In tracing the history of the Briard it is quite obvious that the dog goes back to the same general lines that produced most of the European herding dogs. Hubbard, in his Working Dogs of the World, traces the Briard to the Russian Owtscharka. Henry Davis' monumental Modern Dog Encyclopedia relates the ancient legend of the Creation wherein God, angry at Man, created a chasm between man and the animals. The dog leaped across as the fissure widened, joining man for eternity. In a survey made by Life magazine the Briard is named as one of the earliest of the domesticated dogs. Sedir in his French book, The Dog of Brie, falls in with other researchers in alluding to the 12th century cathedral in Montdidier. It appears that this occurrence is actually the first written record of the Briard.

According to legend the Aubry of Montdidier erected the cathedral in that Picardy town in memory of the Briard which had saved the life of his son. As a matter of fact the head of a Briard appears on the coat of arms of the church. The building stood through the centuries until destroyed during the World War.

This same instance brings up a most interesting point. It is commonly supposed that the Briard is the dog of the ancient French province of Brie. In fact, in France, the dog is known as the Chien du Brie, or Dog of Brie. Sedir has much in his favor when he claims that the name probably refers to the Dog of Aubry rather than to the province of Brie. Weight is added to this by the fact that Briards are not recorded as being chiefly in Brie, but were found all over France. It seems logical that Chien D'Aubry links up with the first commonly accepted record of the dog as a separate breed.

Another point which lends verification to the claim that the breed was known all over France is the undeniable fact that there are two distinct types of Briards. While modern breeding is mixing the types there are, today, many leading Briards which, to the uninitiated, seem to be of entirely different breeds. While there are exceptions to the rule it is general
to find the tawny Briards with smaller feet, shorter and harsher coats, lighter leg bone and far less hair over the face. It takes but a rudimentary knowledge of the laws of adaptability to believe that the tawnies probably developed in rocky sections where the ground was relatively free from underbrush. The long coats were not needed to protect the dog from briars and similar sources of injury common to densely wooded areas.

The other type is especially noted for its extremely large feet and because at least one of the dewclaws often grows low enough to form an actual toe. This is the hairy "snowshoe" foot, ideal for work over snow or the soft grounds of marshes. The long coat which more often accompanies the large feet would serve to keep the dog warmer in snow country and also to protect it in all weathers from the denser foliage of such sections.

French farms are small, as compared with those in America, and, for the most part, are unfenced. Thus, for generations, Briards were taught to do their work over a small area that was not limited by fencing. This may well be the reason why the Briard is so loath to roam beyond his own property line.

Bringing Briards to their introduction to America, it is unfortunate that there is a gap of many years between the first record and the period of about 1918. Following the American Revolution, the Continental Congress voted to award a large piece of property to Marquis Lafayette for his services to the young republic. The famous general lived on this property for some years before his return to France. We have a clear record that Lafayette wrote a letter to one of the DuPonts just after the year 1824 in which he asked DuPont, who was on his way to France, to "bring back with you some more of the French sheep dogs to help tend my flocks." There can be no doubt but that he referred to Briards and that he already had some here. We are thus certain that there were Briards in America immediately after the Revolution.

Yet our next record skips to the days of the first of the World Wars. During that War the Briard was the official war dog of the French Army. They were used to carry munitions to the front lines, to assist at listening posts — their hearing is reputed to be the most acute of any breed — and also to help the Medical Corps to search for the wounded. The reports stress the amazing ability of the Briard to lead the corpsmen to men who still had a spark of life left in their broken bodies. It was said that a man a Briard passed up was beyond assistance.

We now enter the admittedly delicate situation of trying to give credit to the first of the more modern Briards brought to America. We know that it was during, or immediately following, the first World War. There are conflicting claims but it seems fair to say that among the first Briards to come in during the period between 1918 and 1923 that the names of Mr. and Mrs. Ober, Miss Hoppin, Mrs. Jacobs and Mr. Wallace MacMonnies must be considered. In spite of that the first Briard officially registered by the American Kennel Club was sold to Mrs. Jacobs and is recorded as having been bred by Mr. B. Danielson in Massachusetts. There is no record of any further Briard work done by this gentleman.

