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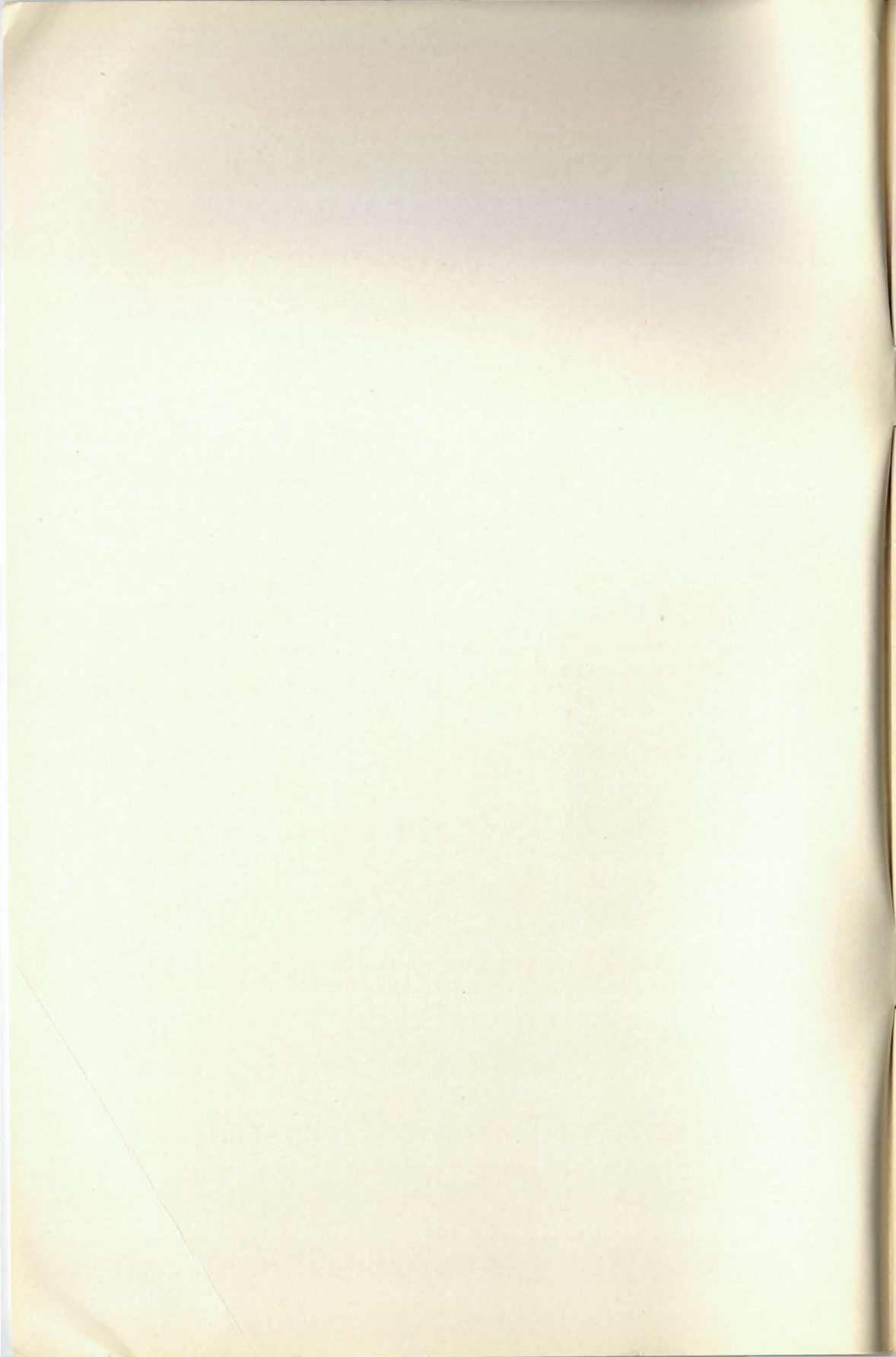
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Rated by many as the best type Brittany of all time

THE ORIGINAL BRITTANY SPANIEL PUBLICATION

Price \$1



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next issue has been extended to December 18th

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FIELD & BENCH

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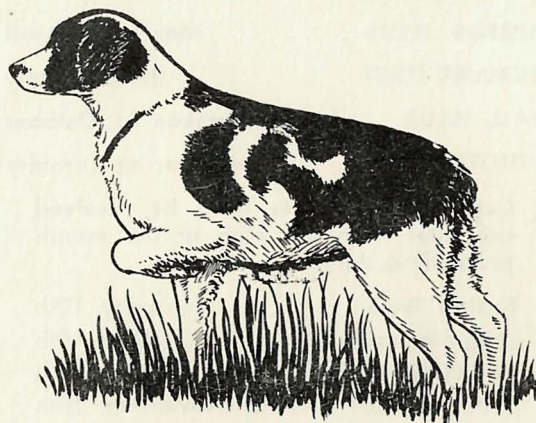
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THE BRITTANY SPANIEL STANDARD

As adopted by the American Brittany Club, Inc.,
and approved by the American Kennel Club on April 9, 1946

BY JACK WHITWORTH

The foot-notes indicated by * that follow certain parts of the Standard are not a part of the Official Standard. These notes and pictured illustrations were added by the author as a means of clarification only. They are in all cases his own interpretation of the Standard based upon knowledge he gained from French history about the breed, and from information given him by Jean Pugibet, Alan Stuyvesant, Rene Joubert, Louis de la Fleche, Maurice Allaire, Laurence Richardson and many other fanciers who made a study of the French Brittany. To this French knowledge, he has added his own experiences as a breeder, exhibitor and judge of Brittany spaniels, plus a great deal of advice and information obtained from American authorities such as Dr. D. B. Ruskin, Maxwell Riddle, Jerome Halle, Edward Knight, Wallace Larson, Lee Wade and other breeders, exhibitors, judges and handlers too numerous to mention.



The Brittany Spaniel Standard

A compact, closely knit dog of medium size, a leggy spaniel having the appearance as well as the agility of a great ground coverer. Strong, vigorous, energetic and quick of movement. Not too light in bone, yet never heavy boned and cumbersome. Ruggedness, without clumsiness, is a characteristic of the breed. So leggy is he that his height at the withers is the same as the length of his body. He has no tail, or at most, not more than four inches.

* The part above referring to a "leggy spaniel" is often misunderstood. In comparison to "other spaniels", the Brittany is indeed leggy, but in comparison to many breeds, he is not at all leggy. In fact one of his most serious faults is being "too elegant", too tall and slim for his body and size.

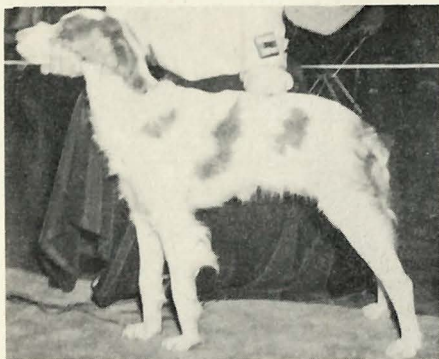
Illustration No. 1.



Cobby and stocky.

