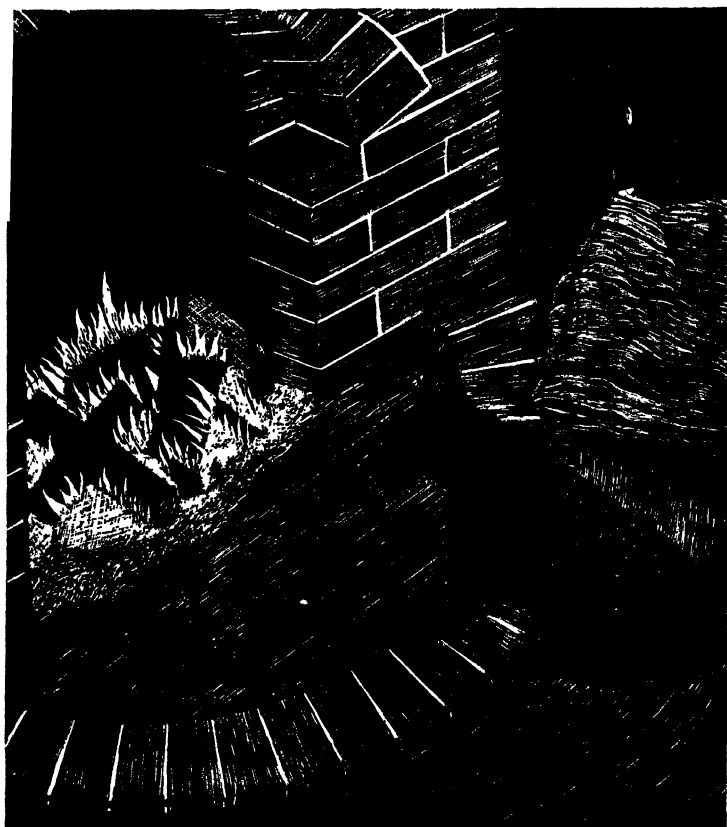


THE
DOG OWNER'S GUIDE

WITH 20 WOOD ENGRAVINGS AND
51 LINE DRAWINGS BY
ERIC FITCH DAGLISH



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THE OLD CHAMPION

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CHAPTER I

SOME ADVICE TO BEGINNERS

At no time in the history of mankind has the cult of the dog been so popular as it is to-day. In Great Britain, particularly, there is a greater number of dog owners than ever before and the interest taken in the subject of canine culture is common to both sexes and every class of the community. At one time, not very many years ago, it was the fashion to speak of a certain type of man as 'doggy', and the epithet was applied in no flattering sense. The use of the adjective was, be it said, never justified, but the fact that it was used serves to show that at the period in question it was not considered genteel to acknowledge too great an interest in doggy matters, though, strangely enough, one might be 'horsey' without losing caste ! To-day all this is changed, for we are all 'doggy' more or less, and it is the exception rather than the rule to enter a home in which a canine companion of some kind is not an honoured member of the family circle. The dog's rise in popularity has been attended by a multiplication of books dealing with its management and, in view of the many volumes which have been written on the subject, it may seem superfluous to add to their number. But of the many dog books published, there are few which address themselves primarily to the man in the street, that is, to the ordinary member of the public who loves a dog as a companion but who, either from lack of means, leisure or inclination, does not propose to establish an extensive kennel or to become an exhibitor at dog shows. Yet the one-dog-man, or woman, needs guidance and help, both in the matter

of selecting the animal which is to share his or her life and in the treatment to be meted out to it in health and sickness, as much as, if not more than, the would-be possessor of an extensive canine menage, and it is for such that this book is written. But the cult of the dog is an insidious business ! Many a leading exhibitor of to-day started his career in the dog world by purchasing a single dog as a companion, guard or pet. The interest engendered by this first pal induced him, possibly, as it seemed at the time, against his better judgment, to breed—just to see what the puppies would be like ! When the long anticipated litter arrived and its members were in due course weaned, it was hard to part with them all and so one was kept and duly became part of the household. Then, perhaps, there was a dog show nearby which was visited and, because some of the exhibits did not look any more handsome than one of the favourites at home, the visitor began to wonder if it might not be worth while to show. And so shortly we find him becoming an exhibitor, rather self-consciously leading his carefully brushed pet into the ring to submit its points to the critical eye of the judge. Possibly the Gods were kind on that day and a prize card rewarded the novice's efforts, or perhaps he and his exhibit were relegated to the wrong end of the line and sent 'cardless' away. The result was the same. If success came thus early, the proud owner naturally desired to repeat the performance and to exhibit at a larger show ; whereas if his dog proved unable to compete with honour against the prize winners, he left with the fixed determination to breed something which could. Thus the one-dog-man of yesterday gradually evolved into the successful exhibitor and breeder of to-day.

The first steps in adopting a dog are of paramount importance. Though the reader who decides to purchase, or otherwise to acquire, a dog solely as a companion may feel perfectly certain that he will never wish to breed or exhibit, yet

the matter of choosing a breed is one which calls for careful consideration. The dog obtained is destined to play a part, and possibly a large part, in its owner's life for a period of upwards of ten or twelve years, and one does not introduce a companion into one's home for this period without first examining his credentials. Yet it is very commonly thought that if a dog is wanted purely as a house pet its breed and pedigree are matters of no moment. Actually, in a dog which is to spend its life in the home, closely associated with every member of the family, breed and breeding are of even greater importance than in one destined to live in an exhibitor's kennel. It should be realised that each breed has its own mental as well as its physical characteristics and, just as it would be asking for trouble to sentence a mastiff or bloodhound to life in a small gardenless city flat, it is foolish to expect all dogs to be mentally fitted to one environment. In another part of the book all the varieties kept in any numbers in this country are described and illustrated and their suitability to various conditions of life explained, with a short survey of their temperament and mental traits. These should be read carefully by anyone thinking of getting a dog before the final selection is made.

There are hardly any conditions in modern life under which some pure breed will not thrive, and no one need feel debarred from joining the ranks of dog owners because of the circumstances of his environment. Many breeds there are which almost demand a country life, but quite a number are eminently suited to town conditions; while some will be perfectly happy, and may be kept in excellent health to a ripe old age, in a small flat, provided care is exercised in their treatment.

One still hears much nonsense talked about the superiority of the mongrel over the pure-bred dog, usually from those who have never owned a thoroughbred animal. I have no wish to disparage the mongrel unduly. Some are handsome,

some are intelligent, many are faithful and capable of making delightful companions, but others are the reverse of these things, and in selecting a mongrel puppy it is quite impossible to foresee how it is going to develop as it grows up. Almost all puppies, whether pure bred or mongrels, are pretty and attractive, but not all grow into beautiful adults. The prettiest mongrel of two months may develop into a hideous monstrosity at two years, with the mental attributes of a rabbit and the temper of a fiend ! Again, the forebears of a mongrel, at least on one side, are usually unknown, so that it is impossible to hazard the wildest guess at its hereditary mentality, or its temperament or constitution. In selecting a pure bred dog one is on much surer ground. As a rule, both parents are known and their pedigrees available. One knows that the puppy will grow into a more or less typical representative of its breed. Its temperament and constitution may, to some extent at least, be gauged by seeing its sire and dam, and one is usually safe in assuming that had these not been reasonably good specimens they would not have been used for breeding purposes.

It is sometimes said that a mongrel is more intelligent than a dog of pure lineage. This, again, is a stupid misstatement. Pure bred dogs vary as much in intellect as do individuals of the human race, but the average well-bred dog is higher in mentality than the average mongrel. Anyone about to possess himself of a dog for any purpose whatever will be well advised to get a pure-bred puppy. One can never be proud of a companion of doubtful lineage, with no tradition of race behind it and no standard by which it can be judged. There is real joy in acquiring a young dog of distinguished ancestry, rearing it well and watching it grow ; in noticing the plump awkwardness of its body gradually giving place to mature beauty as the various 'points' desired in a typical representative of its breed become apparent, and in weighing its merits and failings.

Having decided on the breed most suitable for the conditions under which the dog is to live and the purpose for which it is intended, the next step is to learn something of the points characteristic of the breed in question. To the novice this may seem a somewhat formidable task, but it is not really so. Almost every variety has a society or club which looks after its interests and issues a standard by which it is judged. The addresses of the secretaries may be obtained from the Kennel Club, 84 Piccadilly, London, and a letter will bring the desired standard together with, in all probability, an offer of any further particulars of the breed that may be required. The novice need feel no qualms in approaching a club secretary on such matters, for these enthusiasts are invariably both willing and eager to help anyone interested in the breed they espouse. In the chapters which follows the principal characteristics of the various breeds are given in sufficient detail to enable the reader to know what to look for in selecting a dog of any kind.

Now arises the question whether it is better to have a dog or a bitch. Usually those having little experience in dog keeping at once decide on a dog, giving as their reason that a bitch is more difficult to keep and is a nuisance when in season. The matter should not be dismissed thus lightly. There is much to be said on both sides but, it is fair to say that most experienced dog lovers would choose a bitch. A bitch is usually more easily trained, more amenable to discipline, less headstrong and more affectionate than a dog. There are certainly two periods in the year when she requires a little extra care and attention, but each period lasts less than three weeks and there need be no difficulty in so arranging things at these times that no inconvenience is caused. A bitch comes into breeding condition every six months. This is normal, but individuals vary a good deal, some going seven or even eight months between their periods. The condition of oestrus is heralded by a discharge, at first colourless and

later reddish, from the sexual parts which swell and become tumid. In this state a bitch is said to be 'in season' or 'on heat'. Bitch puppies usually first come in season at the age of from seven to ten months. As soon as the parts begin to swell the bitch must be carefully guarded from all dogs. This means, of course, that, except when being exercised on a lead or in some place which cannot be invaded by would-be suitors, she must be confined to the house, kennel or walled garden. When exercising her it is advisable to take her through unfrequented ways and to do so early in the morning or late at night, when few wandering dogs are likely to be met. In the case of small breeds it is wise to take the precaution of carrying the bitch for a short distance when leaving and returning to the house, by so doing the embarrassing presence of strange dogs about the home may be avoided. There are several preparations on the market which, if rubbed over the hindquarters of a bitch in season, will save a good deal of annoyance from dogs at this time.

As a bitch usually gets less exercise when in season than she is accustomed to, a cooling powder should be given periodically and her food should be light and easily digested. She should be kept warm and comfortable and carefully dried if she come in wet, so that chills and colds may be avoided. A reason sometimes put forward against keeping a bitch is that it is impossible to keep her in health unless she is bred from. This is an exaggeration. It is true that most bitches, with the exception of some of the toy breeds, are probably better if allowed to have a litter or two, but there is no reason why she should not live out her full span of years in perfect health without ever being mated. Indeed, bitches are less likely to suffer from this cause than are dogs.

The precautions which it is necessary to observe with bitches during the time they are in season, as outlined above, may seem somewhat irksome, but in practice they will be found to give very little trouble and will soon become a matter of periodic

routine. Whether to have a dog or a bitch is really a question of personal preference. To some the feminine qualities and more refined type of beauty which goes with them, may appeal, while others may prefer the more assertive, robust and masculine character of the dog but, from personal experience the writer would unhesitatingly advise the reader wavering on the brink of a decision to choose a bitch. Apart from the fact that a female is fitted in every way to live in the home, if at any time the owner should desire to breed the where-withal is ready to his hand.

Having decided on the breed and sex, the question of the age at which a dog should be purchased must be faced. There seems to be a growing tendency to purchase dogs after they have left early puppyhood behind and are, what is described as, 'over their puppy troubles'. By so doing the novice, apparently, thinks that the breeder has had the task of dealing with most of the illnesses likely to attack a dog, and that henceforth it may be expected to be free from all ills. Such a belief is, of course, absurd. Under healthy conditions a puppy of from two to twelve months old is no more likely to suffer from disease than is an adult, and the bugbear of distemper is as likely to make its appearance when a dog is six years old as when it is six months. Then the stipulation that the dog be house trained may be made. This usually means that the puppy will not be less than six or nine months old if obtained from a kennel, as very young pups are not trained in such establishments. It is certainly convenient, when a dog is required as a house companion, to get one in which good house manners have been inculcated but, unfortunately, the breeder's idea of what constitutes good house manners may differ very much from the new owner's, and it is very much more difficult to break a dog of a habit already learned than to teach it new ones. In any case, the task of teaching a puppy what is required of it is not a formidable one, provided the pupil is

possessed of normal canine intelligence, and the younger the puppy, within limits, the more quickly it will absorb instruction. Early puppyhood possesses great charm and it is a pity to miss the delight of watching the antics of extreme canine youth because one feels too lazy to spend the time necessary to train the young idea. A puppy may be taken to its new home at any age after about eight weeks, but it is best to leave it for another month, so that it may get thoroughly used to the food suited to its needs after being weaned. All things considered, it is best to become the possessor of a dog when it is from three to six months old.

The breed, sex and age of the dog required have now been decided and the prospective owner must set about finding the animal itself. The best and safest way is to get in touch with a reputable breeder of the variety selected and explain exactly what is wanted. This may be done by visiting one of the larger shows, where exhibitors of all breeds may be met, or by scanning the advertisement columns of a well-known dog paper like *Our Dogs* or *The Dog World*, both weeklies. Here dogs of all kinds and ages will be found offered for sale from kennels in all parts of the country. If the would-be purchaser does not find exactly the dog he wants advertised, he will, at least, learn the names and addresses of a number of breeders to whom he may write stating his wants ; or a small advertisement may be inserted in one of the papers named under the heading of Dogs Wanted. One of these means will certainly be successful in bringing him in contact with someone able to supply him with a suitable dog.

The dog offered must now be seen and examined. This is absolutely essential. Never under any circumstances, buy a dog without first seeing it. Most breeders are only too happy to show interested visitors over their kennels, if an appointment is first made, and will do their best to treat the novice customer fairly. It may be, however, that

the kennel in which the likely dog is housed is too far away for a personal visit to be conveniently made. In this case the dog must be had on approval. This is usually arranged, to the mutual satisfaction of both parties, through the medium of one of the dog papers, the buyer sending the price asked, together with a small fee charged, to the editor, who retains this until advised that the deal is completed or returns it if no business results. The question of price is generally one of some importance, but I would urge the novice not to be parsimonious. With ordinary good fortune the dog he is setting out to buy will remain his close companion for upwards of ten years. If treated properly it will prove a constant source of joy to both himself and his household and, from being a treasured possession will in time become a well-loved member of the family. In buying so important an article as a dog, therefore, it is poor economic policy to grudge the extra pound or so necessary to purchase the dog which the buyer really fancies and to be persuaded to take home another, somewhat cheaper, animal in its stead. The price asked will, of course, vary within the widest limits, according to the merits of the dog from the show standpoint, and the position of the breed in the world of canine fashion. A two months old puppy will naturally be less expensive than a twelve months old dog, and bitches are usually cheaper than males. In certain breeds typical youngsters may be purchased for two or three pounds, while four times that amount may be required to buy a dog of the same age of other varieties. The would-be buyer should decide in his mind the utmost he is prepared to pay and then set about getting the best specimen he can at the price fixed.

When examining a dog preliminary to buying, the first requisite is to see that it is healthy. The nose should be wet and cold to the touch ; the teeth white and clean ; the tongue pink and clear ; the eyes bright and free from any

suspicion of discharge. Examine the skin, particularly inside the joints and on the inner flaps of the ears, to see that no skin trouble is apparent. Watch the animal in movement to see that it is free and easy in its gait. Look at the pads of the feet to see that they are strong and undamaged and be sure that it is free from any unsoundness in its legs. A healthy dog is alert and active, with a keen expression and—especially when young—should show an interest in its surroundings. A dog which cringes when spoken to, appears indifferent to what is going on around it and exhibits no sign of pleasure when fussed, should be viewed with suspicion. It may be merely shy with strangers or have been badly treated, but these signs also indicate indifferent health, a craven spirit or lack of intelligence. In the case of very young puppies the most active and alert is the one to choose. One will, as a rule, be found to draw attention to itself by its boldness, inquisitiveness and general alertness. As soon as the nest is opened it will be the first to come forward, scrambling over its brothers and sisters in an effort to discover what is going on. This one may, or may not, be the largest member of the litter but, no matter what its size at this tender age, it is the one to select if a companion, guard or house pet is wanted. A puppy should always be plump, active, bright and friendly. If it is thin and stands about looking dull and shivering, worms may be suspected, or it may be sickening for some more serious ailment, in any case the novice buyer will do well to pass it by and look for a happier and more robust youngster. When buying a dog at the moderate price most people in search of a canine companion are prepared to pay, physical perfection, as judged in the show ring, is not to be expected. Exaggerated show points are not required, but robust health and general soundness must be insisted on. Breeders are usually willing to sell young stock which fails to give promise of 'show form' very reasonably, and this is just the type of animal the

one-dog-man wants. In the vast majority of breeds, for example, it is necessary, if a dog is to have any chance of figuring in the prize list, that the teeth in the top and bottom jaws should meet one another exactly, in front. But an uneven mouth is no drawback to a house dog. In other breeds markings are of essential importance, and mismarked puppies may be bought at almost nominal sums. Again, a light coloured eye, though it may render a dog useless for exhibition purposes, is in no way detrimental in a companion dog ; while an otherwise good specimen which is too large to please judges, or which carries its tail in an unorthodox manner, will make as good a guard as its more physically favoured relatives, and may be purchased at a fraction of their cost. Thus it is that even the largest and most successful of breeders are often able to offer stock from their kennels at a price well within the range of the one-dog-man, who need have no hesitation in approaching them, nor should he feel compelled to go to a so-called 'dealer' because he is not prepared to pay a big price.

CHAPTER II

CHOOSING A BREED

THE TERRIERS

STRESS has already been laid on the necessity of giving careful thought to the question of selecting the breed of dog to be kept, bearing in mind personal preference and the conditions in which it is to live. Very large dogs are clearly unsuited to life in the small town house where little or no garden is available. The size of a dog is, indeed, a matter of considerable importance to many prospective dog owners. Not only does a large animal require more space for its comfort but it also needs more exercise, consumes more food, and is, in consequence, more expensive to keep in condition, and demands more time expended on it, than a small one. This is, doubtless, one of the chief reasons why small and medium size dogs are so popular. Too often a novice embarks on the venture of keeping a dog like a mastiff or wolfhound, without realising what expense the feeding of it as an adult is likely to entail. A puppy of such a large breed may be kept fairly easily in more or less confined quarters, though its health will certainly suffer, and fed on a mixed diet of scraps at a reasonably low cost. But when fully grown it will need from two to three pounds of lean meat daily, besides meal and biscuit food, and any attempt to curtail its rations will result in a miserable, rickety, lean and often deformed and stunted monstrosity, a misery to itself and a source of pain to any dog lover who sees it. Again, while a terrier will curl up in a basket in a

corner and be out of the way during its hours of rest, a special, well-built kennel must be provided as the sleeping quarters for a large dog, unless a loose box or other roomy outbuilding happens to be available. It is not suggested that only those fortunate enough to live in spacious dwellings in the country should aspire to possess any dog larger than a terrier. On the contrary, some of the large breeds (though not the largest) are every bit as suitable as companion dogs in the average home as the terriers which are so popular at present, but the choice of a variety must be made with care, bearing in mind the requirements of the individual owner and the accommodation at his disposal. As an example the Deerhound may be cited. This is a dog of majestic presence and noble temperament which, despite its apparent size, takes up surprisingly little room in a house, has a happy way of curling itself up out of the way and has a modest appetite. Many dog lovers who feel that their homes are of a size which only permits a dog like a Bull or Airedale Terrier being kept, yet who would prefer one of the larger breeds, might very well admit a Deerhound to their midst without themselves suffering inconvenience or inflicting any discomfort on their canine companion.

The type of coat carried also has an important bearing on the question of a breed's suitability as a house dog. Even a small dog with a long, soft, silky, white coat can be a great nuisance; for long white hairs are left clinging to the fabric of furniture whenever the animal passes. White hair, of course, shows up much more conspicuously than those of darker hue. Wire-haired and smooth-coated dogs are never so troublesome whatever their colour, for the hairs from such coats do not cling so tightly to cloth and other materials, and are more easily removed. A long or full-coated dog, coming in from a run on a wet day, brings in a good deal of mud, too, and, unless well rubbed down and groomed before being admitted to the house, may prove very unpopular

with the household staff. Then, the time demanded for the daily toilet of a long coated dog must be considered. A dog carrying such a jacket may look arrestingly handsome when fresh from the hands of a competent wielder of the brush and comb, but will be a sorry object if neglected for a week or two, for the long hair will soon get matted up with mud and dirt and the consequent irritation will quickly start the animal scratching and tearing out its erstwhile beautiful locks. Wire-haired and smooth-coated dogs, on the other hand, require little time spent on their daily grooming; a few minutes brisk brushing and a rub down with a soft leather or cloth will keep them both clean and healthy. There is, however, a matter connected with the coat of wire-haired terriers which should be mentioned here. Nearly all such terriers need to be periodically stripped and trimmed if they are to look their best. A winning Wire-haired Fox Terrier, for example, bought for a large sum at a show, left to grow its natural coat will, in a few months, be almost unrecognisable. In place of the short, hard, wiry coat which, while sufficiently covering the body shows off all the 'points' of the breed, often cunningly trimmed to accentuate the dog's good qualities and to mask those not so good, will be grown a full covering of long, possibly curly, hair which entirely obscures the shape of the body, head and limbs, and gives its wearer something of the appearance of a woolly lamb! Trimming is practiced to-day on nearly all breeds of wire-haired terriers, though some need much less drastic treatment than others. Cairns, Borders, Lakeland and West Highland White Terriers, for instance, require little attention beyond the removal of dead hair, whereas one has to be a skilled artist satisfactorily to prepare a Wire-haired Fox Terrier, Airedale or 'Scottie' for keen competition in the show ring. The reader who wants a dog solely as a companion may, of course, be indifferent to the appearance of his pal, in which case the necessity of trimming will not arise, but

if a prospective dog owner chooses a breed from seeing representatives of it at a show, he should bear in mind that a dog which in its carefully prepared condition excites him to wonder and admiration, when left 'in the rough' may leave him

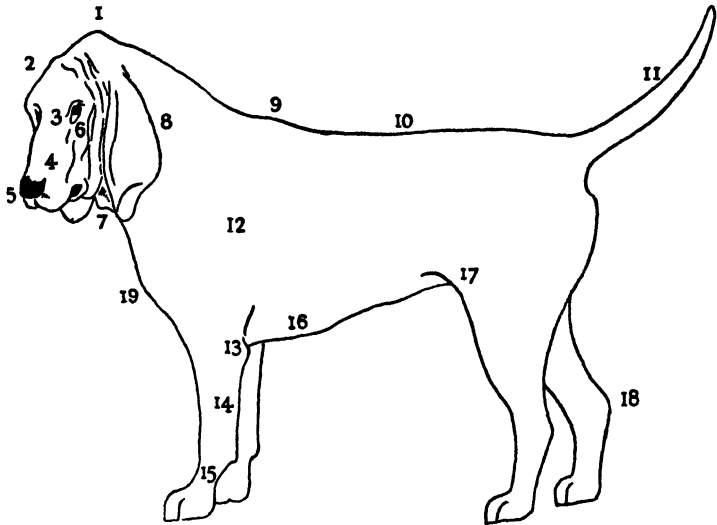


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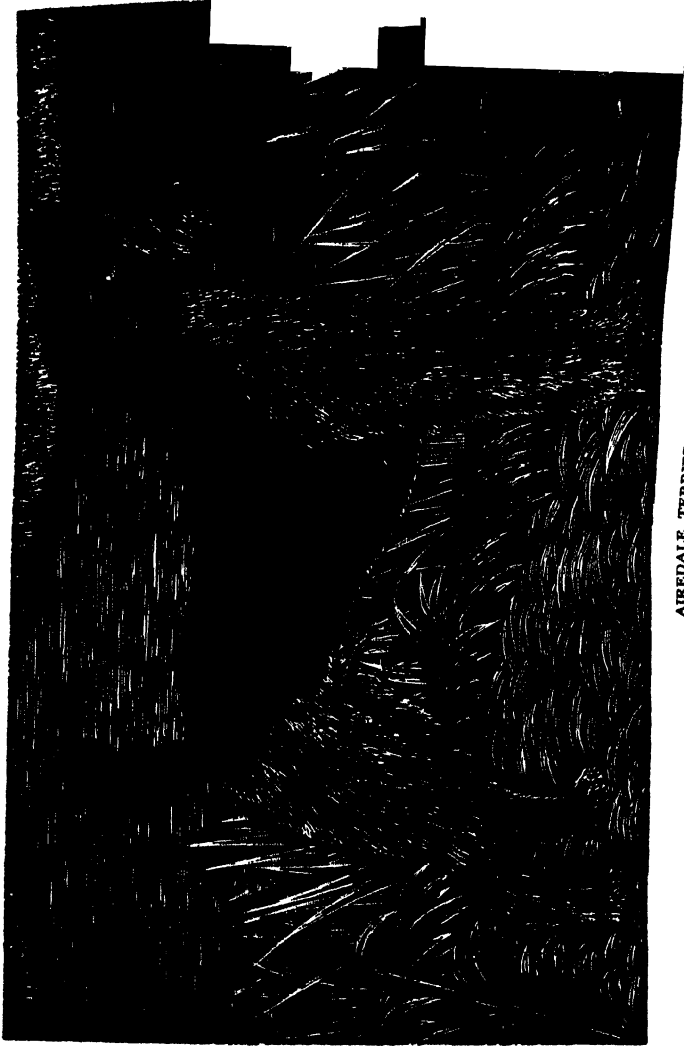
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|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Peak or occipital point | 11. Tail |
| 2. Skull | 12. Shoulder |
| 3. Stop | 13. Elbow |
| 4. Muzzle or Foreface | 14. Forearm |
| 5. Nose | 15. Pastern |
| 6. Haw | 16. Chest |
| 7. Dewlap | 17. Stifle |
| 8. Ear | 18. Hock |
| 9. Point, or top, of shoulder | 19. Breast |
| 10. Back | |

quite cold ! The art of stripping and trimming is one which may be learned, of course, from an expert, or a dog may be sent to a specialist in canine hair dressing periodically and thus kept up to its owner's standard in appearance. Some readers may feel, however, that a breed which stands in no need of such artificial aids is to be preferred as a family pet.

In the following pages all the breeds likely to be kept as companions are described and the conditions under which they are most suited to live explained. In assessing the worth of each variety the writer has been at pains to be as fair and unbiased as possible, and the comments made have been gleaned as a result of personal experience. If the reader studies this section he will probably find several breeds all of which fulfil his requirements. It then remains for him to visit a large dog show and discover which of the varieties named makes the strongest appeal to his personal tastes, for personal preferment must be the deciding factor when it comes to making the final choice.

THE AIREDALE TERRIER

The Airedale is at present one of the most popular of dogs. Neither is its popularity confined to Great Britain ; abroad, wherever pedigree dogs are valued, the breed is known, and very large sums are paid each year for the best specimens bred. Everyone who loves a dog knows this handsome, powerful yet alert looking tan and black terrier, with its hard coat, small, neat ears, keen eye and business-like looking jaw. Yet the Airedale is one of the younger of our canine varieties, its history dating back little beyond fifty years. There is little doubt that it arose from a very ancient breed known as the old English Working Terrier. This was a black and tan, or grizzle and tan, dog varying in weight from ten pounds to as much as thirty pounds, of sturdy build and carrying a harsh coat either smooth or rough in texture. By careful selective breeding, using the largest dogs procurable, ever striving for size and symmetry, it is supposed by some authorities that the modern Airedale came into being. Others believe that the old Working Terrier was crossed with the Otterhound to obtain additional



AIREDALE TERRIER

size and heavier bone. Certainly, many of the early Airedales showed a good deal of the hound in their appearance, particularly in the large ears, carried flat against the cheeks, the ragged, rather woolly, coat and heavy skull. The name Airedale was conferred on the breed in about 1880, previously it had been known as the Broken-haired, Waterside or Bingley Terrier. However it originated, the modern Airedale can certainly claim to be one of the handsomest of the various breeds of wire-haired terriers, and it is certainly the largest. Indeed, its size precludes it from performing the legitimate work of a terrier, namely going to ground after fox or badger, and for this reason objections have been raised from time to time to its carrying the title at all. The dog is, however, a true terrier in all points save size. It is game, hardy, alert and full of activity, and makes an excellent sporting companion, being equally at home on land or in water.

In a typical specimen the head is long and lean with a flat skull, free from any suspicion of wrinkle and not too broad between the ears. The foreface should be equal in length to the skull, with very slight stop. It should have the appearance of strength without coarseness and be well filled up before the eyes. The nose must be black and the eyes small, very dark in colour, with keen and intelligent expression. The ears are small and V-shaped, carried forward with the folded portion raised well above the level of the skull. The clean, muscular neck runs in to long, sloping shoulders and the chest is deep and fairly narrow. The back is short, straight and level; the forelegs perfectly straight with plenty of bone; the feet small and round, with the toes well arched and thick strong pads. In the hind-quarters the thighs are well muscled, long and powerful; the hocks well let down and, when the dog is seen from behind, parallel to each other. The tail is set on high and carried up, but not curled over the back. The coat is hard,

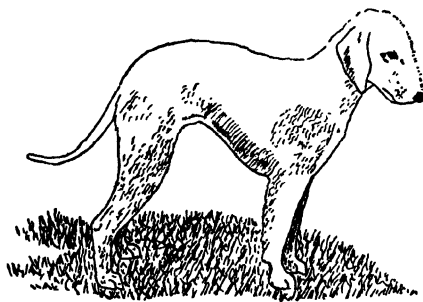
dense and wiry, lying straight and close, covering the body adequately without giving it a ragged look. In colour the Airedale is tan with a dark grizzle or black body. The richer the shade of the tan the better, particularly if the body coat is glistening black. A full grown dog should weigh about forty-five pounds, bitches being slightly smaller. Size is important in this breed and small specimens of either sex should not be bred from.

The Airedale is intelligent, courageous, affectionate, faithful and, when properly trained, very obedient. Being a large, powerful dog, it needs a good deal of open air exercise to keep it in good health and spirits, and is not suited for life in small houses in towns. If insufficiently exercised, or kept under constant restraint, it is likely to become uncertain in temper, and may develop such unfortunate practices as sheep worrying and chicken chasing. Given ample opportunity of abundant exercise in the open air it makes an ideal companion and a splendid guard.

THE BEDLINGTON TERRIER

The Bedlington Terrier is believed to have originated as the result of inter-breeding a Whippet with a dog similar in type to the Dandie Dinmont. It has no claim to great antiquity, its history going back only to the 1820's. The name is taken from the town of Bedlington in Yorkshire, around which district it appears to have been bred and owned in considerable numbers in its early days. Previously it had been called the Northern Counties Fox Terrier and the Rothbury Terrier. A standard of points drawn up in 1839, by one Joseph Aynsley, shows that the breed has altered very little during the past century, for the description given is that of a dog which would to-day pass as a very fair specimen left in an untrimmed condition.

very slightly defined stop and the lips should fit closely. The eye is small, round and sunken, varying in colour with the shade of the coat. In blue and blue and tan dogs it should be dark, but in liver-coloured specimens a light eye is permissible. The nose is large and black, except in liver dogs, when it may be brown. The teeth are strong and



BEDLINGTON TERRIER

even ; the jaws level ; the ears filbert shaped, moderately large, thinly covered with hair and furnished with a silky tuft at their tips ; they are carried flat against the cheeks. The tail is rather long, carried in a scimitar shaped curve, thick at the root and tapering to a point. It should be sufficiently covered with hair but show no feather on the lower side. The neck is long and strong, without any suggestion of coarseness. The top coat—which is entirely removed in exhibition Bedlingtons—is composed of hair of fair length. Beneath it is an undercoat of close woolly texture. In colour a Bedlington may be any shade of blue, blue and tan, liver, liver and tan or sandy. Dogs should weigh about twenty-four pounds, and stand about sixteen inches at the shoulder,

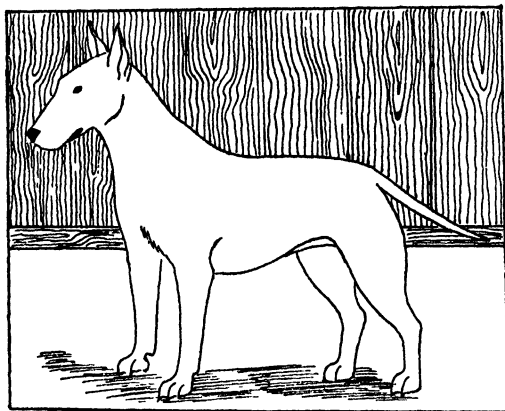
bitches being four pounds lighter and an inch less in height.