On January 29th, 1928 the first meeting of the Briard Club of America was held in New York. Present at that meeting were Mr. and Mrs. Ober, Miss Hoppin, Mr. Hoppin and Mr. MacMonnies. At a meeting April 20th, 1928 it was recorded that the American Kennel Club had accepted the Briard as a recognized breed. The first record of showing Briards occurs in the minutes of a meeting held in January of 1929 when entries were asked for a show to be held in June of that year.

Up until the death of Miss Hoppin — who must always be considered as the leader in all early Briard affairs — the progress of the club might well be designated as ultra-conservative. For some years after Miss Hoppin's death the breed interest was carried on by the Obers. New blood was needed and obtained but it later became evident that it stressed quantity more than quality with the result that, in 1946, virtually all of those who had been in the club for a period of two years or more, resigned in a body and formed The Briard Fellowship.
The Fellowship was not, and still is not, just another breed club. Originally it was planned to rigidly limit the membership to a total of 25 and to formulate the strictest possible rules covering the breeding of Briards and the deportment of members. It was thought that the regulations would not prove attractive to any great number of Briard enthusiasts. It was soon evident that this was not the case. Many people became interested in the program and expressed keen disappointment when they found that the membership list was filled up. Thus a new classification of Associate Member was inaugurated so that others could benefit from the program. This situation promptly caused The Briard Fellowship to forge to the front. Aside from minor tightening of several loopholes, the original Fellowship regulations are still in effect and seem destined to continue for years to come. If those who originated The Fellowship were wrong on any point it was in assuming that stringent regulations would not appeal to the number of people who are now enrolled in the organization as Members and Associate Members. It appears that the abnormally tough rules of The Fellowship can be credited with the greatest advance in the quality of the breed, and the almost fanatical loyalty of those who are now the admitted leaders in all matters pertaining to Briards.

Under the regulations of The Fellowship the Briard of today is primarily a companion and, occasionally, a farm dog. He has the attributes of a watch dog but none of the savagery and noisiness that are too often found in dogs that are primarily guardians rather than canine pals. He is slow to attack and even then usually throws the trespasser off his feet rather than biting. While he is a "big" dog he is not huge and is thus suitable for apartment life. Some of America's best Briards spend most of their happy lines in apartments and small homes.

He has none of the constant motion of most smaller breeds. While active in play -- and amazingly fast when really going places -- he is at his best when at the side of his master, mistress or with children. He is a dog that must have the close companionship of man. Some breeds are supremely happy when chasing a rabbit, or a bit of wind-blown paper, but the Briard only reaches his full object in life when he is at the side of man.

There may well be no other breed that requires so little care. Briards suffer from neither heat nor cold. Some of the best live in sub-zero weather in houses that are entirely open on one end yet the same dog will be gay in summer when other breeds are dropping from the heat. The secret lies in his most unusual coat. He actually has two coats; the outer being long and not particularly thick. This coat is permanent and requires nothing more than combing or brushing. In cool weather a thick, felt-like undercoat encases the dog so well that even the coldest day is taken in stride. As the weather warms this undercoat loosens and catches in the permanent, outer, coat and should be removed by combing. Five minutes a day is ample to cover the time you need spend on grooming. It is of particular interest that the dog -- unless kept in unnatural surroundings -- does not shed out on floors, furniture and clothing. The dead hair never gets that far, being caught in the permanent coat. In this connection however it must be stressed that a Briard should never be bathed. Bathing will do much to ruin the coat and the advantages of the non-shedding coat may well be nullified if the dog is washed. There is little, if any, doggy odor but, again, this will not be true if the owner refuses to listen to experience and insists upon bathing. Wetting with clean water -- such as being out in rain or snow or going swimming -- will not hurt the coat but the use of any soap, detergent, dog-wash or similar preparations will ruin a Briard.

For his size he is a small eater. This goes back to his early days on French farms where there was seldom enough for the human members of the household. Careful records kept over a long period show that a cost ranging from 21 to 26 cents a day will feed a Briard with the frozen horse meat and kibbled biscuits that are his standard diet. Table scraps and vegetables can be added when available.