* Illustration No. 1, was drawn by Monsieur B. Riab, the well known French animal painter. (He may have purposely exaggerated the smallness of the head to stress this very important feature.) But note the heavy body, the deep and rounded chest. Compare it with the illustration below.

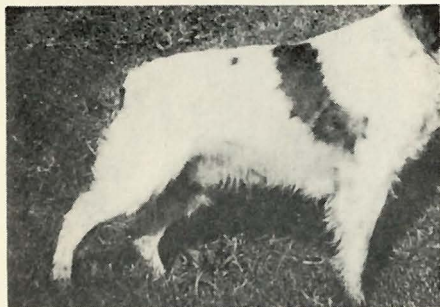
Illustration No. 2.



Too slim and racy.

* The Brittany should have a very definite "square-look" as seen in the dog below. He gets this effect not only from his stocky body, but also from his "straight" top-line and his minimum "tuck-up". Many sporting breeds have a deep, narrow chest which is joined to small hindquarters with a plunging top-line, giving the dog an appearance of a hugh front and small rear end. The Brittany should be stocky and cobby all the way from his head to his rear end. He should not slope off into small, weak hindquarters. He should be square and stocky. Illustration No. 1, shows too much drop at the hips and too much tuck-up. Illustration No. 2, shows a slim, racy dog. Illustration No. 3, shows the sturdy and square-effect desired in a Brittany.

Illustration No. 3.



The sturdy and square-effect.

* Note the square, stocky and sturdy look. The dog may not be perfect, but he does show the square effect desired.

WEIGHT

Should weight between 30 and 40 pounds.

HEIGHT

17½ to 20½ inches—measured from the ground to the highest point of the back—the withers.

DISQUALIFICATION

Any Brittany spaniel measuring under 17½" or over 20½" shall be disqualified from bench show competition. Any black in the coat, or a completely black nose shall disqualify.

* Height, weight and bone must be controlled in a Brittany if he is to remain a dual purpose dog. Show breeders tend to breed toward larger dogs, excessive bone, heads too heavy for field work, etc., while field breeders inevitably breed toward smaller, faster and lighter boned dogs. The Brittany must please the showman, the trialer and the hunter. Therefore, his size and bone must be controlled so that neither side can get the upper hand and spoil him for the purposes of the other. A toleration of three inches is permitted and dogs over and under these limits are dangerous to the dual purpose category.

SKIN

Fine and fairly loose. (A loose skin rolls with briars and sticks, thus diminishing punctures or tearing.) But a skin so loose as to form pouches is undesirable.

COLOR

Dark orange and white, or liver and white. Some ticking is desirable, but not so much as to produce belton patterns. Roan patterns or factors of orange or liver shades are permissible. The orange and liver are found in standard particolor or piebald patterns. Washed out or faded colors are not desirable. Black is a disqualification.

* The so-called dark orange color is not a true orange. It is more of a burnt orange, mahogany or Irish-setter red. The French believed the dark rich color was linked with the nervous system of the dog and when the color was permitted to deteriorate to a light, washed-out orange or lemon color, the dog was apt to be shy and timid. About half the dogs seen are clear white and orange (or liver), the other half are ticked or mottled. Either markings are correct. But the clear whites are more visible in the field. Any black in the coat or a black nose is strictly forbidden as it usually indicates mixed breeding. It is the one sure way we have of keeping the breed pure.

COAT

Hair dense, flat or wavy, never curly. Not as fine as in other spaniel breeds, never silky. Furnishings not profuse. The ears should carry little fringe. Neither the front nor hind legs should carry heavy featherings.

Note: Long curly or silky hair is a fault. Any
(Continued next page)

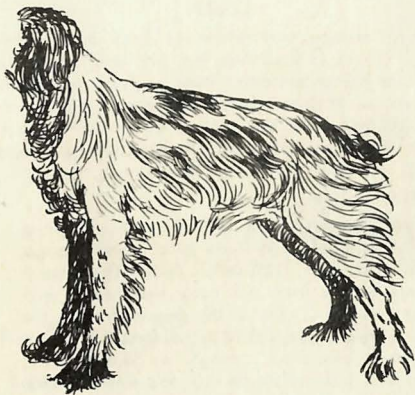
The Brittany Spaniel Standard

(Continued from page 5)

tendency toward excessive feathering should be severely penalized as undesirable in a sporting dog which must face burrs and heavy cover.

* The coat description is not aimed at penalizing a good looking dog. We all like to see a Brittany in healthy coat. However, a field dog cannot perform the duties for which he was bred in a long silky, heavily feathered coat, and the dog who is used for the purpose for which he was bred, must not be penalized by show judges for having a "field coat". The correct coat in neither the short "pointer-type", nor the long silky coat of the cocker, but sort of in-between. It should be soft enough to lie flat. Long enough to hold a slight wave, but hard enough to stand up under field work. The correct coat will stand up fairly well under field conditions. It should never appear "clipped" or "ragged". Dogs should have light feathers on the front and hind legs. In the show ring, judges should refuse to place dogs that indicate evidence of excessive trimming. Particularly so, if the dog appears to have been clipped to hide a curly or silky coat.

Illustration No. 4.



Too much fringe for a field dog.

SKULL

Medium length (approximately $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches). Rounded, very slightly wedge shaped, but evenly made. Width, not quite as wide as the length (about $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches) and never so broad as to appear coarse, or so narrow as to appear racy. Well defined, but gently sloping stop-effect. Median line rather indistinct. The occipital crest only apparent to the touch. Lateral walls well rounded. The Brittany should never have a deeply indented stop. (All measurements of the skull are for a $19\frac{1}{2}$ inch dog.)

* The skull is rounded and has a sort of dome-effect which slopes down to the well-defined, but not deeply indented stop. Flat and low skulls are wrong for a Brittany.

Illustration No. 5.



A good Brittany head.

* Compare the rounded and sort of dome-effect skull shown above with the flat and low skull shown in the illustration below.

Illustration No. 6.



Flat skull, not enough dome. Entire head too long and racy.

MUZZLE

Medium length, about two-thirds the length of the skull, measuring the muzzle from the tip to the stop, and the skull from the occipital crest to the stop between the eyes. Muzzle should taper gradually in both horizontal and vertical dimensions as it approaches the nostrils. Neither a Roman nose nor a concave curve (dish face) is desirable. Never broad, heavy or snipy.

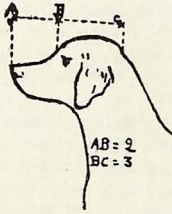
Illustration No. 7.



A good Brittany head.

* The muzzle is in comparison to other sporting breeds, very short. The muzzle should only comprise two-fifths of the length of the entire head. See illustration below.

Illustration No. 8.



How to measure the Brittany muzzle

Illustration No. 9.



Long, racy muzzle. Flat skull. Low set ears, etc.,—all bad in a Brittany.

* The Brittany muzzle is neither square as seen in pointers, setters, springers and cockers, nor is it pointed like a collie. Never heavy. Never long and racy.

Illustration No. 10.



Muzzle too square and heavy.

Illustration No. 11.



Muzzle and skull proportions are good, but entire head is much too heavy. The Brittany should never have a heavy head.

* Heavy heads, long or square muzzles, flat skulls, long ears, etc., are throw-backs to the early setter crossings.

