

St. Bernard Standard

General Character.—Powerful, tall (upstanding), figure erect, strong and muscular in every part, with powerful head and most intelligent expression. In dogs with a black mask the expression appears more stern, but never ill-natured.

Head.—Like the whole body, very powerful and imposing. The massive skull is wide, slightly arched and sloping at the sides, with a gentle curve into the very well developed cheek bones.

Occiput only slightly developed. The supra-orbital ridge is strongly developed and forms nearly a right angle with the horizontal axis of his head. Between the two supra-orbital arches, and starting at the root of the muzzle, runs a furrow over the whole skull; it is very deep between the supra orbital arches and strongly defined up the forehead, becoming gradually more shallow toward the base of the occiput. The lines at the sides, from the outer corner of the eyes, diverge. The skin on the forehead forms somewhat deep wrinkles, more or less distinct, and converging from the supra-orbital arches toward the furrow over the forehead; especially in action they are more visible without in the least causing the expression to become dark. The slope from the skull to the muzzle (stop) is sudden and rather steep.

Muzzle.—The muzzle is short, not snipy, and the length, taken at the root (at the stop), must be greater than the length of the muzzle. The bridge of the muzzle is not arched, but straight, and in some good dogs slightly broken. From the stop over the entire bridge of the muzzle to the nose runs a rather wide, well-marked, shallow furrow. The flews of the upper jaw are strongly developed, not cut at right angles, but turning with a graceful curve into the lower edge, and are slightly overhanging. The flews of the lower jaw must not be pendant. The teeth, in proportion to the conformation of the head, are only of moderately strong development. A black roof to the mouth is desirable.

The nose is very substantial and broad, with well dilated nostrils, and, like the lips, always black.

Ears are of medium size, set on rather high, with very strongly developed burr, they stand slightly outward at the base, then drop with a sharp bend to the side and lie closely to the head without a fold.

The flap is thin and forms a rounded triangle, slightly elongated toward the point, the front edge lying closely to the head, whereas the back edge may stand away from the head somewhat, especially when the dog is listening. Ears lightly set on, which at the base lie close to the head, give it an oval and too slightly marked appearance, whereas a strongly developed base gives the skull a squarer, broader and much more expressive appearance.

Eyes set more to the front than the sides, are of moderate size, brown or nut brown, with a sagacious and good-natured expression, set moderately deep. The lower eyelids do not, as a rule, fit close to the eye-balls, and form toward the inner corner an angular wrinkle. Eyelids which are too pendant, and showing conspicuously the lachrymal glands, or a red thick haw, are objectionable.

Neck.—The neck is set on high, very strong, and in action is carried erect, otherwise horizontally or slightly downward. The junction of head and neck is distinctly marked by a line. Neck very muscular and rounded at the sides, which makes it appear rather short. Clearly noticeable dewlaps, but too much development of the same is not desirable.

Shoulders sloping and broad, very muscular and powerful, withers strongly defined.

Chest well arched, moderately deep, not reaching below the elbows.

Back very broad, slightly arched in the loin only, otherwise perfectly straight as far as the haunches, sloping gently from the haunches to the rump, and merging imperceptibly into the root of the tail.

Hindquarters well developed. Thighs very muscular.

Belly showing distinctly where it joins the very powerful loins, only slightly drawn up.

Tail.—Starting broad and powerful directly from the rump, is long, very heavy, ending in a blunt tip. In repose it hangs straight down, turning gently upward in the lower third. In a great many specimens the tail is carried with the end slightly turned to one side (as in all former Hospice dogs, according to old pictures), and therefore hangs down in the shape of an f. In action all dogs carry the tail more or less turned upward. But it dare not be carried too erect, or by any means rolled over the back. A slightly curling over of the tip is sooner admissible.

Forearms.—Very powerful

and extraordinarily muscular. Forelegs.—Straight, strong.

Hindlegs.—Slightly bent in the hocks, and, according to the presence of single or double dewclaws, the feet turn outward more or less, which, however, must not be understood to mean cowhocked.

Feet.—Broad, with strong toes moderately well closed up, and knuckles rather high. The single or double dewclaws set on low, so as to be almost on a level with the pad of the foot, giving a greater surface, and preventing the dog from breaking so easily through the snow.

There are dogs which have on their hind feet a regular developed fifth toe (thumb). The so-called dewclaws (Wolfsklauen) which sometimes occur on the hindlegs, are imperfectly developed toes; they are of no use to the dog, and are not taken into consideration in judging.

Coat is very dense, broken-haired (stockhaarig) lying smooth (flat), tough, without feeling rough to the touch. Thighs slightly bushy. The tail at the root is covered with longer and more dense hair, which gradually becomes shorter toward the tip. The tail appears bushy, not forming a flag.

Color and Markings.—White with red, or red with white, the red in all its various shades; white with light to dark barred brindle patches, or these colors with white markings. The colors, red or light brindle, and dark brindle are of entirely equal value. The following white markings are absolutely necessary: nose-band (white muzzle), blaze, chests, legs and tip of tail. A collar or a spot on the nape are very desirable. Never self-colored or without any white. Faulty are all other colors, except the very favorite black shadings on the face (mask) and ears.

Height at Shoulder of the dog (measured with the Hound measure) ought to be 70 centimeters minimum (27.56 inches); of the bitch, 65 centimeters (25.59 inches). The bitches are throughout of a more delicate and finer build.

As faulty are to be considered all variations not in accordance with these points.

THE LONG-HAIRED (ROUGH) ST. BERNARD

The long-haired dog is perfectly similar, with the exception of the coat, which is not "stock-haarig" (broken-haired) but moderately long, flat to slightly wavy, but which ought never to be either rolled or curly, neither ought it to

Meyer for Judge At Westminster

In the list of approved judges announced for the Westminster Kennel Club show at Madison Square Garden, New York City, Enno Meyer of Milford, Ohio, who is one of the ten official judges of the St. Bernard Club of America, is designated to judge St. Bernards.

This choice of a judge for our breed means that the next Westminster show will be an official one for the Club and that members will be able to compete for the Club trophies that will be offered. Dates for the Westminster show are February 13, 14 and 15, 1933.

Following a custom established by the founders of the St. Bernard Club of America, the reorganized club will resume holding its annual meetings at the Westminster show. The tentative date for the holding of the first Club annual meeting since the reorganization is February 14, 1933.

Gov. Dalton Leads

Mrs. Eleanor J. Dalton, North Stamford, Conn., who is one of the Governors of the Club, leads with the number of new members brought into the fold. To date Mrs. Dalton had recruited three new members. "I make it a practice," she says, "to interest in the Club each person to whom I sell a puppy."

be shaggy. On the back, especially from the region of the haunches to the rump, the hair is generally more wavy; this is moreover also slightly noticeable in the short haired dogs, even in those from the Hospice.

The tail is bushy, well covered with moderately long hair. Rolled or locky hair on the tail is not desirable. A tail with parted hair or feathered is faulty. Face and ears are covered with short and soft hair; longer silky hair is allowable at the base of the ears, in fact, this is nearly always the case. Forelegs only slightly feathered; thighs very bushy.

Faults are especially all such formations as indicate a Newfoundland cross, such as sway-back, disproportionately long back, hocks too much bent and spaces between the toes with upward growing hair.

No scale of points have been adopted.