"CHIANTI" AND HER SECOND BEST FRIEND.
DEAR MRS. McLEROTH:

You will hear that showing a dog is very easy—just teach him to walk on a leash, stand still, and not bite the judge who examines him. Basically, very basically, this is true. But if you want to win, and win consistently it takes just a little more effort. It takes miles and miles of roadwork to perfect that gait and get that muscle tone. It takes brushing until your arms ache. It takes training and posting and baiting and watching and pictures and weighing, and study. And then when you think you know it all, you learn something that completely changes your methods—and you start all over again.

There are three vital factors in showing a dog. The first, naturally, is the conformation of the animal, and this can vary considerably within a breed. Second is condition, and this should never vary. The dog should be properly fleshed, firm of muscle, and immaculately groomed. The third factor is showmanship, that indefinable quality that shouts, "Look at me, I'm the most wonderful dog on earth". This factor is also the most elusive, and said by many to be the most important. It is also said that the dog has it, or doesn't, and nothing can be done about it. That may or may not be so, but there is certainly much that can be done to improve the general manner and appearance of the dog in the ring. Let's take it step by step. When setting up the dog, ALWAYS start with the front feet. Use the lead in the left hand, put the right hand under the chest, lift the dog just enough to clear the ground, and gently drop him. His forefeet should then be directly under his shoulders, and his forelegs perfectly straight. Watch some of the terrier handlers to perfect this technique.

If the dog is too large to lift, stand next to the dog and look directly down at him. Place one front foot under each shoulder so that from above, you can sight straight down the leg from shoulder to paw. Now grasp the rear leg on the side nearest you, just above the stifle and move it back until the hook is perpendicular to the ground. Reaching under the dog, grasp the other leg and move it in the same manner. This should give you a nice square looking dog with a level topline and head erect. Bait the dog to get the ears up, but keep bait low. If you wave the bait over the dog's head, he'll tilt his head up and back, and throw the entire picture out of line.

Look at picture #1. Line A is perfectly perpendicular to the ground, and the top line looks good. But look at the hock. Now lay a ruler along the topline. If line B is adjusted, line C corrects itself.

In picture 2, the hook is correct, the topline looks good; the front feet are placed too far forward and the head is extended slightly more than it should be. Again a ruler under line C will indicate a slight upward slope to the rear. Correcting the front feet will adjust the topline and bring the neck carriage back into better balance.

In picture 3, forelegs and hooks are perpendicular to the ground, the topline is straight, and the head carriage is proud and elegant. Lines D and E should cross at right angles.

After your dog is set up, look at him from above, from the front and from the rear, carefully memorizing the body lines. Have someone take pictures of him from front side and rear, and compare these to your mental image as well as the illustrations. Keep adjusting and taking pictures until you can consistently set up your dog in the prettiest possible picture. Keep your lead high on the neck, but not too taut. Use balance and bait, keep the head erect and alert. Talk to your dog and keep his attention at all times.

SEASONS GREETINGS
AND
BEST WISHES FOR THE
NEW YEAR

THE CLARKS
ERNIE & ILA
MOLALLA, OREGON
The next step is gaiting, and this looks best done with a slack lead. To begin with, take the dog and a dog-oriented friend to a large area, preferably an empty parking lot, or some other hard surfaced area. Practise moving the dog at different speeds until you find the one which is best suited to the dog. The Briard should move in a smooth flowing trot, neither clipped and rolling as the Old English Sheepdog, nor as long-reaching as the German Shepherd Dog. Remember it's the dog that's competing and you must adjust your speed to what is best for him. Don't let him get too far ahead of you, or you lose control. Then practise short runs, long runs, circular runs, straight runs, T formations, Δ formations, anything you might encounter in the show ring.

The dog's head will be lower and slightly extended as he trots. Keep slack in your lead, but jerk sharply upward if the dog drops his head to sniff. Again keep talking to the dog and encouraging him as he learns.

Finally when you and the dog are proficient in both these areas, teach the dog to gait and then come to a beautiful, natural pose about 5 feet in front of the judge. To do this you must learn to use your lead and your "stay" command, much like the clutch and accelerator in your car, to bring the dog forward just one step at a time until his stance is what you want. Watch the Great Danes, Dobes, and German Shepherds in the ring.

Some dogs can never be walked into a perfect pose. In this case don't hesitate to adjust a foot, or lift the entire rear to place it properly. DO NOT go into a big hassle in
front of the judge. Remember elegance is the look we want. It looks much better to have one foot slightly out of line than to have a 15 min. fight with the dog over where he's going to put his feet.

