

# WESTERN KENNEL WORLD

**MARCH**

**35c**

**1963**

Presenting The Doberman Pinscher—HOYTT'S STAR DUST V. COLOSSUS, Owned by Ruth and Edward Postier,  
San Jose, California. Handled exclusively by Ben Brown



## ... SAMOYEDS ...

By Vera Lawrence

610 Colusa Avenue, Berkeley 7, Calif.

With the Spring season for Dog Shows near at hand, the following item, taken from the February 1962 Bulletin of the Pacific Coast Division, S. C. A., carries information of much importance, especially for amateurs in Dog Show handling. It is titled "HANDLING YOUR SAMOYED" By Phyllis Tworuk Greer, prominent All-Breed Professional Handler.

"One of the most impressive sights seen at a dog show is watching a lovely white Samoyed and his handler (owner or professional) come into the ring, move gracefully and effortlessly around the ring—the dog on a loose lead with his head held proudly high—dog and handler coming to a stop at the judge's signal, the handler moving out to the end of the leash facing the dog while the dog stands motionless in perfect balance and pose, with head and tail up, his attention entirely on his handler. The dog is alert, animated, yet under control, and shows with complete naturalness. There is nothing stilted or mechanical in his appearance or movements. You can't help but catch your breath at such a spectacle—and then perhaps wonder, "What has gone into achieving this beautiful performance?"

"The answer is not simple; but it is basically a combination of a good to excellent dog in top condition who is completely confident in himself and his handler; is enjoying every minute of what he is doing but is under perfect control. Probably the most important single factor involved in getting the most out of your dog is

establishing this confident relationship with him, but a relationship in which you are in control. Your dog must not only like you, but must respect and be willing to perform for you. This achieved to a great extent by your attitude toward your dog. Never confuse your dog by correcting him for something once, and then not correcting him for the same thing later. Never confuse your dog by praising him for something once, and then not praising him for the same thing later. This is a very general rule for any kind of training, but very important to understand.

"There are some basic principles in handling and training of any dog for and in the show ring. These principles apply to nearly every breed with variations for specific problems in specific breeds. Many things are second nature to a professional who has been working with hundreds of dogs over a period of years. When a dog acts up in the ring, or responds differently than expected, a professional usually knows immediately what to do. A hobby handler, or beginner, can be taken by surprise and lose both *attention-control* and physical control of the dog. When this happens, the dog usually knows it and takes full advantage of the situation. Thus, a dog that should have won can be dropped to 2nd, 3rd, or out of the ribbons simply because he doesn't give so good a picture to the judge as a dog who is under control and showing to perfection.

"Before I get into some suggestions that should be helpful, I would like to clarify a few things of value to the hobbyist and beginner. The professional handler is usually not showing his dog to be someone. *He is showing his dog to win.* There is a vast difference in trying to beat your competition, and trying to win. The emphasis is on the win, not the defeating of others. Because of this, the professional handler is not under so much tension as some of the breeders and amateur handlers who want to beat someone else as well as win.

The professional handler is under tension only to get the most out of his dog and present his dog to the best of his ability for the judge's opinion. Most professional handlers will not accept a dog to show unless he thinks the dog is a good specimen of its breed or variety. Then he *puts into* that dog all his knowledge and skill to bring out the best in that dog. There are times when there are better dogs in the ring, but because the professional handler has

been concentrating only on his dog, and thus getting more out of his dog, he will win when perhaps another dog should have won—point for point, dog against dog.

"One more thing worth keeping in mind—there are very few great specimens of any breed. There are many good to excellent specimens, and many mediocre to poor specimens. Judges are merely people who because of their interest in dogs, after usually having raised and shown dogs for years, now express their interest through judging. Judging is a process of sorting out the good to excellent specimens, and placing them in the order that particular judge sees. What each judge looks for in your breed is not necessarily what you look for. One judge will place emphasis on bone structure and ignore details of head or coat. Another judge will place emphasis on general appearance (typiness); another judge likes a classic head and expression above all else; another judge looks mainly for showmanship, or what he believes to be a typical way of moving for your breed, and so on and on. A dog who has everything is that elusive great specimen, and is very rare. We all would like to own a great one, and we all try to breed a great one, but most of us have to work with good to excellent ones.

"Because of that, and the different emphasis judges place, we can go Best of Breed one day and 5th in a class of 4 next. Such variation in judging is not particularly for the breed, but it does happen. However, more commonly, two or three dogs will continually be trading around the 1st place. If those two or three dogs are all good to excellent specimens, this is good for the breed. It gives the exhibitor an opportunity to place his own emphasis in his breeding program, and if his dog is in the good to excellent category he will have his chance to win. All dogs in the good to excellent category adhere fairly well to the standard of the breed, and so do most judges.