He is a dog that is easy to train to do any of the things a self-respecting dog should do. He neither roams from your side nor from your home. Thus it requires no real training once the normal period of housebreaking
is over. On the other hand the Briard owner should realize that the dog is dignified and accepts his duties as your companion with sincerity. He is not a clown and will not willingly accept any such status in the household. If you want a dog you can dress up in grandpa's spectacles and little Bobby's rompers do not get a Briard. He may suffer such indignities but he will mentally resent them and never be what he should be, your companion in good weather and foul.

Just as he gladly accepts the duty of being with you he asks that you treat him with decent respect. He does not need the screaming that is the only way to get some dogs to obey. If he does wrong a sharp, harsh word will be enough. A slap with a folded newspaper reacts upon a Briard with far greater intensity than is true with most breeds. He is, in brief, a gentleman who tries his canine best to do what you want day after day. He does not like to be laughed at, made to do silly, undignified tricks nor, in many cases, will he engage in rolisterous play if there are strangers around. When with those he loves he will engage in many little tricks he devises but these are his ways of showing his utter faith and love in those near to him.

Briards are not shy when bred under Fellowship rules. Inbreeding is just as harmful to Briards as to any other breed and always results in shyness and, sometimes, in becoming untrustworthy. It is thus of great importance that the purchaser of a Briard deals with a breeder belonging to The Fellowship because, within the organization, are the vast majority of American breeders. They have worked out plans for using various sires to keep new blood circulating. Importations from France are part of the program and have been accomplished in numerous instances. However, every indication has shown that the properly-bred American dogs are of better conformation and infinitely of better disposition than most imports. Thus, when The Fellowship imports a dog, it is bred to carefully selected bitches to preserve all that is good in the French stock but to also incorporate the virtues that have been developed in the American-breds.

Many owners who have never shown a dog hesitate about entering into the sport. One excuse is that it takes special training to show a dog. This is utterly untrue. Any Briard that has been taught to walk on a lead — and that is an elementary necessity — can be shown by an utter novice with no more than 10 minutes of advice. At a show just before this was written, a man who had never shown a dog in his life took in a Briard that had never been shown and won best of breed over experienced dogs and handlers. With few exceptions Briards love shows. They thrill to the constant attention of the throngs passing their benches. At one show the owner was amazed to return to his bench to find a strange baby sleeping peacefully between the protecting legs of a Briard. The parents returned after a bit, explaining that the dog seemed so entranced with the child that they put the baby in with it while they went off to see the show. On the bench the Briard usually goes to sleep or offers a paw for the attention of visitors.

No one who has not shown can realize the pride that comes with winning a ribbon. One does not have to go best of breed or even first in a class. To watch the dog in the ring, doing its best, is enough to add — if any addition is possible — to the joy of ownership.

Summed up you will find, in a Briard, a dog of size enough to stand out above the average; one that never reaches his full measure of duty unless he is with his beloved family; one that requires a smaller amount of feed than most breeds of the weight and one that not only does not require, but never should have, bathing. These are some of the reasons why people who have Briards never change to another breed. It is also one of the reasons why The Briard Fellowship has grown to its present stature in the dog field. The very loyalty of the Briard to his master is reflected, in turn, by the owner's loyalty to the organization that has made the modern Briard one of the greatest dogs in the world.

**BRIARDS ARE GROWING LARGER**

Sedir gives some measurements of a French Briard of 1892. Compare with those of a large American male of today.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>French</th>
<th>American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hght to Withers</td>
<td>25&quot;</td>
<td>27&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nose to Tail Root</td>
<td>13&quot;</td>
<td>15&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occiput to Stop</td>
<td>33&quot;</td>
<td>52&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop to Muzzle</td>
<td>32&quot;</td>
<td>54&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circum. of Fore Leg</td>
<td>5 1/8&quot;</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circum. of Chest</td>
<td>20 3/8&quot;</td>
<td>31&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>66 lbs</td>
<td>90 lbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE BRIARD FELLOWSHIP

CONSTITUTION

(Amended as of May 1st, 1950)

1. The name of the organization is THE BRIARD FELLOWSHIP.

2. The Briard Fellowship is established to promote the ethical breeding, sales and showing of American Briards, to assist owners to more thoroughly understand and enjoy Briards and to compile, preserve and publish information about the breed.