If there are show handling classes in your area, attend them faithfully. Take your dog to match shows, and watch the other breeds in the ring, especially those where there are professional handlers. You can absorb much more than you realize. Lastly, use your grooming and handling ability to SHOW your dog. If he has a beautiful head, don't let him hang it outside the ring to kiss all the little girls in the crowd. Keep it toward the center of the ring so the judge sees it every time he glances up. If your judge tells you to relax your dog, do it, but DON'T let him fall apart.

Mary Lou Tingley
NOW'S THE TIME!

TO START MAKING PLANS TO ATTEND THE SECOND MID-WEST BRIARD CLUB OF AMERICA SPECIALTY SHOW ON MARCH 22, 1969. THE FIRST MID-WEST SPECIALTY PRODUCED THE LARGEST ENTRY TO DATE OF ANY OF THE SPECIALTIES, AND IT IS HOPED THAT WE CAN DUPLICATE OR EVEN BETTER THE RECORD FOR THE 1969 SPECIALTY SHOW. SO START NOW TO MAKING YOUR PLANS TO ATTEND. THERE WILL AGAIN BE A DINNER THE NIGHT OF THE SHOW. WE HAVE ORDERED CLEAR WEATHER FOR THE WEEK-END SO THAT THOSE OF YOU WHO WERE SNOWED OUT (OR IN) LAST MARCH, WILL NOT LAST MARCH, WILL BE SURE OF GETTING TO THE SHOW IN 69. SO CIRCLE THE DATE- MARCH 22, 1969 - ON YOUR CALENDAR. GET YOUR ENTRY IN AND HEAD FOR INDIANAPOLIS WHEN THE TIME ARRIVES. THE HOOSIER ALL BREED SHOW THE NEXT DAY - SO IT IS TWO MAJORS IN TWO DAYS.

FULL SPEED AHEAD

SEASONS GREETINGS

GERALD & DEDE BENADARET
AND "SPOOKY"
PUBLICITY

Dear Club Members:

It is with great enthusiasm and caution that I assume the role of Publicity Chairman for the Briard Club of America. Enthusiasm, because it is something that will be fun and that I enjoy doing. Caution, because I know too well that publicity attracts attention, and it is a responsibility to attract the kind of attention that will benefit our Briards. After considering the advantages and disadvantages of publicity I would like to outline my plan.

I believe that our major effort should go to educating the true dog fancier, people who attend shows and last but not least the judges. Hopefully, this can be done with pictures. If we regularly send photos of our best Briards to the trade magazines, people outside the B.C.A. will learn what a good Briard looks like. Also I would like to design a pamphlet that can be given at shows or to anyone that asks about our breed. This will be an accurate piece listing the good points and also the problems of owning a large, playful, shaggy dog.

In order to have some method of deciding which photos should be sent to the magazines, it is my plan to send photos of any Briard making a major win, Best of Breed and certainly any Group Wins. If the photos are forwarded to me I will send them to one of the dog magazines with a check. In Addition if our budget allows, maybe a cover of the winningest Briard of any given year.

This brings us to the next problem, namely money. Very little can be done without it, so it is my intent to generate publicity money from the sale of photos that I have taken at various shows. This money, along with an initial contribution from the B.C.A. will constitute the Publicity Fund. If it is successful I will be able to send many photos of our winning Briards to the magazines, and in this way I believe we will attain good publicity where it counts most.

To those interested in buying prints of photos I have taken at the various shows, the prices are as follows: 8 x 10 black and white ..$2.50, Color photos $6.50

Elsewhere in this issue are photos taken by me at the Michigan Specialty.

Cordially, Jim Zaccaro

BRIARD CLUB OF AMERICA MEETING, SEPTEMBER, 28, 1968

The meeting of the Briard Club of America was called to order at 9:50 p.m. by President, Charles B. Cook. There were thirteen members present, quorum is seven.

Mr. Cook thanked Mrs. Zaccaro, Show Chairman, and Jay Ordan, Hospitality Chairman for all the work done to make a success of the Specialty Show.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted.