EARS

Set high above the level of the eyes. Short and leafy, rather than pendulous, reaching about half the length of the muzzle. Should lie flat and close to the head, with the tip rounded very slightly. Ears well covered with dense, but relatively short hair, and little fringe.

* Ears are very short and set very high. The Brittany gets much of his expression from his ears. When cocked, they appear to be set on top of the skull. His expression should be keen and alert, never sad and mournful. Long and low set ears give him a "hound-look". He should look cocky, more like a terrier than like some sporting breeds. Trimming around the ears should never be attempted as it completely destroys the Brittany expression. See Illustration 7.

(Continued next page)

The Brittany Spaniel Standard

(Continued from page 7)

LIPS

Tight to the muzzle with the upper lip overlapping the lower jaw only sufficiently to cover under lip. Lips dry so that feathers do not stick. Drooling to receive a heavy penalty. Flews to be penalized.

- * The above description is not quite right. The upper lip should never overlap the lower jaw. The upper lip is short, just barely covering the teeth and gums. (See below.)

Illustration No. 12.



Good short, tight lips.

- * Long drooping lips indicate setter ancestry.

Illustration No. 13.



Here is real Brittany expression with good ear placement, good muzzle, skull, etc.

TEETH

Well joined incisors. Posterior edge of upper incisors in contact with interior edge of lower incisors, thus giving a true scissors bite. Over, or under shot jaw to be penalized heavily.

NOSE

Nostrils well open to permit deep gulping of air and adequate scenting while at top speed. Tight nostrils should be penalized. Never shiny. Color brown, tan or deep pink. A pure black nose is a disqualification.

- * Nose must never be pure black, but dark browns, bluish purples, etc., are permitted. The reds and light pinks are also permitted, but the French believed they too were linked with yellow coats and nervousness. The most desired colors are tans, dark fawns, deep pinks and tobacco juice colors. Butterfly noses, or white spots on the nose, are serious faults.

NASAL MEMBRANES

Should be as dark as possible—the color of tobacco juice or bluish purple. Many breeders believe off-color noses are linked with undesirable character faults.

EYES

Well set in the head. Well protected from briars by a heavy, expressive eyebrow. A prominent, full or pop eye should be heavily penalized. It is a serious fault in a hunting dog who must face briars. Skull well chisled under the eyes, so that the lower lid is not pulled back to form a pocket or haw for catching seeds, dirt and weed dust. Judges should check by forcing head down to see if lid falls away from the eye. Preference should be for darker colored eyes, though lighter shades of amber should not be penalized.

- * In addition to the above, particular attention should be given to color of the eye. American breeders are losing the dark eye. 80% of the dogs being whelped today have light eyes. While the standard does not condemn it, we nevertheless, should try and hold the beautiful dark eye. Dogs with light and mean-looking eyes should be destroyed.

NECK

Medium length. Not quite permitting the dog to place his nose on the ground without bending legs. Free from throatiness, though not a serious fault unless accompanied by dewlaps. Strong, without giving the impression of being over-muscled. Well set into sloping shoulders. Never concave or ewe-necked.

- * The Brittany's neck should also be cobby to correspond with the rest of his body. Never long and graceful. Trimming around the neck is permitted, but shaved necks spoil the cobby look.

* Below is an example of how the Brittany's identity can be destroyed by misguided persons. This photograph was taken by one of the leading dog show photographers who proceeded to give it what he considered necessary "retouching". In other words he changed the head, chest, body, etc., in the photograph to conform with his ideas of what a sporting dog should look like. Then he photographed his retouched drawing. Note the square muzzle, the long ears, the drooping lips, the swan-like neck, etc. While it may be a good looking dog, it definitely is not a good looking Brittany.

Illustration No. 14.



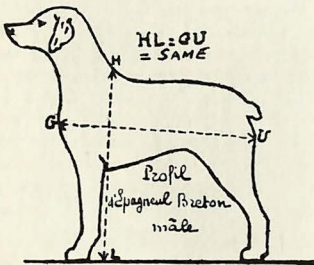
Looks like a small setter with tail cut off.

BODY LENGTH

Approximately the same as the height when measured at the withers. Body length is measured from the point of the forechest to the rear of the haunches. A long body should be heavily penalized.

* The Brittany should measure almost the same in body length as he stands high. Almost, but not quite. The body usually being just a shade longer than height. Long bodies cannot appear square and cobby. But a body shorter than height is also to be avoided as it makes the Brittany appear too long in legs and spoils the stocky, square-effect.

Illustration No. 15.



How to measure body length with height

WITHERS

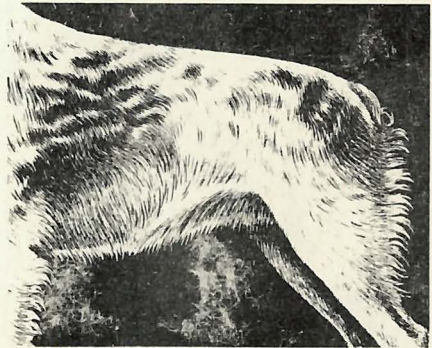
Shoulder blades should not protrude much. Not too widely set apart with perhaps two thumb widths or less between the blades. At the withers the Brittany is slightly higher than at the rump.

BACK

Short and straight. Slight slope from highest point of withers to the root of the tail. Never hollow, saddle, sway or roached backed. Slight drop from hips to root of tail. Distance from last rib to upper thigh short, about three to four finger widths.

* The Brittany's back as noted before should be straight. His tuck-up never exaggerated. He should be stocky and square.

Illustration No. 16.

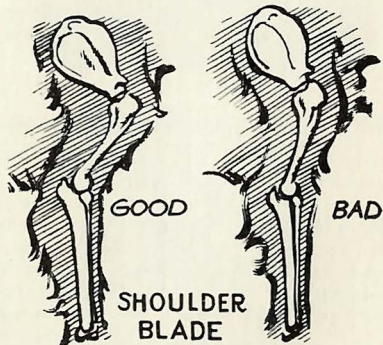


Good back and top line, showing correct tuck-up, chest, coat, etc. This dog is square.

SHOULDERS

Sloping and muscular. Blade and upper arm should form nearly a 90 degree angle when measured from the posterior point of the blade at the withers to the junction of the blade and upper arm, and thence to the point of the elbow nearest the ribs. Straight shoulders do not permit sufficient reach.

Illustration No. 17.



(Continued on next page)

The Brittany Spaniel Standard

(Continued from page 9)

CHEST

Deep, reaching the level of the elbow. Neither so wide nor so rounded as to disturb the placement of the shoulder bones and elbows, which causes a paddling movement and often causes soreness from elbow striking ribs. Ribs well sprung, but adequate heart room provided by depth as well as width. Narrow or slab sided chests are a fault.

* The Brittany's chest differs from the setter. It should be deep, but it must also be well sprung and rounded. Never oval. Oval or narrow chests indicate setter ancestry.

Illustration No. 18.



Excellent type—body slightly exaggerated

* This drawing was also made by Monsieur B. Riab. The slightly exaggerated body stresses the importance of the heavy body. But that too can be over-done. When the chest and body are too wide and too rounded, it makes the dog slow and clumsy. It also causes a bowed front as seen below.