3. The officers of The Fellowship shall be the Board of Governors. The Board shall be composed of nine members in good standing. The Board shall appoint, from its own membership, a Chairman and a Secretary-Treasurer and such other executive assistants or committees as it deems necessary; such appointments being subject to recall by action of the majority of the Board.

4. The Board of Governors shall be elected annually in classes. The annual election shall be held by mail during December of each year and all Fellowship members in good standing; as hereinafter provided; shall be entitled to vote. Should a vacancy occur on the Board, the members of the Board shall appoint a successor to fill out the term. Three members of the Board shall be elected annually for three-year terms.

5. This Constitution cannot be abrogated but may be amended by majority vote of the Board of Governors. Any such amendment not to go into effect until three months after passage.

BY-LAWS — Amended as of May 1st, 1950

1. The Fellowship shall cooperate with the American Kennel Club and all other dog organizations in all matters which, in the opinion of the Board of Governors, will serve to promote the objectives as stated in Part 2 of the Constitution.

2. There are two grades of membership, Members and Associates. Member grade admittance is by invitation only, issued by consent of not less than seven of the nine members of the Board of Governors. No person shall be invited to become of Member Grade until they have been Associates of The Fellowship for a period of not less than two years. During that period they must show their Briard at not less than two A.K.C. point shows and/or have bred not less than two litters which have received Litter Certificates of Approval. Any member is privileged to suggest the name of a prospective member. Applications for Associate Grade membership must be made out on a blank provided for that purpose. Associates must own a Briard wholly or in part, at the time for applying for admittance. Said Briard must be registered or listed in their name as owner or co-owner in The Fellowship Stud Book and the American Kennel Club. The application must be sponsored by at least one person of Member grade. The application, which must bear the signature of the applicant, will specify that the applicant has, in his or her possession, a copy of The Fellowship Constitution and By-Laws; that said regulations have been read and understood and that the applicant pledges compliance in both word and deed. Associates are entitled to all privileges except those of voting or holding office unless as otherwise specified in these By-Laws. Election of Associates shall be by majority opinion of the Board.

3. All dues are payable during December for the ensuing year. Members remaining in arrears March 1st shall be suspended from all privileges and their names reported to the Board. Members joining during the year must pay dues for the entire year. Dues may be increased or decreased by majority opinion of the Board but no such changes shall be retroactive. (The present schedule of dues is $3.00 for Members and $2.00 for Associates.)

4. Member grade is limited to 25 persons although that limit may be increased by unanimous consent of the Board. There shall be no limit to the number of Associates. Membership in either grade is open to all residents in the United States over the age of twenty.

5. There shall be no definite schedule of meetings other than the annual election. The Chairman of the Board must call a meeting — which shall be by mail —
when requested to do so by five or more of Member grade, or by three or more Members of the Board. Meetings attended by members in person shall be informal. All matters requiring a vote must be presented to every Member eligible to vote.

6. In all matters requiring a mail vote a reasonable time limit based on the normal period to transport the mail will be established. Ballots or opinions received after the expiration of that limit shall not be considered. The Chairman’s decision shall decide any tie vote.

7. The Board shall have the right to forfeit the membership of any member by a vote of the majority of the Board. No membership shall be forfeited until the accused has had a period of not less than 15 days, nor more than 30 days, in which to prepare and submit a defense to the Board. There shall be no appeal from decisions of the Board.

8. Certificates of Approval may be issued by authority of the Board to Briards of outstanding merit. There are two types of Certificates of Approval: (A) Litter Approvals which may be issued to cover Briard puppies whose sire and dam, at the time of breeding, held individual Certificates of Approval and, (B) Individual Briards over the age of six months which, after due investigation, have been found to be qualified. Litter Certificates automatically expire the day the puppy reaches the age of six months. Both forms of Certificates are non-transferrable and may be revoked at any time by majority opinion of the Board. Members must apply for both types of Certificates on forms which will be supplied upon request. A revoked, or cancelled, Certificate must be returned to the secretary on demand.