Dr. Grodjeak, Chairman of the Hip Dysplasia Committee reported the following statistics:

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Dogs X-rayed</th>
<th>Number positive</th>
<th>Number negative</th>
<th>% negative</th>
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<td>38</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>58%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>26</td>
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TREASURER'S REPORT

January 1, 1968 ---- September 21, 1968

Opening balance $424.95

Dues
AKC Dues $25.00
Dew Claw 128.15
Pontiac Specialty 100.00
Westbury Specialty 100.00
Constitution Committee 8.24
Treasurer's Expenses 21.16
Secretary's Expenses 114.22
Trophies 3.00
AKC fee Westbury 15.00

$530.91

Dues
How to Raise and Train 2.00
Christmas Ads. 26.00
Interest on Savings 16.64
Profit on Indiana Show 65.06
Transfer from New Mexico Account 372.40

$1154.60

Income

Balance

$424.95

154.60

1579.55

$530.91

1048.24

Balance in Gay Norgaard Memorial Fund $1582.66
NEWS FROM OHIO .... as reported by Dorothy Vetrone


Following are some statistics compiled from the AKC Gazette:(by Mrs. Vetrone) Period Dec. 10, 1967 thru July 26, 1968... There were 359 All Breed Shows with Briards entered in only 53 of these shows. There have been 49 different Briards entered in shows; a total of 175 entries making an average of 3.3 Briards in each of the 53 shows. Of these entries it appears that 5 people are showing more than one Briard.

Ed. note: these statistics are very interesting, keep them coming Dorothy.

NEWS AND VIEWS.............

from the Michigan Briarders:

It has been marriages and majors for the Michigan Briarders this fall. We are looking forward to two litters of Briards around Christmas.

Barbara Ruby's "Stormy" Ch. Arlette des Grand Pieds C.D. is one of our expecting ladies with Ralph des Elfes de Malouse (that newly arrived frenchojen) the sire.

Our other lady-in-waiting is Pat Long's "Ezzy" Pa Chick's Emmarelda. They say it was love at first sight with "Ezzy" and "Micky" Proud Rebel de Marbs, owned by Janice and Phil McNelis.

Now, on with the shows. As for majors, DeDe Benadaret's Spooky Chez Chien Velu has her majors and 13 points. Her first show was in August. Quite a gal.

Spooky's handsome brother Alcides Chez Chien Velu also has his majors and 14 points. He is Joyce and Bill Awodey's "Herk". That's Peck's Bad Boy?

Another handsome brother "Tuffy" Tartufe Chez Chien Velu, owned by Lisa and Don Dishell took winners dog at the Livonia, Mich. show, a major and 4 more points for "Tuffy".

"Missy" La Melissa Chez Chien Velu, owned by Barbara Zimmerman picked up a B.O.B. and 3 more points at the Saginaw Valley K.C. Show.

Barbara and Bruce McQuillan's gorgeous Ch. Phoebe Chez Phydeaux added another B.O.B. win at Detroit's Progressive Club Show.

A surprise visitor to Michiganders was Dorna Person from Wisconsin. Dorna's "Hogan" Phydeaux Qaliph finished his championship at the Progressive Show.

At Progressive also, little Linda Ruby (Barb Ruby's daughter) won a first place in Junior Handling and a trophy almost too big for her to carry. Mother was very proud, this is her second daughter to win in Junior Handling.

Guess that's it for now, see you at a show someplace?

The Michigan Briarders.
NEWS AND VIEWS ........submitted by Mary Lou Tingley

Again we noticed two Briards being disqualified because they were wrongly entered in the Novice Class. Please read your rule book and if you don’t have one, write for one FREE from:
The American Kennel Club, 51 Madison Ave., New York, New York 10010

We are expecting a large entry of Briards at the Philadelphia and Camden Shows, December 7 and 8. A Major in dogs has already been pledged, and plans are being made for a luncheon for Briard exhibitors.

For those of you who are planning to attend the Westminster Show in ‘69, remember your dog must have a major win in order to qualify. Also these entries will close very early, and we urge you to get your entry in the mail the day your Premium List arrives.

Barbara Conroy has a litter of nine puppies out of Fleurette de la Gaillarde C. D. by Nouveau de la Gaillarde C. D.

Alan Saltzman has a litter of eight puppies out of Bijou de la Patre by Roveau de la Gaillarde C. D., whelped Sept. 9th.

A two year old Briard is looking for a new home with a little more running space. He is a tawny male, neutered, large and lovely. Address inquiries to: Lansing Bailey, Edgewood Inn, New London, N. H.

Ch Nanie de la Haute Tour placed third in the Working Group at the Suffolk Co. K.C. Show on Sept. 28th under Edwin Pickhardt. This is the fourth placement for Nan in as many months, and needless to say, we’re very proud of her.

We would like to urge our members again to have their dogs tattooed. This painless, cheap, procedure may one day keep your dog out of a research lab.

Milton Hirchenrider reports his Nancee Chez Phyeaus has been bred to Phyeaux Quelques. Litter due about mid December.