Illustration No. 19.



Chest too wide—note bowed front

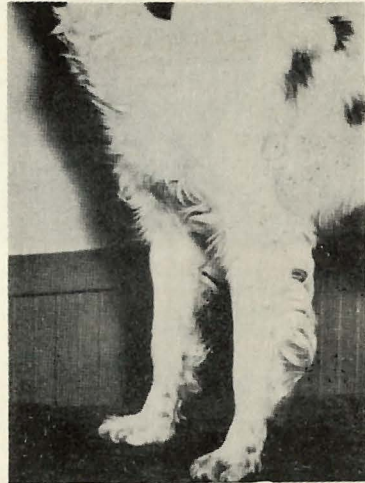
Illustration No. 20.



Good front view of a Brittany

* While he shouldn't be too wide in chest, he must never be narrow. About four to five finger widths between the front legs.

Illustration No. 21.



Good chest, front legs and shoulders.

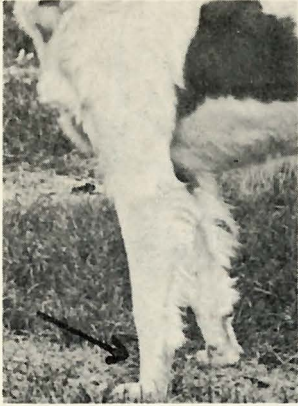
* The brisket is about right. Also note the slightly bent pastern to give cushion to his stride. But foot pads may be a little thin and toes could stand more arch.

FRONT LEGS

Viewed from the front, perpendicular, but not set too wide as in the case of a dog loaded in shoulder. Elbows and feet turning neither in nor out. Viewed from the side, practically perpendicular to the pastern. Pastern slightly bent to give cushion to stride. Not so straight as in terriers. Falling pasterns, however, are a serious fault. Leg bones clean, graceful, but not too fine. An extremely heavy bone is as much a fault as spindly legs. One must look for substance and suppleness. Height to the elbow should approximately equal the distance from elbow to withers.

* With the exception of not being up on their toes like some show dogs, Brittany front legs are the same as other sporting breeds.

Illustration No. 22.



Pastern too straight for a field dog

* The Brittany should not stand up on his toes like a terrier. The pastern should be slightly bent. Field dogs cannot run on their toes. See Illustration No. 21.

FLANKS

Rounded. Fairly full. Not extremely tucked up, nor yet flabby and falling. Loins short and strong. Narrow and weak loins are a fault. In motion the loin should not sway sideways, giving a zigzag motion to the back, wasting energy.

HINDQUARTERS

Broad, strong and muscular, with powerful thighs and well bent stifles, giving a hip set well into the loin and the marked angulation necessary for a powerful drive when in motion. Fat and falling hindquarters are a fault.

Illustration No. 23.



Good hindquarters with well bent stifles.

Illustration No. 24.

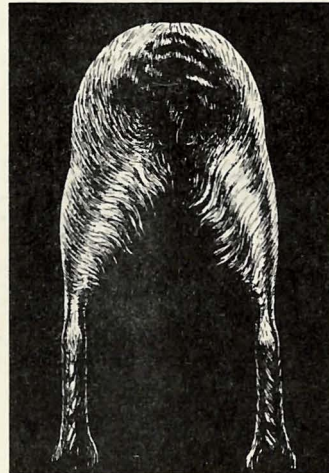


No angulation—stifles too straight.

HIND LEGS

Stifles well bent. The stifle generally is the term used for knee joint. If the angle made by the upper and lower leg bones is too straight, the dog quite generally lacks drive, since his hind legs cannot drive as far forward at each stride as is desirable. However, the stifle should not be bent as to throw the hock joint far out behind the dog. Since factors not easily seen by the eye may give the dog his proper drive, a Brittany should not be condemned for straight stifle until the judge has checked the dog in motion from the side. When at trot, the Brittany's hind foot should step into or beyond the print left by his front foot.

Illustration No. 25.



Good hind legs, bone about right for a Brittany.

The stifle joint should not turn out making a cow hock. (The cow hock moves the foot out to the side, thus driving out of line, and losing reach at each stride.) Thighs well feathered, but not profusely, half way to the hock. Hock's, that is, the back pasterns, should be moderately short, pointing neither in nor out; perpendicular when viewed from the side. They should be firm when shaken by the judge.

(Continued next page)

The Brittany Spaniel Standard

(Continued from page 11)

Illustration No. 26.



Hock (or stifle) turned in, making a cow-hock.

* The hocks should not turn in or out. See Illustration No. 25 and compare with the hind legs shown above.

TAIL

Naturally tailless or not over four inches long. Natural or docked. Set on high, actually an extension of the spine at about the same level.

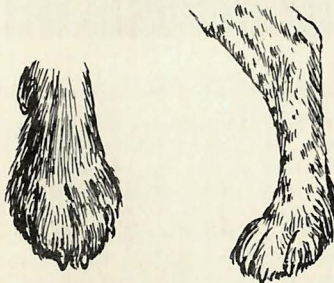
* Some Brittany's are born tailless, others with rudiments of various lengths. But in no case shall the tail be more than four inches in length. Prior to 1933, cut tails were not permitted. But today, both cut and naturally short tails are accepted in both trials and shows.

FEET

Should be strong, proportionately smaller than other spaniels, with close fitting, well arched toes and thick pads. The Brittany is not "up on his toes." Toes not heavily feathered. Flat feet, splayed feet, paper feet, etc., are to be heavily penalized. An ideal foot is half way between the hare and cat foot.

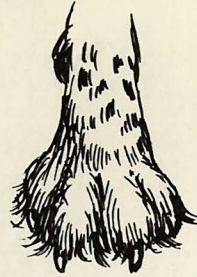
* The Brittany should have small compact feet. Never big. Never round and clumsy.

Illustration No. 27.



Good Brittany feet.

Illustration No. 28.



A bad foot—note spread toes.

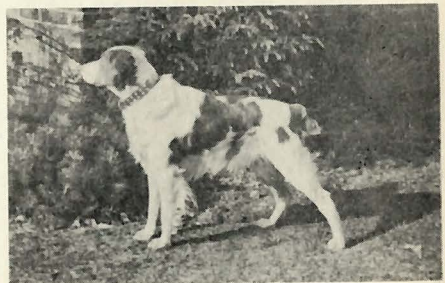
A GUIDE TO THE JUDGE

The points below indicate only relative values. To be also taken into consideration are type, gait, soundness, spirit, optimum height, body length and general proportions.

Head	25 points
Body	35 points
Running Gear	40 points

* The point values shown above are worthless. 40% for good legs and feet may be fine for breeds in which type is well known and established. But in an unknown breed, such as the Brittany, point values cannot be used. A dog, regardless of how sound he might be in gait and running gear, must not be placed unless he looks like a Brittany. All dogs have four legs, but not all four-legged dogs are Brittany spaniels. Therefore, soundness should not be considered in the show ring until all non-Brittany types have been eliminated. Then, and only then, can the point values shown above, be applied in judging.

