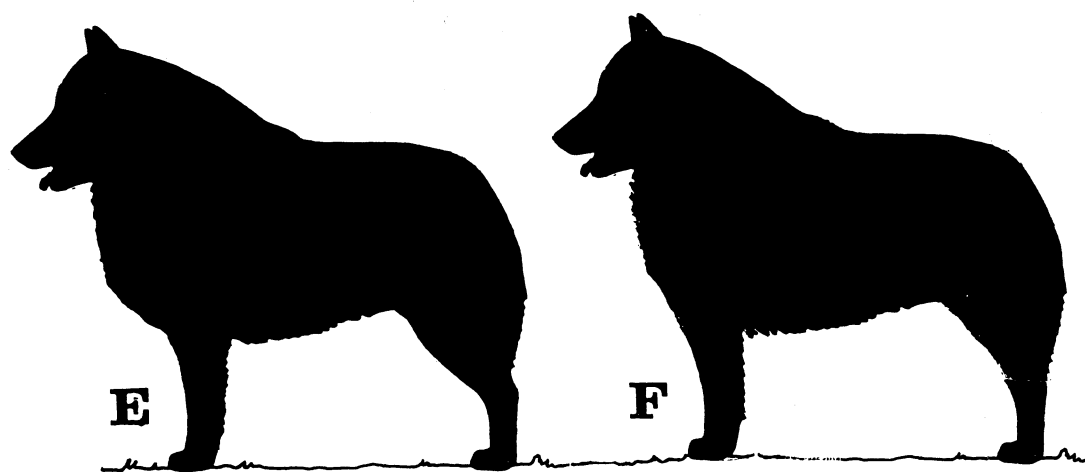


YouBe The Judge

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The
Head

revised Standard has some interesting changes. The eyes are still small, oval and dark brown but added is the fact that they are placed forward (not on the sides). The ears are still small, triangular and placed high on the head, however, instead of very erect the ear is now very erect when at attention. A drop ear or ears is now the way the Standard describes this disqualification. Unlike the Skye Terrier's (drop variety) ears which hang flat against the skull, I believe the intent is to include any form of drop that departs from an erect prick ear. The description of bite has been greatly improved to read that the bite must be scissors or pincer and that any deviation is to be severely penalized.

Dog E Or Dog F?

Perhaps due to the Schip's profuse coat poor fronts and rears may be more visually difficult to recognize. Dog F may look balanced by itself but compared to superior Dog E the forward position of his forequarters and hindquarters suggest that both front and rear are steep.

The SCA is aware of the angulation problems this breed has and the revised Standard asks that the shoulders be well laid back and that from the side the front legs be placed well under the body. Well under is the traditional way of asking for a good length of upper arm sloping rearward. This places the elbow a proper distance back from the forechest. The Standard now wisely mentions that the Schip should have a forechest and a slight slope to the short front pastern. In the rear the hocks should be well let down (short rear pasterns) and the stifles be well bent. (From the side a line dropped down from point of buttocks should line up with the front of the rear pasterns). Dog E exhibits these virtues, Dog F does not, and the structure of each is reflected in the manner in which each moves.

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