Shepherd Green, 130 E. 40th St., N.Y., N.Y. is now the owner of Le Roi de la Gaillarde a two year old tawny male, looking for a mate.

COMING SHOWS

Briard entries are expected at the following shows

Nov. 3 Union Co. K.C., New Jersey
30 Ramapo K.C., New Jersey
Dec. 1 Boardwalk K.C., New Jersey
7 Philadelphia, Penn.
8 Camden, New Jersey
Feb. 10/11 Westminster N. Y. City
March 9 Detroit K.C., Michigan
22 Briard Specialty, Indpls., Ind.
23 Hoosier K.C., Indpls., Ind.
29 W. Penn. Kennel Assn.

Anyone having any information as to expected entries at 1969 shows please let your editor know so it can be listed in the next Dew Claw.
Quieting the Neighbor's Dog

One man's dog may be another man's nuisance. If you are disturbed by your neighbor's dog (or dogs), and if complaints don't help, you might consider another possibility: a court order to abate the nuisance.

What does the law say in such cases?

By and large, it is sympathetic to the person who is subjected to an excessive amount of canine clamor. "Dogs in a neighbor's yard may murder sleep," observed one judge, "and destroy the reasonable enjoyment of a home."

Thus, a suburban family won an injunction against the owner of a German shepherd dog whose furious barking awakened them regularly at 4 o'clock in the morning. The court said the defendant would have to either reduce the noise or get rid of the dog.

Suppose you go to court only after having tolerated the noise for some time. Your neighbor might then argue that you have "accepted" the situation by your acquiescence.

But chances are that the court would not penalize you for being patient. Your complaint wouldn't be turned down merely because you held back for a reasonable time, in the hope of finding some solution short of the courthouse.

What if the neighbor was already living there—with his dog—before you moved in? That, too, is not enough grounds to bar your complaint. His being there first does not give him a permanent right-to-be-noisy, regardless of the feelings of newcomers to the street.

On the other hand, you won't get far in court with a complaint that reflects your own unusual sensitivity rather than the dog's unusual behavior. The law of nuisance is a law of moderation—tailored to people of average dispositions, not to those with jumpy nerves or trigger tempers.

In one case a disgruntled home owner, in court about a neighbor's dogs, was countered by several witnesses for the defense. Although these witnesses lived as close to the dogs as he did, not one of them found the barking the least bit annoying.

The court thereupon refused to mix in. The judge ruled that, whatever one particular individual might think, barking—in moderation—is a lawful ingredient of neighborhood life.

THE FAMILY LAWYER

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MERRY CHRISTMAS

FROM

BERGER,

(PASPARTOUT CHEZ PHYDEAU)

MARY & PAYSON WEBBER

CINJOLA BRIARDS

WE SAW SANTA CLAUS AND TOLD HIM TO WISH ALL OUR FRIENDS—

MERRY XMAS &

HAPPY NEW YEAR

CINJOLA KENNELS REG:
RR 2 S. RED BANK ROAD
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA
JOHN & ETHEL BARKER
PEARLENE SMITH
Pet Tattoo Protects Only When Registered With National Agency

The tattooing of pets for identification purposes has been gaining in popularity since the successful campaign for enactment of the laboratory animal dealer act, Public Law 89-544. Many owners of pets have turned to tattooing as a protection for their pets and a means of recovering them, if they are lost or stolen.

Unfortunately, there is a considerable percentage of owners who do not realize that the mere tattooing of an animal does not, in itself, give the desired protection. It is essential that tattoo markings be registered with a national registry like National Dog Registry, Box 55, Stanton, New Jersey. Failure to follow through with this renders the actual tattooing valueless.

The situation has become confused by the mushroom growth of a large number and variety of tattoo systems and registries. Many are local or regional; some aspire to be national in scope. They create a problem because few public or private animal shelters across the country are knowledgeable about the various systems and do not have the time, or wish to take the time, to get in touch with so many different possible sources which might know about a particular animal.

The HSUS Service Department has made an extensive study of the most common systems now in effect. It is clear from the results of this study that the problem can be solved best through widespread use of one registry by pet owners.

It is also clear that at this time the National Dog Registry offers by far the best hope for achieving the purpose of tattooing: the recovery of lost or stolen pets.
SEASONS GREETINGS

ART & MARY LOU TINGLEY
AND
BRIARDS CHEZ PHYDEAU

BEST WISHES FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON
HAROLD AND ADA MARLEY
AND
BRIARDS DE MARHA
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Briards Add a Gallic Touch to Shows

By WALTER R. FLETCHER

TO most, people the word 'Fido' is synonymous with dog. To fanciers on the show circuit Phydeaux is synonymous with briard.