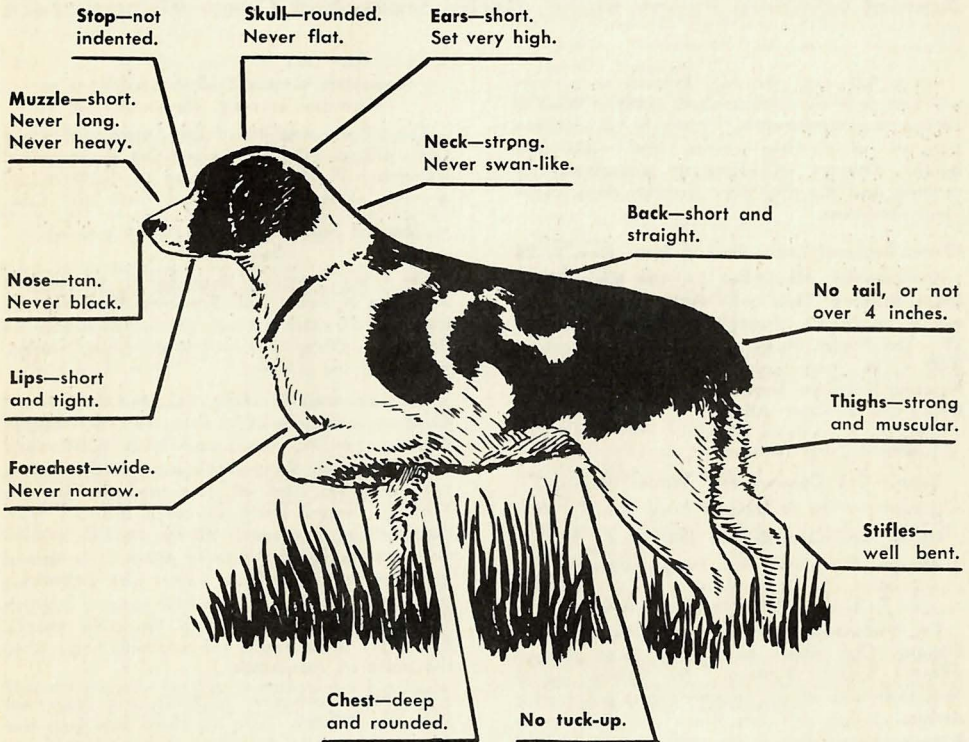
Illustration No. 29.



This is a good Brittany spaniel.

* Blame the one "straight" hind leg on poor posing. The leg is pulled too far back. But all in all this is a Brittany. Note the body, head, coat, chest, legs and feet.

KNOW YOUR BRITTANY SPANIEL



TOUT ENSEMBLE—A stocky, compact cob of medium size and bone. Small head. Short muzzle. Short, high set ears. Short, close fitting lips. Medium coat. Small feet. Short tail. Alert, cocky expression.

BRITTANYDOM'S BUSIEST WEEK

Carbondale, Ill., Nov. 27 to Dec. 2

**Illinois Regional Trials—Puppy—Derby—Open All-age and Amateur
3rd American Brittany Club Futurity
American Brittany Club Annual Meeting
Annual Brittany Spaniel National Specialty Show
Annual National Puppy Stake, Derby Stake and Open All-age Stake**

For a full week this fall, Brittany enthusiasts will take over the famous Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge near Carbondale, Illinois, for a complete program of Brittany events, both field and bench. Owners will have an opportunity of running and showing their favorite dogs under ideal conditions.

Illinois Regional Trials—Mon. & Tues., Nov. 27-28

On Monday, November 27, the Illinois Regional Brittany Club will stage their opening events continuing through Tuesday, November 28. The Puppy Stake is scheduled to start at 8:00 A. M., and rapidly following will be an Amateur Handlers' Shooting Dog Stake, an Open Derby and an Open All-age.

Proposed judges are:

Puppy—Coy Conwell and Walter Kleeman.

Amateur—Elias Vail and Buck Bissell.

Derby—Coy Conwell and Elias Vail

All-age—Elias Vail and Evelyn Monte.

A. B. C. 3rd Futurity—Wed., Nov. 29.

On Wednesday, November 29, the American Brittany Club plans to run its Third Annual Brittany Spaniel Futurity. The entries closed with thirty-one of the country's best prospective derbies. Judges for this event are those well-known personalities in the realm of bird dogs, Horace Lytle of Dayton, Ohio and Raymond A. Hoyer of Andover, Mass.

American Brittany Club Trials—Nov. 30 to Dec. 2.

At eight o'clock Thursday morning, providing the Futurity has been brought to a successful conclusion on the preceding day, the national field trial program will get under way, with a Puppy Stake followed by the Open Derby, and the climax an Open All-age. Three days have been allotted to the running of these three events, starting on Thursday, November 30 and continuing through Friday and Saturday, November 1 and 2.

Proposed judges are:

Puppy—Evelyn Monte and Paul Dawson

Derby—Dick Hoyer and Elias Vail

All-age—Horace Lytle and Paul Dawson.

**American Brittany Club Annual Meeting
Thursday evening, November 30.**

The annual meeting of the American Brittany Club will be held on the evening of Thursday, November 30 at the club house on the field trial grounds of the Crab Orchard Field Trial Club.

**Annual Specialty Show—Friday evening,
December 1.**

On Friday evening, December 1, the Annual American Brittany Club Specialty Show will be held at the club house. Maxwell Riddle of Ravenna, Ohio, famous sporting-dog judge, will select the winners.

The committee in charge, headed by Howard Clements, General Chairman, E. W. Averill, Chairman of the Show, and R. G. Buick, Field Trial Chairman, planned this super Brittany week with a great deal of care and thought for Brittany owners living at some distance from Carbondale. The events do not start until Monday morning, enabling those planning to attend to leave their respective homes and businesses and arrive in time for the first event. Running through until Saturday with the other events, leaves the same period for returning home after the week of competition.

For the information of those who have not seen the Wildlife Grounds, there are forty-five thousand acres in the refuge being administered by the Federal Wildlife Service. Twenty-two thousand acres are surrounded by a woven wire fence in which no shooting is ever permitted, and there are twenty-three thousand acres of open territory on the outside of the fence. Quail have been brought to land carrying capacity through careful production of food, water and cover. Every brace in the field is assured of an opportunity of showing on wild game, on ideal terrain and ideal cover for showing top quality shooting dogs at their best.

Hotel and motel accommodations are available in Carbondale and the adjacent cities of Marion and Herrin. It is advisable to make reservations in advance. Horses will be available for those who wish to ride the braces.

For entry blanks, and other information, write Walter B. Kleeman, 1905 Crescent Drive, Springfield, Ohio.

A. B. C. 3rd OPEN BRITTANY FUTURITY

To be run at Carbondale, Illinois, November 29th

The Third American Brittany Club Futurity closed August 1 with thirty-one entries. This is smaller than either the first or second futurities held in 1948 and 1949, but the 1950 Futurity will be more truly representative of American Brittanies, as these entries are dogs owned from New England to California.

Larry Lee Kaerson. By Ch. Kaerson of Loufel—Luke's Lena Dejoyde. Dr. E. S. Elliott, owner. Lee E. Holman, breeder.

Tana Kay. By Ch. Tudor du Roc 'Hellou—Allamuchy Valley Ultima. Dr. H. C. Keister, owner and breeder.