9. (a) Within thirty days after the whelping of a litter a member must file with the Secretary the names, sex, colors, markings and names of sire and dam. The Board, by decision of its majority, may then issue a Litter Approval Certificate which certifies that the litter was from approved breeding as defined in 8A but which will not apply to the individual puppies. The Litter Approval Certificate automatically expires when the puppies are six months old. Individual Certificates of Approval may be issued by the Board to dogs over the age of six months. The Board reserves the right to call for such additional information and inspection of each individual dog as it sees fit. Both Litter and Individual Certificates of Approval are non-transferrable and may be revoked at any time by majority decision of the Board.

9. (b) A new member must, within thirty days after election, file with the Board a list of all Briards registered in his or her name; together with the names of the dogs, registration numbers, colors, markings, sex and names of sires and dams as well as information as to whether they are in whelp.

9. (c) A member must, within thirty days of acquiring a Briard, file with the Board the same information required under 9b.

10. (a) The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a record of all members, Certificates of Approval, minutes of the official acts of the Board and accounts of income and expenses; such records being available by those of Member grade. He shall collect, disburse and be responsible for the safe-keeping of Fellowship funds and shall render an annual report to those of Member grade. He shall conduct voting by mail, tabulate the returns and preserve the ballots, available for inspection by those of Member grade, for a period of one year. He shall constantly collaborate with The Fellowship Historian.

10. (b) The Secretary-Treasurer and Historian, shall collaborate in the compilation of a Stud Book, the preservation and dissemination of breed information, the recording of adult and puppy dogs and the breeding thereof and the compilation and issuance of Fellowship-Certified Pedigrees. The Board, by opinion of its majority, shall set the fees to be charged for Certified Pedigrees and all funds so received shall be turned into The Fellowship treasury.

11. The Briard Fellowship may offer, from time to time, cash or other prizes for Briard competition between members only.

12. A "member in good standing" shall be a member whose dues are paid, who is not otherwise indebted to The Fellowship or under suspension by the American Kennel Club.

13. The annual dues shall include receipt of BRIARD BRIEFS, a publication to be issued by the Secretary from time to time. Copies of BRIEFS may be sent to
non-members upon payment of the subscription price of $1.00 a year; unless said price is changed by consent of the Board; and to others, without charge, who may hold responsible positions in the dog field.

14. The By-Laws may be amended by majority vote of the Board, such amendments going into effect 30 days after passage.

15. At all meetings of the Board; which may be by mail; five members shall constitute a quorum.

16. Throughout the Constitution and By-Laws the word "member" shall be considered as covering both grades of membership except that the words "Member Grade" shall not be considered as applying to Associates.

17. The Code of Ethics which follows is part of the By-Laws. All members shall subscribe to this Code with the understanding that any lapse from either the letter or spirit of the Code shall constitute sufficient cause for forfeiture of membership.

THE FELLOWSHIP CODE OF ETHICS

A. No unapproved bitch owned by a member shall be bred unless such breeding is authorized in writing by the Board.

B. Members shall not exhibit a Briard with clipped ears unless said Briard was whelped, and the ears cut, prior to September 1st, 1946. This shall not apply to Briards imported after September 1st, 1946 whose ears were clipped before purchase in the country of their origin.

C. Members shall not employ persons commonly known as "professional handlers" to exhibit their dogs unless ready to prove that they have exhausted every reasonable effort to show the dog themselves or to have the dog shown by some member of their immediate family, some member of The Fellowship or other person subject to American Kennel Club rules, who derives no income from the actual act of exhibiting dogs.

D. No member may offer for sale any Briard that has not been officially registered with the American Kennel Club, or such registration applied for within 90 days of the birth of the dog. Nor may any member fail to deliver to a purchaser official American Kennel Club registration papers; when same are made available by the American Kennel Club; nor may any member sell a Briard without furnishing the purchaser with a three-generation pedigree made out on an appropriate blank, unless it can be proved that the American Kennel Club records do not contain the information desired. No member may make an extra charge for the registration papers nor the pedigree form aside from the amount charged by the American Kennel Club for their transfer fee. This fee can only be charged when the member actually attends to the recording of the transfer.