"We gave a Gallic touch to the American version and came up with a kennel name," said Mrs. Arthur Tingley of Mendham, N. J. She and her husband are two of the leading briard exhibitors in the East. "It all started 11 years ago," said Mrs. Tingley. "We had cats but on our physician's orders we had to get rid of them. Our daughter was suffering from asthma and our doctor said he felt some of the trouble was caused by the cats. He said dogs would be all right. We liked large long-haired dogs. We saw a briard and decided that would be our breed."

"We called the American Kennel Club, were told of a briard kennel in Madison, N. J., went over and bought a pup."

The Tingleys never had been to a dog show but were persuaded by the breeder to show their acquisition. She didn't prove much of a show dog but proved an apt pupil in obedience. In just four shows, at the age of 15 months, she gained a C.D. (companion dog) degree.

"While we were showing our pup at Philadelphia, we met a French woman, living in Texas, who had a beautiful briard," said Mrs. Tingley. "She told us she had imported her dog from France. Since we didn't speak French and the kennel owner knew no English, all our correspondence was carried on via Texas."

The correspondence enabled the Tingleys to buy Ike de Vasovy. "It took us three years to make him a champion," said Mrs. Tingley. "We were such novices, we didn't realize we needed two majors. So we ran up 19 points, without any 3-pointers. However, we joined the Briard Club of America and began to learn what it's all about."

In Flemington, N. J., the Tingleys heard of a briard litter and bought a dark tawny pup. They named her Pinot Noire des Coreaux. At her first show in Newton, N. J., she went from the puppy class to best of breed for a 3-pointer. She became the couple's second champion and also gained her C.D. degree.

Phydeaux next imported Nanie de la Haute Tour from France, as a 6-week-old pup. This tawny became a champion very quickly. She's been best briard 35 times and has four group placements, a tremendous achievement since only 75 of the breed were registered with the A.K.C. all last year.

Nanie was bred to Ike and the Tingleys kept a pup that they named Phydeaux Quoin de Cuivre. He has proven sensational. When only a 7-month-old pup, he was best in a sweepstakes in Indianapolis and then went best of opposite sex to his mother for a 5-point major. He became a champion at 11 months.

The Jersey couple is a firm believer in obedience and feels that all large dogs should be trained. Said Mrs. Tingley, "Our Coteaux was 6 1/2 years old when she started obedience. She had her breed championship and we felt this would make her a dual champion. In the minimum of three straight shows, she gained her C.D. Who said you can't teach an old dog new tricks?"
Greetings
of the Season
with Best Wishes
for the New Year

THE BRIARD CLUB OF AMERICA

EXTRA COPIES OF THIS ISSUE AVAILABLE
25¢ ea. or 5 for $1.00

I'm a giant rabbit to 6 month old "Juanita" the Whippet. She's a little lamb for me to herd. We have great fun together.
The north wind doth blow and we shall have snow—yippie!

Merry Christmas!

from

The McLeroths and Dudley

JOYEUX NOEL ET BONNE ANNEE DE LA PART DE RIVIERA TAISA DE MARHA ET DE SON MAITRE

CAPT. & MRS. JOHN LACY
ON BREEDING
Harold A. Marley
reprinted from December 1965 Dew Claw

Thinking about breeding that bitch of yours? Why? Just to have a litter of pups? To take advantage of the fact that Briard pups are few and far between and there is a fairly good market for them? Because you hope to breed a better show specimen than you now have? The reasons are many and varied. However, I feel that the best reason for breeding is that we just like Briards and our ambition is to improve the Brood through breeding better Briards.

So, assuming that we all have the same objective in mind - the breeding of better Briards - let's try and explore some of the means of arriving at our goal. First, we should read and re-read the Standard for the breed - have a mental picture of the perfect Briard and set this as our goal. A goal that will be near to impossible because in any breed perfection does not exist. Near perfection, yes. In order to more fully comprehend the Standard and to better form this mental picture, we should visit as many shows as possible, see what the winners look like - look at as many Briards as possible. Try to imagine what you would improve.

Now, let's take a look at the bitch a moment. I think we are all pretty much in agreement that the female should be the very best that we can afford. Does this mean that if we can afford a champion that we should go out and buy one? No, not necessarily; she might be a champion and never produce quality in her pups regardless of the stud to which she is bred. So, what do we mean by the best bitch possible? Well, actually we mean the best that meets the eye and the best as to genetic make-up, and the latter can not be determined until she has been bred, and produced a litter. So, if we are buying a bitch, unless she is a proven producer of quality, we have no assurance that she will produce quality, other than that her particular line, if she is line-bred, is known for producing certain wanted qualities. So here we have an element of risk involved.