The domed head, characteristic top-knot and woolly undercoat, give to the modern exhibition Bedlington a somewhat lamb-like look. This appearance is in strong contrast to its real character, for it is one of the gamest of terriers, and unsurpassed as a hunter of vermin. It is an excellent water dog and, when in hard condition, an untiring worker. As a companion dog of medium size it has much to recommend it. Intelligent, affectionate and faithful, the Bedlington is easily trained and may be safely trusted with children, as it is, as a rule, remarkably even tempered. It is hardy, if suitably fed and kept fit by plenty of exercise, and is easy to breed and rear. Although seen at its best in the country, hunting along the hedgerows or by the water-side, the breed does well in towns and will, indeed, adapt itself to almost any conditions. The only point which can be urged against it is the fact that, for exhibition purposes, its coat must be plucked and trimmed with considerable artistry, necessitating much care and patience, as well as a skilful hand and practised eye. The novice will do well to call in the services of a professional for this purpose until such time as he has himself thoroughly mastered the art. With so many sterling qualities it is not surprising that the breed has made considerable strides in popularity during the last few years and, as it becomes better known, it should gain many more adherents. As a companion dog the Bedlington is now more generally kept in the South than ever before ; in the North it has always had many staunch supporters.

THE BULL TERRIER

The Bull Terrier, as its name suggests, arose from crossing the Bulldog with a terrier. The object originally was to produce a dog with the strength and courage of a Bulldog

allied to the greater activity of the terrier, such an animal being required for dog-fighting, rat-killing, and the baiting of various animals in the ring. The dog thus obtained was much heavier than the modern type and showed a great deal of its Bulldog ancestry, particularly in the head and forelegs. By introducing the blood of the White English Terrier (a breed now practically extinct) a much more refined animal was produced and this, it is believed by some



BULL TERRIER

authorities, was inter-bred with the Dalmatian and the Greyhound. The old-fashioned fighting Bull Terrier was usually brindle, fawn or even black-and-tan in colour, with or without white markings, but as soon as dog shows became popular an all-white dog was demanded, and for many years specimens, however good otherwise, that showed any large patches of colour were regarded as worthless. During the last few years public opinion has again veered round and coloured Bull Terriers are becoming fashionable. The modern Bull Terrier retains no trace of the Bulldog in its outward form, though great strength and dauntless courage

still remain an integral part of its make-up. It is a powerful, beautifully made dog combining in a marked degree agility and grace with strength and determination.

The head should be long, flat, wide between the ears, tapering to the nose without prominent cheek muscles. No stop should be apparent. The eyes should be small, dark, set closely together, almond-shaped and well sunken. The ears should be small, erect, or semi-erect ; the nose black ; the neck long, slightly arched and set into strong well-muscled shoulders. The chest should be wide and deep, and the ribs well rounded ; the back short and strong, not dipping at the withers nor much arched over the loin ; the forelegs well supplied with bone, straight and moderately long ; the feet round and small with the toes well arched. The hindlegs are well muscled, parallel when seen from behind with the hocks well let down. The tail is short, fine and tapering to a point ; it should be carried low or horizontally, never raised above the back. The coat is short, flat, smooth and close, rather harsh to the touch and glossy. Colour may be pure white, or white with brindle or fawn markings.

The Bull Terrier is a dog possessing many excellent qualities, and very few faults. As a guard and companion, where a dog of medium size is required, it can hardly be surpassed. Strong, good tempered, intelligent and intensely loyal, it is easily trained and may be trusted implicitly with children if brought up with them from puppyhood. It is, however, a dog which needs a good deal of exercise and much of its life should be spent out-of-doors. For this reason, it is not kind to subject it to life in a town house. Though able to hold its own with all comers in a 'scrap', and willing to enter into combat with any opponent irrespective of size, the Bull Terrier is not quarrelsome if properly brought up, and rarely interferes with other dogs without provocation.

THE BORDER TERRIER

Though only recognised by the Kennel Club as a distinct variety as recently as 1920, the breed now known as the Border Terrier has existed in the Border countries for probably as long as two centuries. It is a very distinctive dog of small size, extremely game and very hardy. The head is rather short, with fairly broad skull and strong muzzle.



BORDER TERRIER

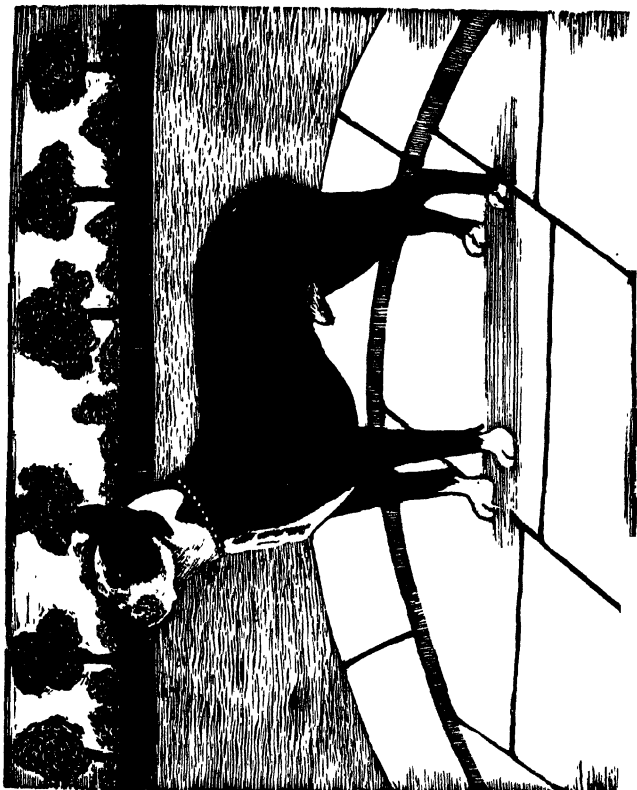
The eyes are small and dark with a keen, alert expression ; the ears small and V-shaped ; the nose well developed and preferably black. The body should be of moderate length with long sloping shoulders, strong neck, moderately sprung ribs and deep chest. The forelegs must be straight and well boned, and the hindquarters rather lighter than the fore. The feet are round and small, and the coat harsh. The colours are tan, red, grizzle or blue-and-tan. The tail, which is left undocked, should be short and fairly thick throughout its length. The general appearance is that of a very game, hardy and intelligent little terrier weighing from twelve to sixteen pounds.

The Border Terrier is essentially a sportsman, and for this reason, although its size and compact conformation may appear to fit it for life in confined quarters, should not, in my opinion, be kept in large cities or towns unless it can be given free access to the open country at fairly frequent intervals. In the suburbs and country it makes a charming companion and an excellent little guard, being quick and intelligent, very good tempered, full of life and easily kept in health.

THE BOSTON TERRIER

The Boston Terrier may fairly be called America's national dog. Indeed, it is the only breed which has been produced by that country. As a breed it is but sixty years old and there seems no reason to doubt the generally accepted theory that it resulted from crossing the Bulldog with the coloured Bull Terrier and mixing a dash of French Bulldog blood. In its early days the variety had a chequered career, as the Kennel Club of America refused to recognise it on account of its crossed ancestry and, when at length a show committee, greatly daring, decided to try the experiment of providing it with a class, it was described as being for 'Round Headed Bull and Terriers'. The Boston Terrier was finally recognised and admitted to the American registers in 1893 and is now firmly established as one of America's most popular dogs.

The general appearance will remind English dog lovers of the French Bulldog, but the Boston is built on terrier lines, being more active and agile than the little Frenchman. The ears are cropped, in its native land, so that the lobes stand erect like thin, pointed triangles on the corners of the skull. The head is distinctly 'bulldogish', but the skull is not disproportionately large and is free from wrinkle. Its



BOSTON TERRIER

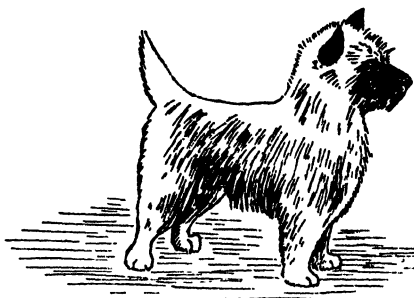
general shape should be square, with well-defined stop. The muzzle is short, square, wide and deep, with wide, black nose, broad, square jaws and regular teeth, which must be completely covered when the mouth is closed. The eyes are large and round, dark in colour and set wide apart. They should be very expressive, betokening a kindly disposition but alert intelligence. The neck is fairly long, slightly arched and held well up. The back is short and slightly arched over the loins ; the chest deep and of good width and the body, though compact and strongly made, should not appear either massive or cloddy. The forelegs are set fairly wide apart and must be straight and well-muscled and the feet be round, small and compact with well-arched toes. The tail is set on low, is short, fine and tapering. It must be carried low and never raised above the level of the back. The colour is brindle and white ; the white markings being confined to the muzzle, blaze, collar, breast and legs. The coat must be short, smooth and fine in texture. The weight may be anything up to twenty-five pounds.

This very attractive breed is little known in England and at shows is only occasionally seen in the section provided for 'Foreign Dogs'. There are a few breeders in this country who are most enthusiastic over the charms of the dog, and it is a pity they do not bench their favourites more frequently, as the Boston only needs to be made more familiar to the public to become popular. It is extremely intelligent, most affectionate, clean, active, and possessed of great character. As a house dog it has much to recommend it and is suitable either for a town or country home.

THE CAIRN TERRIER

The Cairn is probably to be regarded as the ancestor of all the terrier breeds which emanate from Scotland, with the possible exception of the Dandie Dinmont. At one time

it was referred to as the short-haired Skye Terrier, but there is evidence to show that long before it had been known as a Cairn. For nearly three centuries dogs of a type very similar to this terrier had been used in Scotland for the destruction of otters, foxes and other vermin, and the rough-haired little fellow is as game now as ever. Despite its lengthy history, the breed did not come into general prominence until a few years before the war, when it made a belated appearance on the show bench, but it had only to be seen to become popular, and from then the Cairn has



CAIRN TERRIER

never lacked admirers. There is certainly something extremely attractive in this rugged looking terrier, whose appearance at once suggests what it is, namely a small, strong and compact, active and game dog of about fourteen pounds in weight.

The head should be foxy, wide between the ears, with a moderately long, but strong, muzzle and a well-defined stop. The jaw is strong and the teeth white, even and large. The eyes are of medium size, dark, somewhat sunken and protected by shaggy eyebrows. The ears are small, pointed and erect; the neck of moderate length, set in to sloping shoulders; the nose black. The back is moderately long, strong and level; the chest deep and the ribs well rounded. The

forelegs, of moderate length, are sturdy and well supplied with bone ; the feet compact and the pads thick and strong. The hindquarters are very strong ; the tail short, well covered with hair and carried gaily. The coat is of double thickness. The top coat should be profuse, composed of hard, weather-resisting hair, growing up through the thick undercoat of close short fur. The colours are red, sandy, brindle, grey and black, or any of these colours with darker shadings on the ears and muzzle.

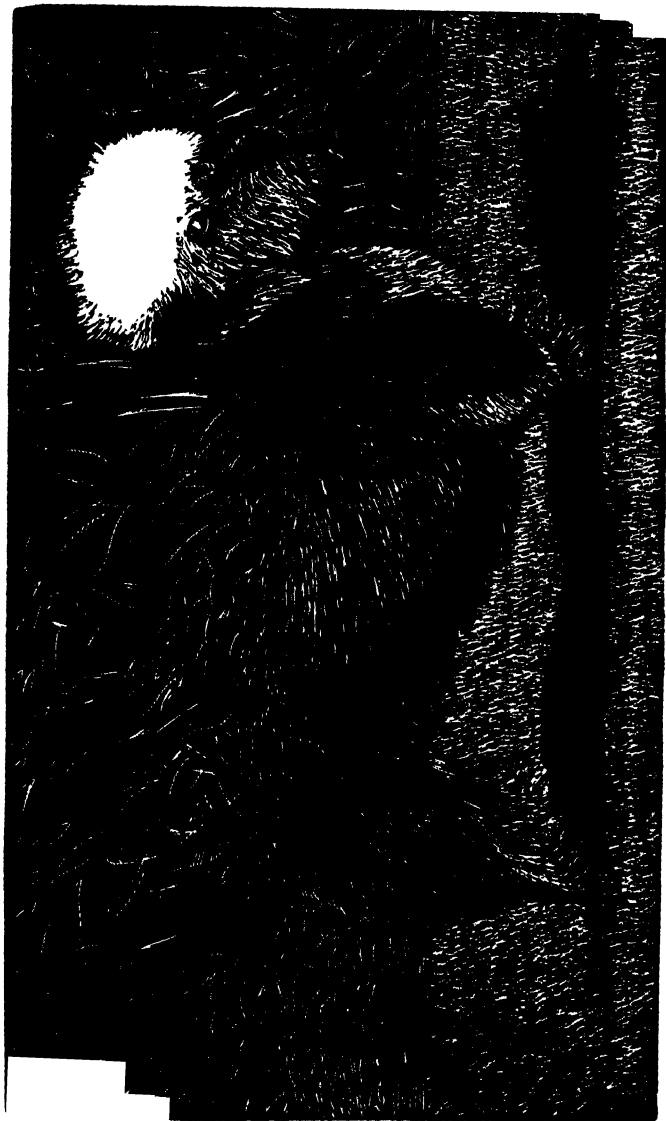
The Cairn is hardy, intelligent and possessed of much character. Its small size makes it suitable for life in a small house and it thrives in either town or country. Having a very penetrating bark, it makes a useful little house guard and is, as a rule, good-tempered. It is not demonstrative in its affections and is somewhat shy of making new friends.

THE DANDIE DINMONT TERRIER

No breed of dog has so definite a 'literary connection' as the Dandie Dinmont. It takes its name, of course, from the character in Sir Walter Scott's novel *Guy Mannering*, who is described as possessing a number of small sporting terriers, all of which bear the name of Pepper or Mustard, some adjective like 'old' or 'young' being prefixed to a name to aid identification. The actual origin of the breed is obscure, but it was certainly in existence a century ago, and a strain of terriers possessed by one Piper Allan in 1754 may very possibly have been of this kind. Be its origin what it may, the Dandie Dinmont is one of the most strongly differentiated of all terrier breeds and unlikely to be confused with any other. In appearance it is a long-bodied, short-legged dog with a large head crowned by a silky top-knot, large eloquent eyes and a spirit which never admits defeat.

The head is one of its most characteristic features and

should be broad between the ears, decreased in breadth to the eyes and be well domed. It is covered with soft, silky hair, lighter in colour than the body coat, and sufficiently profuse to form a conspicuous feature. The muzzle tapers gradually to the nose and is deep and strong. The ears, measuring from three to four inches in length, are broad where they join the head, tapering almost to a point, the decrease in width arising from the back part of the organ, the front outline being almost perpendicular from its junction with the head to the tip. They should be set well back, placed wide apart and low on the skull and hang close to the cheek. The eyes are set wide apart, large, full, dark hazel in colour and have a bright intelligent expression. The neck is of good length, very muscular and runs cleanly in to well set shoulders. The body is long and muscular, with well sprung ribs and deep chest. The back is low at the shoulders, and slightly arched over the loin. The forelegs are short, very muscular and heavily boned, set well apart to allow of the chest coming down between them. The hindquarters are slightly higher than the fore, with the legs well separated and very strong. The feet are compact, the hind ones being smaller than the front. The tail is short—from eight to ten inches in length—carried in a scimitar shaped curve and never curled. The coat, except on the skull, is composed of a mixture of hard and soft hair, about two inches in length and feels crisp to the touch. The colour is pepper (varying from dark bluish to silvery grey on the body, tan on the forelegs and feet and cream on the skull) and mustard, which may be of any shade from reddish fawn to pale sandy. In both colours the claws should be dark. The weight is from fourteen to twenty-four pounds, dogs of about eighteen pounds being preferred. Dandie Dinmont puppies are at first very unlike their parents. When born they are smooth coated, the peppers being black-and-tan and the mustards very dark. The silky



DJ NTRP DINMONT

top-knot is not usually grown until the dog is a year or more old.

The Dandie Dinmont makes a splendid house guard—it has an extraordinarily loud bark for its size—and is a most devoted and intelligent companion, adapting itself equally to life in town or country. As a rule it is sweet and even in temper, but apt to be jealous of other dogs and suspicious of strangers. It is very game and usually ready for a fight, but not unduly quarrelsome unless provoked. It is a hardy breed, easy to rear from puppyhood, and only requires judicious feeding and sufficient exercise to live in perfect health to a ripe old age.

THE FOX TERRIER

The Fox Terrier is undoubtedly the best known, the most popular and the most widely kept of all breeds of dogs. Exactly how it originated is not very clear, but the old English Working Terrier certainly had a large share in its making and the Foxhound may also have been used to obtain a predominance of white in the coat colour. The breed was produced primarily, as its name suggests, to go to ground as an assistant to the Foxhound, and was a well-established breed by the 1860's. The Wire- and Smooth-coated varieties are now equally popular, and differ only in the texture of their jackets. In the former the coat should be hard and wiry in texture, and must on no account be soft or woolly. It should be sufficiently abundant all over the body to give a characteristic appearance without looking shaggy or ragged. The top coat should cover a dense, close, weatherproof under-coat. The smooth variety has a smooth, hard, flat, dense coat which should be well developed on all parts, and neither thin nor scanty. Apart from this difference the points of the two varieties are identical.

The head is long with the skull flat, rather narrow, and gradually decreasing in width from between the ears to the eyes. The stop is but slightly apparent and the muzzle tapers gradually to the nose, which must be black. The ears are V-shaped, small and dropped forward close to the cheeks ; the eyes are small, dark, rather deep set and full of fire and intelligence. The teeth are white, even and level ; the neck muscular, of fair length and set on long sloping shoulders. The chest is deep ; the back short, level and strong ; the forelegs straight, strong in bone, with the elbows hanging perpendicularly to the body. The feet are round, small and compact. The hindquarters show great strength, the thighs being long and powerful and the hocks well let down. The tail is carried gaily but not curled over the back and is docked to about half its natural length. Colour in this breed is immaterial, provided that white predominates, but brindle, liver or blue markings are objectionable. The general appearance is that of a gay, lively, strong, but not coarse terrier, possessing both speed and endurance. The weight should be from fifteen to seventeen pounds for a bitch and from sixteen to eighteen pounds for a dog.

The Fox Terrier needs no recommendation. It is always gay, alert, game, companionable and devoted to its owner. As a family pet and guard, it leaves little to be desired, and as a sporting companion it is difficult to beat. The worst that can be said in its dispraise is that it is somewhat excitable and so full of energy that, unless given abundance of exercise and opportunities to indulge in a real or mimic hunt out-of-doors, it is apt to be noisy and boisterous, and in a small house may become somewhat irritating. The breed is very hardy and will adapt itself to life under almost any conditions, but, despite its ability to live, apparently happily, even in the centre of a large city, it is a dog most suited to life in the suburbs or country, where its natural gameness and



WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER



SMOOTH FOX TERRIER

love of hunting may be indulged, in some degree. A Fox Terrier compelled by circumstances to live in city streets is, to me at least, an object for commiseration, however well its irrepressible spirit may appear to bear up under the harshness of its fate.

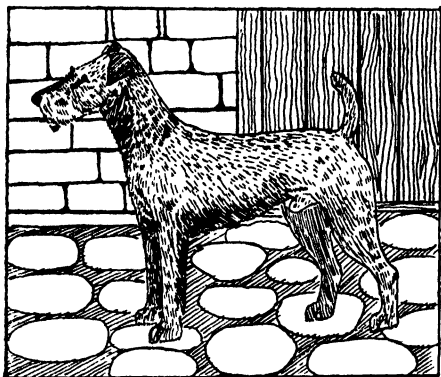
THE IRISH TERRIER

As a show dog the Irish Terrier dates back only to 1873, when a class was put on for the breed at Dublin and, judging from contemporary reports, dogs of all sizes, colours and shapes were entered. For some years afterwards type was a matter of fierce contention, but eventually the standard of points as we know it to-day was drawn up, showing that what is required is a strongly built but active, symmetrical dog, free from any appearance of clumsiness or cloddiness, with a short, hard, wiry jacket of clear reddish hue. And this the Irish Terrier of to-day certainly is.

The head is long, rather narrow between the ears, with a muzzle of good length, neither too light nor heavy, showing little of the cheek muscles but with strong jaws. The teeth are strong, white and level ; the nose black ; the eyes small, dark and full of intelligence. The ears are small, V-shaped, dropped forward close to the cheeks, and in colour a shade darker than the body coat. The neck is of good length, strong but free from throatiness and fits into fine, long, sloping shoulders. The chest is deep with moderately sprung ribs ; the back neither too long nor short enough to give a cobby appearance, straight and level. The forelegs are straight, moderately long and well provided with bone and hard muscle. The feet are small, round and compact, with thick, hard pads. The hindquarters are strong and muscular, the hocks being well let down and parallel to one another when seen from behind. The coat is hard, wiry,

straight and flat, and nowhere long enough to give an appearance of shagginess or to obscure the outline of the body. The colour is bright red or wheaten red, free from white, save on the chest, where a small white spot is permissible. The weight is about twenty-seven pounds for dogs and twenty-five pounds for bitches.

Though never boomed, the Irish Terrier has for many years enjoyed a fair amount of popularity among dog lovers, and were it better known would doubtless be more widely



IRISH TERRIER

kept. Those who know the breed are whole-hearted in their devotion to it. Its outstanding qualities are unswerving loyalty to its owner, indomitable courage, hardiness and a sense of humour. Affectionate, intelligent, and good tempered, the breed adapts itself equally to life in town or country, and makes a thoroughly satisfactory house dog and a reliable companion for children. Its faults are a somewhat headstrong nature, a love of adventure, which at times may prove an embarrassment, and a proneness to jealousy and combativeness where other dogs are concerned. Judicious treatment and early training will, however, go far to overcome these traits and, all in all, the one-dog man may search

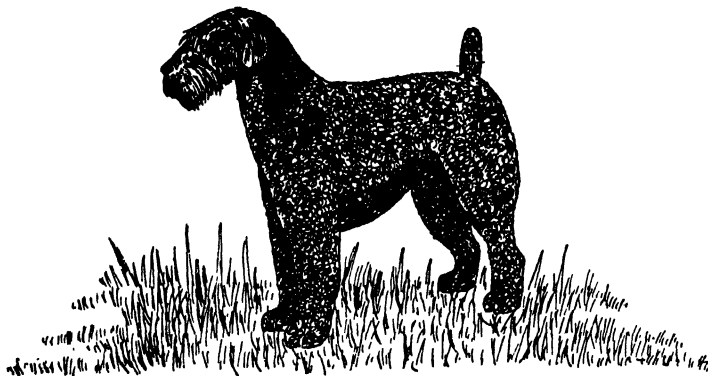
far before finding a dog of its size capable of giving more enduring companionship, devotion and pleasure to its owner than this red-coated, dare-devil Irishman.

THE KERRY BLUE TERRIER

The Kerry Blue Terrier has been known to the English show-going public only since 1920, when classes for the breed were first scheduled at Cruft's. In its native country it is generally held to be of considerable antiquity, but both its history and its origin are obscure. By some authorities the variety is thought to represent a colour phase of the original stock from which the red-coated Irish Terrier sprang, but others claim it to be a cross-bred animal with the blood of the Dandie Dinmont in its make-up. The breed is now popular both in England and Ireland, but has not made the headway expected.

In general appearance the Kerry Blue is a strongly made, compact terrier weighing from thirty-three to forty pounds, covered with a soft, plentiful coat of blue. The head should be strong and well balanced, of medium breadth and length with a slight stop and very powerful jaws. The nose should be large and black; the eyes of medium size and dark in colour; the ears small, thin in texture and carried close to the head; the teeth white, level and large, the gums and roof of the mouth being dark in colour. The neck should be of moderate length, strong and set on fine, sloping shoulders; the back moderately long, strong and level; the chest fairly wide and deep with the ribs well sprung. The forelegs must be straight with plenty of bone and the feet compact, with strong pads. The tail should be thin and held erect; it is docked rather shorter than that of the Fox or Airedale Terrier. The colour may be any shade of blue or blue and tan. The puppies are black when born.

The Kerry Blue is a dog of great character and very suitable as a companion or guard in the country. It is strong, active and powerful and requires plenty of exercise. The breed is somewhat headstrong and pugnacious unless disciplined. It makes a splendid water dog, is extraordinarily game, courageous and becomes devoted to its owner.



KERRY BLUE TERRIER

THE MANCHESTER TERRIER

This very graceful and handsome terrier was evolved from the smooth coated variety of the Old English Working Terrier, which was usually black and tan in colour and existed as far back as the sixteenth century. The original breed was much heavier and coarser than the modern black and tan dog and was prized principally as a sporting terrier. By crossing it with the Whippet, a more lightly built and graceful-looking animal which, while retaining some of the gameness of the older variety, had sufficient speed to catch a rabbit, was produced and in time, largely through the efforts of a group of fanciers living in or about the city of Manchester, the breed as we know it to-day came into being.

Years ago it was the fashion to cut, or crop, the ears so that they stood up perfectly erect, the lobe tapering abruptly to a point, in order to give additional smartness to the dog. When this cruel and useless practice was made illegal, the breed lost many of its adherents and has never regained its erstwhile popularity. But it is a mistake to suppose that the abolition of cropping is solely responsible for the lack of interest from which this attractive little dog has suffered in recent years, for other breeds which were cropped in the old days have survived, and even increased in popularity, notably the Bull Terrier. Much more probable is the belief that the wide-spread trickery which was rife in the fancy at the time the Manchester Terrier was in its prime, dissuaded novices from taking it up. The exact distribution of the tan markings is extremely difficult to obtain and many exhibitors had recourse to dyes, so that the apparent perfection of their dogs owed more to artifice than to nature. Such dishonesty is now, of course, no longer practised and during the last twenty years many specimens which approach very closely to the standard required have been bred.

The general appearance of the Manchester Terrier is that of a very graceful, alert and intelligent dog, weighing about eighteen pounds and remarkable for the symmetry of its outline. The head should be long and flat, beautifully chiselled and lean. The eyes, small, very dark and bright ; the ears small and neat, carried well forward with the tips dropping towards the skull. The neck should be moderately long, clean and free from heaviness ; but strong and set into sloping shoulders. The body should be moderately short with well-sprung ribs and narrow, but deep, chest, the back rising in a slight curve over the loin but falling away at the junction of the tail to the same height as the shoulder. The tail should be of moderate length, fairly thick where it joins the body, tapering gracefully to a point ; it should never be carried higher than the back. The forelegs must

be perfectly straight, sufficiently provided with bone, fairly long and set well under the dog. The feet should be small and round with the toes well arched. The hindquarters should show strength and the hocks be well let down. The coat must be fine, smooth, close and very glossy. Colour is of paramount importance in this breed. It should be deep, rich black, without a trace of rustiness, with deep mahogany tan markings distributed as follows : on the muzzle to the nose, on the under jaw and throat, on the insides of the ears, on the forelegs up to the knees, with black lines (known as pencil marks) running up each toe and a black mark (the thumb mark) above the feet. Tan should also appear on the insides of the hindlegs, the markings being divided by black at the hock joints. The under side of the tail, the vent and a small area on each side of the chest also show tan. Needless to say, few if any dogs are quite perfect in markings. The most serious defect is for the tan to spread unduly, particularly on the outsides of the hindlegs, and for the colour to be light, or yellowish, instead of rich and deep.

It is very difficult to understand why this altogether charming terrier is not more widely kept as a household companion, since it possesses in a marked degree all the qualities required in a family pet. The short, close coat neither shows nor accumulates dirt, may be easily kept in order and is never a nuisance, as it is at no time moulted in any abundance and, should a few loose hairs become detached in the furniture, they do not show up conspicuously as would those of a white dog.

The Manchester Terrier is, as a rule, very cleanly in its habits, easily trained, good tempered and intelligent. It makes a very smart and alert little house dog and, though it enjoys a run or a romp as much as any other variety, may be kept in perfect health in a town with a moderate amount of exercise. Like all thin-coated dogs it feels the cold and when taken out on the lead in wintry conditions should be

provided with a light coat. This does not mean that it need be coddled ; on the contrary, it is a hardy breed and the puppies are easily reared. In short, the variety is one which may be confidently recommended to anyone wanting a smart, clean, smooth-coated dog as a companion in a small town or suburban house, or as a family pet where there are children.*

THE SCOTTISH TERRIER

There is little doubt that the Scottish Terrier is descended from the Cairn, but exactly how the difference in type came about is not easy to discover. The breed first came to public notice about 1879 and immediately created much interest and was taken up by several enthusiastic breeders. Since making its first public appearance, the 'Scottie' has always been popular and is to-day one of the most widely kept of all terriers. In appearance it is a very cobby, compact, wiry-coated dog, standing from nine to twelve inches high at the shoulder and weighing something under twenty pounds, possessed of immense bone in proportion to its size, small, erect ears and small piercing eyes.

The head should be long with a very slightly arched skull, powerful muzzle of good length, dark sunken eyes, small, pointed erect ears and strong, white, even teeth. The neck should be thick and muscular, set on sloping shoulders ; the back of moderate length, level and strong ; the forelegs short and heavy in bone ; the feet small, round and compact ; hindquarters very muscular with the hocks well let down. The tail should be short, carried gaily but not curled over the back. The coat should be composed of very harsh, wiry hair on top and close, short, soft hair below. The colour may be any shade of brindle, grey or black ; sandy and wheaten are also allowed but are rarely seen.

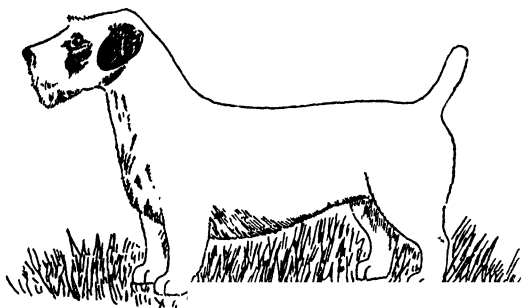
* See figure on page 160.

The Scottish Terrier fully deserves its popularity as a house dog. It is of handy size, is staunch, faithful and, as a rule, good tempered and docile but alert. Though affectionate it is not demonstrative, even with its owner, and is distinctly 'dour', or stand-offish, with strangers. It is generally fairly tolerant of other dogs provided it is not interfered with, but if provoked will fight with grim courage and determination. The 'Scottie' is suitable both for town and country houses, but must be given plenty of exercise. This is important, as otherwise it is likely to become fat and lazy and lose all its natural alertness and character. The Scottish Terrier is cloddy and sturdy in build, but should be a mass of bone and muscle and never allowed to get fat.

THE SEALYHAM TERRIER

This breed takes its name from the residence of its founder, a Captain Edwards, which lies between Haverfordwest and Fishguard. By what means it was produced it is impossible now to discover. The object its originator had in mind was to produce a sturdy, game and hardy terrier, low enough on its legs to be able to follow the fox to its underground lair and strong enough to hold the badger in its holt. The terrier was hardly known outside Wales before 1910, when classes for the breed were put on at the Kennel Club Show. Much interest was aroused among dog lovers by the exhibits and the Sealyham soon became popular. This popularity has been steadily maintained and to-day the breed is more widely kept and better known than ever before. At one time there was a tendency to breed this terrier much too large, and many heavy, clumsy specimens carried off prizes at shows but, fortunately, breeders saw their mistake and a dog of not more than twenty pounds in weight is now the ideal.

The uninitiated are apt to confuse the Sealyham with the Wire-haired Fox Terrier, but the two breeds have little in common save the colour of their coats. The head in the Sealyham should be broader and heavier than that of the Fox Terrier, wide between the ears and with the skull slightly domed—not flat. The jaw should be long but square and very strong; the nose black; the teeth fairly large, white, even and level; the eyes dark, round and of medium size. The ears should be fairly small, rounded at the tips and carried at the sides of the cheeks; the neck



SEALYHAM TERRIER

proportionately long, thick and muscular, set on sloping shoulders; the chest deep and broad, with the ribs well sprung. The back should be of moderate length, strong and level and the whole body very flexible; the legs short and straight, possessing great bone and hard muscle; the feet round and compact with strong pads. The tail is docked and should be carried erect. The coat should be fairly long, hard, wiry and free from curl. The colour may be wholly white or white with light markings, but much colour on the body is a fault in this breed. The weight should not exceed twenty pounds in dogs and eighteen pounds in bitches.