"So, it all boils down to knowing you have a dog good enough to compete and then getting as much out of your dog as possible. If you know the preference some judges have you will save time, money and heartache by avoiding those judges who look for points your dog doesn't have, and showing under those judges you believe and hope will like your dog.

"To get back to the dazzling performance in the ring, I will attempt to outline step by step the methods applied to achieve the outstanding performance. Keep in mind before you start training your dog that what you give to the dog he will give back. If you give patience, kindness and consistency, he will eventually give back the same. If

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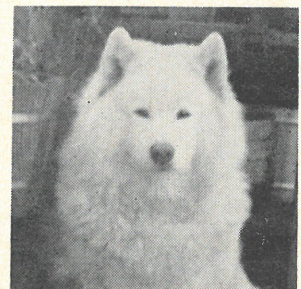


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Lensen of White Christmas

9 years old

INA M. LAWRENCE

610 Colusa Ave. Berkeley, Calif.

you give impatience, inconsistency and harshness, he will give back confusion, stubbornness, fear or lack of confidence in himself and you. Never, Never lose your temper with your dog. You can correct your dog, you can bawl him out, shake him up a bit, as long as *you are not angry*. The dog knows the difference between being corrected and having you work out your temper on him. After any correction always praise your dog, or let him know in no uncertain terms that you are not angry.

"Starting with a young puppy—he should be allowed to enjoy himself. Do not be so intent upon his future show career that you overtrain and overwork him too early. Allow him to be what he is—a curious, mischievous affectionate puppy. When you start to train him to the leash, do it gradually and make it play. Do not expect him to be able to concentrate for more than a few minutes at a time. His attention span is short, and should he take too many leaps at the end of the lead and accidentally get choked, he can associate the lead with hurt. Use a collar around his neck first to get him used to the feel of a weight. Then attach a lead to the collar and with *Close supervision* let him drag the lead around. Be extremely careful he does not wrap the lead around a table leg, or brush and choke himself. After a few days of this, pick up the end of the lead and *let him take you for a walk*. Be very alert to his tendency to dash off—drop the lead rather than let him feel a sudden jerk. All the time you are walking with him in this manner, talk a constant stream of conversation at him—*keep his attention on you*. It doesn't matter if you recite the Constitution of the United States—talk to him and use interesting up and down inflections of your voice which you direct at him.

Talking to the blue sky doesn't mean a thing to him, and talking in a monotone doesn't mean a thing to him. *Talk to him*, regardless of what you say. He will be less inclined to lose interest in you if you are doing and saying things to keep his attention on you rather than the bird that just flew over, laugh, push him gently away from you, call him back—do anything to which he responds and keeps responding. Use tid-bits too, and occasionally give him one, but not so much that he begins to think only about tid-bits. Do not work him for too long a time. Just a few minutes, gradually increasing the time as he under-

stands and matures. There will be times when he will leap at the end of the lead and hurt himself, and become upset and confused. When that happens, sympathize with him, give him a tid-bit. Gradually he will realize his limited area when on lead and will stop leaping at the end of it.

"When he is properly lead-broken, you will want him to pose. By now he should be well convinced that you and he are friends, and because you are friends he will want to please you. This gives you a great advantage over him. It means you can become more demanding of him and he will accept the demand and respond to it. In the normal growing up process most puppies are taught the difference between 'no' and 'good-boy'. If this has been done with kindness and consistency the 'no' will mean for him to stop something, and the 'good-boy' will mean he has done something properly and/or you approve. If you have made the 'no' and 'good-boy' clear to him when you begin to pose him these two words can make your training a hundred fold simpler. Start posing him by stopping when you have him walking on lead and say 'stay'. Naturally at first 'stay' is just a word you have said. If he wiggles, jumps up, keeps moving forward, sideways, backwards, say 'no, stay'. He will recognize 'no' and then wonder what 'stay' means. Gradually he will associate 'stay' with the act of staying in one spot. Whenever he performs what you want, always praise him with 'good-boy'. When he stays, tell him 'good-boy'. He may break his stance and show his happiness at the good-boy'.

(This item continued next month)

A delightful letter from Mrs. Eileen Whitlock, Publicity Director of the Eastern Division, Samoyed Club of America, speaks of their enjoyment of the Christmas season—but adds that it was saddened by the news of the death of a puppy of their breeding out of the 1st litter, their Kobe's Tinka of Encino—sired by Ch. Odak of Nakorsaq.

She was owned by June and George Brown, formerly of Tulsa, Oklahoma, now of Denver, Colorado. Mr. Brown passed away of a heart attack at Thanksgiving, and little "Tinka" died just about 2 weeks later.