Jersey Kaerbeau. By Ch. Kaerson of Loufel—Luke's Lena Dejoyde. Dr. J. F. Weisert, owner. Lee E. Holman, breeder.

Dotty of Leeway. By Dan of Leeway—Kilissa MacEochaidh. John W. Lee, owner and breeder.

Danielle of Leeway. By Dan of Leeway—Kilissa MacEochaidh. John W. Lee, owner and breeder.

LaPetite Madame. By Wesru's Britt—Fern Bridget Freckles. Walter E. Conklin, owner. Alexander Melville, breeder.

Avono Comanche. By Dual Ch. Avono Hapte—Avono Jill of Karomish. Jess G. Wright, owner. Avono Kennels, breeder.

Meadowink Jim. By Ch. Duffy of Belle Britt—Rittsie. William P. Yant, owner and breeder.

Belloaks Falcon. By Ch. Buccaneer de Klemanor—Sue of Loufel. James B. Bell, owner and breeder.

Belloaks Frankie. By Ch. Buccaneer de Klemanor—Sue of Loufel. James B. Bell, Jr., owner and breeder.

Belloaks Fantan. By Ch. Buccaneer de Klemanor—Sue of Loufel. James B. Bell, Jr., owner and breeder.

Lucky Hunter. By Hello Hunter—Blossoms of Kaer. Harry L. Calvin, owner. Lee Holman, breeder.

Pontac's Dingo. By Ch. Basbleu's Sandy of Loufel—Allamuchy Sue. H. H. Crippen, owner. Coy N. Conwell, breeder.

My Gracious. By Ch. Avono Jake—Veemy de la Chaise. Mrs. O. N. Gaebelein, owner. D. L. Benjamin, breeder.

Sally Blu. By F.T. Ch. Allamuchy Valley Uno—Allamuchy Valley Ultra. O. L. Lairmore, owner. Lee E. Holman, breeder.

Nannette of Oakridge. By Lloyd's Fanche's Spot—Jille de Mignon Yvonne. Gene C. Fowler, owner. M. W. Hibbs, breeder.

Pontac's Hero. By Ch. Basbleu's Sandy of Loufel—Allamuchy Sue. Coy N. Conwell, owner and breeder.

Avono Jillson. By Dual Ch. Avono Hapte—Avono Jill of Karomish. J. L. Whitworth and J. C. Tallmadge, owners. Avono Kennels, breeder.

Britt of Bergland. By Wesru's Britt—Fern Bridget Freckles. Herman O. Hill, owner. Alexander Melville, breeder.

Reynell's Mike. By Ch. Tudor du Roc 'Hellou—Allamuchy Valley Ultima. Reynell Dagleish, owner. Dr. H. C. Keister, breeder.

Uno's Allamuchy Valley Marg. By F.T. Ch. Allamuchy Valley Uno—Allamuchy Valley Ultra. Alan R. Stuyvesant, owner. Lee E. Holman, breeder.

Spindle City Rusty. By Dual Ch. Brit of Bellows Falls—Lady Margaret. Mrs. Howard Stanley, owner. Howard Stanley, breeder.

Spindle City Shorty. By Dual Ch. Brit of Bellows Falls—Lady Margaret. Howard Stanley, owner and breeder.

LaRue's Fanche Dan. By Lloyd's Fanche Spot—Jille de Mignon Yvonne. LaRue Davis, owner. M. W. Hibbs, breeder.

Gay's Gus of Leeway. By Dan of Leeway—Belle of Loufel. Samuel R. Sutphin, owner. John W. Lee, breeder.

Kid Frenchy. By Ch. Kaerson of Loufel—Luke's Lena Dejoyde. A. M. Framke, owner. Lee E. Holman, breeder.

Fantone de Klemanor. By Ch. Jeffrey de Klemanor—Avono Jerri de Klemanor. Walter B. Kleeman, owner and breeder.

Nancee de Klemanor. By Sabreur de Klemanor—Chippewa de Klemanor. Walter B. Kleeman, owner and breeder.

Buckshot de Klemanor. By Ch. Buccaneer de Klemanor—Antoinette de Basgard. Walter B. Kleeman, owner. Robert L. Pavy, breeder.

Suzette de Klemanor. By Sabreur de Klemanor—Chippewa de Klemanor. Walter B. Kleeman, owner and breeder.

Boy. By F.T. Ch. Allamuchy Valley Uno—Allamuchy Valley Ultra. D. F. Olund, owner. Lee E. Holman, breeder.

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IMPORTANCE OF FIELD TRIALS

By WILLIAM F. BROWN, Editor, *The American Field*

Author of *The Field Trial Primer*, *How To Train Hunting Dogs*, *Hochwalt Biography*, etc.

The average American is naturally outdoor-minded, loves to get out in the open to participate in various athletic games and gets a genuine kick out of fishing and hunting. There is always much more enjoyment and many more thrills, not to mention more gratifying results, if the hunter is accompanied by a good dog. Interest in pure-bred sporting dogs has increased tremendously in the last twenty years, and concomitant with this has been the phenomenal growth of the field trial sport.

Field trials, competitive tests for sporting dogs under practical hunting conditions, had a comparatively recent inception in America when considered alongside more ancient sporting activities. The first recorded trial was for setters and pointers. It was held near Memphis, Tenn., on October 8, 1874, under the auspices of the Tennessee State Sportman's Association. At this initial "Grand Field Trial," the system of judging employed was on a basis of so many points for each piece of good work, the following scale governing:

Nose 30, pace and style 20, breaking 20, pointing style and stanchness 15, backing 10, roading 5.

The winner, H. C. Pritchett's setter, Knight, was credited with a total of 88 points out of the possible 100.

From that modest beginning, the sport flourished. The decade following World War I witnessed a wide spreading of the influence of the pastime and an increasingly large number of clubs sponsoring field trials. Field trials now hold forth in every part of the country.

The object of field trials is the promotion and development of the high-class bird dog. The sport aims to provide competition among pure-bred sporting dogs, to stimulate enthusiasm among owners, and to act as a practical guide for breeders by setting a high standard of performance.

With changing conditions have come new conceptions. The hunting methods of the dogs are judged by present day standards and conditions. The judging system has evolved from the old scale of "points" to the "spotting" system. This merely means that out of the field of dogs competing, the judges "spot" the winners. There is no mathematical tabulation to determine which are the best dogs in the stake.

There are field trials for the pointing breeds, for spaniels and for non-slip retrievers. Brittany owners have been patronizing the regular pointing dog trials and when percentages are considered, Brittanyans have done quite well in shooting dog stakes in direct competition with pointers and setters. True, for the so-called major circuit trials of the Southland, or the Canadian prairies,

the normal range of the average Brittany is too short, but for gun dog events, breed representatives have excited much admiration by the excellence of their work.

Brittany owners have also organized their own field trial circuit through the American Brittany Club, and all-Brittany trials are being run in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. Fifteen to seventeen trials are being run each year with almost one thousand dogs competing in the various stakes.

Field trials have impressed upon American sportsfolk that the mere killing of game is not essential to the enjoyment of thrilling outdoor sport. Field trials have spread the gospel of game conservation and have proved a mighty influence in the important work of protection and propagation of wildlife to assure perpetuation of our "American hunting heritage."