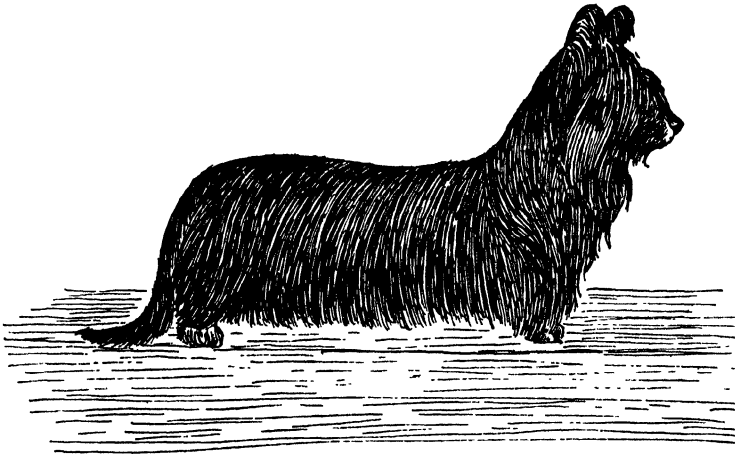
The Sealyham Terrier has of recent years become very

popular as a house dog and is admirably fitted for the rôle. It should be remembered, however, that it is first and foremost a working terrier and needs abundant exercise and out-door interest to keep it in health. If this is provided and the dog kept in hard condition, it makes a charming companion, being lively, intelligent, sensible and obedient. But if allowed to get 'soft', kept confined too much in a small house, overfed or pampered, it is apt to become somewhat morose and sulky, quarrelsome and uncertain in temper. Properly treated and trained the Sealyham is as merry and good natured as any terrier and the only objection that can be made against it as a house dog is that its white coat is likely to leave its mark on furniture when being changed in the spring. A little extra attention to grooming at this season will, however, do much to obviate this. All things considered, I think it a mistake to choose a dog of this breed for life in a small house in a city. The country is the rightful heritage of this game little sportsman.

THE SKYE TERRIER

The Skye Terrier is, probably, a breed of considerable antiquity, though it is difficult to be certain that the early references to the small terriers found on the islands of the Western Hebrides indicate the progenitors of the modern dog. They are described as being short legged and shaggy coated and were used to bolt otters and foxes, for which purpose they had to be both game and staunch. The shaggy coat served to protect its wearer against the jagged teeth of rocky boulders and the prickly whin bushes among which the Highland fox has its cairn. In any case, these early working-terriers presented a very different appearance from our present-day show winners. Though long as compared with that of other rough-haired terriers, the coat was

quite unlike the flowing tresses desired by exhibitors and the head was much narrower, and the body smaller, than in the Skye Terrier of to-day. Though possessed of plenty of pluck, the modern dog is bred for its beauty rather than for its qualities as a worker. A terrier measuring some forty inches in length from tip of nose to tail and weighing up to twenty-seven pounds, covered with a fall of straight hair



SKYE TERRIER

which reaches to the ground and entirely covers the eyes and limbs, is clearly unsuited for the rough and tumble of a badger dig or a fox hunt, and the Skye Terrier is now valued purely for its ornamental attributes.

The head should be long, with a rather wide skull and gradually tapering muzzle. The eyes should be dark, of medium size and set rather closely together. The ears may be either erect or pendent. If erect they should be of moderate size, held stiffly erect and slant towards one another at their inner edges. If pendent they should be larger and lie flat against the head. The neck should be long; the

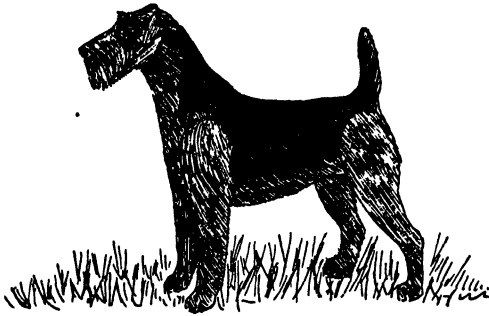
shoulders broad ; the chest deep ; the back long and level ; the legs short, straight and muscular with the feet large and pointing to the front—turned neither inwards nor outwards. The tail should be carried down, when the dog is at rest, with the lower part curved outwards. The coat should be double, and consist of an under coat, short, close and woolly in texture and a top coat of long, straight hair free from wave or curl. On the body the top coat often touches the ground and on the head the 'falls' cover the forehead and eyes. The ears should be well fringed and the tail nicely feathered. The colour may be dark or light blue grey, fawn or cream and the weight about twenty pounds.

The long, flowing coat of the Skye Terrier will always militate against its being generally adopted, as a companion dog, for to maintain it in perfect order a great deal of care is necessary. Careful feeding, judicious exercise and regular grooming will keep this variety in good health, for it is by no means delicate but, after a run during wet or muddy weather, it requires some patience and time to dry and untangle so profuse a coat. Apart from this, the breed has much to recommend it, for it possesses quick intelligence, great and enduring affection, is usually even-tempered, very courageous and amenable to discipline. It thrives in either town or country and, though needing regular exercise, may be kept in health with less than many of the terrier breeds. In the house it is quiet and unobtrusive but makes a reliable guard.

THE WELSH TERRIER

The Welsh Terrier appears to be the ancient breed of Old English Wire-haired Terrier under another name, and, if this be so, must be regarded as the oldest of all British terriers. Until comparatively recently the breed was rarely seen outside the borders of its native country. Even now,

though it has increased in popularity with English exhibitors, it is all too little known to, and appreciated by, the general dog-loving public. Broadly, the Welsh Terrier may be described as an Airedale Terrier in miniature. The coat should be hard, wiry, close and fairly abundant ; the body short and strong, with good depth of chest ; the legs straight, well boned and muscular ; the feet small and round. The head is similar to the Airedale's but, in proportion, somewhat wider between the ears, and the muzzle somewhat deeper. A very long, narrow head is not characteristic of

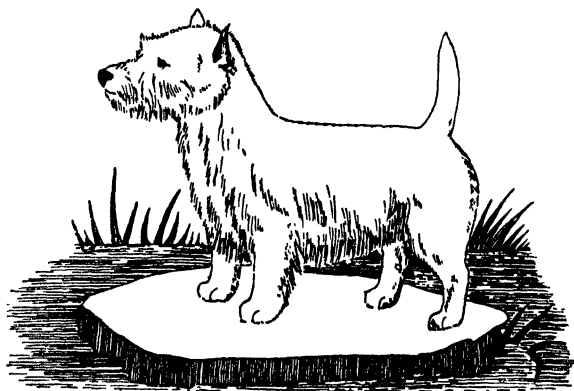


WELSH TERRIER

this breed. The colour may be black and tan or black, grizzle and tan, the former being preferred. A Welsh Terrier in hard working condition weighs about twenty pounds, and stands about fifteen inches in height at the shoulder. The breed is one eminently suited to anyone looking for a small house-dog and companion. It is hardy, bright, sensible and good tempered, and will adapt itself to life in either town or country. The dark, wiry coat needs little attention, does not show the dirt, and is easily dried, even after the dog has been immersed in a pond or soaked by a shower of rain. This terrier makes an excellent sporting assistant, being remarkably game and never so happy as when rattling or hunting along the hedgerows or waterside.

THE WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER

The West Highland White Terrier is, in all probability, descended from the Cairn, but it has a respectable history of its own and was certainly in existence as a separate breed nearly a century ago. When first exhibited it was known as the Poltalloch Terrier, from the place of that name in Scotland, where the Malcolm family had kept the variety for



WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER

many years and possessed a strain of great uniformity. The dog must, as its name indicates, be pure white in colour, without shadings of any kind.

In general appearance it is a game, hardy-looking terrier of small size, full of fire, well supplied with muscle and combining strength with activity. The head should be fairly long, but not narrow, with a slightly domed skull and powerful muzzle. The nose, lips and roof of the mouth should be black; the eyes dark, set wide apart, of medium size, slightly sunk in the head and possess a very alert and intelligent expression. The ears should be small, sharply pointed, carried erect and covered with short, velvety hair. The

legs should be short and straight ; the feet round and compact, with thick, strong, black pads. The body should be compact, with level back, deep chest, well-sprung ribs and broad and strong across the loins. The tail, about six inches long, is left undocked, and should be straight. The coat should consist of a short, close, soft under coat covered by a top coat of hard, weather-resisting hair about two inches long, free from curl and wave. Dogs should weigh from fourteen to eighteen pounds, and measure from eight to twelve inches high at the shoulder, bitches being about two pounds lighter. This breed has, in the course of its history, suffered a good deal from being confused with its relatives the Cairn and the Scottish Terriers, breeders at one time favouring the one and then the other type. The West Highland White Terrier should, however, be neither a white Cairn nor a white 'Scottie', but a distinctive and separate breed, and specimens which resemble either of the other varieties mentioned in type should be avoided by the novice buyer.

Apart from its white coat, which may be a source of annoyance in the house, this little terrier is an excellent house dog either in town or country districts. As a rule it is good tempered, friendly and amusing. Now and then one meets specimens which are very shy and nervous. These should be avoided, as courage and self-confidence should be essential characteristics in a dog of this kind. Such individuals are likely to grow into peevish, snappy adults, or become incurably noisy, so that they are a nuisance to their owners and their neighbours on account of their incessant barking. Typically, the West Highland White Terrier is not excitable and makes a very reliable guard and a suitable associate for children.

CHAPTER III

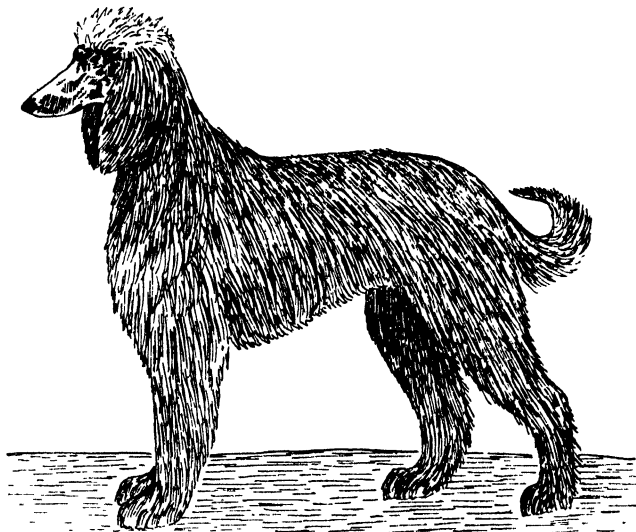
THE HOUND BREEDS

THE AFGHAN HOUND

THE Afghan Hound is certainly one of the most distinctive of all dogs in appearance and wants a little getting used to ! The long, shaggy coat which completely covers the flanks, shoulders, hindquarters and limbs, the long, narrow head, on which the smooth muzzle contrasts strongly with the distinct silky top-knot which surmounts the skull, combine to produce a dog totally unlike any other canine variety. In its native Afghanistan, the dog has been bred and greatly valued for centuries, being used to run down small deer, but it has been known in England for not more than twenty years. In build it resembles a greyhound, but appears shorter and heavier than it really is on account of its full coat. This coat is very characteristic and differs completely from that of any other dog. According to the official standard it must be fine in texture and long on the ribs, fore- and hindquarters and flanks. From the shoulders along the back it is short and close. On the head, from the eyes backwards, the hair is long and forms a silky top-knot over the skull, but on the foreface it is smooth and short. The ears and legs are well feathered.

The head should be long, but not too narrow, with the peak, or point of the occiput, prominent. The eyes should be dark and the nose black in all but light-coloured dogs, in which amber eyes and a brown nose are permissible. The ears should be long, heavily feathered and carried close to the head. The

body should be strong and well muscled ; the back level ; the chest deep and the ribs well sprung. The legs should be straight and well boned ; the feet large with long, well-arched toes and heavily coated. The tail should be set on low and carried gaily, with a curl at the end. The height for dogs is from twenty-seven to twenty-eight inches, and



AFGHAN HOUND

for bitches from twenty-four to twenty-six inches, at the shoulder. The general appearance should suggest a strong, active dog, built on greyhound lines but compact and well coupled, with springy gait and dignified mien.

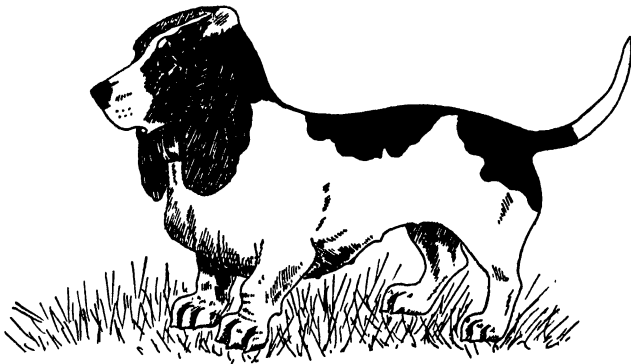
The Afghan Hound is, as a rule, intelligent and interesting as a companion, but shy and aloof with strangers. It is hardy and requires no special treatment. Plenty of outdoor exercise is essential to its health, and its coat is somewhat against it as a house dog. In the country, where

ample space is available, it is likely to prove satisfactory for those whose tastes lie in the direction of a large dog of unusual appearance, but it is out of place in towns or cities or in small houses.

THE BASSETHOUND

The origin of this handsome, short-legged hound is wrapped in mystery. It is generally believed to be of French extraction. The breed was certainly known and used extensively in France long before it made its appearance in this country, but it was also popular as a sporting dog in both Germany and Russia, being employed in much the same way as spaniels are in Great Britain. On the Continent two varieties are in favour, the smooth- and the rough-coated; but, although there have been several very fine specimens of the latter breed shown in England from time to time, it has never been popular, most fanciers preferring the smarter appearance of the smooth-coated dog. The Bassethound of to-day is, undoubtedly, an animal of great beauty and refinement, combining, as it does, the noble head and dignified expression of the Bloodhound with comparatively small stature. Its chief peculiarity is its very short legs, which distinguish it at once from all other members of the hound tribe. The head, as has been said, should resemble that of the Bloodhound, with narrow, domed skull showing a well-developed peak. The foreface should be long and deep, with pendulous lips and square outline when viewed in profile. The skin on the head should be loose and form folds and ridges over the forehead and the sides of the face. The eyes should be deep brown in colour, with a kindly, benevolent expression. They should be deeply set, and usually show the haw or inner eyelid. The long ears should be set on low, hang in graceful folds and be soft and velvety to the touch. The

nose should be large and black ; the teeth white and even ; the neck long but very strong and have a good deal of loose skin, or dewlap, under the chin. The chest should be broad and deep ; the back long and level and the whole body extremely muscular. The legs should be short and possess immense bone in proportion to the dog's size. They must be straight and placed well apart to allow ample room for the chest to come down between them. The feet should be large, but strong and compact ; the tail set on fairly high



BASSETHOUND

and carried up when the hound is in motion. The coat in the smooth variety should be short and close with a distinct gloss ; in the rough variety it should be hard and wiry. The colour is white marked with tan, black, black and tan or a mixture of all three.

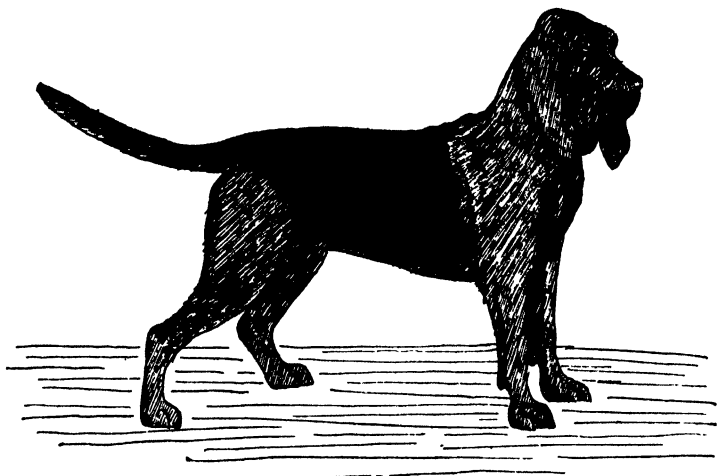
The Basset hound has never been kept by more than a comparatively small number of owners in this country. To-day it has a few staunch supporters among exhibitors, and there are several packs which hunt regularly and give their followers excellent sport. It is a breed which deserves to be better known than it is, for it has many qualities which should commend it, not only to sportsmen but to all dog

lovers who like a distinctive and uncommon breed. As a companion, where a medium-size dog can be suitably accommodated, there is much to be said in its favour. In temperament it is quiet, very affectionate, good tempered and intelligent. When properly trained it is obedient and very quick at learning, and as an outdoor companion it is untiring and always interesting. By reason of its heavy build it is not suitable for a small house, neither does it accommodate itself happily to urban conditions, but in a country house the Bassethound may be safely introduced to the family circle and will soon claim the lasting affection of every member of the household.

THE BLOODHOUND

In the Bloodhound we have the most ancient type of hound in existence. It is identical with the 'Sleuthound' which is constantly mentioned in historical literature, and seems to have changed very little in appearance through the ages. No dog has been more grossly or unjustly maligned, or is so little understood by the general public even to-day. Its very name is unfortunate, conjuring up as it does visions of a savage brute thirsting for blood, and is doubtless to some extent responsible for the belief, still firmly held by many, that a fugitive run down by a hound of this kind is fortunate if he escapes with his life. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Bloodhound is one of the most gentle and docile of all dogs and has no interest whatever in its quarry once the trail has ended. The breed has, from time immemorial, been used to track down fugitives, both in war and peace, and for this purpose is immeasurably superior to any other hound. Its scenting powers are remarkable ; a trained hound being able to follow a trail over any kind of ground several hours after its quarry has passed. The modern hound

is every whit as good in this respect as its ancestors, as may be witnessed at the Bloodhound Trials which are now held periodically in various parts of the country. In beauty of body and temperament the Bloodhound is unsurpassed by any breed. The expression is the embodiment of nobility, sagacity and solemn benevolence and is a true indicator of the hound's character; for no canine variety has a more



BLOODHOUND

delightful disposition, a more even temper or a greater sense of its own dignity.

The head is of paramount importance in this breed and is difficult to describe briefly. It must be narrow and long in proportion to the size of the body, tapering very slightly from the ears to the nose. The skull from the peak, which must be very prominent, should be roughly equal to the length from the nose to the stop, and in profile the outline of the foreface should be square. The eyes should be dark and deeply sunk, the lower lids being dragged down, by the weight of the abundant skin on the foreface, to expose the

inner lid. The skin on the skull should be very loose and form heavy wrinkles, or folds, over the brows and the sides of the face. This is an important point, as the expression of dignity and wisdom depends in some degree on it ; a Bloodhound with insufficient wrinkle is never typical, however good it may otherwise be. The ears should be very long, set low on the skull and hang in graceful folds. The lips should fall squarely and be continued downwards from the corners of the mouth in deep, hanging folds (called the flews), and in front of the neck the loose skin should form a pronounced dewlap. The neck should be long ; the shoulders sloping and muscular ; the chest deep, coming down well between the forelegs ; the ribs well sprung ; the back strong, level and slightly arched over the loins. The tail should be long, tapering, set on high and carried up. The forelegs should be amply supplied with bone, straight and end in strong, compact feet. The coat is smooth ; the colours being black and tan, red or red and tan. The height at the shoulder of a typical hound is not less than twenty-six inches in a dog and twenty-four inches in a bitch and the weight from eighty to one hundred pounds.

The Bloodhound makes a delightful companion for anyone able to offer suitable accommodation to a hound of its size. It has all the qualities most desired, being extremely affectionate, faithful, intelligent, sweet tempered and very easy to train. It is friendly but reserved with strangers and extremely sensitive either to praise or correction. Being a large, powerful dog it needs plenty of open-air exercise and roomy quarters for sleeping. As a family companion in the country it cannot be excelled and is invariably remarkably patient with children. The breed is hardy, once through puppyhood, and lives to a good old age.

THE BORZOI

The Borzoi, or Russian Wolfhound, has been bred and used for hunting the wolf in its native land for several centuries. In England its history began about fifty years ago, when several specimens made their appearance on the show bench, and immediately excited general interest. The breed is certainly one of the most ornamental of all dogs and it is not surprising that ladies have always been in the majority among the most successful of its breeders and exhibitors. The late Queen Alexandra was a great admirer of the breed, and her interest and enthusiasm did much to draw public attention to its attractive qualities. The modern dog is rather more lightly built and 'racy' than were the specimens first imported, which may be accounted for by the fact that in England it is bred purely for its beauty, whereas in Russia an animal swift enough to catch, and strong enough to hold, a wolf was essential. For this purpose a hound of unflinching courage, great speed and enormous power is necessary, and 'fancy points' are of little consequence.

The Borzoi is a member of the greyhound tribe. The head is long and lean ; the skull narrow and slightly arched. There should be no perceptible stop between the eyes, and the foreface, which should be about equal in length to the skull, should appear slightly 'Roman' in profile and be so finely modelled that the principal veins can be clearly seen. The jaws should be long but powerful ; the teeth strong and even ; the nose large and black ; the eyes dark, not too far apart, and almond shaped, and the ears small and thin, folded backwards like a Greyhound's, with their tips nearly touching the base of the skull. The neck should be long but strong, running into powerful shoulders ; the chest very deep but narrow ; the back arched over the loin, strong and free from any tendency to dip before the withers. The legs should be

straight and long, with fine, flat bone ; the feet somewhat long but compact, with the toes well arched ; the tail long, abundantly plumed and carried low. The coat is long and silky on the body and tail, but smooth on the head, ears and the front of the forelegs. Until a few years ago the most desired colour was white, with or without slight markings of tan, lemon or brindle. Recently, however, whole-coloured red, fawn and black dogs have appeared in the show ring and carried off high honours. The height of dogs should be from thirty inches upwards, bitches being two inches less.

The Borzoi is a true aristocrat among dogs and may be highly recommended as a canine companion. In disposition it is affectionate, intelligent, not quarrelsome, and gentle. It is not delicate when adult and has a small appetite in proportion to its size. The puppies require care, as their growth is rapid, and distemper, if contracted, often takes a severe form. A dog of this commanding size naturally requires a certain amount of training if it is to become a suitable inmate of the house but, if taken in hand while young, the Borzoi is a very apt pupil and will quickly adapt itself to the routine laid down for its life by its owner.

THE BEAGLE

The Beagle is the smallest of the hounds ; it stands from twelve to sixteen inches high at the shoulder. It should resemble a Foxhound in miniature, except that its ears are usually larger than those of the bigger hound. Although its true vocation lies in the hunting of the hare and rabbit, the Beagle makes a very interesting companion dog, its small size, intelligence, short smooth coat and merry disposition all being in its favour. Of recent years this attractive breed has become popular as a show dog and is now being bred and shown more than at any time in its history. Being a



BORZOI

hound which has been bred for generations for stamina and endurance, it needs an open-air life and is not recommended to the townsman, but in the country it forms an altogether delightful addition to a household, as it is hardy, quiet extremely good natured and easily kept in condition.

Some years ago a diminutive kind of Beagle was to be met with which measured ten inches or less in height at the shoulder and was known as the Pocket Beagle. The variety



BEAGLE

seems to have become extinct, however, or is so rare as to be unprocurable. There was also a rough-coated Beagle, in which the coat was harsh and wiry, but this, too, seems to have been allowed to sink into oblivion.

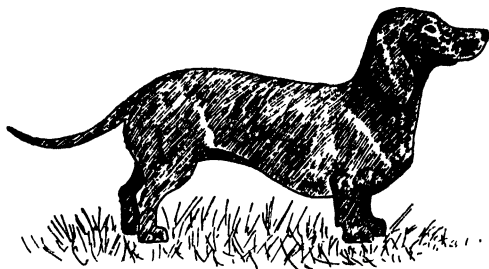
THE FOXHOUND AND HARRIER

These two hounds, though capable of making devoted companions as well as handsome show dogs, are not generally kept for either purpose and, since they have no special claim

to the attention of the one-dog man, it is unnecessary to deal with the breeds in detail.

THE DACHSHUND

This well-known, short-legged little sportsman has for long been a favourite butt for the humorist, both in Germany and the countries of its adoption. Why this should be so is not easily understood, for its appearance is no more remarkable than that of several short-legged terriers, yet jokes at the ex-



SMOOTH DACHSHUND

pense of, say, the Dandie Dinmont or the Skye Terrier are rarely, if ever, made. But it has been said that we laugh only at those we love, and the Dachshund retains a very firm hold on the affections of all who have the privilege of knowing it intimately. The breed has a long history, but its origin is lost in the obscurity of time. Whether it was first produced in Germany or France, or even Abyssinia, as has been suggested by some authorities, cannot now be decided and is not, perhaps, a matter of great moment, but Germany is the 'spiritual home' of the dog as we now know it and the best specimens are still bred there.

The Dachshund first aroused interest in England in about 1860 and quickly gathered about itself a host of admirers.



LONG-HAIRED DACHSHUND

At that time the type was very different from that seen in the show dog of to-day. The dogs were usually larger, heavier and showed more of the hound than the terrier in their appearance ; while many were coarse in head and white feet were by no means uncommon. The demand for good specimens soon resulted in the production of a more refined-looking animal, and to-day the breed is remarkable for the uniformity of its type and the symmetry of its outline. Until a few years ago the smooth was the only variety bred in this country, but in Germany three quite distinct varieties had for long been recognised, namely the smooth, the wire- and the long-haired. The wire-haired type, there seems little doubt, was the result of crossing the smooth with the Dandie Dinmont, and many specimens still show marked traces of their Dandie ancestry in their large heads, broad skulls and too full coat. In this variety the coat should be short and hard, nowhere long enough to appear ragged or to hide the dog's outline. The origin of the long-haired variety is more difficult to trace. It has probably existed as long as the smooth-coated dog, and is by some authorities believed to be the older variety. The coat is similar to that of the Irish Setter, being long and silky but lying flat and without wave or curl, and forming abundant feathering on the forelegs, outside of the thighs, on the ears and under the tail. Apart from the coat the points are the same in all three varieties.

The head should be long, lean and conical in profile, the foreface tapering to the nose without any pronounced stop ; the skull slightly arched and of moderate width between the ears. The eye should be dark, of medium size, oval and set obliquely. In chocolate-coloured specimens the eyes may be light, and in dapples a 'wall-eye' is permissible. The ears should be broad, moderately long, rounded at their ends, set on high and hang close to the cheeks. They should be very mobile and, when the dog's

attention is attracted should be brought forward so that the backs are directed forward and outwards. The nose should be black, except in chocolate specimens when it may be brown. The teeth should be strong, and even ; the jaws strong ; the neck fairly long, muscular and slightly arched, set on long, sloping shoulders. The back should be long, muscular and level ; the forelegs short and strong in bone, with the lower arm inclined slightly inwards, forming, with the joint of the pastern, the 'crook'. The feet should be large, round and compact, with the toes well arched and the pads thick and strong ; hindquarters very muscular with broad rump, the hocks well bent and, seen from behind, should be parallel. The tail should be set on fairly high, be strong at the root and taper to a point. When the dog is in repose it should be carried down, but under excitement it is raised, though it must never be curled over the back. The colours are black and tan, chocolate and tan, red and dappled. The weight may be up to twenty-five pounds, but most modern smooths weigh from eighteen to twenty pounds, the wire- and long-haired varieties being somewhat heavier.

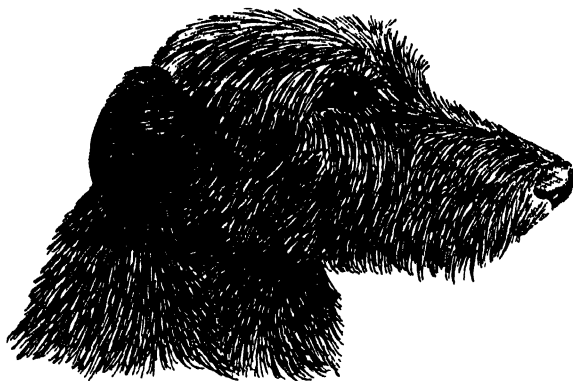
The Dachshund is an altogether delightful little dog, possessing remarkable intelligence, a most affectionate nature, courage and great individuality. It makes an excellent house dog, as it is clean, good tempered, full of spirits yet not too boisterous and is easily kept in condition. It is sometimes inclined to be headstrong but is readily trained. These remarks apply equally to all three varieties and the coat chosen is a matter of individual preference. The smooth-haired kind feels the cold, and should be provided with a light coat when taken out for a sedate walk in severe weather, and also clothed if kept in an outside kennel in winter. The wire- and long-haired types require no such covering, their thicker coats giving all the protection they need. All are excellent sporting dogs, the long-haired

variety in particular taking naturally to water. The wire-haired variety, though possessing many attractive qualities, is, to my mind, somewhat lacking in Dachshund character, being more terrier-like than the others. The long-haired is certainly an extremely handsome animal and, though comparatively new to the English show bench, already has a host of admirers. It seems destined in the near future to become as popular as its smooth congener has ever been.

THE DEERHOUND

The Deerhound is a rough, or wiry-coated, Greyhound which was developed in Scotland for the pursuit of the deer. Its early history is obscure, but from time immemorial a dog of similar type has existed, though whether our modern winners are directly descended from it is a matter of dispute. To-day the breed is kept solely for exhibition, or as a companion, and many superlative specimens have been bred, notably the bitch Champion St. Ronan's Rhyme, considered in her day (she was born in 1903) to be the most perfect dog or bitch of any variety living. The ideal aimed at is a dog of Greyhound-like build, but of larger size, covered with a harsh coat some three or four inches in length. It should be the embodiment of grace and symmetry allied with strength and power. The head should be long and narrow, broadest between the ears, decreasing in width to the eyes and from thence tapering to the nose. The eyes should be dark, of medium size with a kindly, intelligent expression; the ears small and thin, folded back like a Greyhound's; the teeth, strong, white and level. The hair on the skull is softer than that of the body coat and somewhat lighter in colour. The lips bear a moustache and the lower jaw a small beard. The colour may be blue-grey, brindle, sandy or red with black mask. The height should be not less than

thirty inches in dogs or less than twenty-eight inches in bitches, the weights being from eighty-five to one hundred and five pounds, and from sixty-five to eighty pounds, respectively. Size is greatly to be desired in this breed but must not be obtained at the cost of symmetry and grace, as coarseness of any kind in a Deerhound at once destroys the character.

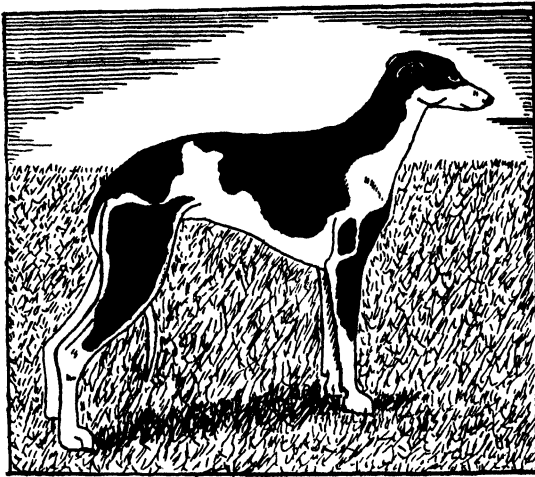


DEERHOUND

As a household companion the Deerhound is well worthy of consideration by anyone requiring a dog of large size. Indeed, although tall it is in no way cumbersome and takes up surprisingly little room. It is quiet in demeanour and has the useful habit of curling itself up in small compass and lying out of the way. It is very gentle, affectionate but not demonstrative, intelligent and obedient. The reverse of quarrelsome, the Deerhound is indifferent to other dogs and has none of the jealousy often noticed in Greyhounds. It naturally requires plenty of exercise and is not adapted to life in towns or cities.

THE GREYHOUND

The Greyhound is probably the oldest breed of dog in existence. Dogs almost identical in appearance with our modern show, coursing and track champions, are depicted on the monuments of ancient Egypt and Greece and frequent references to the 'Gazehound', as the breed was



GREYHOUND

called, occur throughout literature. Until recently the Greyhound was bred almost exclusively for the purpose of coursing hares, but with the advent of the track and electric hare an enormous fillip was given to the breed and far more dogs are now trained for this form of sport than for following the live quarry. As an exhibition dog it has always had a following, though a small one, and during the past few years some dogs with distinguished racing records have also won high honours in the show ring. Though not generally kept

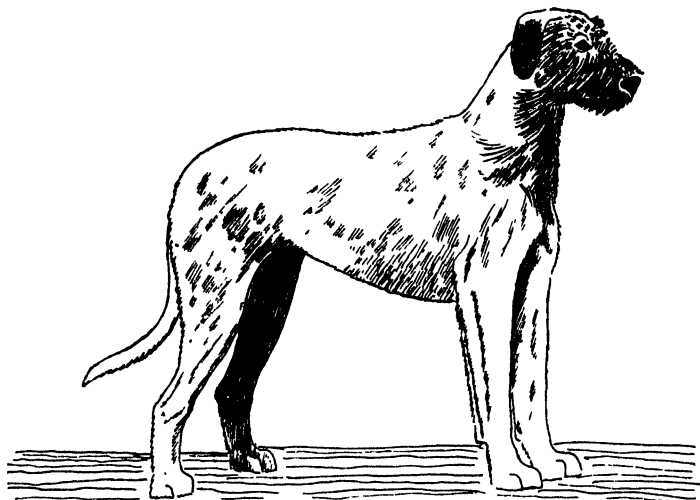
as a companion, the breed fulfils the rôle with considerable credit. It is intelligent, amiable, clean and obedient, and is easily fed and kept in health if given plenty of exercise. It is, of course, out of place in towns or cities, but in country districts a Greyhound may be usefully employed as a courser and also valued as a family pet.

