning to campaign their dogs this fall to write a list of shows they plan to enter and send it to Mr. Marley for publication in the Dew Claw. The next issue will be out early in August, and we would like a comprehensive list covering August, September, and October in all areas of the country.

PUPPIES

Mrs. John Barker of Evansville, Ind. still has a few youngsters she would like to place. Dam is "Jomarell la Brai Bebe de Marha," and sire is "Aboris de la Gaillarde." Mrs. Carl Ruby of Detroit, Mich. is expecting
a litter in June. Dam is "Ch. Arlette des Grand Pieds". Sire is "Ch. Matador Chez Phyeau, C.D.".

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

SHOW RESULTS

Apr. 15 Carbondale, Ill. Judge, M. Downing

Puppy Dogs:
First, Cinjola Boris Aborsie owned by Mrs. E. Barker
Sec. Cinjola Xylidine de Ponceau
Third, Cinjola Induline
Frth. Cinjola Aboris de Mon Coeur

Puppy Bitch:
First, Cinjola Cresyl Violet owned by Eugenia Hunter.
BoB Boris Aborsie BOS Cresyl Violet
RWD Xylidine

These placings were repeated exactly Apr. 16 at Mt. Vernon, Ill. under Judge, Robt. Wills.

May 7 Trenton K. C., Judge, Robt. Wills

Open Dogs:
First, Alphonse des Grand Pieds owned by Jay Ordan.

Open Bitches:
First, Phydeaux Poupee de Marha owned by A. Tingley
Sec. Noel Chez Phydeau owned by John H. Miller.
Third, Peinarde de Marha owned by James Zaccaro.

BOB Alphonse BOS Poupee
RWB Noel

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The Briard Club of America has been organized for thirty-nine years. During these years we've held match shows, and Specialty show, published the Dew Claw, and tried to help members with information about our favorite breed. But this year the Briard Club really lived up to its Constitutional aims; "to advance the interest of pure-bred Briards."

At the time of Mrs. Norgaard's death there were twenty-seven puppies in her kennels. The Club bought the entire stock from the estate and by April 30th had placed every single one of them IN GOOD HOMES.

The Executive Committee was overwhelmed with offers of assistance. Members called from all over the country.

We would like to thank everyone who assisted in this effort, and particularly Dr. Catalano and Mimi Barker who helped with the thankless job of housing the puppies; to Charles and Jane Cook, who not only helped with the immediate transactions, but offered the club a blank check to avoid jeopardizing the Treasury; to Lansing Bailey, Stephen Donnell, Judy Miller, Jay Ordan and Barbara McQuillan who helped with sales; to Ethel Barker, Ernie and Ila Clark, Barbara Conroy, Betty Davis, Harold Marley, Ray Montague, Virginia Moore, George Morren, Earl Murphy, and Johann Meyer for help in various manners, and last but not least to Myra Girouard for housing, feeding, and cleaning after 18 pups in addition to her own dogs and 5 children; and to Ray Girouard who made the trip to Bandera, checked Gay's voluminous files for records, pedigrees, registrations, etc., and made all the arrangements for the Briards de la Gaillarde.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Reproduction is one of the most complicated, and at the same time one of the most mysterious and fascinating of all the processes of the body; where the new individual comes from; how it comes into being; its development, birth and growth. In order to understand what is going on in the process of reproduction in the dog, it is necessary that we examine the structure and mechanism of the reproductive organs of the dog and bitch.

THE MALE. The male organs of reproduction are the testes and the penis, with their various accessories, of muscles, ducts or tubes, etc. It is in the testis that the substance given over to the female during copulation is made. There are two testes, and these are rather hard, ball-like structures enclosed within a fleshy sack, the scrotum. There is no sign of the presence of testes in the young male, as these organs are developed within the abdominal cavity, and do not become visible until the dog is from 7 to 9 months of age. The age at which the testes appear varies with the kind of dog, and with the health of the animal. Once down, they are never retracted within the body and are therefore, always visible. Once the male becomes functional, there is a constant supply of the necessary breeding material, or sperm, and, if the dog is in good condition, this is available at all times of the year. This is not true of all animals, for in the case of the rat, for example, the testes are withdrawn into the abdominal cavity after the breeding season is over, and the male is therefore non-functional during this period. When the breeding season arrives the testes appear again.

The function of the testis is the production of sperm. This sperm is the male’s contribution to the process of reproduction, and it is for the transfer of the sperm from the testes of the male to the reproductive organs of the female that copulation takes place. The sperm, generated within the body of the testis, are tiny particles of living matter. Indeed, they are like little animals in themselves, having a small body and a very long tail, and once out of the testis, they are very active. The long tail lashes back and forth and propels the little speck. In size they are very minute, 1/2000 of an inch in length. Consequently, many, many thousands are made in each testis. It is for this sperm that the stud fees are paid! In each one of these lively specks are all the possibilities of the male dog, all of his good qualities and his bad: his color, coat, bodily form, expression, ear carriage, and what not! Let us turn now to the organs of the female and return to the male later.