Tinka had been bred to Mrs. Donna Yocum's "Blazer"—and had produced a lovely litter of nine.

Mrs. Whitlock reports of having a letter from Mrs. Brown saying that she couldn't have coped with it all but for the help re-

ceived from Mrs. Yocum—she is raising Tinka's orphan puppies for Mrs. Brown and the children.

Tinka was chosen as the choice of the litter—spoken of as being excellent show quality.

From that same litter—Tinka is survived by four—Shadrack, owned by the Blanchards in New York; Sammo-Boy, in Tulsa, Okla.; Fuzzer in Rock Island, Ill.; and Nikki, who lives somewhere in California.

A welcome letter from Mrs. Nell Roberts of Austin, Texas, may be of interest to many of our Sam owners—at least it is worth checking for further information.

She wrote as follows: "In the November Western Kennel World I noticed the mentioning of a drug in treatment of skin irritations—the medication being Zephiram. When I called my druggist about purchasing some, he informed me that the drug was *toxic* and was a disinfectant used to disinfect surgical instruments, rubber gloves and such—and advised against using it on our Sams. In fact he said that it was harmful to the skin. I asked him to recommend something and he sent me Phisohex. It is more difficult to use but he said that most of the dermatologists were using it.

"Have made one application of Phisohex this morning (January 15) on our female Sam—so can't say yet what the results will be. This I do know, it takes very little of the medication.

"We have had our female given cortison shots, and it does clear up the skin—but you know the 'side effects' can sometimes be more harmful than the irritation."

Mrs. Roberts continues—"I don't know why we have so much skin trouble here in Austin, but people come in here from other parts of the State—their dogs have never had it before, but will break out with an allergy in a few weeks. Perhaps it's the pollen in the air. I sometimes think it is the humidity we have here."

Mrs. Roberts sent us a pamphlet on Phisohex—with the statement—"if I have been mistaken about the drug (first named)—would appreciate hearing about it—it is so much simpler to use. If any of our readers (any breed) have had any results from the use of either of these substances—won't you write me please (the Sam News editor WKW) that we may share your information with others? We would surely appreciate hearing from you.

Mrs. Roberts' closing statement is so true—"There are a great many ointments that

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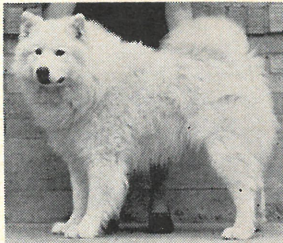
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"Crissy"

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**1962**

Vera Lawrence  
610 Colusa Ave.  
Berkeley, Calif.

are good—but I have never been able to convince our Sams—NOT TO LICK' ”

**SOME NOTES** From HERE and THERE Attention, especially folks living in the San Francisco Bay Area—who are interested in buying a puppy.

Mrs. Margo Gervolstad of Hayward, California announces the arrival of a litter of “six beautiful pups on January 17th, sired by her American-Canadian Champion Drayalene's Yancy Darringer”. The proud ‘mama’ is Sultana Rex of Barceia, owned by Ronald Kash of Corte Madera, Marin Co., Calif.

See Mrs. Gervolstad's ad (this issue) for further information.

Juliet Chessor of Campbell River, B. C. reports that Cheeta (see Dec. WKW) whelped a lovely litter of seven puppies on January 13—4 males and 3 females—sired by Silver Rocket of Wychwood.

They are so unbelievably quiet at night she fears something may be wrong—but when she takes a peek at them—all are sleeping peacefully. Of course all but one female will be for sale (check Dec. WKW for Mrs. Chessor's address).

Our humble apologies to our good friend, Mrs. Jackie Gradt of Itasca, Illinois—whose story appeared on page 7 of Christmas WKW—and for which we had credited our California Sam owner, Jackie Witt. We knew better of course—and it was only by reading over the magazine that we noted the error. There were no complaints—hope that doesn't have any Special meaning?

Thanks to Doris Bates of Jenison, Michigan for her note containing “A vote of thanks to H2 for the cover of December WKW”.

A note from Richard Weaver of Omaha, Nebraska with check for WKW subscription for a year. Mr. Weaver says he was down in Southern California recently and met Mrs. Margaret Tucker of the Kobe Kennels of Encino, who told him of the magazine and its news about Sams.

My thanks to Mrs. Gil Barbee of Hayward, Calif. for the Golden Gate Show report on Sams—7 dogs and 4 bitches, and 3 Specials entered.

Winners Dog and Best of Winners was Wade and Leona Powell's Prince Tyson of Snow Ridge, with Reserve Winner going to Madelin Druse' Snow Ridge's Ruble of Tamerack (Prince Tyson ex Ch. Patrice of Snow Ridge).