The Greyhound is built essentially for speed, and the shape of its head and the colour of its coat are of less importance than soundness of wind and limb. The skull should be long and narrow, widest between the ears, the foreface tapering to the nose. The eyes should be dark with a bright, intelligent expression ; the ears small and thin, folded back so that the tips in repose lie close to the base of the skull ; the teeth strong and level ; the neck long and clean, running into well-muscled shoulders. The forelegs should be straight, long, and furnished with flat bone and hard muscle ; the feet long but compact, with well-arched toes. The chest should be very deep but not wide ; the back arched over the loins, strong and well muscled ; the hind-quarters wide and very strong and the hocks well let down and strongly bent. The tail should be fine, long and tapering ; carried low. The coat should be close, smooth and fine in texture, its colour being white, fawn-red, brindle, blue or black, or white with markings of one or more of those colours. The weight should be from sixty to sixty-five pounds in dogs and five pounds less in bitches.

THE IRISH WOLFHOUND

The Irish Wolfhound as we know it to-day is a product of a cross between the Deerhound and the Great Dane. The dog used for hunting wolves in Ireland in ancient times was a heavily built smooth-coated Greyhound and played no part in the modern hound's ancestry ; indeed, it had been

extinct for many years before the blending of blood which produced the handsome giant now seen on the show bench was carried out. The Irish Wolfhound should resemble a very large and muscular Deerhound of great size and enormous power, but with an outline which suggests speed



IRISH WOLFHOUND

and endurance. Size is of great importance, and a dog should be not less than thirty-two inches high at the shoulder, nor a bitch less than twenty-eight inches. These are minimum measurements. Most winning specimens are an inch or two taller, with size and weight in proportion. Dogs should weigh at least one hundred and twenty pounds and bitches ninety pounds upwards. The coat should be rough and harsh, the colours being brindle, black, red or fawn of any shade.

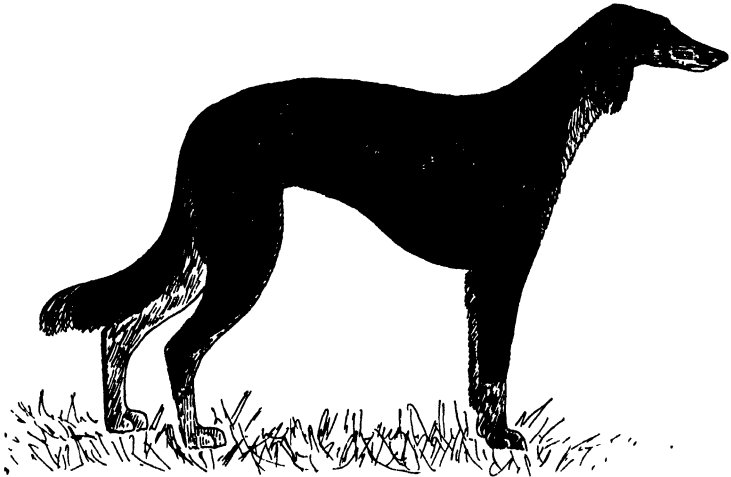
The Irish Wolfhound is one of the largest of all dogs and is only suitable for a country life where unlimited space for exercise can be placed at its disposal. Its temperament is all that could be desired and, kept under conditions fitted to its great size, the breed makes an excellent companion. It is usually very good tempered, extremely active and intelligent. A dog of this size and strength naturally requires some training as a puppy, but it is very amenable to discipline and, treated with consistent kindness and firmness, soon learns to behave in the manner required of it by its owner. The fact that the breed is a great favourite with lady exhibitors and breeders is an indication that it is docile and manageable.

THE SALUKI

The Saluki, or Arabian Gazelle Hound, was first recognised by the Kennel Club as a separate breed in 1923, but it had existed in its present form, as a much prized and carefully preserved variety, among the Arabs since several centuries before the Christian era. Indeed, it may well be the dog referred to in the Scriptures as a Greyhound (Proverbs Ch. xxx. 31). It had been bred and exhibited by a few admirers for some years previous to the Kennel Club giving it official recognition, and was already fairly well known to show-goers. The breed very quickly established itself among the most popular of the larger breeds, has steadily won an increasing number of enthusiastic supporters, and is to-day in a very prosperous condition. The Saluki has certainly much to commend it to all lovers of the beautiful. Its general shape is that of an English Greyhound, but the head acquires an entirely different expression from the large, oval eyes and the long, mobile ears covered with long, silky hair. The coat is smooth, soft and silky, forming slight

feathering in the backs of the legs and long feathering on the underside of the tail. The colours are white, cream, fawn, golden red, grizzle and tan, white-black-and-tan and black-and-tan. In height dogs stand from twenty-three to twenty-six inches at the shoulder, bitches being somewhat smaller.

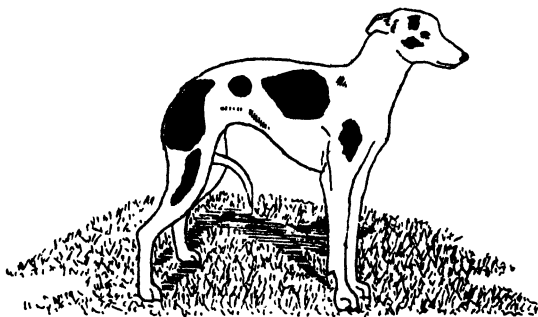
The Saluki is an extremely distinguished member of the canine family, possessing symmetry, grace, refinement and



dignity. It is very intelligent, easily trained, affectionate with its owner but somewhat shy and reserved with strangers, even tempered and extremely lovable. Although coming from the desert regions, it is not delicate but flourishes in our climate and breeds without difficulty. It requires considerate treatment, as it is very sensitive, abundance of exercise, a dry, warm, draught-proof kennel and should be given nourishing, but not bulky food. Thus treated no breed is more suitable as a personal companion for the dog lover looking for a moderate-sized dog of unusual appearance and distinctive character.

THE WHIPPET

The Whippet is a miniature Greyhound capable of moving at astonishing speed over short distances. It was produced in the industrial areas of the north and midlands by crossing a terrier with the Italian Greyhound and then breeding back to the English Greyhound. Looks were of little importance in the early days of the breed's history, the ability



to course and catch rabbits quickly and surely being prized above all else. The coming of dog shows, however, centred attention on such matters as symmetry, grace of form, beauty of outline and colour, so that in time the rather nondescript animal, often rough coated, which had satisfied the artisan sportsmen who produced it, became transformed into the modern show Whippet. Of recent years the breed has become very popular among exhibitors and the places of honour are very keenly contested at all the leading shows, while good prices are paid for really good specimens. But the Whippet is still a racing dog, and in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire and elsewhere is bred in large numbers for the track and as a rabbit courser. The races usually take place on cinder tracks over a distance of 200

yards, the dogs racing 'to rag' as it is called, and being handicapped according to weight and their previous performances. The owners or trainers take up their positions at the end of the track, beyond the winning post, each holding a towel or rag of some kind, while the dogs are held on leads or in traps by the slippers. On the firing of a pistol, or other signal, the candidates are released and immediately race towards their trainers, who encourage them by waving the towels and calling. On reaching the winning post each dog hurls itself at the rag held by its trainer and is swept off its feet by the momentum of its leap. A good dog will cover the distance (200 yards) in twelve seconds or a fraction more.

Although track racing with Greyhounds has proved so successful, Whippet racing has never 'caught on' in the south, though several efforts have been made to introduce the sport from time to time.

The points of the Whippet are the same as those of the Greyhound. The weight may be anything from twelve to about twenty-five pounds, but for exhibition purposes a dog of from sixteen to eighteen pounds is preferred. Colour is of no importance.

The breed deserves to be much more widely appreciated as a house dog than it is. Clean, sharp, sensible, quiet, intelligent and affectionate, it possesses all the requisite qualities and has no faults. It is a hardy variety, has a small appetite, is easily kept in health if given plenty of freedom and exercise, and makes a splendid watch-dog. Though in no sense delicate, or needing to be pampered, it feels the cold and should be provided with a coat when taken out on the lead in cold weather, or if kept in an outdoor kennel.

CHAPTER IV

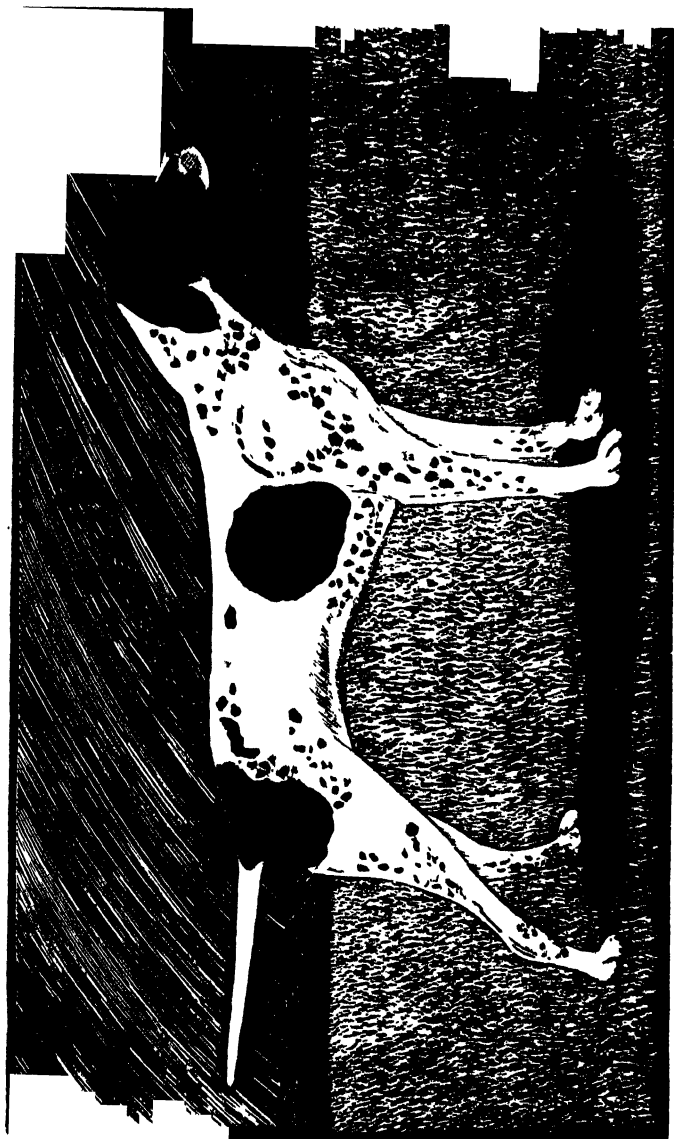
OTHER SPORTING BREEDS

THE POINTER

THE Pointer takes its name from the peculiar circumstance that on scenting game it immediately becomes still and motionless, as though frozen to immobility, its head raised, one forefoot lifted from the ground, its whole body held stiff and rigid. This position is maintained until the game is flushed, rises or moves. It is a breed of great antiquity and is thought to have reached Great Britain originally from Spain. The old Spanish Pointer was a larger and altogether heavier and slower dog than its modern representative, which carries Foxhound blood introduced to impart additional speed and dash.

The Pointer is an extremely handsome dog, built on lines similar to those of the Foxhound but lighter and slimmer, standing twenty-four or twenty-five inches high at the shoulder and weighing about fifty-five or sixty pounds. The coat is smooth, close and dense. The colours are white marked with lemon, liver or black but whole coloured black and liver Pointers are occasionally seen. The accompanying engraving will give a sufficient indication of the general appearance.

Though intelligent and handsome, the Pointer is hardly to be recommended as a household companion, except for those who can use it in its appropriate sphere—the shooting field. Many very beautiful specimens have been exhibited at the leading shows which have met with conspicuous success against other breeds of all kinds but, as a rule, these show-ring winners are also field workers and combine beauty of form with utility.



POINTER

RETRIEVERS

Four distinct varieties of dogs are now known as Retrievers—the Curly, the Flat-coated, the Labrador and the Golden. With the exception of the Golden, whose origin is shrouded in mystery, all are related, both the Curly and the Flat-coated having sprung from the Labrador by crossing it with other breeds. The Labrador was first brought to England from the country whose name it bears more than a century ago and was first known as the Small Newfoundland, or the St. John's Dog. Its value as a gun dog was quickly appreciated, and as it was generally used for fetching and bringing to hand birds which had been shot and fallen some distance from the gun, it was called a 'Retriever'. Although it was valued by sportsmen and carefully bred and trained in a number of sporting kennels, the breed made little headway with the public and in 1900 an enthusiastic breeder and judge of the variety wrote: 'That the Labrador will ever be appreciated by the rank and file and become a popular show dog I very much doubt. He somehow does not lend himself to it, and if aristocrat he be, he represents much more appropriately the garb and get up of the sportsman than the dandy in the drawing-room'. This prognostication has certainly not been fulfilled, for to-day the Labrador is not only by far the most popular of all the Retrievers but one of the most widely kept of all dogs, and the classes provided for it at the leading shows are invariably among the best supported. This rise in public esteem has been gained by sheer merit and not as a result of artfully contrived advertisement. The Labrador has no 'fancy points' to draw attention to itself, but looks what it is, a strong, well-made sporting dog of unusual intelligence, obedient, easily trained, affectionate, good tempered and hardy. It is equally at home in the gamekeeper's cottage, or the Manor House, and makes a devoted companion as well as a reliable and efficient guard.

The head of the Labrador should be rather wide, with a square muzzle ; the ears of moderate size, set fairly high on the head and hanging close to the cheeks ; the eyes dark and expressive. The neck should be long, very muscular and set on long, sloping shoulders ; the chest wide and deep ;

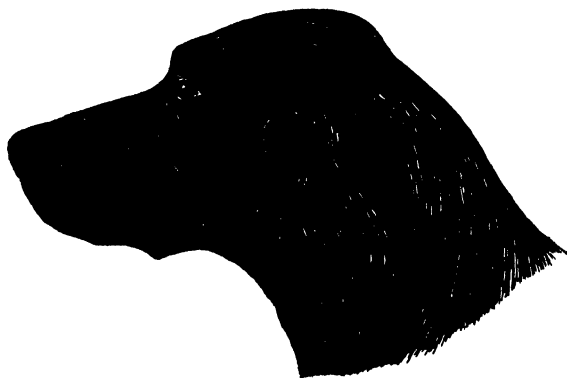


LABRADOR RETRIEVER

the ribs well sprung ; the loins and hindquarters broad and showing great power ; the forelegs straight, well furnished with bone and ending in strong, compact feet with well-arched toes. The tail is important, as it constitutes a characteristic feature of the breed. It should be of medium length, set on moderately high, be very thick where it joins the body and taper gradually towards the tip. No feathering is developed, but the covering should be thick, close and dense, giving this part an almost cylindrical shape. The tail

should be carried low when the dog is in repose ; in action it may be carried gaily but must never be curled over the back. The coat should be short, very dense and feel rather hard to the touch. The colour is black. There is also a yellow sub-variety of this breed in which the coat is yellow or cream.

The Flat-coated Retriever was produced by crossing Setters with Labradors and in general bodily formation approximates closely to the last-named variety but the head is rather

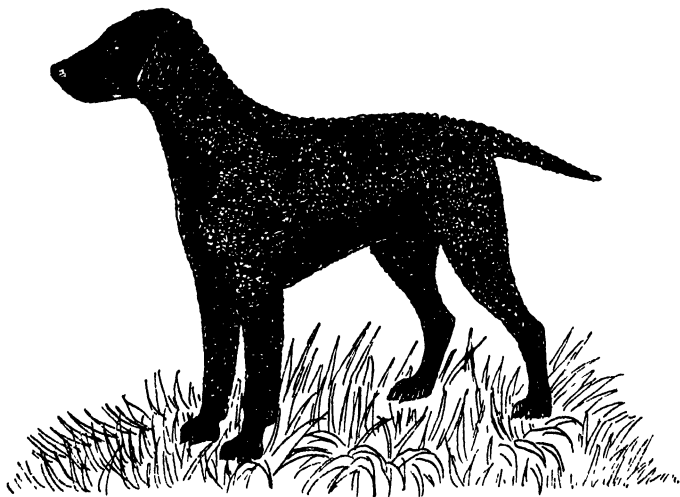


FLAT-COATED RETRIEVER

longer and narrower, the ribs less round and the general outline more racy. The coat, too, is longer, forming feathering on the backs of the legs, on the front of the neck and chest and under the tail. It must be flat and free from a tendency to wave or curl. This handsome dog was at one time the most popular of the Retriever breeds, both in the field and among exhibitors, but it has had to give place to the Labrador, though it still has a fair following, particularly among sportsmen. It is a most attractive-looking variety and deserves more attention that it is at present receiving at the hands of exhibitors.

The Curly Retriever has also lost the popularity it once

enjoyed and is now rarely seen. It resulted from a cross between the Curly Poodle and the Labrador. This dog is built on similar lines to the Flat-coated Retriever, its most distinctive feature being its coat, which is composed of small, tight curls resembling those seen on a negro's head! Here, again, is a dog well worthy of more general interest. A good specimen is remarkably handsome, usually good



CURLY RETRIEVER

tempered and in every way a most attractive and satisfactory companion and a reliable and courageous guard. The Golden Retriever, now a popular and much admired show dog, emanated from some so-called Yellow Russian Retrievers which were purchased by Lord Tweedmouth, from a Russian who used them in a circus, in 1858. The original dogs were described as being cream or yellow in colour and built like a retriever. Later Lord Tweedmouth endeavoured to obtain fresh blood by sending to Russia for new specimens, but none were to be discovered and eventually

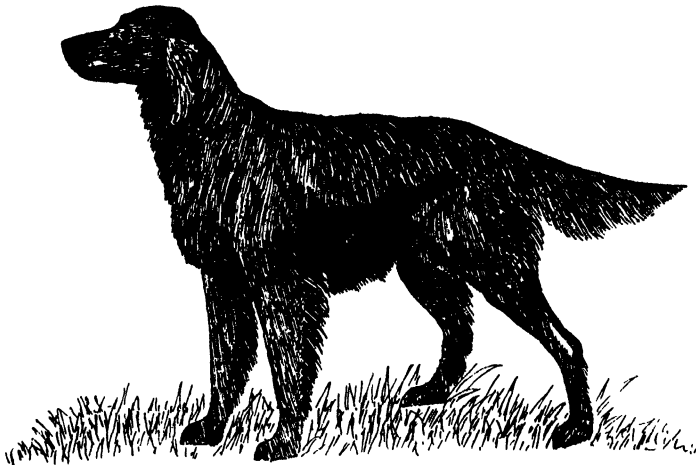
it was found necessary to resort to a Bloodhound cross. From this mingling of blood the present-day Golden Retriever traces its descent. The cross resulted in a deeper coloured coat, an increase in size and more massive head. Subsequent efforts on the part of breeders have improved and fixed the type, producing a very handsome, symmetrical, active, but powerful dog of a rich golden colour with a flat, dense, weather-resisting coat similar to that of the Flat-coated variety. The head is broader than in that breed, and the body rather heavier, otherwise the two varieties differ very little in the matter of points.

THE SETTER

Like the Pointer, the Setter owes its name to the way in which it acts on winding the scent of game. As far back as 1570 a writer, Dr. Caius, described a breed of dog which 'attend diligently upon their master and from their conditions to such beckes, motions and gestures as it shall please him to exhibit and make, either going forward, drawing backward, inclining to the right hand or yielding toward the left. . . . When he hath found the byrde he keepeth sure and fast silence, he stayeth his steppes and will proceede no further, and with close couert watching eye, layeth his belly to the ground and so creepeth forward like a worme. When he approacheth neere to the place where the byrde is, he lays him downe and with a marcke of his paws betrayeth the place of the byrdes last abode, whereby it is supposed that this kinde of dogge is called *Index*, Setter, being indeede a name most constant and agreeable to his quality'.

The appearance of the Setter suggests a combination of Spaniel and Pointer blood, and this may well be its parentage. There are three varieties, the English, the Irish and the Gordon, but all may be conveniently considered together, as they differ only in colour and in some minor details of

bodily shape. Of the three the Irish Setter is by far the most popular as a companion and show dog. It is a strikingly handsome breed, characterised by a long, lean, well-chiselled head with moderately long foreface and square muzzle. The eyes, of medium size, are dark and full of expression. The ears are fine in texture set on low and hang folded close to the head. The neck is fairly long, muscular and slightly arched; the body long with sloping shoulders,



IRISH SETTER

very deep chest and wide and powerful hindquarters. The forelegs are straight and well supplied with bone, the feet small, round, compact and the toes well arched. The tail should be of moderate length, set on low and tapering to a point. It should be carried almost in a line with the back. The coat on the body should be fairly long, silky and flat—neither curly nor wavy. On the head, front of the legs and the tips of the ears the hair should be short, smooth and fine. The upper parts of the ears, the back of the legs, the belly and chest should be fully feathered, and the tail carries a fringe of moderate length decreasing



ENGLISH SETTER

as it approaches the point. The colour is rich, golden chestnut and the height about twenty-five inches at the shoulder.

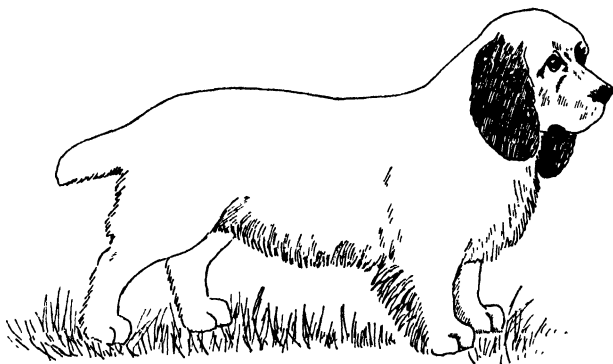
The English Setter is similar in shape to the Irish, save that the head is somewhat heavier and squarer. The colour is white lightly marked or ticked with lemon, blue, black, or black and tan. The Gordon Setter is more heavily built than either of the other two and its head has more of the hound about it. The colour is black and tan, the markings being distributed as in the Manchester Terrier. The coat should be glossy and abundant. All three breeds are extremely intelligent and make handsome, sensible companions. The English and Gordon varieties are quieter and less excitable in disposition than the Irish, but all are good tempered and not given to jealousy or quarrelling with other dogs. All Setters require plenty of outdoor exercise and interest to keep them fit, and are more suited to country than town life.

THE CLUMBER SPANIEL

The Clumber is the largest member of the spaniel tribe, weighing up to seventy-five pounds, of massive build and distinctive colour. The breed takes its name from Clumber Park in Nottinghamshire, where it is believed to have originated in the latter half of the eighteenth century. It is very different from any other spaniel variety in appearance—the head bears some resemblance to that of the St. Bernard. The dog is very heavily built, its massive head showing a broad, rounded skull, prominent stop, rather short and very deep foreface and square muzzle. The body is long and heavy, with level back and very powerful quarters. The legs are short, thick and strong and the feet large and round. The ears are large and broad, shaped like a vine leaf, well covered with straight hair and hang slightly forward, the tips being free from

feather or frill. The eyes are dark amber in colour, slightly sunken and often show the haw. The coat is abundant, short and straight, with heavy feathering on the chest and back of the legs. The colour is pure white with slight head markings of lemon or orange.

The Clumber is a dog of impressive dignity. Quiet in disposition, sedate in its movements, his expression is one of sombre thoughtfulness and recalls, in some degree, that of the Bloodhound and St. Bernard. It is intelligent and makes a

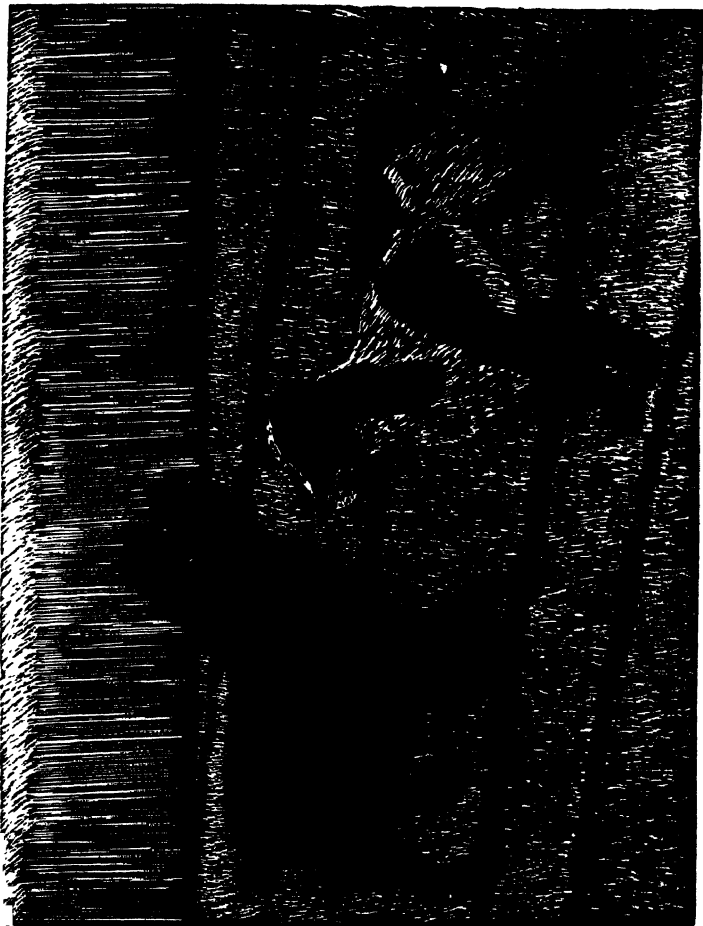


CLUMBER SPANIEL

very lovable companion for those having suitable accommodation for so heavy a dog and who do not object to its white coat. This spaniel is very sweet tempered, not quarrelsome and has a good constitution. It has a large appetite and unless sufficiently exercised is inclined to get lazy as the years go by. The Clumber is not a dog for town or city dwellers, or suitable for the small suburban villa.

THE COCKER SPANIEL

The Cocker is the smallest of the sporting spaniels and one of the most popular of all dogs. The headway the breed has made during the past twenty years is truly amazing, and



COCKER SPANIELS

the dog to-day approaches more closely to the standard of perfection, which is the ultimate goal of its breeders, than at any time in its history. Competition is so keen that even at small shows a specimen needs to be much above the average to stand a chance of figuring in the prize list, and the type is strikingly uniform. As a companion and household pet the Cocker has few compeers among dogs of its size. In temperament it is merry, sweet tempered, intelligent, obedient and very affectionate, regarding its owner with eyes full of passionate worship, and is equally sensitive to praise or blame. The breed is of handy size, easy to rear and keep in condition and the bitches breed without difficulty and make excellent mothers. As a gun dog it is equally satisfactory, as may be proved by studying the lists of winners in open field trials. As a comrade for a country ramble the Cocker leaves nothing to be desired and adapts itself to town life, provided it is sufficiently exercised. Having regard to all these desirable qualities, the popularity of the variety is not surprising and there seems little likelihood that the breed will be displaced from the proud position it now occupies in public esteem so long as it remains what it is to-day. The only fault which can be urged against it as a house dog, is that its feathered feet and legs are apt to bring more mud into the house in bad weather than is liked, but a good rub down when the dog returns from an outing will obviate this.

The general appearance of the Cocker should be that of a merry, active but sturdy little sporting dog, compact but symmetrically built and weighing about twenty-five pounds. The skull should be domed, neither too broad nor narrow, with well-defined stop. The foreface should be fairly long, square in outline and finely chiselled; the ears set low, lobular in shape, clothed with long, silky hair, free from curl and hang gracefully near the cheeks. The nose should be large and well developed; the teeth strong, white, regular

and even ; the chest deep but not too wide ; the back short, level and strong and the neck long but muscular. The legs must be straight, well boned, sufficiently feathered and of medium length. The feet should be round, compact, of moderate size and have firm, strong pads. The tail is docked to about half its natural length, and should be set on low and kept in constant motion when the dog is excited or at work. The coat should be flat and silky, not so profuse as to hide the outline of the body, and form feathering on the chest, back of the legs and ears. The colour may be black, red, black and tan, liver, liver and tan or white marked with any of these colours.

THE SPRINGER SPANIEL

Next to the Cocker the Springer is the most popular of sporting spaniels, though its rise to general favour is of recent date. It is a larger dog than the Cocker, weighing about forty pounds, and has a somewhat broader skull, shorter ears, longer body and carries less feather. The colours most favoured are liver and white and black and white. The Springer is a handsome, strong but active dog which makes a sensible and devoted companion. Entirely unsuited to town life and too large and heavy for a small house, the breed is well fitted to fill the rôle of personal canine friend to the one-dog-man living in the country who wants a dog which, while being one of the family, is ready at any time to accompany its master on a day's shooting.

Wales boasts a spaniel of its own, known as the Welsh Springer. It is somewhat smaller than the English Springer, usually weighing about thirty-five pounds. The ears are comparatively small for a spaniel and set on fairly high, and the legs show little feather. It is a very handsome breed, which has the reputation of being an excellent worker with



SPRINGER SPANIEL

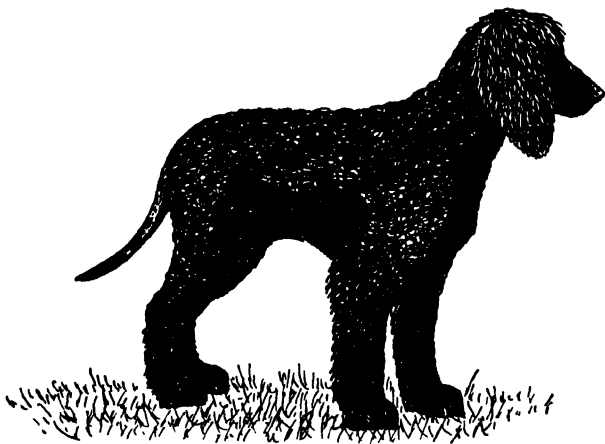
the gun and now shows signs of becoming better known outside its native country. The colour is dark, rich red and white.

THE IRISH WATER SPANIEL

This dog bears very little resemblance to the other varieties of spaniels and is generally thought to have arisen from crossing the Poodle with a Setter. This explanation of the breed's origin does not appeal to me as being altogether likely, as the smooth face and tail, which are among its most characteristic features, are found in neither the Poodle nor the Setter, and it is almost impossible to believe that two such conspicuous features could arise *de novo* from parents devoid of one or both. The truth is that, as is the case with many varieties now well known, it is impossible to discover the ancestry of this quaint-looking and exceptionally intelligent spaniel, and it is unlikely that any fresh light will now be thrown on its origin.

The Irish Water Spaniel is as individual in character as in appearance. It is an upstanding dog, measuring about twenty-two or twenty-three inches at the shoulder, somewhat like a Pointer in build but stronger and more compactly made, covered with a coat entirely different from that found in any other variety. It is composed of dense, tight, crisp ringlets, longer on the forelegs, where it forms feathering, giving the limbs an appearance of great size and raggedness. The hindlegs are also feathered behind, but below the hocks the front of the legs should be smooth—a point in which many good dogs fail. On the skull the coat forms a top-knot of long, loose curls, growing down to a well-defined peak between the eyes. The face is perfectly smooth, and the tail, which is short and tapering, must also be smooth. For the rest, the ears are very long, set low, hang close to the head and are covered with

long, twisted curls ; the eyes rather small, dark brown and full of intelligence. The neck is fairly long, strong and arched, set on strongly-muscled shoulders. The body is round and barrel-shaped ; the chest deep but not wide ; the back short, broad and level ; the forelegs well boned, perfectly straight, with large, round feet. The hindquarters are very powerful with the hocks well let down. The colour



IRISH WATER SPANIEL

is rich liver brown, of an even shade throughout and free from white hairs.

The Irish Water Spaniel is a fine, strong, powerful dog combining great strength and endurance with an unusual amount of dash and courage. It is very intelligent, exceptionally affectionate, excitable and somewhat boisterous at times but amenable to discipline if kindly but firmly treated, and has a great sense of humour. It makes an admirable companion for the country house and is usually even tempered, gentle with children and easy to rear.

THE FIELD SPANIEL

During the closing years of the last and the first years of the present century, the Field was, with the exception of the Cocker, the best known of the spaniels. It was, and is, an extremely beautiful dog, resembling the Springer in general shape but rather longer in body, shorter on the leg and more sturdily built. Its coat, too, is longer and the feathering fuller, while the narrow head is arched in skull, deep and finely modelled in foreface, with low-set, long, gracefully folded ears covered with Setter-like feather. The weight is about forty-five pounds. At present the variety is in the hands of very few owners and is making little headway. This is largely due to the fact that at one time breeders set out to exaggerate length of back and shortness of leg, with the result that many specimens were produced which, while beautiful to the eye when at rest, were almost unable to move at any pace more rapid than a walk and their bellies almost touched the ground. Such 'caterpillar' dogs were clearly ridiculous, for a spaniel should be first and foremost a worker, and these long-bodied, almost legless, monstrosities were quite incapable of galloping even for a few minutes without becoming exhausted and were quite useless in the field. So great was the ridicule heaped on these unfortunate victims to fashion that a change in type took place, and the modern Field Spaniel is a strong, active, well balanced, rationally shaped dog with a beautiful head, grave, intelligent expression, dense silky, flat coat with ample feathering on the limbs. The favourite colour is black, but liver, red, black-and-tan and liver-and-tan are also recognised. The breed is eminently suited in every way to be adopted as a companion. It is less active than the Springer, quiet and gentle and, like all spaniels, affectionate and sensible.