I don't know how many times I have read (nor by how many experts) that the only way to breed the best is to breed the best to the best - that mediocrity can not be improved upon. At least, this is the impression they were trying to convey. Which brings to mind the words of John Madden, one of the greatest American horse breeders, who once said, "Breed the best to the best and hope for the best. In this way you will have your good years and your bad years, and when you produce your champion, the theorists will then tell you how it happened".

Now, I agree that we should breed to breed the best to the best when at all possible, but I do not agree that mediocrity cannot be improved upon. I recall some years back that a successful Cocker breeder made the statement that she could take any average Cocker bitch and in three generations produce a great dog or bitch. This is due to a weakness in his male family. To obtain the best results a sire of this type should only be bred to strong female families. One particular feature of this system enables a breeder to line-breed in female families although he outcrosses his male lines. To prove the fact that breeders hold to the theory that a good producing bitch is essential to a successful kennel, just realize that most breeders, if given a choice of two bitches of equal quality, will pick the one with the best production background. If Bruce Lowe's theory is not basically right, then why not just pick any bitch and breed her to any dog? (Which is what some so-called breeders do.)

In the year 1870 a man named Korthals, a son of a wealthy Flemish banker and gentleman farmer, decided to breed a superior hunting dog of the wire-haired variety. He selected 12 dogs and bitches, none of them pure bred in the sense we know them today. However, all were excellent hunting dogs, and each had a quality Korthals admired. He bred litters from these dogs and selected the best offspring of each. The next step was to in-breed the best dog and bitch he had. After in-breading for several generations he found it necessary to out-cross to other pure in-bred strains he had developed. He then selected and in-bred the resulting best from each mating.

Korthals' breeding system was as follows: 1) Select your best specimens; 2) Out-cross; 3) Select best offspring of out-crossing; 4) In-breed the best specimens.

This system can be carried on almost indefinitely without fear of poor results. Of course, this man was quite ruthless in culling his breeding stock as only about 10% of all the stock he produced was bred. By this system, the Wire-haired Pointing Griffon was first developed.

Then there is the old Kentucky formula for breeding good horses, which is to breed a daughter of a son of X to X, - X, of course, being a top speci-
MUCH HAPPINESS TO ALL THE LUCKY PEOPLE
WHO ARE OWNED BY 1, 2, 3, OR MORE BRIARDS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
FROM

CH. GRETLAW'S KLODO AND PLAYMATE PHYDEAUX QUIRAUD
7 years old 6 months old

AND

VON MARQUARDT KENNELS

Patricia Anuf from Ilona P. Grayshaw
1560 West Ruth Road Tuscon, Arizona 85705

men. This may or may not be a good formula for breeding good Briards, since
in applying it to horses we find that the progeny are not so numerous as they
are in dogs and the result of mating two horses together gives you all your
good and bad points wrapped up in one individual, whereas in dogs we have the
good points and the bad points so scattered through several pups in a litter
that it is small wonder at times that we have the progress we do have in the
breeding of dogs of any breed.

One of the more popular and most frequently applied formulas for breeding in
most any breed is to attend as many shows as possible, or just sit home and
read the show reports, and breed to the dog that is doing the most winning,
regardless of whether your bitch is suited to the male or not. The results of
this formula I cannot guarantee nor recommend.

Now that I have briefly outlined a few theories, you may wonder what
my own personal views may be. Basically I think every breeder should, as earlier
mentioned have a goal in mind in breeding Briards. Then with his goal set he
should first decide what line he is going to work with and once he has made a
choice he should stick with it, work with it, - be prepared for disappoint-
ments along the way - but don't give up the ship. (That is unless after giving
it a good try you find you have made a bad start). You may find that there are
one or more qualities which you are not getting or can not easily be gotten
from the line you are working with, and if such be the case, don't hesitate to
outcross to get that wanted quality.

Better yet, if you can get a dog or bitch that is already the product of
an outcross of the line you are working with and a line carrying the quality
you desire, this will put you one generation closer to getting the desired
quality in your own breedings. Each breeding should result in quality equal to
or better than the previous breeding, and progress cannot be made by continual-
ly breeding the same animals year after year. I think also that we sometimes
fail to recognize some of the excellent qualities in a dog or bitch because of
some fault he or she might have. How many times have you heard it said of some
dog, that you should not breed to him because of some one particular fault he
might have - nothing being said about some of the really superior qualities he
might possess. I think that in evaluating any dog or bitch for breeding we
should look for the good points and breed to retain these qualities and to im-
prove on the faults.