Field trials are important to the bird dog owner because the sport fills a definite need in these times of brief shooting seasons. With actual gunning restricted to a season ranging from a few days to at most a couple of months in most sections of the country, the field trial fan appreciates the fact that he can run his dog in competitions through about nine months of the year, the only prolonged interruption of the pastime being during the warm summer months. Of course, the geographical range of field trials is dictated by the elements; the autumn season opens on the Canadian prairies with trials on sharp-tailed grouse (prairie chickens), then as the weather gets colder in the northern latitudes the star of field trials wends its way southward until during the winter months the competitions are being run on quail in the deep Southland.

There would be little incentive for sportsfolk to keep their dogs in hunting condition throughout most of the year were it not for the opportunity of field trial competition. Instead of a routine, preparatory to the short shooting season, owners now keep their dogs in proper physical trim so that they can deliver the goods in field trial competition any time put down. The fact that over 400 American Field recognized field trials are staged each year with over 20,000 starters in the various stakes, discloses the keen interest of the bird dog bug in "keeping 'em running."

PLEASE

We must have YOUR HELP if Brittany Field & Bench is to survive. Won't you please try and help us dig up a few subscriptions and send up some Brittany news.

OHIO CLUB TO HOLD SPECIALTY SHOW

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1950

RAVENNA, OHIO

An American Brittany Club A.K.C. Member Club Specialty Show will be held in conjunction with the Ohio Brittany Club's Annual Fall Field Trials. This will make two shows about a month apart, and give those from the Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania areas, who are not able to attend the big NATIONAL at Carbondale, an opportunity of showing their dogs. The show will be a regular A.K.C. Championship Point Show.

Mr. O. Jenkins of New Philadelphia, Ohio, the well-known field trial and all-around show judge, will officiate. Mr. Jenkins through his many years of experience at a hunter and field trial enthusiast, as well as an A.K.C. licensed judge for all show breeds, should be just what the doctor ordered for our dual-type Brittanies.

For entry blanks write Mrs. Mima Millar, 18317 Reese Rd., Cleveland, 19, Ohio

Since he knows both the show and field side of it, we feel his decisions will be popular and correct.

Saturday and Sunday, following the Show on Friday night, the regular Ohio Brittany Club's Annual Fall Trials will begin with a Puppy Stake, followed by the Derby, Open All-Age and Amateur Handlers' All-Age Stakes.

Judges for these events are:

Puppy—B. S. (Timmy) Miller and Bill Crooks.

Derby—Maxwell Riddle and Don Mack.

Open All-Age—Maxwell Riddle and Don Mack.

Amateur—B. S. Miller and Bill Crooks.

Action in So. Dak. 1949
Rex pointing
Burt's Buddy Pentress backing
Bill Kull, Goshen, Ind., Trainer



Had a successful training season in Dakota.

Will make all Brittany trials and shows this fall.

BILL KULL

Kull's Bird Dog Training & Boarding Kennels
202 Dewey Avenue Goshen, Indiana

Brittany Field Trial Schedule

September 23-24 . . . Central New England
Sept. 30-Oct. 1 . . . Keene, N. H.
October 7-8 . . . Southern New England
October 14-15 . . . California
October 21-22 . . . New Jersey
October 28-29 . . . Pennsylvania
November 4-5 . . . Ohio
November 11-12 . . . Michigan
November 18-19 . . . Indiana
November 27-28 (Illinois Reg.) . Carbondale, Ill.
November 29 (Futurity) . . . Carbondale, Ill.
Nov. 30-31 and Dec. 2 (National) Carbondale, Ill.
December 9-10 . . . Kansas

Brittany Specialty Shows

November 3 (evening) . . . Ravenna, Ohio
December 1 (evening) . . . Carbondale, Ill.

For entry blanks, information, etc., write:

WALTER B. KLEEMAN, Secretary
AMERICAN BRITTANY CLUB, INC.,
1905 Crescent Drive, Springfield, Ohio

Toffee Idoc Kennels

Futurity Nominated Puppies for sale
Ch. Toffee Idoc de Basgard at stud

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Ch. (B) Jeanette's Cookie
H. H. Crippen, Dearborn, Michigan, owner
Completed Championship September 25, 1949

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Darda De Richelieu



Cinderella of Havendale

Both dogs are owned by Mr. H. C. Stayton of Kansas City, Missouri. He writes that "Darda" won first place in the Midwest Brittany Club's local field trial. Second in the Ozark Kennel Club's All-breed Show, and second in a local sanctioned show. "Cinderella" won third in the A.K.C. licensed Puppy Stake at Humboldt, Kansas, last fall.

4th American Brittany Club Futurity—to be run in 1951

Following are some tabulations on the Fourth Annual American Brittany Club's Brittany Spaniel Futurity (1951) which may be of interest to Brittany breeders.

Total number of litters nominated . . . 78
 Failed to whelp 11
 Surrender of first fee due to poor issue . 4
 Litters on which second fees not paid . . 8
 Nominations completed to date 55

The largest number of litters nominated by a kennel or by an individual breeder, was six, made by the Toffee Idoc Kennels.

The sire used in the greatest number of completed enrollments was Roger of Edough, owned by R. G. Buick. Six litters.

When all the information is available, a complete list of nominations including names of sires and dams will be made available.

JOHN W. LEE,
 Futurity Chairman

Hoosier Brittany Club's Fall Trial

November 18th and 19th

Goshen, Indiana

The trial will be held near Goshen, Indiana on November 18th and 19th. Judges will be Mr. Coy Conwell and Mr. R. H. Cribbs for the Puppy, Derby and Open All-age Stakes. There will also be an Amateur Handlers' All-age, but judges have not yet been selected for this stake.

Last spring the Amateur Handlers' All-age Stake drew a larger entry than any of the other events, and it is hoped that this interest continues this fall. One of the attractions of the Amateur Stake is the beautiful rotating trophy donated by Mr. Conwell to the Hoosier Brittany Club for this event.

Requests for entry blanks, information, etc., should be addressed to:

MRS. BILL KULL
 202 Dewey Avenue Goshen, Indiana

Many talked about it we did it!

WE BRED AN OUTSTANDING DAUGHTER OF CHAMPION AVONO
 JAKE TO HIS LITTER BROTHER DUAL CHAMPION AVONO HAPPY

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	Bonne et Belle	Allamuchy Valley Luke Potainne de Sharvogue
Dam: Pierette de Fontaine	Ch. Avono Jake	Kaer de Cornouaille Bonne et Belle
	Ch. Suzanne de Beauch	Potic de Beauch Nancy Ann La Rue

The 9 puppies are beautifully marked, bold, and of excellent type. They are by far our finest litter to date. Some will be offered for sale.

For prices and descriptions, please write:

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Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Clough

Spring Creek, Penna.

B.F.&B. AMATEUR HANDLERS' FUTURITY

A Non-profit Futurity Open Only To Amateur Owners and Handlers.

All Professional Trainers and Handlers Are Barred.