CHAPTER V

THE NON-SPORTING BREEDS

THE ALSATIAN WOLFDog

THE history of the Alsatian WolfDog as a breed in this country goes back only to 1919, when many soldiers, having seen the splendid work done by this dog in the German and French Armies, brought over specimens and started breeding. In Germany it had for long been well established and widely esteemed, and for some years before the War was by far the most generally kept of all large dogs, being known as the German Sheepdog. Since its introduction to Great Britain its rise in popularity has been phenomenal. At first, many there were who prophesied with great assurance that the boom could not last, and that a few years would see the breed relegated to the 'Any Other Variety' category. As is generally known, these prophets have proved to be entirely wrong. The breed is now as popular as ever, and is seen in every town and village throughout the country, owned by all classes and both sexes.

The spectacular success of the Alsatian, though doubtless a matter for gratification to its supporters, has not been unattended by undesirable consequences. The great demand for the breed in its early days, and the readiness with which stock, however inferior, could be profitably disposed of, resulted in the distribution of many specimens which, under other circumstances, would have terminated their lives, at a very early age, in a bucket. Weakly, characterless, nervous and unsound dogs were purchased as pets and companions,



ALSATIAN

and the uniformed public, seeing them parading the streets, obtained an entirely erroneous impression of the real type of the breed. Nervous, highly-strung dogs of any kind are never to be trusted, and a dog of the size of an Alsatian which turns vicious or savage from 'nerves' is likely to be not only a nuisance, but a positive menace. Further, the craze to possess one of these fashionable dogs led many who had never before owned a dog of any breed, and knew nothing of the management of an Alsatian, to embark on ownership, with the inevitable result that untoward incidents occurred. The dogs, through improper feeding, lack of exercise and companionship, absence of any kind of training or restraint, or from the nervy disposition often found in poor, unsound specimens, became sheep chasers, chicken killers, baiters of tradesmen and, in some cases, thoroughly vicious. Such incidents were reported in the Press, much nonsense was written about the inherent savagery of the breed and sinister hints of the 'wolf cross' were broadcast. The truth is that the Alsatian is not, and should not be, 'everybody's dog'. In Germany it was produced, and is still used, as a sheepdog to defend the flocks from marauders, as a guard to property and as a police dog. It is extremely amenable to discipline and very readily trained, but it is a dog which *needs* training. An untrained Alsatian is as useless and unreliable as is an unbroken horse, and just as unsuitable as a pet!

There is no doubt, despite all that has been written and said to the contrary, that the wolf did enter into the ancestry of the breed, and certain of that animal's characteristics are still found in its make-up, both mental and physical. The breed has none of that inherent love for, and trust in, man that is part of the nature of other dogs, instinctively mistrusts strangers and, if provoked by them, will develop a ferocity hardly ever seen in other canine varieties. It is these qualities which make a properly trained animal

invaluable as a guard and watch-dog. The Alsatian may be taught to do almost anything. The obedience trials which are now held at frequent intervals in many parts of this country, have produced some wonderful performances, and anyone dubious of the intelligence, obedience and discipline of a well-trained specimen of this breed should make a point of visiting one of these.

The general appearance of a typical Alsatian, as laid down in the official standard of points, is that of a well-proportioned dog, showing great suppleness of limb, neither massive nor heavy but *free from any suggestion of weediness*. It must not approach the greyhound type. The ideal height at the shoulder is not less than twenty-four inches for dogs and two inches less in bitches, and not more than twenty-six inches in either sex. The body is rather long, muscular, with broad, level back, deep but not broad chest, rather flat sides and broad and powerful hindquarters. The forelegs must be straight, the pasterns making a slight angle with the forearms; the feet round and compact with the toes well arched. The hindlegs should be very muscular with the hocks well let down; the tail well covered with hair, carried low when the dog is in repose, raised in action but never carried above the level of the back. The coat should be smooth and double, the under-jacket being woolly, thick and close and the outer also close but each hair straight, hard and lying flat. On the neck it should be longer than elsewhere, and in winter forms a small ruff. The colour may be any shade of grey, fawn, brown, black-and-tan or all black. The gait is characteristic and recalls that of the wolf. It should be smooth and easy, the legs moving in long, swinging paces, quite different from the mincing walk of some breeds. An Alsatian with good movement will go as fast trotting as another dog will when galloping and its speed is much greater than it appears to be.

The temperament of the breed has already been dealt

with. I would repeat that the Alsatian is a dog which needs training. It is particularly suitable as a guard, is intelligent, alert and devoted to its owner but not at all friendly to strangers. When properly disciplined and kept in good health, it is not unduly quarrelsome, but, if provoked, will attack with the utmost determination and fight to a finish. The breed is hardy, no more subject to disease than other varieties and the puppies are easy to rear.

THE BULLDOG

The Bulldog came originally from the Old English Mastiff and owes its name to the use for which it was bred, that is, the sport of bull baiting. The peculiar formation of its head enabled it to cling to some part of the anatomy of its antagonist, usually the nostrils, muzzle or some other equally tender spot, and remain fast, the nose, set back from the mouth, enabling the dog to breathe in this position. The dog employed for this purpose differed considerably from the modern type, its body being built more on the lines of the old-fashioned Bull Terrier and the animal was far more active than its modern descendant. Whether one likes the appearance of the Bulldog is a matter of personal taste. Some there are—and they form a goodly company—who regard it as *the* dog and would remain dogless to the end of their days rather than admit another breed to their affections ; while others would as soon consider introducing a Hottentot to their homes as house a specimen of this breed ! Certainly the Bulldog of the show bench is neither graceful in outline nor speedy in gait, but it possesses many sterling qualities, foremost among which are undaunted courage, extraordinary tenacity and determination, great devotion to its owner, an exceptionally good temper and a remarkable gift for making itself comfortable ! A Bulldog introduced

to a home will find, as if by instinct, the most comfortable spot and immediately appropriate it and, having done so, will retain it with characteristic pertinacity and quiet determination.

The breed, despite its formidable and, to some, forbidding, exterior, is extremely docile and never loses its temper with children, is not quarrelsome with other dogs, is quiet and well behaved in the house and has a very friendly disposition. It



BULLDOG

makes an admirable and most lovable companion, incapable of meanness or treachery, and is equally fitted to life in towns or country. Unfortunately, the variety is not long-lived, a Bulldog of six years being considered advanced in years and few live much beyond that age.

In appearance the Bulldog should be a smooth-coated, thick-set dog, rather low in stature but immensely broad and powerful. The head is strikingly massive and large in proportion to the size of the body; the face very short and the muzzle broad, blunt and inclined upwards. The skin on the skull is loose and forms well-defined wrinkles on the forehead. The stop is very prominent; the eyes placed low

in the skull, very wide apart, round, of moderate size and very dark. The ears are set on high, small and thin in texture and carried folded back towards the base of the skull. The nose must be large, broad and black with wide open nostrils. The upper lips form pendent flews, which should be thick, broad, very deep and hang completely over the sides of the lower jaw. The teeth should not be visible when the mouth is closed. The neck is of moderate length, very thick and strong. The skin on the throat should be very loose and form a dewlap on each side from the lower jaw to the chest. The chest is deep, wide, round and prominent, giving the dog the appearance of being very broad and short-legged when seen from the front. The shoulders are broad, sloping, very powerful and muscular ; the back short, very broad at the shoulders but narrowing sharply over the loins, giving the so-called 'pear-shaped body'. The outline of the back should dip slightly behind the shoulders and rise in a curve to the loins, forming a 'roach back' as it is termed. The forelegs are very stout and muscular, set wide apart, straight in bone but appearing bowed from the great development of the forearm muscles. They should be rather short in proportion to the hind limbs, thus elevating the loins. The tail should be short, round and smooth, set on low and carried downwards. The colours are brindle, fawn, red, white or white with markings of these shades. The coat is smooth, close, short and fine to the touch. Dogs should weigh from about forty to sixty pounds or more.

As an adult the Bulldog is not delicate, but the mortality among young puppies is heavy and the bitches often have great trouble in whelping on account of the large heads of the pups and, because of the formation of the muzzle, they are unable to attend to themselves at these times. When a litter is expected the owner, or his representative, should always be present, prepared to give whatever assistance is needed at the crucial moment.

THE FRENCH BULLDOG

The French Bulldog, as may be gathered from its name, is generally supposed to have originated in France, but the British Bulldog certainly played a dominant part in its formation. It is, indeed, a Bulldog in miniature, with pricked ears. The points by which it is judged approximate very



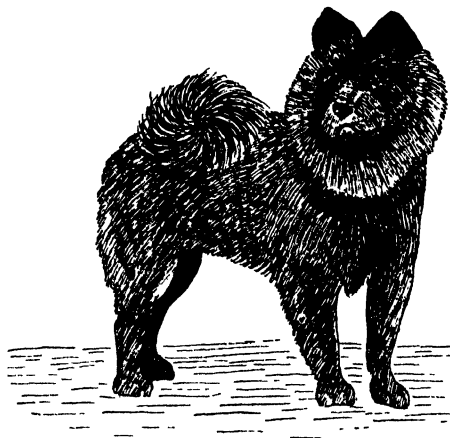
FRENCH BULLDOG

closely to those of the larger dog, except that the features are less exaggerated. Its general appearance is that of a small but very strong, compact and active dog, with a fine, smooth coat, short, roach back, bulldog-like head of proportionate size, and strong, straight limbs. The ears should be of moderate size, wide at the base and rounded at the top, set high on the head and carried erect. The French Bulldog makes a delightful and amusing house dog, full of character, clean, affectionate and intelligent. It is usually somewhat jealous of other dogs, but not quarrelsome, and the short coat, small size and engaging ways combine to produce a dog equally at home in small or large houses

either in town or country districts. It is easily kept in health with a moderate amount of exercise.

THE CHOW CHOW

The Chow Chow reached Europe from China, where it had been bred for many years previous to its arrival here,



CHOW

principally for the sake of its flesh and fur, though it was also employed by the native sportsmen. It is a dog of great individuality, both in character and appearance, and can claim to be the only breed in which a blue tongue is regarded as a desirable point !

A Chow should be sturdy and compact in build, yet agile and active, with short back, strong, well-boned, straight legs, small, cat-like feet and a fully feathered tail curled closely over the back. The hocks show very little bend, giving a characteristic appearance to the hindquarters, and produce a somewhat stilted gait behind. The head is short,

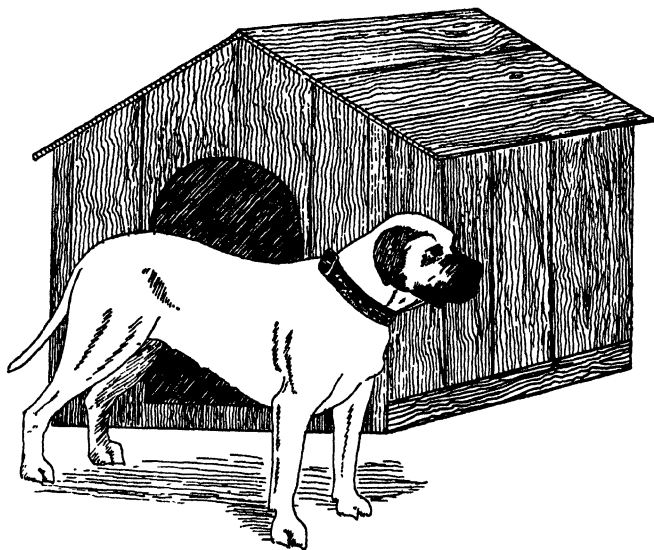
broad in skull, with a thick, wide muzzle which tapers but slightly from the eyes to the nose. The ears are small, pointed, carried erect and placed far forward over the eyes. Their position, and the wrinkled skin on the forehead, produce the so-called 'scowl' which is seen in all typical specimens. The eyes are very dark, small and rather deeply set. The coat is abundant, dense, straight and rather coarse in texture, with a soft, woolly under-jacket. The tongue and the whole of the mouth must be dark blue.

The Chow has a peculiar sullen or sulky expression, which does not do justice to its real temperament. The breed is often said to be bad tempered, but this, too, is a libel. This dog usually regards all strangers with suspicion or complete indifference, and is not given to making friends easily. Even in its own home it will often attach itself to one person—not necessarily its rightful owner—on which it will lavish the most loyal affection, while showing very little interest indeed in any other member of the household. The Chow is independent by nature, well able to look after itself, very intelligent and exceedingly handsome, of which fact it seems complacently aware! The breed is hardy and the puppies come very true to type. There are two varieties, the rough- and the smooth-coated. In the Smooth Chow the coat, instead of being long and open, is short and lies smooth and flat to the body. The rough-haired is the only type now seen, the smooth being extremely rare in this country and almost impossible to procure. The colours are red, blue, black and cream.

THE BULL MASTIFF

The Bull Mastiff is a newcomer to the ranks of pure breeds, for it was in 1925 that the Kennel Club admitted it to the registers of the *elite*. For long previous to that time, however, several breeders had been endeavouring to produce a

powerful, massively built dog similar in shape to the *Mastiff* but less cumbersome, more active and with the courage and strength of the *Bulldog*. The breed as we now know it was evolved by Mr. S. E. Moseley of Burslem, who is still one of the largest breeders and most successful exhibitors of the variety. The dog is very much like a small *Mastiff*, with a



BULL MASTIFF

very large skull, broad cheeks, pronounced stop and short and very square muzzle. The height is from twenty-six to twenty-eight inches at the shoulder for dogs and an inch less for bitches, and the weight from eighty to one hundred and ten pounds. The colour may be any shade of brindle or fawn, preferably with a black mask.

The Bull Mastiff is a handsome dog of great strength, which is particularly suitable as a guard in lonely districts. It is staunch, very courageous, faithful and devoted to its

owner, generally good tempered, easily trained and hardy. Considering its size and robust build the dog is surprisingly active and will adapt itself to any conditions if suitably housed and given plenty of exercise.

THE COLLIE

The Collie, one of the most beautiful of all dogs and at one time one of the most popular, has fallen on evil days. Twenty years ago magnificent specimens were to be met with even in private homes, while on the show bench the Collie section was always one of the largest, and invariably crowded with admiring spectators throughout the day. Conditions are today, alas, very different, for the breed has been superseded in popularity by several other varieties which in the heyday of its fame were barely heard of, or entirely unknown to the general public. There is little doubt that breeders are largely responsible for this unhappy state of affairs. A quarter of a century ago good Collies were fetching very high prices. Many well-known winners were sold for upwards of £1,000 apiece and a superlative specimen could always command a ready market. The dogs of that time were strong, well balanced, active and very intelligent, with splendid bone, powerful bodies and magnificent coats. The head, though long and lean, as desired by the standard, was not excessively narrow but of a width in proportion to the length. Length of head was essential, and breeders in their craze for this character lost sight of other equally desirable qualities. It has often been said that in their efforts to procure great length of head a Borzoi cross was resorted to, and, though this has never been proved, the modern Collie certainly shows strong evidence in favour of the assumption. We see Collies with arched skulls, 'Roman' noses and so narrow between the ears as to be entirely lacking in that



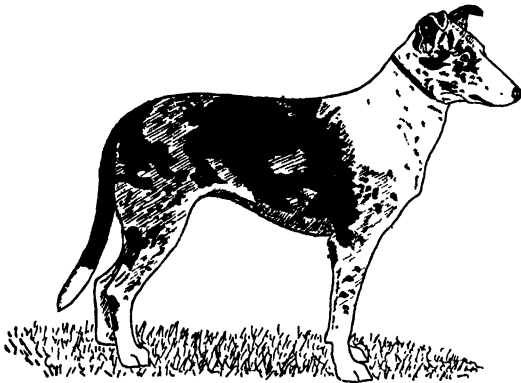
ROUGH-COATED COLLIE

intelligent and dignified expression which should be considered a *sine qua non*. Dogs built on Greyhound lines, often of shy and nervous temperament, are also too often seen, mere caricatures of the noble Collie as it should be. From this it is not to be inferred that all modern Collies are lacking in type. Some splendid specimens may yet be met with in the show ring, but the general quality of the breed is not to be compared with what it was.

In general appearance a Collie should be a dog standing from twenty-two to twenty-four inches high at the shoulder and weighing from forty-five to sixty-five pounds (bitches are about two inches lower and five pounds less in weight), lithe, active, free in action, with a kindly, but very alert and intelligent, expression. The skull should be flat, moderately wide between the ears, tapering to the muzzle with only a slight stop. The muzzle should be of fair length and must not be snipy or weak. The nose should be black; the eyes of moderate size, almond shaped and dark in colour, except in merles in which one or both the eyes may be blue (called wall or china eyes). The ears should be small, moderately wide at their bases and placed on the top of the skull. In repose they are often folded back, but when the dog is at attention they are brought forward and carried semi-erect. The neck should be rather long, muscular and somewhat arched, running gracefully into sloping shoulders. The chest should be deep and the ribs well sprung; the forelegs straight; the feet oval and compact, with well-arched toes. The tail, of moderate length, must be carried low and be heavily coated. The coat should be abundant, dense and double, the top-coat being harsh to the touch and the under-coat soft and very close. Over the neck and breast it should form a full mane and frill, and the legs should be profusely feathered. The colours most favoured are golden sable and white, black-tan-and-white and blue-merle-and-white.

The Collie is often described as bad tempered, but the

breed as a whole certainly does not deserve to be thus stigmatised. Shy, nervous specimens are often unreliable with strangers and not to be trusted, but such individuals occur in most varieties and should always be avoided. A sound, typical Collie, which has been properly reared and well treated, is usually even tempered, capable of great devotion and, if brought up with children, is as dependable with them as most dogs. The breed does not, as a rule, take readily to strangers and is somewhat impatient of being



SMOOTH COLLIE

handled by those it does not know. It makes a splendid guard and a striking-looking companion. Given adequate exercise, intimate human companionship, firm but kind treatment when young and daily grooming, the Collie will make a thoroughly satisfactory house dog.

The smooth Collie is similar in all respects to the rough-coated variety, except that its coat is flat, dense and short, so that the dog has a more racy outline and appears to be lighter in build. The short coat gives it an advantage over its rough relative as a companion dog, yet it has never been generally kept and is now rarely seen except in the show ring.

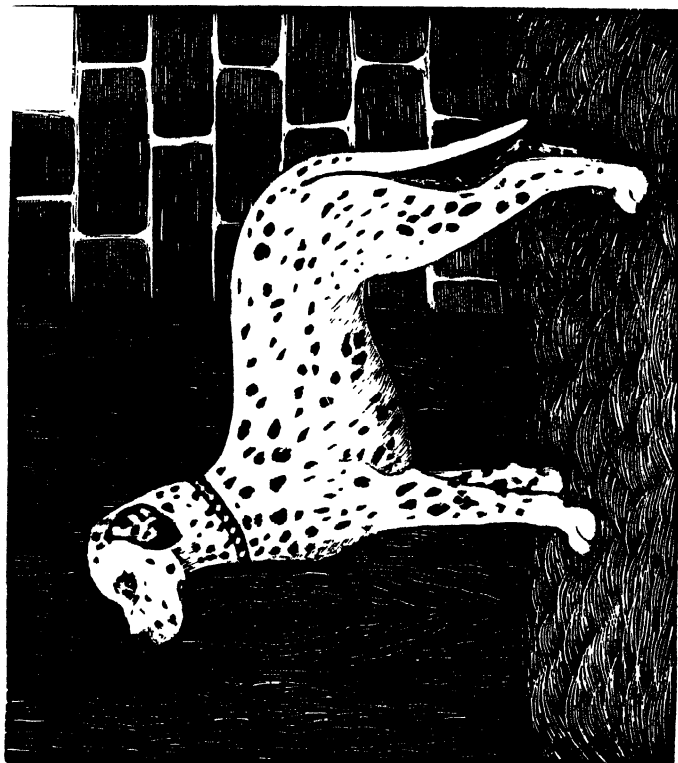
In temperament it is similar to the rough-coated Collie and the variety deserves to be better known than it is.

THE DALMATIAN

Why this breed is called the Dalmatian is not at all clear, since there is little evidence to show that it either originated in, or emanated from, that country. It is an old-established variety and was known in England in its present form as long ago as the early part of the seventeenth century. The peculiar distribution of its markings earned for it the title of Plum Pudding Dog, by which name it is still popularly known. Before the days of motoring it was the dog of the stable and coach house, bred by ostlers and stablemen and inseparably associated with the horse. With the increase of motor traffic its days seemed numbered and at one time the dog became decidedly scarce. The last fifteen years have seen an enormous revival of interest in this very handsome breed, and to-day it is more popular among breeders and exhibitors of pedigree stock than ever before. In general shape the Dalmatian resembles the Pointer and the two varieties may, very possibly, have originated from a common source. The most characteristic feature is the pure white, smooth coat regularly spotted all over the body with round black, or liver-coloured, markings. The general appearance is that of a strong, muscular but extremely active dog, with a good turn of speed and great endurance. The head is of good length, with flat skull, fairly broad between the ears, a moderate stop, long and powerful foreface and rather square muzzle. The eyes are of medium size, round, bright and intelligent in expression. In black-spotted dogs they must be very dark with black rims, but in the liver-spotted variety they are lighter and have brown rims. The ears are of moderate size, thin and fine in texture, set on rather

high, fairly wide at their bases and gradually tapering to rounded tips. They are carried close to the head. The neck is of good length, arched and muscular, gracefully set in sloping shoulders. The chest is very deep but not too wide, with well-sprung ribs ; the back strong, level and slightly arched over the powerful loins. The forelegs are straight and heavily boned ; the feet round and compact, with strong pads and well-arched toes. The hindlegs are well muscled with the hocks well let down ; the tail moderately long, strong, fairly thick at the root and tapering gradually to the end. It is carried low in repose but may be raised somewhat under excitement, but never curled over the back. The coat is smooth, dense, hard but fine in texture, white in colour evenly spotted with deep black or liver. The spots must be clear and well defined, each being separate and varying in size from that of a sixpence to a florin. The spots on the ears, tail, face, head and legs should be smaller than those on other parts. The weight for dogs is about fifty-five pounds and for bitches about fifty pounds. The markings form one of the most important features of the breed. No dog is ever perfectly marked, or entirely free from spots which join up with one or more of their neighbours. The ears, too, are often almost wholly black, while the tail, face and head are commonly too lightly spotted. The puppies when first born are white, the markings making their appearance gradually from the age of about three weeks.

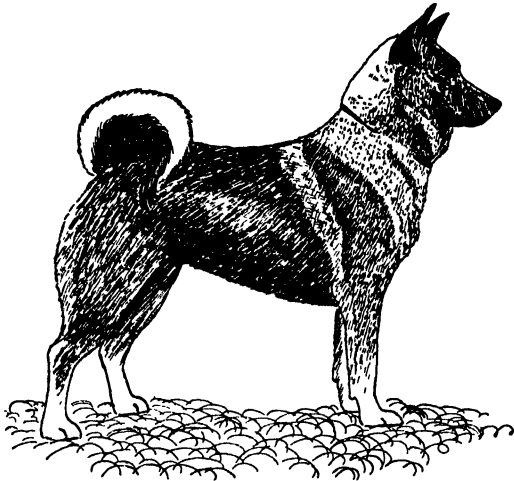
The Dalmatian makes a very satisfactory companion and house dog. Its smooth coat is clean and easy to keep in order and the breed is hardy, docile, affectionate, good tempered and intelligent. It requires a good deal of exercise and freedom, and for this reason is most suitably kept in the country.



DALMATIAN

THE ELKHOUND

The Elkhound is a Norwegian breed which, despite its name, is not in any way related to the hounds but is a member of the Pomeranian tribe. In its native land it is used in hunting the elk or moose, the dogs holding the great beasts at bay until the hunters can get within shooting distance.



ELKHOUND

It is also employed as a gun dog and as a general canine companion. In this country the breed has become generally popular only within the past decade. At present it holds a strong position in the world of pedigree dogs and is still steadily adding to its supporters. It is an extremely attractive breed, combining great strength with moderate size, a handsome appearance, intelligence and docility. As a companion it approaches the ideal, being hardy, good tempered and a splendid guard. Given plenty of exercise it may be

kept in health either in town or country and is equally happy sleeping in the house or in an out-door kennel.

In appearance the Elkhound is a handsome, compactly built, active but sturdy looking sporting dog, with a moderately broad skull, well-defined stop and muzzle of medium length. The eyes are of moderate size, dark and with a bright intelligent expression. The ears are pointed and carried erect ; the neck powerful and set on sloping shoulders ; the back short, wide and level ; the chest deep and rather wide with well-rounded ribs. The forelegs must be straight, of medium length and well supplied with bone ; the feet small, oval in shape and compact. The tail should be curled tightly over the back and carry an abundant growth of bristling, off-standing hair. The coat is of moderate length on the body and crisp to the touch. It should be double, consisting of an under-coat of woolly texture through which the top-coat of longer, harsh hair grows. On the face, head and legs it is smooth and short but forms a fuller frill on the neck and front of the chest. The colour may be grey of any tint, with darker shadings. The height of dogs should be about twenty inches at the shoulder and the weight fifty pounds. Bitches are two inches lower and about eight pounds lighter.

THE GREAT DANE

The Great Dane is at once one of the strongest, most agile and popular of all the large breeds. At a time when everything German was assured of a warm reception in this country, it was referred to as the German Boarhound, but long before this the powerful Danish hound had been kept, bred and described in England for upwards of two centuries. Nevertheless the dog as we now know it owes a great deal to Germany, from whence the ancestors of most of our

winners emanated. The variety has been well supported and the type has steadily improved, so that the modern Great Dane is one of the most symmetrical and well balanced of all dogs. Size is greatly to be desired in this variety, which is, indeed, a giant among dogs, only the Irish Wolfhound equalling it in height, but it must not be accompanied by coarseness, for the breed should combine the elegance of the Greyhound with the strength of the Mastiff and the agility of the Terrier.

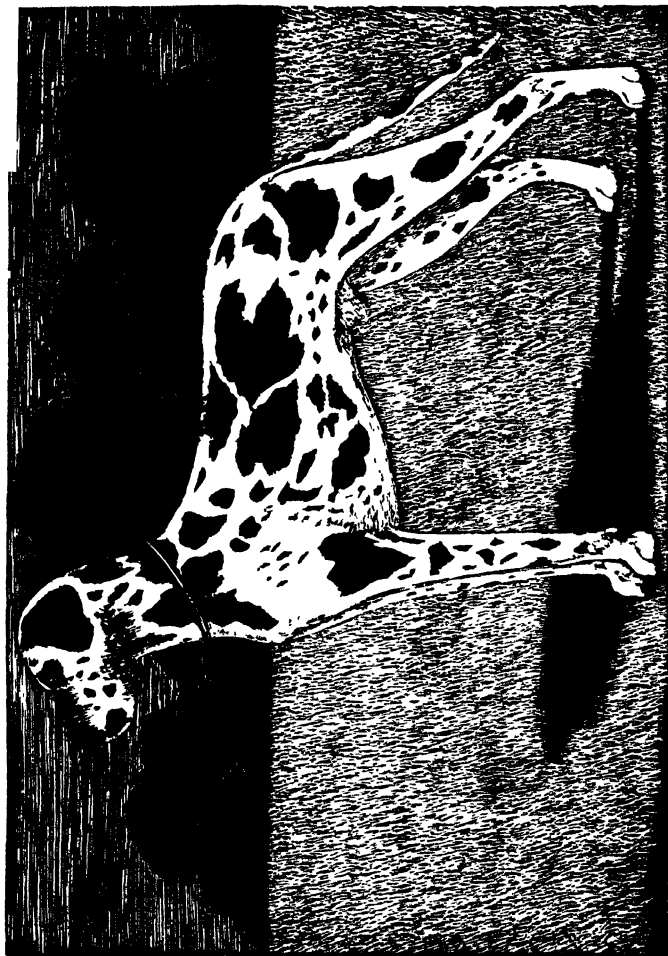
The head should be long, lean and finely modelled, with flat and proportionately narrow skull and broad foreface, so that, viewed from the front, the whole head appears to be of equal breadth throughout, with a decided, but not pronounced, stop. The lips should hang quite square in front, forming a right angle with the upper line of the foreface, and the underline of the head run in an almost straight line from the corner of the lips to the bend of the jaw-bone. The teeth should be strong and level ; the nose wide and black, except in harlequins in which a parti-coloured nose is permissible. The eyes should be dark, with an expression of alert intelligence. Wall-eyes are allowed in harlequins. The ears should be small, set on high and carried slightly erect, with the tips falling over to the front. The neck should be long, well arched, free from loose skin, held well up and set on clean, sloping shoulders. The back, of moderate length, should be strong, level and slightly arched over the loins ; the chest, deep with well-sprung ribs ; the forelegs perfectly straight, well furnished with bone and of good length ; the feet round, compact and with well-arched toes. The hindquarters should be very powerful with the hocks well let down ; the tail thick at the root tapering to the end, strong and reaching just below the hocks. It should never be raised above the dog's back. The coat should be short, dense and sleek. The colours are brindle, fawn, blue, black or harlequin—in which the general hue is white

marked with irregular patches of black. A little white on the chest and feet of an otherwise whole coloured dog is permitted. In size dogs should stand at least thirty inches at the shoulder and weigh not less than one hundred and twenty pounds, bitches being two inches lower and twenty pounds lighter. These are minimum measurements; other points being equal, the larger the dog the better.

From this description it will be gathered that the Great Dane is essentially a big dog and also a very active one. It is, indeed, a canine giant with the temperament of a terrier. So agile a dog naturally requires much exercise and commodious accommodation. In temperament it is usually docile, good tempered and affectionate. Its great size and strength, coupled with its remarkable activity, render it essential that the Great Dane be trained and thoroughly disciplined as a puppy, for it will be readily understood that an animal standing nearly three feet at the shoulder and weighing upwards of one hundred and thirty pounds, with the strength of a Mastiff and the dash and daring of a Terrier, is apt to be dangerous if uncontrolled. When properly disciplined there is no more charming companion. As a guard the breed has few equals and no superiors. It is unsuitable for town life and is very much out of place in a small house.

THE KEESHOND

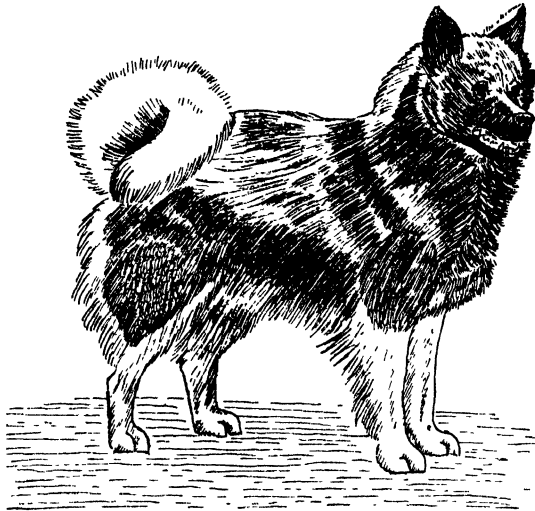
The Keeshond, or Dutch Barge Dog, though popularly regarded as a comparatively new arrival in this country, is, in reality, identical with the Wolf Spitz or large Pomeranian which has been known in Great Britain for a century and a half, possibly longer. Until recently, however, exhibitors have confined their attention to the diminutive variety to the exclusion of its larger prototype, so that the name Pomeranian is used only to designate the toy. On the continent



A HARLEQUIN GREAT DANE

grey, black, white and parti-coloured dogs are bred, but in England grey is the only colour recognised. It would, therefore, be more fitting if the breed were known as the Wolf Spitz, as this is the title specially used to distinguish the grey sub-variety.