E. No member may exhibit at a Match or Point show, or breed, a Briard that has a white chest mark of over 2 square inches in area, or lacks double dew claws on both hind legs, or stands under the minimum specified in the Standard of the Breed. No member shall sell, or offer for sale, exhibit or breed a Briard bred as a result of the mating of a sire to its own dam, or a dam to its own sire, or of litter mates; accidental breeding excepted. Should such inbreeding occur accidentally, or be desired for experimental purposes, it shall not be considered a violation of this Code providing the member notifies the Board in writing not later than ten days before the whelping. The Board may then withhold Certificates of Approval for the puppies until such time that it is convinced that some, or all, of the puppies are worthy of approval.

F. No member may offer for sale a Briard having the faults mentioned in E unless such faults are definitely stated in writing in any and all letters and circular matter pertaining to the qualities of that particular Briard.

G. No member may sell, nor offer for sale, any Briard for which a Certificate of Approval has been refused by the Board unless the member plainly states in all letters and circular matter pertaining to the qualities of that dog, that it is being sold without the Certificate of Approval and giving the reasons why the Board refused to issue a Certificate of Approval for that dog.

H. No member shall use insulting, profane or derogatory language to a dog show judge reflecting on said
judge's ability, honesty or sincerity in his placings of the dogs. This is not to be construed to prevent a member requesting a judge to explain his placings providing that request is made after Best of Breed has been awarded and is presented in a polite and sportsmanlike manner.

I. Members must breed, show and sell Briards in accord with the highest ideals of sportsmanship, business and the commonly accepted rules of social behavior. It shall be the power of the Board to define such acts unless already provided for in the By-Laws.

J. Members must not enter the Open Class at any Match or Point show with any Briard for which a Championship certificate has been issued by the American Kennel Club.

K. Certificates of Approval issued by the Board of Governors for any Briard may be revoked at any time by majority opinion of the Board. Members must return any Certificates of Approval when same is demanded by the Board. A Certificate of Approval is non-negotiable and must be returned to the Board upon the death of the Briard it covers or upon transfer of said Briard.

PUPPY WEIGHTS

Breeders often are interested in knowing how their puppies progress. The following table gives good average weights by weeks up to the fourth month.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>lbs.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>lbs.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These weights were averaged from records of nearly 100 puppies.

Adult Briards will range from 65 pounds to 100 pounds with bitches being generally lighter than the males.

OFFICIAL BREED STANDARD

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 25\frac{1}{2} 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 the 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, not too large and not carried too flat. In France the tips of the ears are generally cropped, causing the ears to be semi-erect.

CONFORMATION: Neck muscular and distinct from the shoulders.

Chest broad and deep.

Back straight.

Rump slightly sloped.

Legs muscular with heavy bone.

Hock not too near the ground, making a well marked angle, the leg below the hock being not quite vertical.

TAIL: Uncut, well feathered, slightly curled at the end, carried low and twisted neither to the right nor left, the feather at the lowest point reaching 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, 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.
DEW CLAWS: Two dew claws 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 the back
White nails

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Size below the limit
Absence of dew claws
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

A MATHEMATICAL SYSTEM FOR JUDGING THE BREED

While we know of no case where judges have actually used the following table of percentages, it is of interest in placing a valuation on the various points mentioned in the Standard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</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, Neck and Shoulders</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Points</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICE DEPARTMENTS

Unless otherwise specified, the following service departments make no charge for their activities.

PUBLICATIONS: The monthly Briard Briefs is sent to every member without charge. Available to non-members at $1.00 a year. The booklet, Briard Care and Handling, is available at 25 cents a copy. Lower rates in quantities.

APPROVAL CERTIFICATES: The "sterling" mark for Briards. Issued to Briards and litters of outstanding quality.

STUD RECORDS: Approximately 1000 Briards are card-indexed together with their bloodlines and vital information.

CERTIFIED PEDIGREES: Four-generation pedigree blanks filled out and certified. A charge of $1.00 for each is made.

SHOW PLACINGS SERVICE: Complete, itemized, records of Briard placings in every AKC show since 1939.

JUDGES RECORDS: List of all judges who have had Briards since 1939, together with the number of times they have judged the breed. $1.00

ADVISORY SERVICE: Advice before or after ownership available from experienced Fellowship officers at no charge.