THE FEMALE. As one might well expect, the reproductive organs of the bitch are more complicated than those of the dog, because there is much more happening in them. While the male has only to generate and eject the sperm, the female has to receive it, generate the egg, and all the necessary and delicate apparatus for the care of her young until birth — and after — a very complexed performance.

As seen from the outside, there is but one part of the reproductive organs visible, this being a hole immediately under the vent which opens from the exterior into the vulva. The vulva is a relatively large, roomy chamber, from which there are two entrances (the hole to the exterior being really an exit). One of these is the urethral opening, the end of the passage leading from the urinary bladder. It is in this bladder that the liquid waste of the body is accumulated, and it is through a tube called the urethra that the urine passes from the bladder to the vulva, and thence out. It is because of this internal placing of the urethral opening in the female that she does not raise her leg when urinating. However, the urethra and the bladder have nothing to do with the problem of reproduction, except indirectly or accidentally, as will be shown later. The other entrance to the vulva is through a relatively large opening leading from the vagina to the vulva. The vagina is an intermediate passage leading from the vulva to the uterus, the region in which the young are developed. The reproductive system of the female, if seen from the outside, shows no evidence that the organ as a whole is divided into these different parts, the division being entirely on the inside. The passage from the vulva to the vagina is guarded by a fold of skin, the hymen, to which we will refer later. The passage from the vagina to the uterus is guarded by a sort of plug, the neck of the uterus. This neck is the last guard to the inner chamber where the development occurs. The uterus itself is a relatively slender tube, which branches a short distance beyond the neck into two tubes, one lying on each side of the middle of the body. These are the horns of the uterus. The tips of
An animal is said to be in heat when she is year, and will receive a dog every five or six
has almost reached its full size until the begin-
sluggish. The duration of the reproductive per-
smaller breeds, there is a tendency to come in
though they may occur at any time of the year,
periods fall, typically, in the spring and fall,
but they are much larger than the sperm that
the birds. The eggs of mammals are very small
are ripening in the ovary, and when the bleed-
sperm. Therefore, the best time to breed a
hatch it. The ovary is within the body of the
the body and do not have a hard shell,
and are not laid and incubated as in the case of
the eggs of birds, but they are much larger than the sperm that
feral these two periods to-
this is over when the bitch will no longer receive
the male. The second stage is

There is much superstition among non-dog
breeders to the effect that a bitch is in season all
the time -- that she will receive a male at any
time. This is, of course, entirely wrong.
Ordinarily, a bitch comes in season twice a
year, and will receive a dog every five or six
months, whereas the colder months of the year
she does not receive the male. The first stage
is during this period that the bitch is said to be
"coming in season" -- that is, during the per-
preparatory to the receipt of a male, and
and when the bitch will receive the dog.
These two periods to-
be as soon after the bleeding stops,

The effect of climate on periodicity is
Having now described briefly the male and
female organs, and having given an idea of what
is taking place in them at different times during
fertilization, it remains for us to discuss copulation

THE BREEDING CYCLE. We will now take
up the different stages in the breeding cycle,
and with a very brief discussion of each. (1)
The pro-oestrus. This is the first stage, and it
is during this period that the bitch is said to be
"coming in season." The period begins with a swelling of the vulva,
which hardens and becomes two or three times its normal size.
Towards the end of the period there is a discharge through the vulva
of a slimy, bloody liquid, which discharge has its origin in the uterine
vulva slowly, until at the end of the period it is again quite
small. The pro-oestrus lasts from 9 to 10 days,
and its close is marked by the stoppage of the
menses. During this period the bitch will not
receive the male. The second stage is
called (2) the oestrus, and its beginning is
marked by the stomping of the flow of blood
from the vulva. This period lasts from 7 to 10
days, and is the period of desire in the bitch.
During this time she will receive a male at any
time. It is during the pro-oestrus that the eggs
are ripening in the ovary, and when the bleed-
ing ceases, the eggs are discharged to receive the
sperm. Therefore, the best time to breed a
bitch is during this period. The ovary is within the
body of the female and do not have a hard shell,
and are not laid and incubated as in the case of
the eggs of birds, but they are much larger than the sperm that