The Keeshond is a medium-sized dog, sturdily built,



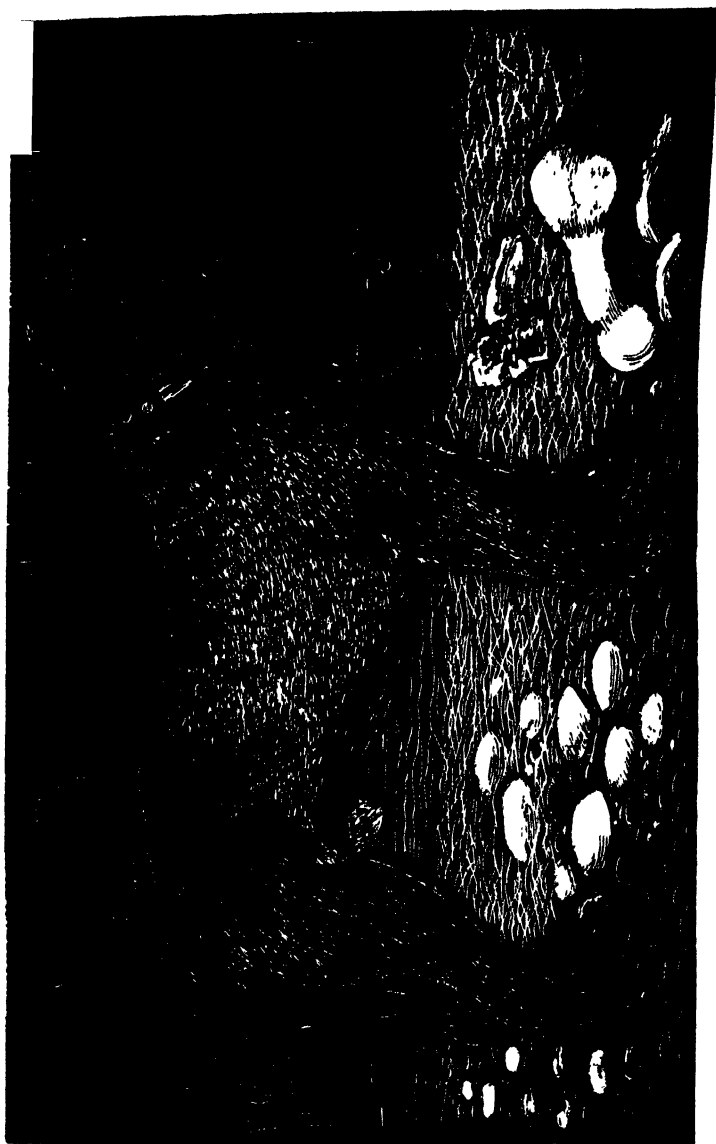
KÉESHOND

standing about eighteen inches at the shoulder, with short, compact body, small, erect ears, dark eyes and tightly curled tail. The coat should be double, dense and harsh, forming a decided frill at the neck and chest and feathering on the back of the legs and tail. The top-coat should be long but the under-coat short, soft and very thick. The legs should be straight and well provided with bone; the feet round and compact. The hocks are peculiarly straight, recalling this part of the body in the Chow. The colour may be wolf grey, ash grey or tawny grey, free from any

Although the Keeshond, as now seen in the show bench, has been introduced to the general public only during the last few years, it already enjoys a fair amount of popularity and seems destined to find favour among an ever-increasing circle of dog-lovers. It is certainly a handsome breed, quiet, affectionate and intelligent, and admirably suited to be a companion dog in suburban or country districts for those requiring a medium-sized variety and who have no objection to a full coat. It is hardy, and breeds very true to type. The puppies require careful feeding as they are somewhat prone to rickets, and, unless given extra attention in the matter of diet, may grow up unsound.

THE MASTIFF

Large, powerful, heavy dogs similar in general build and shape to the Mastiff, have existed since the very dawn of history, and before the Roman invasion the fighting dogs of Britain—apparently of Mastiff type—were famous for their courage and ferocity. These dogs were later used by the Romans in the Amphitheatre, being pitted against such formidable antagonists as the bear and the lion. Later still the Mastiff became a cattle dog and a draft animal, but was especially valued as a guard and was referred to as the Bandog. The Mastiff of to-day differs very little in essential points from its ancestors of long ago, except that the careful selection of breeders has brought more symmetry into its great body and produced greater uniformity in type. Though as strong and courageous as ever, the breed is now noted, not for its ferocity, but for its docility and benevolence. A typical Mastiff is one of the most imposing of all dogs.



MASTIFF

The immense strength of the body, the large broad and square muzzled head, huge limbs and general appearance of latent power, at once set it apart from all other varieties ; while the general air of dignity and nobility, which characterises its expression, are found in no other breed, with the exception of the Bloodhound.

So large and heavy a dog can never be generally kept, for it is clearly only suited to the large country house where ample accommodation can be provided and food bills need not be considered. Nevertheless the Mastiff is by no means a rare dog, even in this age of small houses and curtailed incomes. The classes provided for it at the larger shows are invariably well filled with specimens of great merit, and the interest the breed excites may be gauged from the large numbers of spectators which watch the judging of the exhibits. The type seen to-day is a great improvement on that of a few years ago, when, in an effort to obtain great size and perfect heads, the important quality of soundness seemed in danger of being lost sight of.

At its best, the Mastiff is a dog remarkable for the massiveness of its build, but of wonderful symmetry, with a large square, somewhat wrinkled skull, pronounced stop and very deep, broad and blunt muzzle. The eyes are small, set wide apart, dark in colour with a gravely intelligent expression. The ears are small, placed high on the sides of the head and hang flat and close to the cheeks. The neck is moderately long, arched, thick, muscular and strong ; the shoulders sloping ; the chest wide, deep and capacious, with well-sprung ribs. The back is long but strong and level ; the loins broad and very powerful. The forelegs must be straight, heavily boned and set well apart, the elbows working free of the body. The feet are large, round and compact with well-arched toes. The hindlegs should show great muscular development and the hocks be placed well apart and well bent. The tail is set on high, thick at the root and tapering

to the end. It is carried low. The coat is short and close. The colours are fawn and brindle with black mask and ears. The height of a Mastiff dog should be about thirty inches and the weight about one hundred and seventy-five pounds. Bitches are two inches lower and some fifteen pounds lighter.

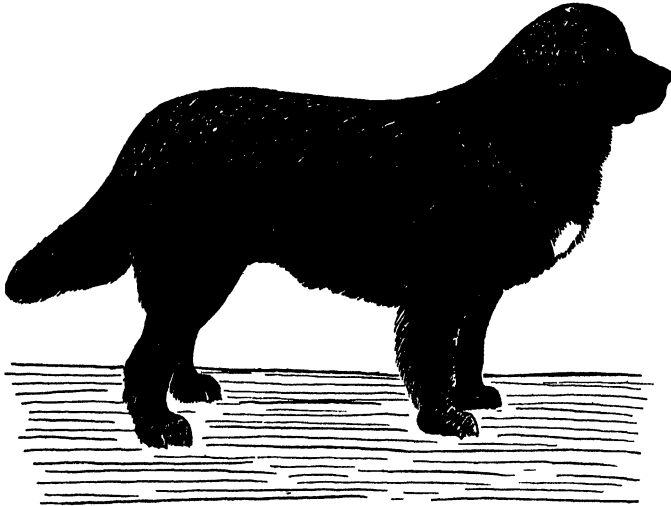
The Mastiff is a dog of great character and can be thoroughly recommended to anyone able to keep it. In temperament it is gentle, docile, even tempered and courageous. It usually makes friends readily, but some individuals are apt to be surly with strangers.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND

This dog reached England from the land from which it takes its name, at the close of the eighteenth century, and was immediately acclaimed with enthusiasm. It had then existed in Newfoundland, where it was used for drawing heavy burdens, for at least a century, and had a reputation as a saver of human life which soon proved to be fully deserved, for the breed is as much at home in water as on land. So great became the demand for these dogs that almost every British ship which visited Newfoundland brought back at least one specimen, and by 1837 the breed had become so rare in its native land as to be on the verge of extinction. The dogs which came to England in the early days appear to have been taller and more 'leggy' than their modern descendants; their heads were plainer and their coats often showed a rusty brown colour rather than the dull black which is now desired.

A typical Newfoundland is a strong, heavy but active dog, having a rolling gait, which is characteristic, and clad in a covering of coarse hair forming a coat which, though very dense, lies flat to the body without any appearance of raggedness. The head is broad and massive; the muzzle short and

rather square ; the eyes small and dark, placed well apart and deeply set ; the ears small, covered with short hair, without fringes and carried close to the head. The neck is strong and of moderate length, set well in to the shoulders. The back is fairly long, broad, level and strong ; the chest deep and fairly broad with the ribs well sprung. The fore-legs are straight, muscular, heavy in bone and well feathered



NEWFOUNDLAND

at the back ; the feet large but compact ; the tail of medium length and well covered with close, dense fur. The colour is black or white and black. Dogs of the latter colour were formerly known as Landseer Newfoundlands, but the sub-variety is now very rare and extremely difficult to obtain. In size an adult dog should stand about twenty-eight or twenty-nine inches at the shoulder and weigh from one hundred and forty-five to one hundred and fifty pounds, bitches being two inches lower and about twenty pounds lighter.

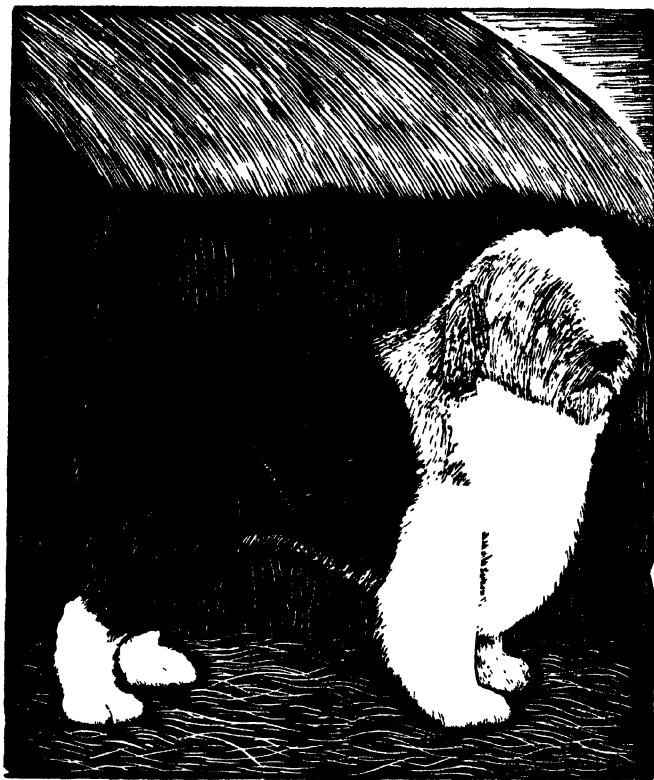
The Newfoundland is to-day by no means a popular breed, and seems to be making little progress, while the type is certainly less good than was the case in pre-war days. It is very difficult to account for the lack of interest in the variety, for it possesses all the qualities most prized in a canine friend. It was, indeed, of a dog of this kind that Lord Byron wrote :

*He possessed Beauty without Vanity,
Strength without Insolence,
Courage without Ferocity,
And all the virtues of Man without his vices.*

The breed is extremely intelligent, remarkably sweet tempered, gentle, docile, quiet with children and easily managed. It is, of course, too large to be suitable as a town dog, but in the country, where ample exercise and liberty can be given, it has few compeers, and will more than repay with tireless devotion any care spent on its well being. As a water dog it is unequalled and I have known individuals which made admirable gun dogs despite their large size and heavy build. All lovers of big dogs must hope to see a revival of interest in this magnificent variety, which certainly merits much more attention from breeders and exhibitors than it is at present receiving.

THE OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOG

The Old English Sheepdog has existed in its present form for at least two centuries. The artist Reinagle, in the 'Sportsman's Cabinet' (1803), depicts a dog of this kind which would now pass for a typical, though inferior, specimen, showing that the type was well established at that date. The breed is probably related to the Scottish Bearded Collie, which in turn may have been evolved from the old



OLD ENGLISH SHEPDOG

Rough Coated Water Dog, of which Reinagle also gives a fine portrait. The Bearded Collie still exists as a separate breed, but is now rarely seen outside the borders of its native land. It is a 'leggier', more lightly built dog than the Old English Sheepdog, with a narrower head, more silky coat and is usually cream, fawn or grizzle in colour.

The Old English Sheepdog was originally used as a shepherd's assistant, or drover's dog, doing in pastoral England the work performed by the Collie in Scotland. The practice of docking the tail probably dates back to the end of the eighteenth century when sheepdogs were exempted from tax, but to gain official recognition such dogs had to be tailless. As is the case with almost all dogs in which the tail has been removed for several generations, a proportion of Old English Sheepdog puppies are now born without tails. In its modern form the breed is certainly very handsome and attractive. The head should be broad, arched over the eyes, with a well defined stop, and square, blunt muzzle of fair length. The eyes should be dark or 'wall', moderate in size and are almost completely hidden by the long hair falling over from the skull ; the ears small and carried flat against the sides of the head ; the teeth strong, white and level. The neck should be arched, long rather than short, thick and muscular, set on sloping shoulders ; the body short and very compact, with deep chest, well-sprung ribs, broad loin and very muscular hindquarters. The line of the back should be lower at the shoulders than at the loin, but the back must be straight and free from any tendency to dip in the middle. The forelegs must be perfectly straight, with plenty of flat bone and of moderate length ; the feet round, small and compact. The tail is docked close to the rump in all puppies not naturally tailless, the operation being performed at the age of about three days. The coat is very important. It should be double, the top coat being everywhere profuse, hard and crisp to the touch, neither quite straight nor curly

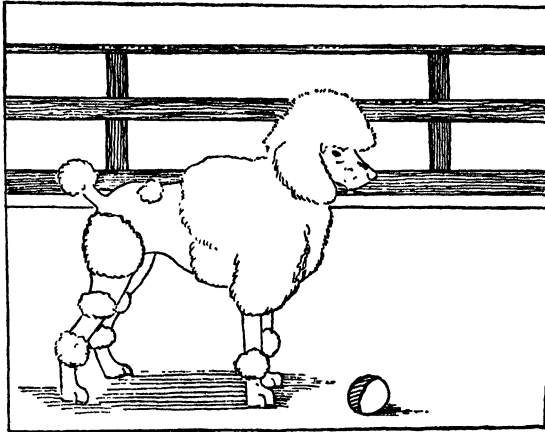
but imparting a shaggy appearance to the whole body. The undercoat is thick and soft. The most popular colour is blue and white, but any shade of blue, grey or grizzle, with or without white, is permissible. In height dogs stand from twenty-two to twenty-four inches at the shoulder ; bitches being two inches lower.

The Old English Sheepdog makes a splendid companion, as it is good tempered, sensible, obedient and hardy. Given plenty of exercise, it may be kept in health on the simplest fare, and feels neither heat nor cold. Its coat is not so difficult to manage as might be at first supposed. A good brush over each day with a dandy whisk is all that is required, and if mats form they should be at once teased out with the fingers or, if necessary, cut off. Coming, as it does, from ancestors which spent their lives roaming the open fields tending the flocks, the Old English Sheepdog should not be confined to a small house or a closed kennel. Freedom is above all else essential to it and for this reason it is not fitted to live in large towns or cities. In suburban districts it may be kept satisfactorily, provided it is given an outdoor kennel placed in an enclosed garden, so that it may come and go at will. The dog should on no account be chained, as this mode of restraint invariably spoils its naturally sweet temper, making it unreliable, surly or sullen.

THE POODLE

The Poodle has suffered more than any other dog at the hands of its admirers. Its quick intelligence and the ease with which it may be trained to perform tricks, made it the favourite of the showman and ring-master, so that for years it was associated with the circus and travelling freak show. The more bizarre his dogs looked, the more attention he received and so the showman exerted himself to make his

breadwinner as grotesque looking as possible and the word Poodle soon came to be synonymous with clown and fool. But far from being a fool the Poodle is probably the most intelligent of all dogs and possesses a great deal of natural dignity. The fashion of removing the coat from certain parts of the body and limbs has caused much undeserved ridicule to be heaped upon it, yet, despite all this contumely, the breed has always enjoyed a fair amount of popularity



POODLE

among discriminating dog lovers. The origin of the Poodle is a matter of contention. It is generally regarded as the national dog of France, and was, indeed, once generally known as the French Poodle, but many authorities are strongly of the opinion that Germany is the country of its forefathers; while other students of canine history believe it to have been evolved from an old English breed. Certainly an unshaven poodle bears a very strong resemblance to the Old Rough-haired Water Dog, as painted by Reinagle in the first years of the nineteenth century. Indeed, apart from its white markings and undocked tail, the dog depicted

could be transformed into a very creditable Poodle by being shaved or clipped. Whatever its origin the Poodle is a very old established breed.

Although generally kept as a show dog or house pet, the Poodle makes an excellent gun dog, is as much at home in water as a spaniel, and has plenty of pluck and determination.

The type commonly seen is the Curly Poodle, but some years ago so-called Corded Poodles were also kept by exhibitors. The coat of any Poodle, if neglected, has a tendency to form cords, or thin, cylindrical mats, which, if not teased out or removed, gradually increase in length as the new growth of hair gets entwined with the old, and in time the dog becomes a mass of ropelike cords. If left to grow over a period of years, the cords may eventually reach the ground. In the Corded Poodle such cords were carefully cultivated and prevented from becoming brittle and breaking by being oiled and, so that the dog should not snap them off as it walked, they were tied up in bunches over its back. Before the War many dogs in which the corded coat was of such length that it dragged on the ground were shown and much admired by some enthusiasts. The Corded Poodle was certainly an acquired taste, and had little to recommend it to the dog lover who expects a Poodle to be an active, agile companion, and the type is now hardly ever seen. Dogs of this kind were quite useless as house-dogs, as the oil with which the cords were anointed made them offensive as pets and the process of washing them was a lengthy and laborious one ; besides which the risk of snapping the matted growths made it impossible to exercise the animals without first fastening up their coats !

The Poodle should have a long, lean head with rather narrow skull and strong, though fine, foreface. The teeth should be white, regular and level ; the eyes almond-shaped, dark, bright and very intelligent in expression ; the ears very long, wide, set on low and carried close to the

cheeks. The neck should be of good length, muscular, carried well up and set on sloping shoulders. The chest should be deep and fairly wide ; the ribs well sprung ; the back short and level, and the loins broad and muscular. The forelegs must be straight, well provided with bone, and the feet small, compact, oval in shape with well arched toes. The tail is docked. It should be set on high and carried up, but not curled over the back. The coat should be very profuse, hard in texture and curly or fluffy. The colours are black, white, brown, orange, red, cream and blue. From time to time efforts have been made to popularise parti-coloured Poodles, but always unsuccessfully, though some very beautifully marked specimens have been shown.

Poodles are now divided into two sub-varieties, according to size. The large Poodle, which is the original type, varies considerably in size, some very big specimens weighing as much as sixty pounds. The Miniature Poodle must stand not higher than fifteen inches at the shoulder and, other points being equal, the smaller the dog the better. The manner in which the coat is clipped is, to some extent, governed by individual taste. Over the skull, neck, shoulders, chest and haunches it is usually left untouched, but the face and certain areas on the body between the shoulders and the haunches are clipped. The limbs are also clipped, except for bracelets of hair round the lower part of the forearm, the hocks and the stifles.

The Poodle is one of the most charming of all dogs as a companion. Its lively nature, great intelligence, friendly disposition and devotion to its owner make it an ideal house-dog, and the various sizes in which it is now bred, ranging from a dog as large as a Retriever to a toy, fit it for a place in any home. The larger kinds make splendid guards, and may be easily trained as gun dogs. The coat is not difficult to keep in order if brushed and combed daily, the breed is

hardy and the puppies easy to rear. Another point in the Poodle's favour is that the feet, being clipped, do not collect mud as do those of many other long-coated dogs—a matter of some importance during bad weather in a dog kept in the house. The Miniature Poodle is suited to either town or country, and may even be housed conveniently in a flat.

THE ST. BERNARD

The St. Bernard, since its introduction to this country, has occupied a unique position among dogs. Its enormous size, brilliant colour, noble appearance and its traditional history as a rescuer of travellers lost on the snow-clad Alps, give it a place apart in the canine world. Though its size militates against the breed ever being widely kept, it has always attracted a sufficient number of breeders to keep it before the public, and the type of dog bred to-day compares favourable with that of the past. The breed takes its name from the Hospice of St. Bernard in Switzerland, where, since 1800, a kennel of large dogs has been kept for the purpose of guiding the monks along the mountain tracks, when the snow has completely covered them, and it is impossible for a man to keep to the paths and avoid the dangers of drifts and hidden crevasses, in their efforts to succour travellers. The dogs of the Hospice were mostly smooth-coated, fawn and white in colour, with a good deal of the Mastiff about them. The specimens first brought to England were of this type, though they varied greatly in the shape of the head, some being hound-like and others finer in muzzle, like weak-faced Newfoundlands or coarse Collies. The breed was immediately successful in winning the enthusiastic admiration of dog lovers, and soon became a firmly established favourite.

The modern St. Bernard is a much more handsome and



ST. BERNARD

imposing looking animal than is the variety kept at the Hospice. It is probable that in efforts to improve the type Bloodhound crosses were made and, later, Mastiff and Great Dane blood may have been introduced. But whatever the means employed, the variety gradually became larger and heavier, with the expression of dignity, benevolence, docility and wisdom which is characteristic of the breed to-day.

The general appearance should suggest a large, heavy and immensely strong dog, about thirty-two inches or more in height at the shoulder and weighing from one hundred and seventy to two hundred and ten pounds. The head should be large and massive, with broad and somewhat rounded skull, short, blunt muzzle and well-defined stop. The ears should be of medium size, set on rather high and lie flat against the head. The eyes should be small and deep set, dark and overhung by the upper lids; the lower eyelids drooping so as to expose the haw. The nose should be large and black; the neck long, thick and muscular, well arched and showing a dewlap in front; the shoulders sloping and broad; the chest wide and deep; the ribs well rounded and the loins broad and very muscular. The hindquarters should be strong, with the hocks well let down; the forelegs straight, very strong in bone and of medium length, and the feet large, but compact, with the toes well arched. Splay, or open, feet are a bad fault, as they invariably denote unsoundness and faulty movement. The tail should be set on high, be long, well feathered and carried low. The coat should be flat and dense, fuller round the neck and breast and form feathering on the back of the legs. The colours are orange and white with black shadings on the face and ears. Brindle and white is also permissible, but is now rarely seen, though many of the principal winning dogs of the past were of this colour. The taller a St. Bernard is the better, provided symmetry is maintained. Two varieties are recognised, the

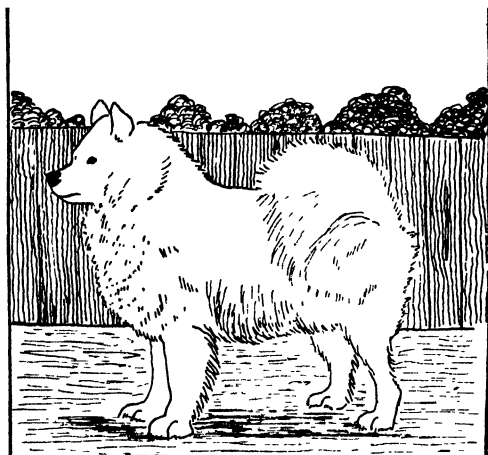
rough and the smooth, but the smooth St. Bernard is now somewhat rare. It differs from its rough relative only in having a closer, shorter coat.

The St. Bernard is gifted with a very high intelligence, is quiet, tractable, docile, affectionate and very good tempered, particularly with children. Although so large a dog, it is very sensitive to correction and, when young, is very easily trained. As a companion it cannot be surpassed where an animal of its proportions can be suitably housed, fed and exercised. When adult it is not delicate, but the puppies require care in their rearing. Generous feeding, with meat and bones bulking largely in their diet, plenty of fresh air, freedom and warm sleeping quarters are essential if they are to develop into sound, healthy dogs.

THE SAMOYED

The Samoyed takes its name from the people of Northern Siberia, among which it has for long been used as a sleigh dog, for herding reindeer and in the chase. It is, comparatively, a new comer to Great Britain, one of the first imported specimens being exhibited in 1899. In its native land the dog may be of almost any colour from pure white to black, but fanciers, finding the wholly white kind most attractive, have eliminated all other colours, so that the modern Samoyed, as we know it, is remarkable for its heavy, immaculate, snowy coat. The handsome appearance and tractable disposition of the breed soon won favour, and it has enjoyed a considerable amount of popularity for many years. The modern dog is a good deal larger than were its imported progenitors, but otherwise differs very little from the type developed by the Samoyed people, and our winning specimens show all the qualities required in a draught dog living under Arctic conditions

The Samoyed looks what it is, a strong, active animal with a muscular body, deep chest and the very powerful loins essential to enable it to draw heavy burdens over snow and ice. The head is broad in the skull, with moderately long foreface tapering to the nose, strong jaws and level teeth. The ears are of medium size, set wide apart, rounded at their tips and carried erect. The eyes must be dark,



SAMOYED

deep set and intelligent in expression. The nose, lips and eye rims should be black, but may be dark brown ; in many dogs the colour changes with the weather and the general health. The body is of medium length, not so short as to give the dog a cobby appearance nor so long as to suggest weakness of back. The chest should be deep and the ribs well sprung ; the forelegs straight, furnished with adequate bone with the elbows moving free from the body. The feet are rather large, flat and somewhat spreading—the type of foot most serviceable to an animal spending its life moving over snow. The tail is long and, when the dog is at attention,

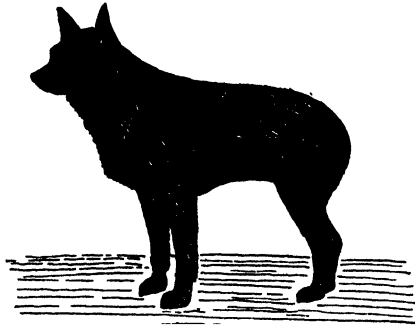
is curled over the back. The coat is pure, snow white and double. The top coat is thick and profuse, consisting of long, straight, harsh hairs standing out well from the body, and covers an under coat of thick, soft hairs. A Samoyed dog in hard condition should weigh from forty-five to fifty-five pounds, and stand twenty to twenty-two inches high at the shoulder. Bitches are some two pounds lighter and two inches lower.

As a companion the Samoyed has many admirable qualities. It is sensible, alert, affectionate and hardy. The long coat needs a good deal of attention, requiring more time spent on it daily than many dog owners are willing to give and, although it may be kept clean for a considerable time by the assiduous use of the brush, it must be washed periodically. The task of thoroughly bathing a full-coated dog of this size calls for much energy and patience. Its long, white coat is also against it as a house dog in towns and cities.

THE SCHIPPERKE

The Schipperke is a Belgian breed, its name being the Flemish equivalent of 'little skipper'. It was bred on the canal barges long before it became known in England, being kept as a watch dog. The breed first became generally known in this country about 1880 and its smart appearance, great activity and lively disposition quickly won for it many admirers. How the variety was originally produced is not known, but both its looks and temperament suggest that it is closely related to the Pomeranian. Quite possibly its history began with a cross between a Pomeranian and a terrier of some sort. The dog as it is to-day is very uniform in type and is as individual in character as in looks. It is a small, black, close coated dog with small, erect ears, foxy face and tailless rump.

The skull is flat and broad between the ears and runs into the foreface without any pronounced stop. The moderately small ears are set on high, are fairly broad at their base and taper to a point. They are carried stiffly erect. The eyes are small, oval, dark and have a keen and alert expression. The nose is small and black and the teeth white and level ; the chest deep and broad ; the loins strong and the forelegs quite straight but not overloaded with bone. The



SCHIPPERKE

feet are small, compact and round ; the hindquarters lighter than the fore and the tail is docked close to the rump. As in the case of the Old English Sheepdog, a proportion of puppies of this breed are born without tails but more appear with fully developed caudal appendages. The weight should be about twelve pounds. The coat is a most important feature. It should be dense and hard, smooth on the ears, head, front of the forelegs and the hocks, abundant, but lying flat, on the back and sides and form a mane on the neck, a frill on the chest and a short fringe behind the thighs. The colour must be black without any white hairs. Schipperkes of various hues other than black are bred in Belgium and have frequently appeared in English kennels, but they are not encouraged and have never been popular.

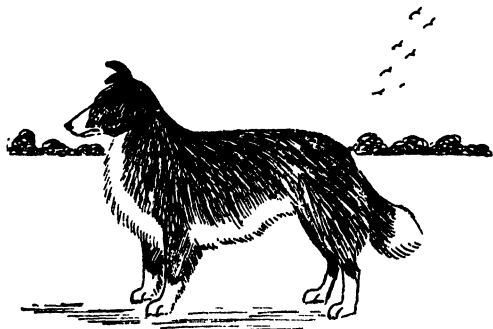
The Schipperke is a smart and very active little dog possessed of an extraordinarily inquisitive nature. Wherever it goes it closely examines every article it comes upon and is for ever poking about both indoors and out. It makes a splendid ratter and is eminently well adapted for the rôle of household companion. It is happy alike in towns or country, is easily kept in health, for its restless curiosity causes it to take quite a lot of exercise even when confined to the house, and its coat requires little attention and does not show the dirt. The only fault that can be found with the breed is that it is rather noisy, is apt to be jealous and is not very well disposed towards strangers. It is an excellent guard and becomes devoted to the person it regards as its owner, but is often somewhat indifferent to the other members of the household.

THE SHETLAND SHEEPDOG

The Shetland Sheepdog is a breed of very dubious lineage. There is evidence to show that the crofters of Shetland have had a dog bearing some resemblance to the old-fashioned Collie but of small size, for many years, which was used to drive and collect the small, active native sheep. Breeding was a very haphazard affair and type was a matter of little moment. The poor crofters could not afford to maintain a large dog and the little animals were found satisfactorily to perform the work required of them. The early specimens of the breed which came south were, indeed, a heterogeneous lot, varying in size from a large Pomeranian to a small weedy Collie. In bodily conformation they were hardly less varied, and the few enthusiasts who took up their breeding were sorely troubled to know what type to strive for. The variety was first exhibited in 1909, but made little headway until five years later, when a club was formed to foster its interests and the Kennel Club gave it a separate

place in its registers. The progress of the breed was arrested for some time by the dispute, as to which was the right type, which went on among its supporters, one section holding fixedly to the view that the 'old type' was the only correct one, while another affirmed that the Shetland Sheepdog should be a show Collie in miniature. Eventually the 'Collie school' won and the little sheepdog immediately came in to more general favour.

The standard by which the breed is now judged lays down

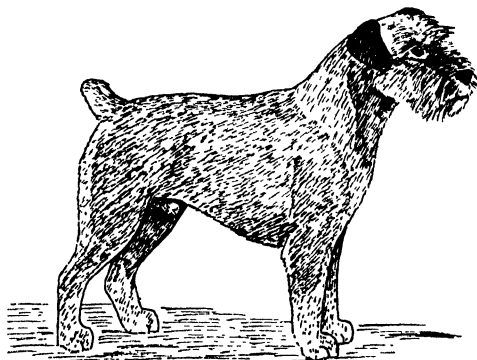


SHETLAND SHEEPDOG

that the points should be those of a Collie, the only difference being that the variety must not stand higher than fifteen inches at the shoulder. The improvement in type shown during the past ten years is very striking, many of the best specimens exhibited approaching very closely to the desired standard. Heads and coats, in particular, have been enormously improved and in its present form the Shetland Sheepdog is certainly a very beautiful little fellow. Its temperament is particularly engaging. It is sweet tempered, lively, very intelligent, easy to train, hardy and adaptable. As a house dog it is admirable and, though not yet as popular as many other breeds, can be confidently recommended to any dog lover wanting a small but sensible and robust companion.

THE SCHNAUZER

The Schnauzer is the German Rough-Haired Pinscher under a new name. Although quite a newcomer to our shores, it is a breed of considerable antiquity in its native land, having existed in a form very similar to the type seen in modern dogs for at least two centuries. The only difference between the Rough-Haired Pinscher of twenty years ago and the Schnauzer of to-day, is that the latter is rather more heavily built, with a squarer head and blunter muzzle.



SCHNAUZER

In Germany the ears are cropped but, as this senseless practice is illegal, in England, these organs are left to assume their natural shape and carriage. Structurally speaking, the Schnauzer is a member of the terrier tribe, but it differs very strongly from the other varieties in several important ways, and should be something quite different from an over-built Irish Terrier, both in temperament and physical appearance. It is a robust, rather thick-set dog with a rugged look about it, a distinctive coat, full moustache and whiskers, broad, rather than narrow, head and very powerful, blunt muzzle.

The eyes should be of moderate size, oval in shape, dark and overhung by bushy eyebrows ; the ears small, V-shaped

and carried high ; the nose black and full ; the teeth strong, white and large, the top set slightly overlapping the lower. The moderately long neck should be strong and well arched ; the shoulders flat and sloping ; the back strong and level ; the loins well developed and the chest fairly broad and deep. The forelegs must be perfectly straight and well supplied with bone ; the feet round and compact ; the tail docked, set on and carried high. The coat is hard, dense and wiry, with bushy eyebrows, bristling moustache and beard. On the back it is rather longer than elsewhere and stands up slightly from the body. The colour may be any shade of pepper and salt. In size the dog stands from sixteen to twenty inches at the shoulder.

