

found the mortality rate of our puppies increased alarmingly, the milk supply of our females diminished at about the time the pups were three weeks old, one of our mother dogs developed a mastitis of one breast, and one of our best breeding bitches 'missed'."

For your reading pleasure, we highly recommend *Folk Medicine*, by D.C. Jarvis M.D., Crest Books, Fawcett Publications, Inc., Greenwich, Connecticut. Copyright 1958.—*Mrs. James Finley, 1333 12th Ave. N.W., New Brighton, MN 55112*

NORWICH TERRIERS

NORWICH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA

In the U.S.A. those who remember the roaring twenties still refer to a Norwich Terrier as a "Jones". American sportsmen traveling abroad, before and after World War I, were fascinated by the English hunt terriers around the stables; particularly those bred by Frank Jones in Market Harborough, Leicestershire. Roughrider Jones, while cooling a horse out after a brisk gallop for many a prospective American buyer, would sometimes sell them a couple of his game little terriers. The first known Norwich Terrier to reach American shores in 1914 was William Jones, bought from Jones by Robert Strawbridge for ten shillings and sixpence. Soon many that sailed across the Atlantic, and "Willum's" descendants, came to be called Jones terriers.

The Norwich Terrier breed was recognized in England in 1932. Four years later thanks to the efforts of Gordon Massey and Henry Bixby, then executive vice-president of The American Kennel Club, the breed was accepted for recognition over here. While the first Norwich registered was Witherslack Sport, a drop ear imported by Gordon Massey, many a "Jones" woke up one morning with a new name and a registration certificate. 1964 marked the division of the breed in England. Drop ears were classified as Norfolk and Prick ears as Norwich. In America they remain one breed. At major shows, in certain classes, they are divided by ear carriage only. Show entry forms and individual registration applications designate P.E. or D.E. after Breed: Norwich Terrier.

In 1938 seventeen Norwich were entered at Westminster and the record shows there were one or more entries at twelve shows in the East that year. In 1939 sixty were registered, nineteen of which were American bred, and they appeared at twenty-four shows. Looking back Mr. Bixby wrote—"Our worst trouble was the small number of judges who knew what to look for in the breed, probably due to the fact that both prick and drop ears were allowed. The decidedly different look of dogs with prick, from those with drop ears, resulted in judges 'going' for either one or the other. Some overcame this difference in comparing them by holding up the drop or holding down the prick ears, according to their preference. Both types had their adherents. At shows in which most

of the terriers were inclined to be noisy the Norwich, due to years of selection as a working dog, seemed remarkably free from nerves."

Today Norwich entries are impressive and they are placing regularly in the groups. The 1975 Norwich whether drop or prick ear is much more uniform. However, when it comes to coats and grooming they appear on the whole to be a motley crew. This is simple to correct. It just takes time and knowledge.

To present your Norwich to its best advantage in the show ring at our Spring Specialty this year let us consider the Standard. First: Head. "Hair on head, ears and muzzle, except for slight eyebrows and slight whiskers is absolutely short and smooth". Begin by using your forefinger and thumb to tidy the ruff that frames the head. Next tidy the top of the head by pulling out the long dead hairs in the direction in which they grow. Remove the dead hair as far back as the end of the skull bone, at the back of the head, and around the back and front of the ears. Fold the ear to strip lightly. Rub the hair the opposite way from which it grows and gently pull out the pieces which stick up. Be careful not to leave bare patches. Finish the ear by looking at it from the front and tidying the edge to leave a clear outline. The ears then look smaller and neater. Next: Coat. "As hard and wiry as possible, lying close to the body, with a definite undercoat. Top coat absolutely straight; in full coat longer and rougher forming almost a mane on shoulders and neck. These dogs should be shown with as nearly a natural coat as possible."

Regular brushing and combing keeps the average Norwich coat in good condition by preventing the dead hair from accumulating to arrest new growth. The ideal coat for which we strive never needs stripping. It is short, harsh and wiry; thick and healthy. And when you take your finger and rub the hair on the back the wrong way, it promptly falls back into place. Few coats are identical; few look the same at the same moment. Each coat must be individually groomed or stripped. Those that need stripping - once or twice a year - should be completely full blown before removing the dead hair. At this stage the new coat is already about one inch long and the dog will look smart, yet not naked. If you take the dog right down to its pale downy undercoat, it will take months for the coat to look perfect.

First brush and comb your Norwich, then separate the dead coat from the live coat by taking your forefinger and ruffling the coat the wrong way. Take the dead hair, that stands up, between your thumb and forefinger and strip it away in the direction in which it grows. Be careful not to pull the dog's skin. This will not happen if you strip correctly, starting at the neck and working from side to side, in a swathe about one inch wide, until you come to the tail. Pulling out the dead hair is a painless operation. Some use a coarse stripping comb and then finish by hand. However you must know how to use a stripping comb so as not to cut the new coat. Strip in one week, and three months before the show. Tail: When untidy

the tail adds inches to the body length, ruining a compact outline. By hand, strip out all the long dead pieces above and below the tail and the tail itself. The new tail hair will grow in thick and tight. Legs and Feet: Tidy the furnishings, this is the hair on the dog's legs. Comb the dog's legs regularly, tidying the straggly hairs to make a neat outline. Use the stripping comb to tidy the hairs on the feet. By hand tidy the stomach furnishings.

Three weeks before the show go over your dog completely. Brushing, combing, tidying and only if necessary bathing. The week of the show groom daily, of course during the three months you have been waiting for your dog's coat to grow back in, you have been brushing and combing him each week and keeping his nails clipped.

On the day of the show, if possible, groom your star before you leave home. A last minute brush at ringside will then be all that is needed. This is the ideal, it seldom works that way! We all have hectic memories of dashing madly round on both sides of the ring.

Trimming is heavily penalized in Norwich. Never use scissors. Never show your dog in its undercoat - "It isn't fair to the judge, the dog, or to you." A good dog, in top condition, well handled by its owner has an equal chance of winning against the top handlers. An they do win. To be proud of your well groomed winning Norwich you have to produce a top quality coat. This is achieved by correct diet, grooming and timing. And by that experienced eye that tells you when your dog is looking its best. For that is the time to enter many shows and to win all the way down the line.

The Norwich Terrier Specialty show will be held at Bucks County Show, Pennsylvania on Saturday, May 3, 1975. The annual meeting and dinner will be at the Holiday Inn at New Hope, Pennsylvania, on Route 202 on Friday, May 2. We suggest you make your room reservations now. Tel: (215) 862-5222.

Our Specialty judge is Mrs. James E. Clark and Mrs. Potter Wear will judge the Sweepstakes.—*Mrs. Sterling Larrabee, King's Prevention, Chestertown, MD 21620*

KERRY BLUE TERRIERS

UNITED STATES KERRY BLUE TERRIER CLUB

With new deadlines placed on *Gazette* columnists, a term of jury duty in early November and a litter of puppies born in the midst of all this, my deadline for the January issue slipped past. I am sorry.

I had planned to write something different for the first column of the new year. I had made it a practice to write something regarding elections of officers of the USKBTC and the importance of this to all members. This year I wanted to write a few lines on the importance of breeding for temperament. Since this is a constant matter of interest I will devote some space to this area now. I will however, attack the matter in a different way. I am going to