I think too, that we sometimes make the mistake of trying to select our
pups at too early an age; the pup that you wouldn't give a second glance at
five or six weeks of age may well hold your eye indefinitely at nine or ten
weeks of age. In selecting a puppy from a litter there are a few basic things
we should look for; high on the list should be temperament or good disposi-
tion with no trace of shyness. Overall, the pup should be substantially built
and well proportioned, hind quarters should be well angulated with no tendency
to be cow hocked. (A pup without angulation will remain so.) Nose and muzzle
should not be pointed (they will only grow more so), the pup should be alert
and active, and if I were selecting a bitch for breeding I would select one a
bit on the doggy side rather than one that was entirely feminine.

A final word of caution - don't think success will come overnight.

AVAILABLE FROM BGA

"How to Raise and Train a Briard".....$1.00
Briard stationery - notepaper.............1.00
French fold.............2.00
Please specify drop ear or cropped ear
Briard ear cropping pattern...............Free
SEASONS GREETINGS
FROM THE GRODJESKS
AND THEIR 3 GENERATIONS OF BRIARDS

POMARDE DES COTEAUX "grandma"

MOTHER AND SON
NONCHALANTE DES RICOCHET DES
GASCONNADES GASCONNADES

SEASON'S GREETING
FROM PANSY,
SHARÓN & BOB BOELTER.
GENERAL APPEARANCE - A strong and substantially built dog, fitted for field work, lithe, muscular, and well proportioned, alert and active. SIZE - Height at shoulders: Dogs, 23 to 27 inches; bitches, 22 to 25½ inches. Young dogs may be below the minimum.

HEAD - Large and rather long. Stop well marked and placed at equal distance from top of head and tip of nose. Forehead very slightly rounded. Line from stop to tip of nose straight. Teeth strong, white, and meeting exactly even. Muzzle neither narrow nor pointed. Nose rather square than rounded, always black. Hair heavy and long on top of head, the ears, and around the muzzle forming eyebrows standing out and not veiling the eyes too much. Eyes horizontal, well opened, dark in color and rather large; intelligent and gentle in expression.

EARS - Placed high, alert, may be cropped or left natural. If cropped the ears are carried erect; if uncut they should not be too large or carried too flat. There shall be no preference shown to either cropped or uncropped ears.

CONFORMATION - Neck muscular and distinct from the shoulders. Chest broad and deep. Back straight. Rump slightly sloped. Legs muscular with heavy bones. Hock not too near the ground, making a well-marked angle, the leg below the hock being not quite vertical. TAIL - Uncut, well feathered, forming a crook at the end, carried low and twisted neither to right nor left. The length of the tail should equal the distance from the root of the tail to the point of the hock. FEET - Strong, round, with toes close together and hard pads; nails black.

COAT - Long, slightly wavy, stiff and strong. COLOR - All solid colors are allowed except white. Dark colors are preferable. Usual colors: black, and black with some white hairs, dark and light gray, tawny, and combinations of two of these colors, provided there are no marked spots and the transition from one to the other takes place gradually and symmetrically.

DEWCLAWS - Two dewclaws on each hind leg are required. A dog with only one cannot be given a prize.

FAULTS - Muzzle pointed. Eyes small, almond-shaped or light in color. Rump straight or too sloped. White spot on the breast (a large white spot is very bad). Tail too short or carried over back. White nails.

DISQUALIFICATIONS - Size below the limit. Absence of dewclaws. Short hair on the head, face or feet. Tail lacking or cut. Nose light in color or spotted. Eyes spotted. Hair curled. White hair on feet. Spotted colors of the coat.

Approved March 12, 1963

PERCENTAGE SYSTEM OF JUDGING

In this system the various virtues are assigned points in proportion to their importance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virtue</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shape of head</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length and shape of body</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bite</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head carriage</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coat</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gait</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total 100 points
AN ARTICULATE BRIARD NAMED PUFFIN
SPOKE THUSLY (BY PUFFIN' AND HUFFIN'): "I SENT SANTA MY LIST --
BUT HERE IS THE GIST:
I WANT TURKEY AND GRAVY AND STUFFIN'"

Best wishes for a happy holiday from "Puffin" and the rest of the family, "Muggins," "Misty," and Mary Ann Lathrop