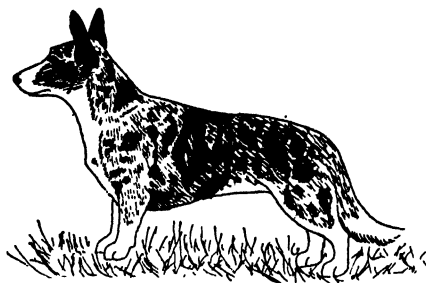
The Schnauzer is undoubtedly a breed which has come to stay. Already it has attracted a strong following and is certain to add to its admirers when better known. As a companion it is strong, active, hardy, of handy size and makes an excellent ratter, a reliable guard and a lovable and intelligent house dog. It is clean, well-mannered, even tempered and, though full of energy, is neither so excitable nor so boisterous in the house as are several of our native terrier breeds. The close, wiry coat is easily kept clean, does not collect dirt and is soon dried. The variety is very healthy, breeds easily and the puppies give little trouble.

THE WELSH CORGI

The Corgi is a Welsh cattle dog of small dimensions whose origin is very obscure. Some of its admirers claim that it has existed for some centuries, but the evidence brought forward in support of the belief is slight and it seems probable that it is of comparatively recent production. Although used for herding both sheep and cattle, the Corgi is principally a 'heeler', that is it drives cattle by running behind them and snapping at the heels of any of its charges which should

prove refractory. For such work a short-legged dog is desired, for the cattle are unable to get their horns low enough to harm it.

The head of the Corgi is somewhat like that of a Collie, being wide between the ears, of good length, with a tapering but strong foreface, erect ears and medium sized eyes. The neck is rather long and muscular; the chest broad and deep; the body long; the forelegs straight, well boned and short. The height at the shoulder should be about twelve inches. The tail should be carried low when the dog is in



CORGI

repose, but raised gaily under excitement. The coat is rather short, dense, flat and hard in texture. Colour is of little importance, except that pure white is considered objectionable. Sable and white, blue merle and white, and black, tan and white are all attractive. Dogs should weigh from twenty to twenty-four pounds and bitches from eighteen to twenty-two pounds.

The Corgi has been known as a show dog for a very short time, but has already become popular. It is very intelligent, and makes a determined and reliable guard. Its temper is usually even and most dogs of this breed are friendly in disposition, but individuals vary a good deal in this respect. The future of the variety should be assured, as it has many good qualities and makes a devoted companion; while its distinctive appearance may appeal to those who appreciate the unusual.

CHAPTER VI

TOY DOGS

THE BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIER (MINIATURE)

THIS charming little dog is, or should be, a toy edition of the Manchester Terrier, the points of which have already been given (see p. 45). Its history begins with the improvement in the larger breed, when the smallest individuals were selected and bred from, for the purpose of producing a smart, active little terrier weighing about ten pounds. Very soon, however, fanciers desired still smaller dogs and the weight was gradually diminished. The craze for diminutiveness was carried to ridiculous lengths to the detriment not only of other body properties, but with grievous harm to the constitution; and miserable, shivering little morsels of a few pounds in weight, almost hairless, with goggle eyes, round, bulging skulls and legs so weak as to be almost unable to bear the inconsiderable weight of the body, became common. Needless to say, such specimens were not regarded with favour by the public, and the variety lost popularity and at one time seemed threatened with extinction. Happily, one or two breeders remained faithful to the little dog and worked patiently to produce a more rational type and, after the War, new dog lovers were induced to take up the variety and a rapid and steady improvement occurred. To-day the Black-and-Tan Miniature is enjoying a period of prosperity greater, perhaps, than ever before and many very beautiful specimens are to be seen. As has been said, a typical dog should be identical in all points save

size with the Manchester Terrier, except that the ears are usually erect. The weight may be anything up to seven pounds, but most prize winners are considerably smaller. The desire for excessive smallness is, however, not now encouraged, a smart, active, sensible and sound little good-coated animal being the breeder's ideal, and only when diminutive stature accompanies these qualities is it valued.

Among toys there are few more attractive dogs. As house pets for those living in flats, or small gardenless houses,

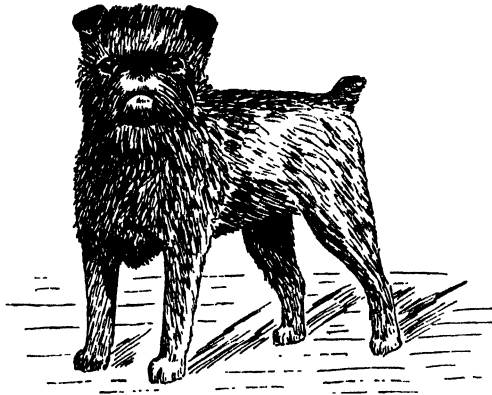


BLACK AND TAN MINIATURE

they are ideal, and, though too small to be described as guards, they make sharp watch dogs. Though not robust, they are no more delicate than many other toy breeds and, given warmth and suitable food, are easily kept in health. In the summer, and on fine days in winter, they may be given open-air exercise, a coat being provided when the weather is chilly. They take up hardly any room in the house, are easily accommodated with a basket in a corner for sleeping purposes and are very cleanly in their habits. The variety should appeal strongly to those dog lovers who require a merry, active little companion but whose circumstances render it impossible to keep and exercise a larger breed.

THE GRIFFON BRUXELLOIS

The Brussels Griffon, to use its anglicised title, is of recent manufacture. The making was done in Belgium, but it is thought that the material used emanated from England in the shape of mongrels produced by crossing the Irish with the Yorkshire Terrier. The breed first came to this country from Belgium in the '80's, but the specimens then im-



BRUSSELS GRIFFON

ported were of a type very different from that seen in the modern dog. The face, though short, was a good deal longer than is now favoured, and an up-turned jaw was not counted among the desired points. The present 'monkey-faced' type was, in all probability, obtained by breeding to the Toy Spaniel and the Pug.

The Griffon is in temperament a terrier ; a game, active little fellow, full of life and energy and the larger individuals are excellent ratters. The head is, perhaps, the most characteristic part. It should be large and round, with a very short nose, wide nostrils and a prominent chin. The

eyes are very large, dark and encircled with well-developed eyebrows. The ears are small and semi-erect ; the body short and cobby ; the back straight ; the chest deep and rather wide. The forelegs must be straight, of medium length, and the feet small, round and compact. The tail is set on high and docked. The coat is harsh and wiry, neither waved nor curled and forms a small beard on the chin. The colour generally seen is deep red, but black and black-and-tan is also recognised. The weight should be from six to nine pounds. There is also a smooth sub-variety, known as the Brabançon, which, apart from its shorter and flatter coat, is identical with the rough dog.

The Griffon is hardy in constitution, active, affectionate and sensible. Its quaint appearance, and the ease with which it may be kept in health, have won for it considerable popularity as a lady's pet among those who, though liking a small dog, prefer one of terrier type to one of the more delicate toys. It is equally fitted for life in town or country.

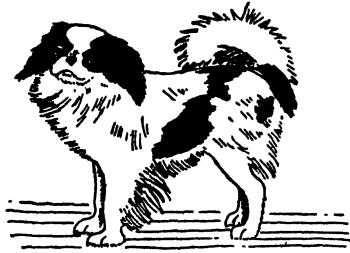
THE ITALIAN GREYHOUND

This is a diminutive Greyhound, weighing eight pounds or less and built on very fine lines. It should possess a delicacy and refinement unseen in any other breed. The coat should be fine, smooth and silky to the touch ; the head long and fine ; the neck gracefully arched ; the back rounded, with deep chest and fragile-looking limbs. The colour favoured is some shade of fawn or cream.

The Italian Greyhound is an ancient breed which has never been very popular in this country. Pretty and dainty as the dog undoubtedly is, its delicate constitution and the care necessary to keep it in health have prevented many who admire its outline from taking up the breed. In disposition it is extremely docile and affectionate, but has no special claim to attention as a house pet.

THE JAPANESE SPANIEL

This breed is, in all probability, related to the Pekinese, with which it has several features in common. The head is of similar shape, the tail is carried in the same way, and the coat, though somewhat softer in texture, is of about the same length on the various parts of the body. The Japanese Spaniel is, however, more lightly made than its more popular relative and, in proportion to its size, stands on much longer legs. The colour is white marked with black or red, and the



JAPANESE SPANIEL

weight usually under seven pounds. The breed came to England from Japan, where it has been much prized for several centuries, about the year 1870, and created a good deal of interest. It has proved to be extremely delicate, the bitches often being indifferent mothers and the puppies very difficult to rear. For these reasons it has never become popular. At present few exhibitors are attracted to the breed and it seems unlikely that it will ever be widely kept. This spaniel makes a very pretty and fairly intelligent house pet, but needs very careful treatment and is so delicate that it can hardly be recommended to the dog lover while there are other, more robust, breeds available of the same size and equal beauty.

THE KING CHARLES SPANIEL

This is certainly one of the most beautiful of the toy breeds and has been popular as a pet since first brought into prominence by Charles II, who kept large numbers of these dogs and rarely appeared in public without some of them. How it originated is not known. For many years toy spaniels were regarded as an almost indispensable possession by 'people of quality' and, until the coming of the Pekinese, were by far the most generally kept of all toys. The immense and universal popularity which the Chinese intruder



TOY SPANIEL

enjoys has resulted in the King Charles Spaniel being pushed into the background, and its many excellent qualities and attributes receive less attention than they deserve. The breed is divided into four sub-varieties according to colour. The Black-and-Tan Toy Spaniel is, as its name indicates, deep, lustrous black marked with rich mahogany tan. The Ruby Toy Spaniel is deep chestnut red. The Tri-coloured Toy Spaniel is white marked with black and tan and the Blenheim Toy Spaniel is white marked with red. All Blenheims should possess what is called the 'Blenheim spot', which is a clear red mark, the size of a sixpence, in the middle of the otherwise white forehead.

The principal characteristic of these little dogs lies in the head, which should be very large in proportion to the body. It should be round in skull with very short, broad and deep

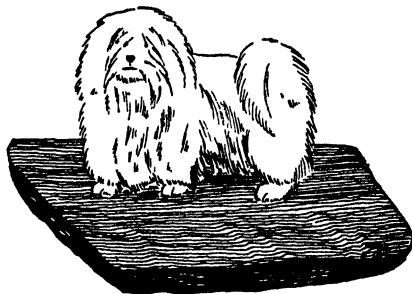
foreface, the nose all but touching the skull between the eyes. The ears are very long, well feathered and set low down on the skull. The eyes are very large and lustrous, dark in colour and set wide apart. The short muzzle is square and wide, the lips meeting exactly. The general build should be compact and cobby with short, level back ; deep wide chest ; rather short, but perfectly straight, forelegs and compact feet. The tail is set on fairly high and docked. The coat is long, straight and silky, well covering the body and forming profuse feathering on the legs, ears and tail. The weight varies from six to twelve pounds, the heavier dogs being most suitable as companions.

The King Charles Spaniel is an extremely taking little dog, full of dignity but active, playful and mischievous. It makes a most affectionate pet, is well behaved, friendly, quiet in the house, easily trained and intelligent. As an adult it is fairly hardy but should be kept warm and not allowed to get its coat or long ears wet. In fine weather the more fresh air it gets the better, and a reasonable amount of outdoor exercise is essential to its health. The puppies are somewhat delicate in their early days and need considerable care and attention from the time they are weaned until they get accustomed to a solid diet. The breed does very well in towns, provided the necessary attention is given to its toilet. The coat should be well brushed at least once daily and the eyes sponged out with boracic lotion and kept free from all discharge.

THE MALTESE

The Maltese Dog is probably the oldest of the toy breeds. It was known to the ancient Romans, whose Imperial ladies kept it as a pet in surroundings of the greatest luxury. There seems to be some doubt whether the variety came originally from Malta or the island of Melita in the Adriatic,

but in the seventeenth century Malta was the centre of its distribution to Great Britain, though later it seems to have become extinct on that island. The beauty of this little dog cannot be disputed, the long flowing coat, of the texture of floss silk and white as driven snow, arousing the admiration of all who behold it. Yet it is its coat which, more than anything else, prevents the breed from becoming popular, for to keep it clean, unmatted and at its best requires, not only unremitting care and patience, but a good deal of knowledge and experience besides. Unless constantly



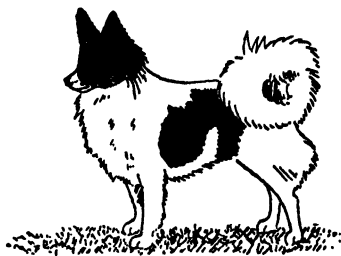
MALTESE

combed, the fine coat forms mats, while brushing is likely to break the hair. To keep it clean and spotless the dog must be washed fairly frequently, the greatest care being taken that it does not catch cold and the drying must be done in such a way that the coat is not entangled or damaged in any way. The constitution is by no means robust, and great attention must be given to feeding as, if the blood is heated, the dog will scratch and at once ruin its coat. Sufficient outdoor exercise must be given to keep the skin free from eruption and for the sake of the general health, yet the dog is rather susceptible to chills and cannot be taken out in inclement weather. Again, the eyes must be kept absolutely free from the slightest discharge, for any moisture running

from them stains the hair and at once mars the beauty of the face. Further, the breed is not remarkable for its intelligence and is often inclined to be snappy and uncertain in temper. As a companion dog its long, white coat is a distinct disadvantage and it seems unlikely that the variety will ever enjoy any degree of general popularity.

THE PAPILLON

The Papillon was introduced to the English public some years after the termination of the War and immediately



PAPILLON

became a general favourite. It is of French origin and has existed in that country for centuries. The name refers to the large, erect, spreading ears of the prick-eared variety, early breeders having, apparently, seen in them a resemblance to the opened wings of a butterfly. The first imported specimens weighed from ten to twelve pounds, but English breeders have reduced the size considerably and to-day the weight most desired is about six to eight pounds. In appearance the Papillon is an extremely pretty, smart and lively little dog with small, slightly arched skull, very pointed muzzle and round, dark eyes. The ears should be erect or drooping, according to the variety, and must be fully fringed. The neck is of fair length; the back rather long, and level; the chest deep but not wide and the loins

somewhat arched. The legs must be straight and fine in bone, of moderate length, and the feet long but compact. The tail is of importance. It should be long, very fully feathered and carried over the back, like a squirrel's. The coat is long and silky on all parts of the body except the face and front of the legs, where it should be short. The colour is usually white marked with black, black-and-tan or red, but may be wholly red, brown or yellow. The height must not exceed twelve inches at the shoulder and the maximum weight is twelve pounds.

The Papillon thoroughly deserves its rapidly gained popularity. It is very intelligent, always alert, friendly, affectionate and amusing. It is hardy, in comparison with some other toys, easy to rear and breeds true to type. The coat requires no special attention beyond regular grooming, and the dog may be kept in good health on plain food and adequate exercise in either town or country districts.

THE PEKINESE

The Pekinese has been for many years, and is to-day, by far the most popular of all toy dogs. The breed boasts a vast antiquity, for it has existed since the dawn of the Christian era in the Imperial Palaces of Peking, the favourite of emperors and princes. It was first brought to England in 1860, when the allied French and English forces entered the Summer Palace and found it deserted save for five of these little dogs and the body of the Emperor's aunt who had committed suicide! The dogs were brought to England and became the ancestors of our modern specimens. The arrival of the breed aroused enormous interest and in a short time the variety's position was established very near the peak of canine popularity. It soon supplanted the English Toy Spaniel, put the Pug's nose very much out of joint, and



PEKINESE

it has kept its position ever since. The Pekinese is, indeed, a very remarkable little dog. Visitors to shows, who see it ensconced on silk cushions, with its coat perfumed, its little cage decorated with curtains, bows and ribbons, may get the impression that the breed is only suited to a life of luxury and will not flourish under ordinary 'doggy' conditions. Nothing could be more unjust. The Pekinese is a little 'sport' ; never so happy as when romping in the country, feverishly trailing a rabbit or investigating a mouse-hole. It is hardy, strong and active, with a character all its own and is one of the most sensible of all toys. Independent, amusingly jealous, devoted to its owner, aloof with strangers and inclined to be wilful, this little Chinese aristocrat endears himself to all who know him, and it is safe to assume that anyone who tells us they 'do not like Pekes' have never owned one !

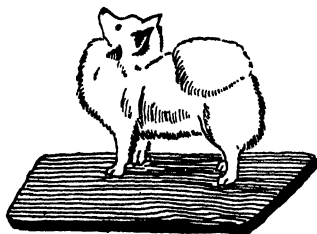
Pekinese vary very much in weight from tiny 'sleeve' specimens, weighing as little as four pounds, to quite large dogs which turn the scale at fifteen pounds. For show purposes ten pounds is looked upon as the maximum but, if a dog is wanted only as a pet, the heavier individuals are just as suitable as the smaller ones, and are less expensive to buy.

A Pekinese should have a massive, broad skull, wide and flat between the ears ; a very short, wrinkled muzzle ; broad, flat, black nose ; large, round, dark eyes, set wide apart, and drooping ears set high on the skull. The body should be of medium length, broad, with deep chest and light loins. The heavy head and forequarters and the lighter loin give the dog what is called a 'lion-shaped' body. The forelegs are short, heavy in bone and bowed out at the elbows. The feet should be flat, with the toes turned slightly inwards. The tail is carried in a loose curl over the loins and should be very profusely feathered. The coat is long, straight and soft to the touch, with a thick under coat. It forms abundant feathering on the back of the legs and on

THE POMERANIAN

A small dog of similar type to the Pomeranian has existed since the dawn of history. It appears on vessels of bronze and pottery of ancient Grecian workmanship dating back to the second century B.C., and certain ornaments of the ancient Egyptians depict small dogs very like the old-fashioned Pomeranian. The breed does not seem to have been generally known in England before the early days of the fifteenth century, when its usual weight was from sixteen to thirty pounds. The history of the modern dog dates from 1891, when the Pomeranian Club was formed and at once brought the variety to public notice. At this time the colour was white, the only other known hue being black, and this was rare, and the weight ranged from twelve to about twenty pounds. The desire for a much smaller dog soon made itself felt, and for years breeders concentrated on producing smaller and smaller specimens, leaving all other points to take care of themselves, and it says much for the permanence of Pomeranian type that the breed did not deteriorate in shape at this period. So successful were breeders in their efforts, that to-day dogs of three pounds, and even less, are a commonplace, while the large specimens have entirely vanished. The breed reached the height of its popularity just before the War, since then it has been rather superseded by the all-conquering Pekinese and, though classes provided for it at the larger shows are usually well filled, as a pet it

has certainly lost ground during the past twenty years. There is no very good reason for this, except that breeds of dogs, like many other things, are subject to the vagaries of fashion. The Pom. certainly has many qualities to recommend it, among which may be mentioned its lively, perky disposition, alert intelligence and, for a toy, general hardiness. It is, too, exceedingly beautiful, sufficiently varied in coat colour to suit all tastes and equally happy in town or country. In its disfavour it may be urged that the coat requires much grooming to keep it in condition and is apt to be moulted rather freely over furniture at certain times of the year, and some individuals have an annoying habit of



POMERANIAN

barking incessantly in a peculiarly high-pitched key. As a rule the Pom. is devoted to its owner, not always to be trusted with strangers and makes a very alert little watch dog.

In build the dog should be very compact and neat, with foxy head, level teeth, small, stiffly erect ears and bright, sparkling, dark eyes. The tail should be carried over the back and be profusely covered with long hair. The top coat should be long, straight and abundant, hard in texture and standing out from the body—never flat, soft or wavy. The neck, shoulders and chest should carry a profuse frill and the legs be well feathered. For exhibition purposes the smaller the size the better, but as a companion a dog of from five to seven pounds is recommended. The colours are

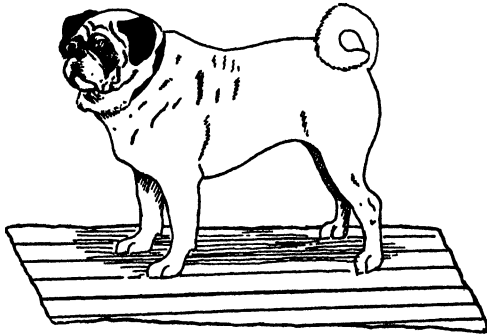
white, black, chocolate, orange, cream, blue, sable and parti-coloured.

THE PUG

The Pug is another very ancient breed which is generally supposed to have had its origin in China, though it has been known and bred in Europe for several centuries. In the seventeenth century it was a great favourite among the ladies of the aristocracy, indeed, so much affection was lavished on it in fashionable households that its name came to be used as a term of endearment, and gallants of the period were referred to as their ladies' 'pugs' ! During the first half of the eighteenth century, however, the breed fell into disfavour and was not much thought of until about ninety years ago, when it was again brought to public notice by one or two influential breeders and again enjoyed a spell of remarkable popularity. Large prices were paid for good specimens, all sorts of fantastic stories were circulated about the breed and the most extravagant claims made for its intelligence. The black Pug was unknown until 1886, when some dogs of this colour were imported from China and, as a result of breeding these to the darkest fawns available, the sub-variety was soon established and eventually became very fashionable. The Pug held a high position in the esteem of dog lovers until about 1900, when the growing popularity of the Pekinese and Japanese Spaniels forced it from its high estate and to-day, though it has had more notice taken of it during the past few years than for some time previously, is no longer generally kept as a pet. This is much to be deplored, for it is undoubtedly a most attractive dog. It is extremely sweet tempered, very clean in its habits, docile, quiet, hardy, affectionate and one of the most sensible of breeds. Its short coat is also greatly in its favour.

The Pug is a dog of rather heavy build and if not given sufficient exercise, or over fed, tends to become fat, and the

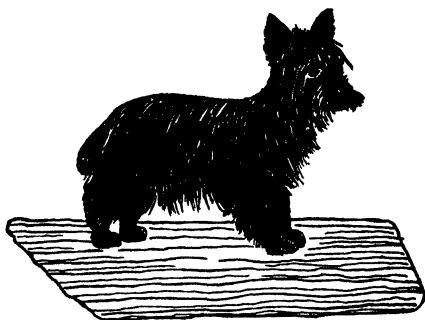
fact that many Pugs, in the days of the breed's popularity, were owned by those who took little exercise themselves and gave no thought to the health of their dog, gave rise to the impression that all Pugs must, of necessity, be obese and lazy. This is a most unfortunate misconception, for when healthy this is a very active little dog, which thoroughly enjoys open-air exercise, and makes a most alert and amusing companion with a very individual character. Its attractive nature certainly deserves to be far more widely known among those who require an easily managed house dog of small size.



The Pug should have a short, cobby body ; wide, deep chest ; very strong, sturdy limbs of moderate length and a tightly curled tail. The head should be well wrinkled, large, massive and round, with a short, blunt, square muzzle. The eyes should be dark, very large, round and full of expression. The ears should be small and thin ; the coat fine, smooth, short and glossy. The colour may be fawn with black muzzle, ears and a diamond-shaped mark on the forehead and a line running down the centre of the back (known as the back trace), or wholly black. The weight may be up to eighteen pounds, according to the standard, but many much smaller specimens are seen.

THE YORKSHIRE TERRIER

The Yorkshire Terrier is a comparatively modern breed of somewhat plebeian origin. Exactly how it was produced is not known, but it is probable that the old Wire-haired Black-and-tan Terrier was crossed with the more silky-coated type of Skye Terrier—which later developed into the Clydesdale Terrier, now practically extinct—and the result bred to the Maltese. The breed made its appearance about 1860 and



YORKSHIRE TERRIER

for some time was a dog weighing from ten to twelve pounds or more, with a coat varying both in length and colour. The Yorkshire fanciers took it in hand and soon succeeded in establishing a uniform type and diminishing the size, so that by about 1890 some exquisite little mites were being shown. The breed never became popular in the south and has always remained a 'fancier's dog', though of recent years it has been more widely kept as a house pet than formerly.

The general appearance should be that of a very small, terrier-like dog enveloped in a long, silky coat, each hair of which is free from any suspicion of wave or curl. The head is small, with a flat and narrow skull and moderately long foreface. The eyes are dark and of medium size ; the ears

small, erect and dark tan in colour ; the mouth level ; the body very compact, with short, level back and fairly deep, but not wide, chest. The legs must be perfectly straight and the feet small and round. The tail is docked and should be carried almost in line with the back. The coat is of great importance. On the body it should fall evenly from the parting along the centre of the back over the sides to the ground, from long falls from the skull and hang from the muzzle in silky moustaches. The colour from the base of the skull to the root of the tail should be dark, steel blue ; on the head, chest, legs and feet rich tan, the hair on the tail being blue of a darker shade than the body colour.

The exhibition Yorkshire Terrier needs constant attention. The growth of the coat is promoted by the regular use of oil and pomades ; the dog is prevented from damaging its flowing locks by having its feet encased in soft, wash-leather stockings, and the moustaches and head falls are carefully tied back before meal-times so that no grease may sully their beauty. When kept solely as a companion, the Yorkshire Terrier need not be fussed over in this way. Despite its diminutive size—it may weigh anything from three to eight pounds—this little dog still retains many of the terrier-like attributes of its ancestors, and makes an alert, intelligent and, for its size, fairly hardy, companion for the house. The coat may be left to grow naturally and, apart from keeping it brushed out to prevent it matting or collecting dirt, need have little further attention. The dog should be kept in lean condition, never over fed or given fatty food ; a little lean meat, green vegetables and stale brown bread, with boiled fresh fish occasionally constituting a suitable diet. Regular exercise must be provided for, outdoors when weather permits, but care must be taken that the animal is not exposed to damp or draughts. Under such treatment the Yorkshire Terrier makes a delightful pet, either for the town or country house.

CHAPTER VII

FEEDING—EXERCISING—GROOMING—WASHING—HOUSING

To the dog owner who would keep his dog in a state of robust health, the question of food is of great importance. At least eighty per cent. of the illnesses found in dogs kept as house pets can be traced to one of two sources: improper food or lack of exercise. Overloading of the stomach—which is not the same thing as overfeeding, for a dog may receive a far greater bulk of food than it requires, or can comfortably deal with, and yet suffer from malnutrition—is far commoner to-day than is starvation, and many people who are devoted to their pets are unconscious offenders in this respect. A fat dog is never a healthy one, and a lethargic, dull-witted, irritable and snappy animal is almost invariably the victim of a badly balanced, or too generous, diet, or of insufficient outdoor exercise.

To appreciate the kind of food needed by a dog it is necessary to understand something of that animal's history and anatomy. The dog has been domesticated for so long, and its bodily formation undergone so many changes, that it is now impossible to be certain from what wild stock it originally sprang. The wolf or jackal is, perhaps, its most likely progenitor, or it may be the offspring of a species of wild dog now extinct. But an examination of its teeth and digestive organs leaves no doubt that it is a member of the order Carnivora, or flesh-eating beasts, which, in a state of nature, live on the flesh of other animals, which they hunt and kill for themselves, or on carcasses of those which have died from natural causes or been slaughtered by larger beasts.

All carnivorous mammals are characterised by strong, well-developed incisor teeth, provided with cutting edges, and large, sharp fangs, or canines. The molars close together like a pair of scissors and the jaws are capable of very little lateral movement. Such teeth are admirably fitted for seizing and holding moving prey and for tearing flesh and cutting it into portions of a size capable of being swallowed. They are not, however, able to grind hard vegetable tissues like the flat-crowned teeth of such typical herbivorous mammals as sheep, horses and oxen. The stomach is small and the intestines comparatively short, showing that the diet must be sufficiently concentrated for a small bulk to provide the nutriment required to repair waste and build up new tissues.

In the course of its long association with man, the dog has been modified in outward form in almost every conceivable way, as may be gathered from the descriptions given of the various breeds in the preceding pages. But its inner organisation has remained practically unchanged from those far off days when its remote ancestors were denizens of the wild, dependent on their own efforts for the finding of prey, and on their strength and agility to capture it. The appetite of the dog has certainly become less confined to one type of food. It will eat, with every evidence of liking, such things as sugar, bread, sweet cake, certain kinds of fruit and vegetables, but because a taste for these has been developed and fostered by its human owners, such materials cannot be regarded as necessary, or even desirable, articles of canine dietary, and no dog will remain in health if fed on them to the exclusion of flesh. *Lean Meat must form the principal food of dogs of all breeds if they are to be kept strong and healthy.* No other kind of food can take its place and the most scrupulous care in other directions must fail to produce a satisfactory physical condition if meat is not included in the dog's daily menu.

All sorts of curious notions still exist on the matter of feeding

meat to dogs. The idea that such food is likely to give rise to eruptions of the skin, or eczema, is still widely held, as is the supposition that the meat-fed dog is prone to become savage, ill tempered or odoriferous. How such beliefs originated it is impossible to guess, for not only are they quite erroneous, but are actually the direct opposite of the truth ! Perhaps the surest possible way to induce skin trouble in dogs is to keep them on a non-flesh diet ; whereas should an individual be found to be suffering from eczema the first step in its treatment is to cut out all farinaceous foods and feed it only on raw, lean meat for a time. Again, savageness and uncertain temper in dogs are usually the result of cruel or unreasonable treatment, ill health or some inherent mental derangement. Ill health will certainly be caused, or induced, by faulty feeding and a dog given an insufficient meat ration can never enjoy that robust health which should be its birth-right and which will, more than all else, enable it to withstand infection and combat disease.

An unpleasant odour arising from a dog may be due to bad teeth, a deranged stomach, skin disease or an unclean mouth, but none of these are caused by meat feeding, on the contrary, while dogs fed wholly on biscuits, or other farinaceous food, are likely to develop these conditions, those in whose menu sound, lean meat bulks largely will rarely do so, provided they are given adequate exercise and are kept clean. On no account, therefore, should the dog owner forget that every dog needs meat to keep it in health, and should never be deluded by the wisecracks who assure him that biscuits and meal form a perfectly balanced diet for all breeds. Both these forms of food have their uses, as will be shown later, but neither can be regarded as a satisfactory substitute for fresh, lean meat.

The meat fed to dogs may be given raw or cooked. Provided it is quite fresh, it is best given raw. Most dogs much prefer it in this state and all the nutritive juices are retained.

Should there be any doubt of its freshness, however, it is safer to cook it, preferably by boiling ; but do not stew it to rags, as thus treated much of its savour is lost and its nutritive value considerably diminished. Of all meat raw, lean beef is probably the best. Mutton is also excellent, but rather less nourishing, and horse flesh is extremely useful where several large dogs are kept. Its only drawback is that it is often difficult to be quite sure that it is not from diseased animals, for healthy horses are not usually killed. But a horse butcher of repute, who is in the habit of supplying hound kennels with meat from beasts which have been killed because of accidents or through having outlived their usefulness, may be patronised with advantage and economy. Meat should be lean, as much fat is bad for dogs. When it is impossible to obtain it without a fairly large proportion of fat, it should be given raw. Liver and lights, or lungs, are useful as a change, but contain very little nourishment and should not be used indiscriminately. Tripe and paunches, well cleaned and boiled, are good if fed periodically—not more often than once weekly. They are easily digested and contain a certain amount of nourishment, but very much less than red meat. Sheeps' heads, split open and well boiled, make an excellent food, and well cooked rabbit flesh may also be used. The entrails of rabbits should never be given, as they often harbour parasitic worms which will develop in the alimentary track of the dog and become a source of trouble and disease. Fish is good if not given too often. It makes a welcomed change, most dogs like it and it is easily digested. Given once weekly it rests the digestive organs and improves the coat. Care must be taken to see that *all* the bones are removed. Skate is particularly useful, as the bones are cartilaginous and may be fed with the flesh without possibility of their causing injury, and they add considerably to the nutritive value of the fish. Cod's heads, boiled until the liquor obtained from them forms a jelly,

make a cheap and useful dish, the soup being poured over meal, broken biscuit or stale brown bread. Raw eggs are very nutritious and most dogs eat them readily. Though properly belonging to the diet of invalids or aged animals, they are sometimes convenient for the one-dog-owner to fall back on when meat, for some reason, cannot be procured.

Bones must be given to all dogs, not merely as playthings, but as part of the regular diet. The act of crunching and gnawing at a bone induces a copious flow of saliva and so helps digestion, besides keeping the teeth clean and sharp. The small portions are swallowed as they are broken off and form a valuable item in the animal's nutrition, as the salts contained in them go to the formation of bone and muscle and are especially valuable to young, growing stock. Bones should be of good size, not small enough to be taken entire into the mouth, or they may enter the throat and cause choking, nor too large to be comfortably managed. Those consisting of a condyle, or part of a joint, and a fairly short shank are best, as the cartilaginous covering of the head, and the granular matter beneath, can be consumed with benefit and enjoyment. Poultry or rabbit bones should never be given, as they are likely to splinter and the sharp fragments may injure either the throat or the walls of the stomach or intestines. A good bone may be made to serve a house dog for several days. After the dog has finished with it, it may be taken up, rinsed in running water, wiped dry and placed in a warm oven for a time, when it will again become crisp and appetising. The following day it may be given to the dog again and in due course the process be repeated.