Winners Bitch was Antonia and Martin Guchee's Joli Un-Nuk (Ch. Tod Acres Fang ex Ch. Kobe's Nan-Nuk of Encino.

Reserve Winners Bitch—Joanne E. Connors' Allure of Lew claire (Neige of Wolfback Ridge ex Lady Ski of Lew claire) breeder M. J. Kane.

Best of Breed—Mrs. Margo Gervolstad's Ch. Drayalene's Yancy Darringer.

Best Opposite Sex—Guchee's Joli Un-Nuk (Fresno, California).

From Nevada City, California, Mrs. Mel Fishback kindly sends us some news on the first two sled dog races of the 1963 Season—for those interested in Sled Dog racing.

“The SANTAM PASS race was held at Hoo-doo Ski Bowl in Oregon on January 12 and 13—with the temperatures ranging from about zero to twenty-three below! Lee made a last-minute trip alone with the team, as I had to stay home and tend puppies. The main race was just about 10 miles long, and Gary Gunkel won it with his Setters in 43 minutes. Lee Fishback was second—only 40 seconds slower. Art Christensen, driving a team made up of some Siberian Huskies and some Samoyeds was third. One of his leaders was a very snappy worker. A little Samoyed named ‘Fang.’

“Art's Sams were the only ones Lee recalls seeing at the race; Scotty, Lee's new leader, is a son of our beloved Shu, who of course is retired from big racing since his illness. The race in Oregon was Scotty's first, and I don't think he'd ever seen more than three people all together in one spot up until that time—but he stood up to the confusion and crowd quite well.

“The Williams race at Williams, Arizona also came off under some rugged conditions on the 19th and 20th of January—although on the second day the weather cleared and warmed nicely and provided a perfect trail. The competition was very heavy, with the top five, or six teams all finishing within 15 minutes or so of one another. Ernest Harrigfeld of Idaho won the 2 day cross country event of 26 miles, driving hounds. There were a lot more of our Sam friends at this race, including both the Bristols and Keepers. Lloyd Bristol drove a team composed of Sams belonging to the Witts, the Breckenridges and themselves—so that included a number of kennels. Lee managed to work himself up to fifth in the overall time in the mad scramble for placings—and ‘Scotty’ placed third in his first lead dog contest among seven entrants, so we were pleased with that—but I fear all the Sam folk didn't find this to be their most lucky day.”

Again reporting for Lee—Mel says—“The wide open Arizona country spreads right

out behind the town of Williams—and there were dog teams rushing everywhere all week-end. As a matter of fact, the snow at Williams was about the first trace of white most of the dog-drivers had seen all season. Even in the Sierra Nevada (so-called ‘snowy-range’) Lee has had to haul the dogs about 75 miles to Mt. Rose on the Nevada side of Lake Tahoe for pre-race training.”

The Ebbetts Pass races, March 2 and 3, and Tahoe-Sierra, March 9 and 10 will be past history—but at this time an expected crowd will be there for the week between races. It is without doubt that Beckye Austin of Vallejo and Tom Witcher of San Francisco, will once again judge the lead dog contest at Ebbetts Pass.

Mel further says that they have found the ‘dog-mushing’ crowd to be in general—the grandest group of ‘dog people’—and that includes the Siberian and Malamute owners.

A GALLANT SAMOYED—(Over 13 yr.)

I have always known that “Crissy” (Dragoza of Wilmundstrev) was made of quality stuff, disposition, type, intelligence, fearlessness and of a most lovable character.

A recent happening intensified my appreciation of these qualities—but it also showed a braveness with great endurance over pain.

I was going about my duties in the house on this certain Thursday in early January. Crissy, as is her custom (when my brother spends time at various tasks at a workbench in our garage)—had dashed down the 14 back steps ahead of him. Nothing was thought of it until some 10 or 15 minutes later he came up with Crissy—saying that she had been pacing around in the basement, stopping at her pad on the floor to lick her foot. Then he noticed she was leaving a trail of blood with every step. Upon investigation I found the foot was still bleeding profusely. In all this time she had uttered no outcry. I bathed the foot thoroughly with cold water—putting pressure as I applied it. I then applied something I've found most healing—for cuts and minor abrasions (stops the bleeding too)—it is Johnson and Johnson's First Aid Cream, an Antiseptic of excellent quality.

When the bleeding stopped, I saw that Crissy had completely ripped the *full nail* from one of her hind feet!

I then wrtpped the foot with gauze bandage—and put on it a soft clean white sock (kept about for such occasions) fastened it about her leg with ordinary binding tape

(Continued on Page 11)

### ATTENTION:

### All Sammy Owners!

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