The pay-off can be just as big as an Open Futurity. Your investment (or gamble) will be the same. But you compete only against other amateurs handlers like yourself. Let's call it the sportsman's futurity for those who enjoy handling their own dogs in futurity field trials. Bitches bred between Oct. 30, 1950 and July 1, 1951, are eligible for nomination if they are owned by an amateur. All puppies whelped from these nominated bitches will be eligible to enter the Amateur Handlers Futurity Stake that will be run during the fall of 1952. All nominating fees, entry fees, starting fees, etc., will be pooled to form a cash purse which will be divided between the breeders and owners of the four dogs placed, as provided in the following rules.

BRITTANY FIELD & BENCH AMATEUR HANDLERS' FUTURITY RULES

The Brittany Field & Bench Amateur Handlers Futurity, established for the purpose of providing a "Futurity Stake" for the average Brittany spaniel owner who may not desire, or be able to secure the services of professional handlers, is inaugurated by Brittany Field & Bench, but conducted and managed by a committee of not less than three (3) well known active, amateur fanciers of Brittany spaniels.

Brittany Field & Bench Magazine shall act only as a promotional agent. It shall not receive any fees, nor assume any liabilities or responsibilities, other than helping to promote a successful Amateur Handlers Futurity Stake.

Names and addresses of persons responsible for each Futurity shall appear on each nominating blank.

An "Amateur" and/or "Amateur Handler" is hereby defined as "any person who has never received, either directly or indirectly, any compensation for training or handling dogs, and has never accepted any prizes, or other valuable considerations for handling dogs other than his own in field trials and bench shows."

All other persons shall be considered "professionals", and as such, are not eligible to nominate a bitch, enter a dog, or handle a dog in any Brittany Field & Bench Amateur Handlers Futurity.

A dog may be trained by a professional trainer, but no "professional" shall act as a scout, give help, offer advice, or in any other way assist in the handling of a dog while the dog is in competition.

Each Futurity shall be open to all amateur-owned pure bred Brittany spaniel bitches who are mated to pure bred Brittany spaniel dogs between the dates of October 30th and July 1st of the year following, of any year.

Nominations of dams must be made on blanks furnished free of charge by Brittany Field & Bench. Nominations may be made on or after October 30th of any year and shall close positively July 1st of the year following, for each Futurity Stake to be run the year subsequent to the closing date.

Nominations of dams must be made within thirty days after bitches have been bred, at which time a forfeit fee of five (\$5.00) dollars must be paid on each bitch nominated. Before the resulting litter of puppies shall have reached the age of sixty (60) days, they must be described as to number whelped, sex and date whelped, and a second forfeit fee of five (\$5.00) dollars paid.

This second nominating payment will make each puppy of this particular litter eligible to be entered in the Amateur Handlers Futurity Stake that will be run the year subsequent to the closing date of July 1st.

The stake shall be held on game birds, quail, pheasant or grouse, and may be run on one-course grounds with planted birds, or on multiple course grounds with native birds at the discretion of the committee, but trying to find grounds that have at least two different types of upland game birds available.

The time and place of the running of the stake shall be announced at least sixty (60) days before the day set for its commencement. The stake shall always be run as near as possible to the location the committee believes to have the largest possible number of entries, providing good grounds and other necessary facilities are available for conducting a top rate stake.

If a nominated bitch fails to whelp, or gives birth to a dead litter, her nominator may substitute another bitch in the same or next succeeding Futurity, providing said nominator shall

(Continued on next page)

give notice within thirty (30) days after the time bitch was scheduled to whelp. Only one substitution permitted.

Entries for each Brittany Field & Bench Amateur Handlers Futurity Stake shall close positively on August 1st for the current years' running. Those desiring to enter a dog from a duly nominated litter, must describe their entries on blanks furnished free of charge by Brittany Field & Bench, and pay an entry fee of ten (\$10.00) dollars on each dog entered. This payment must be made on or before August 1 of the current years' stake. An additional starting fee of not less than ten (\$10.00) dollars, nor more than fifteen (\$15.00) dollars, must be paid before the beginning of the drawing which will always take place on the evening prior to the day set for the running of the stake.

In all cases where the full requirements are not made in accordance with these rules, all dogs affected by such failures of compliances on the part of their owners or agents, shall not be eligible to compete in the stake, and all fees paid by such owners or agents, shall be forfeited and become a part of the purse awarded the winning dogs.

All forfeit fees, nominating fees, entry fees and starting fees shall be pooled, and after deducting the expenses of the Futurity, the balance shall constitute the cash purse. Said cash purse shall be divided so that 60% go to the owners of the winners and 40% to breeders of the winners. Both owners and breeders shares to be divided as follows:

- 50% to 1st place dog.
- 25% to 2nd place dog.
- 15% to 3rd place dog.
- 10% to 4th place dog.

All prizes and/or cash purses will be paid to the person handling the dog who shall be considered the owner or authorized agent. Any claims for prizes or cash purses, as well as any protest as to a dogs or handlers eligibility to enter an Amateur Handlers Futurity, must be

delivered in writing with proof furnished, to the Futurity Committee, on or before the beginning of the drawing, held the night prior to the date set for the running of each stake.

All protests received by the committee on or before the beginning of the drawing, as to a dogs or handlers eligibility to enter a Futurity, claims for prize money, and all other questions not specifically covered in these rules, shall be submitted to the owners and/or agents of the dogs qualified to compete in the stake. Each owner or agent present shall be entitled to vote by secret ballot. Majority vote indicated by these ballots shall be final and no further protests will be considered or accepted on this particular question for this particular stake.

Protests will not be accepted or considered after the beginning of the drawing, unless a written request, signed by a majority of the owners or agents of dogs entered in the stake, is presented to the Futurity Committee. No protests of any nature will be accepted after the prizes or cash purses have been paid.

Brittany Field & Bench and/or all persons officially connected with the conducting of any Brittany Field & Bench Amateur Handlers Futurity disclaim any liability or responsibility for prizes, or eligibility of dogs and handlers, after the completion of each Futurity Stake running.

Basis of Judging

Each Amateur Handlers Futurity Committee shall instruct judges that many handlers will lack experience in the finer arts of handling. Dogs must not be rejected, nor placed, by what they show on training. Dogs should be judged on their possibilities as future high class gun dogs. They must show intelligence in seeking game. Intelligence in completing casts to likely objects. Sufficient range and speed in hunting the course. Find and point game, but finished training such as being steady to shot and wing, is not required in an Amateur Handlers Futurity Stake.

Judges decisions are final.

The committee in charge of the first futurity is as follows:

Harold Reed, 350 W. Grace, Bedford, Ohio

Richard D. Wood, 3343 Dudley Ave., Dearborn, Michigan

L. D. LaFleur, Box 264, Roselle, Illinois

Lee Clough, Spring Valley Farm, Spring Creek, Pennsylvania

**YOU'LL FIND A NOMINATING BLANK ENCLOSED WITH THIS ISSUE
SAVE IT UNTIL OCTOBER 30, THEN FILL IT OUT AND MAIL IT IN ON
ALL BITCHES BRED ON AND AFTER THAT DATE. WRITE FOR MORE
BLANKS IF YOU NEED THEM. THIS IS YOUR FUTURITY. MAKE IT GOOD.**

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to seeing
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at the
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