MERRY CHRISTMAS

ELIZABETH KEELER
SHOW RESULTS

SANDUSKY K.C. JULY 27, 1968
BRIARDS
Judge — Mr. Theodore Wurmser

BRIARDS. Puppy, Dogs

BRIARDS. Open, Dogs

WINNERS DOG 14 Reserve 13

BRIARDS. Open, Bitches

WINNERS BITCH 15 Reserve 

BRIARDS. Best of Breed Competition

Best Briad 12

Best of Winners 15 Best of Opposite Sex 14

CHAGRIN VALLEY, AUG. 25, 1968
BRIARDS
Judge — Mr. Glenn T. Fancy

BRIARDS. Puppy, Dogs

BRIARDS. Novice, Dogs

BRIARDS. Open, Dogs

WINNERS DOG 16 Reserve 11

BRIARDS. Open, Bitches

WINNERS BITCH 16 Reserve

Best Briad 16

Best of Winners 15 Best of Opposite Sex 14

SEWICKLEY VALLEY K.C. SEPT. 21, 1968
BRIARDS
Judge — Mr. J. J. Duncan

BRIARDS. Puppy, Dogs

BRIARDS. Open, Dogs

WINNERS DOG 11 Reserve 11

BRIARDS. Open, Bitches

WINNERS BITCH 12 Reserve

Best Briad 12

Best of Winners 15 Best of Opposite Sex 14

BROOKVILLE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK SEPT. 29, 1968
BRIARDS
Judge: Mr. Robert A. Kerns

BRIARDS. American-bred, dogs.


BRIARDS. Open, Dogs.
ROCHELLE DE MARHA
8 months

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR
TO ALL BRIARD OWNERS
FROM
BRISSETTE KENNELS
JAN & PHIL ZINGSHEIM

324 E. Gardner St. Wayzata, Minn.

BRIARDS. Best of Breed Competition.

WINNERS DOG: 8 Reserve 10 Points 4 Dogs

BRIARDS. Puppy, bitches.

BRIARDS. American-bred, bitches.

BRIARDS. Open, bitches.

WINNERS BITCH: 5 Reserve 3 Points 9 Bitches

KOKOMO K.C. KOKOMO, IND.
OCT. 20, 1968

BRIARDS
Judge: Mr. Henry H. Stoecker.

BRIARDS. Puppy, dogs.

BRIARDS. Open, dogs.
SEASONS GREETINGS

CARL & BARBARA RUBY
AND "STORMY"

BRIARDS. Open, Bitches.

WINNERS BITCH Reserve Points 2 Bitches

Best Briard 10 Best of Winners 10 Best of Opposite Sex 9

SAGINAW VALLEY K.C. OCT. 5, 1968

BRIARDS
Judge — Mr. Nelson R. Groh

BRIARDS. Open, Dogs

WINNERS DOG Reserve Points 2 Dogs 3

BRIARDS. Open, Bitches

WINNERS DOG Reserve Points 2 Dogs 3

BRIARDS. Puppy, Dogs

WINNERS Bitch Reserve Points 3 Bitches

Best Briard 12 Best of Winners 12 Best of Opposite Sex 11

LICKING CREEK K.C. NEWARK, OHIO OCT. 26, 1968

BRIARDS
Judge — Mr. Haskell Schuffman

BRIARDS. Puppy, Dogs
FAITES L'AMOUR PAS LA GUERRE

SEASONS GREETINGS

the KOENIGS

AND

CLOCHARD DE LA PATRE ("COCO")
GREETINGS OF THE SEASON

and many good wishes for the coming year.

☆
BORIS D'AGINCOURT
AND
THE VETRONES,
DOROTHY & CHUCK, DEBBIE, MIKE, SCOTT & AMY

HOLIDAY GREETINGS
FROM
FRANK NICHOLAS
AT
BERRY BROW FARM
LINE LEXINGTON, PA. 18932
(215) 822-0571
MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
THE BEST OF THE NEW YEAR

PA’ CHICKS ESMARELDA

QWIK-PIK DE LA GAILLARDE
THE PA’CHICK BOXERS
AND

CH. PEINARDE DE MARHA AND OWNER JAMES ZACCARO
FINISHING HER CHAMPIONSHIP AT THE GENESEE COUNTY
KENNEL CLUB SHOW AUGUST 17th, WINNERS Bitch FOR
A FIVE POINT MAJOR.

CHARLES & PATRICIA LONG
HOLIDAY GREETINGS

TO ALL

THE ROSNERS AND LUC

SEASONS GREETINGS

THE ZACCARO'S

and "CHIANTI"