Girouard - " 	 " 	 " 
K. S.
17
59821
COPULATION AND FERTILIZATION. Copulation is the uniting of the dog and bitch in sexual intercourse. At any time during the oestrus this may occur, and at no other. The process consists of the inserting of the penis of the dog through the vulva and into the vagina. With the insertion of the penis comes a great discharge of sperm -- many hundreds of thousands of them -- which are freed in the vagina. These sperm are discharged in a sort of watery liquid, and in this they swim about in the vagina. Occasionally a bitch will "miss" (fail to whelp) several times in succession. In such a case the female is either sterile -- is not producing eggs -- or there is a possibility that there is something wrong in the genital organs. One of these possibilities lies in the hymen, which, as we said, is the fold narrowing the entrance from the vulva to the vagina. If this fold is very large, the opening will be correspondingly small and, while the penis of the male may seem to enter in a normal manner, it may be side-tracked into one of these folds or pockets, resulting in the discharge of the sperm into the vulva instead of into the vagina, and the first discharge of urine will kill them all. This may be avoided by a little careful watching on the part of the breeder. At present, much breeding is carelessly done, and probably many misses would be avoided if the breeder paid a little more attention to the business in hand.

However, if the sperm is discharged into the vagina, they swim about until some of them eventually get into the neck of the uterus and thence into the horns of the uterus. Up this time in the body of the female, if the bitch be known, but living, active sperm have been found in the uterus 8 days after copulation. Let us examine this statement a moment: in as much as the sperm live for a considerable length of time in the body of the female, if the bitch be bred as soon as she will take a dog, the sperm may reach the eggs any time during the next few days, as they are alive and swimming about. Therefore it should be unnecessary to breed more than once, for if the dog be in health, and not over-used, and if the bitch be in good condition, the sperm will reach the eggs in due time. If the dog be in poor health or over-used, one mating is still as good as several, for none will bring results.

We have spoken previously of the importance of the condition of the bitch: the physical condition of the male is not a bit less important. A day or two off feed will make no difference, but a prolonged illness or run down condition will have bad results. Over-use is another thing to be carefully avoided. It takes time to make new sperm, and one must give the dog a chance to do this. Over-use is a serious strain on the vitality of the dog, and will result in a run-down animal, with low fertility, due to weak sperm.

It must always be remembered that a dog is an individual, and subject to all the variations from a general rule to which any one individual is subject. The rule holds in spite of exceptions. It is believed that the foregoing facts will cover a vast majority of cases that are normal, and it is obviously impossible in an article of this size to deal with the many possible exceptions or irregularities which may occur.

John H. Miller II - 103 Stanley Ave., Nutley, N. J.
Raymond Montague - 6 Washington St., Glen Cove, L.I., N. Y.
Mrs. Lucille Montague
Miss Virginia Moore - 2501 Araby Drive, Palm Springs, Cal.
George E. B. Morren - 49 Donald Place, Staten Island, N. Y.
Mrs. W. F. B. Morrillson - 18 High St., Bristol, R. I.
Dr. Earl Murphy - 120 Purdue Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Ralph H. Nicholson - 20 Brucedale Crescent, Willowdale, Ont., Canada
Jay Ordan - 113-14 72nd Rd., Forest Hills, N. Y.
Jerome Perlmuter - 105-72 Flatlands 4th, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11326
Mrs. Donald E. Prune - 11660 Terryhill Pl., Los Angeles, Cal. 90049
Mrs. John G. Rohrbach - Ball Hill Rd., Storrs, Conn.
Mrs. Judith Rubin - 171 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y. 10019
Mrs. Carl R. Ruby - 20427 Plesiddy, Detroit, Mich. 48221
Martin Rudnick - 30 Woodland Dr., Linden, N. J.
Mrs. R. J. Sablneck - 24222 Pennar Ave., Venice, Cal. 90291
Alan Saltman - 431 Collingwood, San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. Anne Scanlon - 374 Bay View Ave., Bristol, R. I.
Mrs. Helen Schell - 132 W. Foothill, Claremont, Cal.
Irwin Schenker - 397-97 149th Rd., Rosedale, N. Y. 11422
Jayne Smith - F. O. Box 506, Paulsboro, Wash., 38370
Laura E. Smith - 502 W. Western Rd., New Castle, Ind.
Sharlene Stachovsky - 114 Satterthwaite Ave., Nutley, N. J.
Joseph Steinberg - R.R. 2, Box 181, Antioch, Ill., 60002
Donald Taylor - 515 E. Oklahoma St., Guthrie, Okla.
Arthur M. Tingley - Yardley Rd., Mendham, N. J. 07945
Mrs. Mary Lou Tingley
Harry Waldes - 20 Parkside Dr., Great Neck, N. Y.
Mrs. Payson Rex Webber - 240 Grove St., Rutland, Vermont
Robert Weber - 135 Labbance Lane, Fairfield, Conn.
Mrs. Loyd Weiss - 1413 Clausen Dr., El Paso, Tex.
James Vohl - F. O. Box 555, Honolulu, Hawaii 96809
James C. Zaccaro - 315 E. 65th St., New York, N. Y.

In Memory of
Grace W. Norgaard

and in tribute to
her thirty years of devotion to briards.

The Briard Club of America