A dog can be kept in perfect health on a diet consisting wholly of fresh, lean meat and bones, and in several successful kennels of large dogs no other food is given. As a rule, however, it is advisable to add a farinaceous article to the diet for the purpose of supplying bulk, or 'roughage', to regulate the action of the bowels. The roughage may take

the form of bran, from which the canine organs are able to extract hardly any nourishment, or of biscuits, dog meal or stale brown bread, all of which, besides giving bulk, contain useful food materials. These three articles are also very convenient for, mixed with scraps of meat and moistened with soup or gravy, they may be made into an appetising and sufficiently nourishing meal, easily prepared at very little cost. Biscuits, given dry, may also take the place of bones when these cannot be regularly procured, as they are hard and need a good deal of mastication, thus encouraging the flow of saliva and keeping the teeth clean and healthy. Brown bread several days old, made hard and crisp by being baked in an oven, given dry, is an excellent substitute for the usual dog biscuit and is very wholesome. Boiled rice is also useful as a change. As dogs appreciate variety in their menu as much as humans, biscuit, meal, brown bread and boiled rice may be given in rotation with advantage. Vegetables have some value if given raw. They have a beneficial effect on the blood and are especially good for dogs which are inclined to develop skin trouble. Orange juice, raw tomato and beetroot are usually readily eaten, particularly if included in the bill of fare from puppyhood. Some dogs, too, will eat raw apple and pear. Cooked vegetables are not of much use, with the exception of onions, which should be boiled and mixed with the other food periodically. Potatoes should be definitely avoided, as in some cases they appear to have a deleterious effect on the health.

Adult dogs should not be fed more often than twice daily, one meal being a light one and the other the main feed. The times of feeding may be regulated to suit the convenience of the owner, the routine followed in exercising, etc. It is usually preferable to give the main meal of the day in the evening and a small meal in the morning, after the dog has had a run. Some owners find it more convenient to reverse

this order. The point is quite immaterial, but a dog should not have a big feed immediately after coming in from strenuous exercise. It should be given a drink of clean water, made comfortable and allowed to rest for an hour or so. When the body is in a condition of exhaustion, the digestive processes cannot function properly and are in no fit state to deal with any considerable quantity of food. As a rule, a house dog has sufficient to occupy its attention during the day and will not worry greatly about food ; whereas at night it will rest and sleep the more tranquilly if 'put to bed on a full stomach'. The light meal may consist of a biscuit, or the equivalent amount of stale, crisp brown bread or dog meal, given dry, and the heavier feed of raw or lightly cooked meat with broken biscuit, meal or brown bread, either dry or moistened with stock or gravy. A sufficiently varied weekly menu may easily be arranged by ringing the changes on these articles of food. Thus :

1st day : Raw, lean meat and crisp brown bread.

2nd day : Lightly cooked meat and dog meal moistened with gravy.

3rd day : Fresh fish and broken biscuit.

4th day : Meat of sheep's head and dog meal with gravy.

5th day : Clean, cooked paunch or tripe with onion and biscuit.

6th day : Raw lean meat with crisp brown bread.

7th day : Lightly cooked meat, boiled rice and gravy.

The food should never be made sloppy. When gravy or soup is included only sufficient to moisten—not soak—the meal, or biscuit, should be used.

A fresh bone may take the place of a biscuit for the light meal, but see that it is of a kind likely to afford some nourishment as well as amusement. In the case of aged dogs it is sometimes best to give two or three meals of equal size, rather than to adhere to the routine laid down for younger animals.

The serving of the meals is of some importance and should be given more attention than it often receives. Each dog should have its own plate or dish, which should be thoroughly scalded after each meal. In hound kennels it is usual to feed several together from a common trough, but where few dogs are kept this method should never be followed, as it is sure to lead to jealousy, bolting of the food, uneasiness at meal times and often fighting. When there is more than one dog to be attended to it is wise to feed each, not only from the same dish, but in the same place, each day and to enforce strictly the rule that there shall be no pilfering from another's. If this is not done a greedy animal will bolt its food as fast as possible and immediately go to the dish of its companion, possibly a shy feeder, and also devour the bulk of its share ; or the other, dreading thus to be robbed of its meal, will also be induced to bolt its food, with dire consequences to its digestion and health.

It is impossible to stipulate the amount of food which should form the daily ration of a healthy dog, for reasons which should be sufficiently clear. The requirements, not only of the separate breeds but of individuals, vary within very wide limits. The appetite of the dog and its condition must be the owner's guide. The ideal is just sufficient to maintain the animal in hard, muscular, alert condition. It is better to err slightly on the side of underfeeding than the reverse, for a lean dog, provided its leanness is not due to internal parasites or disease, is invariably to be preferred to a fat one. At its principal meal a dog should, speaking generally, be given as much as it will eat readily without turning away from the dish, and the quantity appropriate to an individual may soon be estimated by experience. When once a dog has left its dish, the remaining food should be removed and no more offered. This must be the unbroken rule. If a dog is healthy it will not hurt it to go short now and again and it is most necessary to keep its

appetite keen and unsated. A very rough idea of the ration required may be obtained by allowing three-quarters of an ounce of food for each pound the dog weighs ; and let half this daily ration consist of lean meat. This, of course, is for adult dogs leading an energetic life, a goodly portion of which is spent out of doors. Young dogs need more nourishing food than old ones, and dogs, as a rule, eat more than bitches.

Clean, fresh water should always be available. The drinking vessel should be kept filled in a selected spot where it is not likely to be contaminated, covered with dust, or exposed to the hot sun. The dog, unlike many mammals, does not perspire through the general surface of the skin—the soles of the feet are among the very few regions of the body from which sweat is exuded. The internal temperature is regulated largely through the mouth—notice how a dog hangs out its tongue and pants as soon as it becomes heated—and cool, clean water is essential to enable it to keep comfortable and in health. A healthy, adult dog should be allowed to drink as often as it wishes and should always know where it can obtain water.

Exercise is as important to a dog's well-being as food. However carefully fed, groomed and generally looked after, it cannot be kept in health unless provided with sufficient exercise of the right kind. It is impossible to emphasise too strongly, that freedom and exercise are not the same thing. A dog needs both. Turned loose in a garden or paddock, a dog will roam about for a time, if the surroundings are new to it, sniff at various objects which attract its attention, investigate, maybe a hole here and the interior of a bush there, but soon it will tire of this and sit, or lie, down until something turns up to enliven things. The next time it is let out in the same place, it will probably evince even less interest and in a short time, when everything in the enclosure has become familiar, it will hardly make the effort

to stroll round. It may enjoy the liberty which the open space affords, but will take no exercise there of its own accord. This is a fact to remember. *A dog will not, as a rule, exercise itself; it must be exercised.* Some of the unwanted mongrels left to wander the streets, certainly get a good deal of exercise in the course of the day, but it is hoped that readers of this book will think too well of their dogs to allow them to be exposed to all the dangers of traffic and infection which, of necessity, beset such a waif-like existence. Anyone thinking of adopting a dog as a member of his household should, before embarking on the responsibility, first ask himself if he is in a position to ensure its being given sufficient daily exercise and, unless an affirmative answer can be given, he should refrain from becoming a dog owner.

The amount and kind of exercise needed naturally depend on the breed. A Miniature Black-and-Tan Terrier may be kept perfectly fit if allowed to play with a ball on a lawn for half an hour or so in fine weather and gently romped with indoors when the skies are inclement; whereas a Greyhound, or Borzoi, needs a good two hours of galloping and stiff road walking daily to remain thoroughly healthy and robust. A terrier will thoroughly enjoy a long ramble over the downs which would reduce a Bulldog to the point of exhaustion; while a Great Dane and a Pug can hardly be regarded as breeds which may be suitably exercised together. All the more active breeds should have, whenever possible, two hours outdoor exercise each day, with a minimum of one hour, whatever the circumstances. Exercise in these days falls, of necessity, into two categories, road exercise, which in most districts should be given on a lead by reason of the immensely increased risks from motor traffic, and that which can be enjoyed without restraint in parks and similar places, or in the open country. Both are useful, though the dog naturally likes the last named best. A good, romping gallop is of inestimable benefit to all dogs,

and those whose owners make a point of giving their charges frequent opportunities of thus enjoying themselves, are never dull or lazy, and seldom ill. But road exercise should not be disparaged. A good, stiff walk on the lead over hard roads is extremely beneficial to the dog's feet and legs and in exhibition animals should form part of the daily routine. For a dog receiving two hours exercise each day, half an hour on the road, an hour off the lead away from traffic and another half an hour's road work later is probably ideal. In the case of dogs kept in large towns every effort should be made to take them periodically to public parks where they may be given their freedom, and as often as possible a jaunt to the country should be arranged. Any trouble this may involve will surely be repaid by the intense pleasure and benefit to its health which the dog will derive from such excursions.

When returning from a walk in wet or muddy weather, a dog should be well rubbed down with a rough towel, and afterwards brushed, before being put in to its kennel or allowed to lie down. If this is done no ill effects need ever be feared from exercising in any sort of weather. A run, even in pouring rain, does a dog far more good than lazing in front of a fire, provided it is thoroughly dried on its return.

To be healthy a dog must be clean, and cleanliness is ensured by regular grooming. A dog's coat should be brushed thoroughly every day as a matter of routine. The time spent on this operation naturally depends on the type of coat carried. The tonsorial requirements of a Smooth Fox Terrier, for example, may be dealt with in five minutes or so, but to thoroughly groom a Collie or Samoyed half an hour may be required. For smooth coated dogs a short bristled brush and hound glove are all that is needed. The dog should first be brushed briskly all over, then given a good rub with the glove and finished off with a soft leather

or cloth. Wire-haired breeds require a stiffer brush, one in which the bristles slant at an angle from the wooden portion is best, and a fairly fine-toothed steel comb. The coat should be first combed to remove any loose hair and to get rid of tangles, then the brush should be brought into play and applied vigorously, care being taken to ensure that the bristles penetrate right down to the skin. When the coat is long a coarser toothed comb and a long bristled brush are used. After being well brushed, the coat is combed in the direction in which it should fall, special attention being given to the feathering and frill. In dogs like the Chow and Pomeranian, where a stand-off coat is desired, the hair is brushed from the tail towards the head.

Most dogs change their coats once yearly. This usually occurs in the spring, about May. At such times extra grooming should be given ; all the loose and dead hair being removed with brush and comb and in large dogs as much as possible plucked out with the thumb and finger. White, long-haired dogs are apt to be a nuisance when moulting, as their hair comes out all over the house and sadly disfigures carpets, curtains and chairs as well as the dress of their owners. The trouble may, however, be largely overcome by paying very careful attention to grooming, especially if a finer comb than usual is used. A dandy brush should form part of the equipment of every dog owner. It is most useful for removing dust and dried mud before the bristle brush is applied, and in some of the large breeds may well be the only kind of brush employed. After grooming the dog's eyes should be sponged with boric water, and the ears cleansed if necessary.

A well-groomed dog requires very little washing. Regular brushing will keep the coat and skin clean under ordinary conditions for an almost indefinite period and, except in the case of white dogs, a bath should not be needed more often than once a month at most. Small, silky coated toys are

improved in appearance by more frequent washing, but in breeds in which a hard, weather-resisting coat is typical, washing spoils the texture, by making it soft and open. For this reason exhibition wire-haired terriers are rarely washed ; instead, they are cleaned with dry shampoo, as prepared by several firms specialising in kennel accessories, or some form of powdered chalk. The dry shampoos may be employed with advantage in cold weather, when it is difficult to dry the coat quickly, and for old dogs, particularly if they are subject to rheumatism.

The bathing of a dog is not a matter to be undertaken without some preparation. Before beginning the task the brushes and combs should be thoroughly cleaned. This is essential, for it is clearly waste of time to wash a dog and then proceed to groom it with a dirty brush. This done, a suitable soap must be obtained. Here no difficulty should be experienced, as special dog soaps are prepared by all the principal canine caterers and may be bought either in solid tablets, as a cream or in liquid form. Ordinary household washing soap should not be used, as it generally contains chemicals likely to irritate the skin ; neither should carbolic soap, for the dog is extremely sensitive to carbolic poisoning—much more so than any other domestic animal. The vessel employed for the purpose of bathing will, of course, vary with the size of the dog. It should not be too big, as it is easier to control a refractory animal in a bath only just large enough for it than in one giving it ample room for frenzied movement. Not many dogs like being bathed and most have a definite dislike to the process. The bath should be filled to a depth of from three to nine inches with water, of a temperature which feels comfortably warm when the bare elbow is dipped in it. Towels, sponge, a bowl of handy size and a second bath of somewhat warmer water placed conveniently near, complete the preliminary arrangements. The dog is lifted into the bath and firmly held there by the

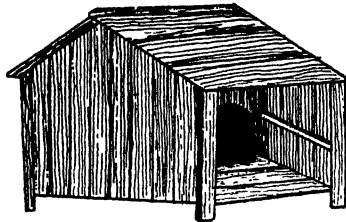
loose skin on the back of the neck. Its whole body, from the base of the skull, along the neck and back to the tail, are thoroughly soaked in water dipped up in the bowl and poured over the dog. No portion of the coat may be allowed to escape thorough saturation, save the head and ears which are to be dealt with later. Now well soap the animal, beginning at the neck, working along the back and sides to the tail, legs and feet, rubbing the lather right through the hair to the skin with the hands. Now pour a few bowlfuls of water over the body to prevent it getting cold while the head is washed. This part should be wetted with a sponge, the ears, both inside and out, being carefully rubbed and the face gently soaped, care being taken that as little lather as possible get into the eyes and nose. As soon as the head has been rinsed, wipe it with a towel, giving special attention to the insides of the ears, which must be thoroughly dried. The body may now be rinsed, and when as much of the soap as possible has been removed, lift the dog out and place it in the second bath which is waiting ready filled. Here the rinsing process is completed, the body being sluiced until every vestige of soap has been removed. Now press the surplus water out of the coat with the hands ; wrap a towel round the animal and, in a suitably warm place, give it a brisk rubbing, pausing now and again to let it shake itself—this will get rid of much of the water not absorbed by the towels. In fine weather the final drying may be done by taking the dog for a sharp walk on the lead in the open air, but in winter, or on wet days, the towelling should be continued until the coat is quite dry. When an enclosed lawn is available a newly bathed dog may be allowed to gambol about on it and will soon get dry, but it will need watching, for there is nothing a dog likes so much as to roll in filth immediately after being bathed ! The coats of all white dogs are improved in appearance if a blue bag is squeezed lightly in the final rinsing water.

The housing of the companion dog does not call for costly or elaborate buildings. The smaller breeds are often kept indoors, and no objection can be raised to this arrangement if a comfortable sleeping basket of some kind is supplied. A round basket placed out of draughts has much to recommend it, and such structures can be purchased very reasonably in a large range of sizes. Some of them are raised a few inches from the ground on short legs, or a flange of wicker-work, the object being to ensure that the sleeping dog is kept free from all draughts. The basket should be provided with a comfortable cushion which just fits the floor. Clean wheat straw, or wood wool, is the best material to use for stuffing, and the cover should be made in such a way that it can be easily emptied, refilled and washed. The stuffing should be renewed and the cover washed once each week, a little insect powder being sprinkled on the inner lining before the cushion is replaced.

Large dogs are often required to sleep out-of-doors, indeed, all dogs, with the exception of the toys, may be kept in this way without suffering hardship, if given a well-made, comfortable, absolutely draught- and damp-proof kennel. A dog used to sleeping outdoors will stand a good deal of cold without taking harm, for it will grow a thicker and warmer coat than its brother kept indoors; but damp and draught spell disease and death to all dogs.

The old-fashioned rectangular kennel with an opening at one end, is about as unsatisfactory a canine habitation as anything could well be. It is almost impossible to clean, is invariably damp, as the floor rests directly on the ground, and the position of the door lets in all the winds of heaven. With a little alteration, however, it may be transformed into a useful sleeping chamber. The shape may remain the same, but one-half of the roof should be hinged so that it may be raised for cleaning purposes. The floor should be raised a few inches from the ground by placing a brick under each

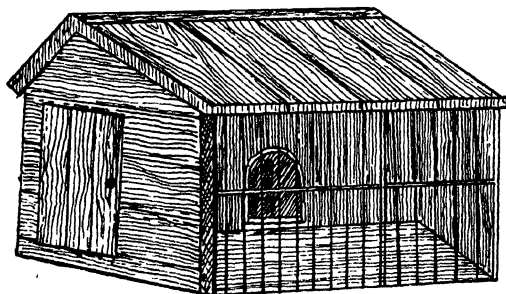
of the four corners, or stood on short, stout legs. The door, instead of being at the end, should be in one of the sides, well removed from the centre line, and a partition, supplied with an entrance aperture, should divide the rest of the kennel from the part in which the opening is made. In a kennel thus constructed a warm, sheltered sleeping compartment is provided free of all draughts, as well as a sort of veranda, or entrance porch, in which the dog may rest during the day, and the whole is rendered dry by being sufficiently raised from the ground so that a current of air may pass under the floor boards. Such a kennel has but



A CHEAP AND USEFUL KENNEL.

one drawback. It is impossible to confine a dog to it without the use of a chain. The writer is very strongly of the opinion that *no dog should ever be chained under any circumstances*. Nothing irks an animal so much as this form of restraint, or is more certain to spoil its temper. Neither is any good purpose served by it, for a chained dog is not so useful as a guard as one left loose, and is in no better position to safeguard its master's property than if restrained by other, and less objectionable, methods. The most satisfactory arrangement is to have the kennel combined with a pen, so that the dog may be shut up but still have ample room for freedom of movement as well as light and air, besides being able to see what is going on round about. A very simple penned kennel is shown in the accompanying illustration, other more elaborate designs, embodying the

same principle, but built on a more generous scale, may be built or purchased from firms which specialise in kennel requisites. Whatever the plan on which it is built, a kennel should be large enough to enable the dog to turn round easily and comfortably. Its depth should be not less than the length of the dog, measured from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail, and the length a little more. The pen, or yard, can, of course, be of any size, the bigger the better. For small dogs, strong wire netting may be used but for large breeds cast iron railings are the best means of



A KENNEL WITH PENNED RUN.

fencing the enclosure. The windows, or ventilation openings, in kennels should be placed high up near the roof so that, although free access to fresh air is allowed, the dog is out of all draughts. Wheat straw, or wood wool, is the best form of bedding, and it should be changed frequently, at least once each week, and oftener if it becomes soiled. A layer of sawdust may be sprinkled on the kennel floor and replaced whenever necessary. Periodically the whole kennel should be thoroughly scrubbed out with a good disinfectant and the inside may, with advantage, be white-washed or painted. The roof is of importance. It may be made of wood, one of the asbestos compositions or corrugated zinc. But if either of the last named materials are

used there should be an inner lining of wood, otherwise the kennel will be found to be very hot in summer and cold in winter. The kennel should face south, and if an awning of some sort can be contrived for use in very hot weather it will add greatly to the dog's comfort.

A word of warning may here be given. A dog which spends a good many of its waking hours in the house, should not be allowed to go straight from a place before a fire to an unheated outdoor kennel. All dogs love to lie in front of a blazing fire, but when the house-dog has its sleeping quarters outside, it should be kept away from a very warm spot for a time before it is put to bed, or special efforts should be made to ensure its kennel being very cosy and well supplied with litter. Toy dogs, which have to be kept constantly in the house, and which are likely at times to be stepped on or otherwise injured, may be accommodated in a penned kennel in miniature. A little dog home of this kind can usually be fitted into some out of the way corner in the kitchen or dwelling-room, and is not unsightly if painted in such a way as to harmonise with its surroundings. The pen should be fitted with a sliding zinc tray, which may be kept covered with soft sand, sawdust or fine earth.

CHAPTER VIII

BREEDING

THE breeding of dogs is one of the most interesting and fascinating of hobbies, and has become immensely popular of recent years. Many are deterred from embarking on the venture from the mistaken belief that to do so successfully it is necessary to make a start with several bitches and an expensive range of kennels. Nothing could be further from the truth. The amateur who starts with a single bitch, which he has reared from puppyhood, and lived with on terms of familiarity, will not only obtain far more pleasure and excitement out of the first litter than he who begins operations with a number of newly bought matrons whose individual peculiarities of temperament are unknown to him, but will also probably rear the puppies more successfully. My earnest advice to all would-be breeders of pedigree stock is to start in a small way, and never to have more animals than can be looked after comfortably and with pleasure. Of the many hundreds of people who embark on the business of dog breeding and give up in disgust after a short time, the great majority do so because, before they have gained the experience and knowledge necessary to attend to a large number of dogs, they find themselves with their kennels much overstocked with more puppies than can be disposed of or attended to, so that what should be a delightful hobby becomes a source of constant strain and anxiety.

The owner of a well-bred, typical bitch, originally procured as a companion may, when the time is ripe, feel the desire to breed from her, and if the bitch is of suitable age,

and healthy, little difficulty should be experienced. As has already been explained (see page 6) a bitch comes on heat at regular intervals, usually twice each year, beginning at the age of from seven to ten months. It is very inadvisable, except in exceptional circumstances, to breed from a bitch at her first heat. She is still herself immature, and should not, at this tender age, be called on to bear the strain of producing and rearing puppies. Young bitches rarely grow after having a litter, and their offspring are often delicate and weedy. On the other hand, it is unwise to allow her to get too old before being mated, if she is intended to bear offspring. Maiden bitches over three years of age often experience great difficulty in whelping. The best age to mate a bitch for the first time is from about fifteen months to two years, that is, at her second or third season.

Having decided to mate the bitch, the first step is to choose a suitable stud dog ; a matter which requires some thought and study. The old adage 'Like begets like' is true of dog breeding if applied as a broad principle. That is, if a well-bred dog of a particular breed is mated to a similar bitch of the same variety, the progeny will show the characteristic typical of that breed. But it must not be thought that to produce a litter of champions it is only necessary to put a champion bitch to a champion dog. Were this the case dog breeding would hardly be worth while. Actually the number of champions which have resulted from such a mating in any breed can be numbered on the fingers. Two animals possessing good all round quality, with no outstanding faults or exceptional merits, are far more likely to produce good puppies than are a couple excelling in one or two points, but poor in other ways. The beginner will do well always to make a point of breeding to the normal, and not from it either in one direction or another. That is to say, a bitch of a terrier breed (in which a level mouth is usually desired) whose mouth is overshot—the upper jaw protruding beyond

the lower—should not be mated to a dog which is under-shot—the lower jaw protruding beyond the upper. If this is done some of the progeny will, in all probability, resemble the sire and the remainder the dam. Such a bitch should be mated to a dog with a perfectly level mouth, emanating from a family known to be characterised by mouth formation of this type ; some of the puppies resulting from such a union, and possibly the whole litter, will almost certainly resemble the sire. This principle should be followed consistently, a dog excelling in all those points in which the bitch is weak, and coming from a strain possessing similar qualities, being selected to be the sire of her puppies. There is a popular belief that weakly offspring invariably result from alliances made between related individuals. This prejudice must be dismissed once for all by the would-be breeder of pedigree stock. Practically all such stock is related, either nearly or distantly, and the only way to fix type in any strain is by inbreeding. Provided the relationship is not too close, no harm can come of mating animals of the same blood, but discretion must be used. Thus, it is not advisable for the inexperienced to mate brother and sister or son and dam, but unions between cousins of any degree are safe, provided there is no physical or mental weakness in the family. On the other hand, should the pedigree of a bitch show that very close inbreeding has been practiced among her immediate ancestors, it may be well to try to find a dog distantly related to her or of entirely different blood, that is, to make an outcross.

Most of the best dogs of all breeds are placed at public stud, the fee asked for their services varying from about two to as much as ten or fifteen guineas ; three or four guineas being most usual. It should be clearly understood that the fee is paid for the mating, irrespective of whether puppies result. But the majority of stud dog owners will give a free service the next time the bitch comes in season should she

fail to prove in whelp. This is a matter for arrangement, and a definite understanding should be reached before the bitch is mated. Full particulars of the dog's pedigree, wins and record as a sire, should be obtained well in advance of the time for the bitch's visit, and the novice will learn much by sending for the stud cards of several likely dogs and studying them before reaching a decision as to which he shall use.

The best time for mating is from eight to twelve days after the bitch first shows signs of being in season. Some bitches will accept the dog earlier, but about the tenth day is usually the ideal. Having chosen her mate, write to its owner, giving the date on which you propose to bring or send the bitch. If she is to go by rail, state the route and the train she is to travel by. It is also advisable to give the animal's pet name and details of any peculiarity of temperament she may have—if she is nervous of other dogs, shy of strangers, has any special fads about feeding times, etc.—so that she may be made as comfortable as possible in her strange surroundings. When circumstances permit, it is best for the owner to accompany his bitch and be present at the mating. Many bitches are shy and nervous and may prove difficult to mate if left alone with strangers. If sent by train, a large, strong, well-ventilated travelling-box must be procured, the bitch securely locked in and a wire despatched to the owner of the stud dog giving the exact time she is due to arrive at the station, so that, if necessary, the train may be met or arrangements made for the box to be taken from the rail-head to the kennels. Suitable travelling-boxes may be hired from firms making a speciality of manufacturing canine appliances, or the stud dog's owner may agree to loan one for the occasion. The travelling expenses of the bitch must be paid by her owner, apart altogether from the stud fee. One service is sufficient, though it is very usual to give two within forty-eight hours of one another, and in the case of a young bitch being mated for the first time this is advisable.

Having been successfully mated, the bitch should be left to rest quietly for a couple of hours before being allowed to take any kind of exercise. A large proportion of bitches which fail to breed after service, miss through being hustled too much. It is extremely bad policy to put a bitch to a dog immediately after she comes off a long and tiring journey, or to send her back within an hour or so afterwards. Far better is it to arrange for her to reach the kennels the day before she is mated and to let her remain there till the day after service.

On returning home, the same care must be given for the next eight or ten days as during the earlier period of her heat, as, even after being mated, she will probably endeavour to get out to other dogs. Many bitches, however, are much less troublesome in this respect once they have been served. The passing of œstrum, or heat, is indicated by the return of the sexual parts to their normal size and the cessation of all discharge. Œstrum usually lasts about eighteen days in all.

It is a very common fallacy to suppose that in the event of a well-bred bitch mating with a dog of another breed, she will henceforward be useless for breeding, as all her subsequent progeny will be influenced. No credence should be placed in this doctrine, which is absurd and contrary to all biological facts. The resulting litter will, of course, be cross-bred, but those produced from later matings will not, and cannot, be affected, for the male sexual cells, or spermatozoa, of a dog cannot live longer than about fourteen days in the genital organs of a bitch, and cannot, therefore, fertilise the ova produced at the next and subsequent œstra. Should a bitch already mated to a dog of her own breed, later escape and be served by one of another variety, her puppies may, or may not, be pure bred. If she has already conceived to the dog chosen for her, all will be well, but if not she may do so to the mate of her own choice. The owner must wait for the puppies to appear before he can be certain of their parentage.

In breeding toy dogs, in which small size is generally desired, very diminutive bitches should not be used. Such tiny animals usually have great difficulty in whelping and are often quite incapable of rearing a family. A bitch rather larger than the size required by the standard of points, built on fairly roomy lines, should be chosen and mated to as small a dog as can be procured. A proportion of the progeny will then, in all probability, resemble the sire in size, and the bitch will pup with ease and prove a satisfactory mother. On the other hand, a very small bitch mated to a larger dog may suffer injury, or even death, as a result of the pups being too large for her to pass. For a similar reason a small bitch should never be mated to a dog, however tiny it may be, which comes from large parents, as the puppies may throw back to their grandparents as regards size.

No change need be made in the usual routine of the bitch for the first few weeks. She will probably behave in much the same way as before and give little or no indication of being pregnant until about the fifth week after having been mated, when a rotundity of the figure and a thickening of the flanks will become apparent. As she gets heavier, care must be taken that the unborn puppies suffer no injury from the mother jumping from a height, or squeezing through openings too narrow for her increased bulk. Some bitches are very careful of themselves at this time, but others are extremely foolhardy and must be restrained from too active or strenuous feats. Exercise should be given until the last day, the bitch being allowed to take her fill of walking, but as soon as she shows signs of fatigue she should be brought home and rested.

The litter usually appears on the sixty-second day, but may be a little earlier or later ; from sixty to sixty-four days being about the limit. The expectant mother must be introduced to the place selected for her confinement well before the litter is due, so that she may get used to, and well settled

in it by the time the event occurs. The whelping receptacle should be in a warm, sheltered, quiet place where no disturbance from strangers or other dogs is to be feared. Great care should be exercised to ensure perfect quiet and a sense of security for the bitch, as nothing will worry her so much as unaccustomed noises, or the intrusion of visitors, during the first week after whelping.

A bitch may be accommodated in a good-sized wooden box with one side made low enough to enable her to get in and out without having to jump, a basket or a properly constructed breeding kennel. If a box is used it is a wise precaution to arrange a flange of wood, or a shallow shelf, round the sides, a little lower than the height of the bitch's back when lying down. This prevents the pups being overlaid, as sometimes happens with a heavy or clumsy bitch. Ten days before being mated, and again about two weeks afterwards, a bitch should be dosed, not too drastically, for worms. This is important, as these parasites are the cause of a large proportion of the ills to which puppy flesh is heir, besides being extremely injurious to the pregnant bitch. At about the sixth week, the usual feeding routine, consisting of one small and one heavier meal, may with advantage be modified; two, or even three, meals of about equal size being given. This is so that the stomach may not be overloaded at a time when the expansion of the matrix is producing pressure on the organs of digestion. The food should be varied, and nourishing, and the addition of a little cod-liver oil and calcium phosphate will ensure strong-boned pups.

A week before the litter is due, thoroughly clean the nipples, breast and belly of the bitch with a good, non-carbolic antiseptic and afterwards wash the parts with soap and water. This will destroy the eggs and immature stages of parasitic worms which would otherwise be conveyed to the sucking pups.

Whelping most often occurs at night or early in the

morning. It is not necessary for the owner to remain throughout the period of delivery, but fairly frequent visits should be made to see that all is going well. A healthy bitch of all save a few breeds, like Bulldogs, in which the head is disproportionately large, will generally manage things quite well without assistance, but it is always wise to be prepared for possible complications. Get the telephone number of a qualified veterinary surgeon living within reasonable distance, so that expert help may be obtained at short notice if necessary.

The first puppy should appear within an hour or so of the beginning of labour. If after two hours its delivery is still delayed, the vet. should be called. The puppies should come at intervals of from half an hour to an hour after the first is born. If veterinary assistance is not forthcoming and the bitch seems distressed, the birth may be helped by inserting the finger or hand, previously well covered with vaseline, in the passage and taking a gentle grip round the puppy's head. Each time the dam strains, the puppy should be pulled firmly but carefully downwards. As a rule the birth will proceed normally once the head is released. Special whelping forceps are made for the purpose, but the novice will do well to avoid them and rely on the hands, as grave injuries may result both, to the bitch and her pups, from the inexperienced use of such instruments.

Dogs with very short faces, like Bulldogs and Toy Spaniels, sometimes have difficulty in freeing the puppies of the enclosing membranes, or of severing the umbilical cords. These should, when necessary, be gently opened with the hands or very carefully cut with sterilised scissors, the cords being first tied tightly with silk about half an inch from the bodies. In the majority of cases, however, a bitch will whelp normally and require little or no assistance. When all the family is born a drink of milk may be offered the dam, but no sort of persuasion should be used to make her take it if disinclined.

She will probably be tired and somewhat exhausted and need quiet rest more than anything else.

If the litter is very large it is unwise to allow the mother to attempt to rear the whole of it. Five puppies are quite enough for most bitches and if more are left with her they will probably grow up weak and rickety. The owner of a bitch producing more puppies than she can suckle, must make up his mind whether to destroy some of them. If this course is decided on, the surplus babies should be given a whiff of chloroform and then quickly immersed in a bucket of water. The vessel should be filled to the brim and a board, weighted with a heavy stone, placed on the top. This prevents the pups from rising to the surface and struggling, and their death is thereby much hastened. Needless to say, this matter should be attended to out of sight of the dam.

Should it be felt desirable to rear all the pups, a foster mother must be procured. A foster mother is a bitch of any breed, often a mongrel, which has a family of about the same age as the pups she is to nurse, and may be hired from various firms whose addresses may be obtained from the advertisement columns of *Our Dogs*, or *The Dog World*. The breeder should assure himself that the foster is clean and healthy before introducing her to his premises. Sometimes a foster will take readily to her new charges, but at others a little guile is called for. The procedure usually followed is to remove the foster from her kennel and, in her absence, introduce the changelings, which have first been rubbed against her own offspring so as to contract her scent. The foster's own puppies are then destroyed. Surplus, or orphaned, puppies may also be reared by hand on the bottle, but the result hardly ever justifies the trouble involved.

For the first two days the mother should be fed on liquid food only, broth, thin gruel and milk being offered every three or four hours. On the third day biscuit soaked in milk, bread and gravy, a little boiled fish, poultry or rabbit,

with boiled rice, may be given and continued for the rest of the week. After this the ordinary diet may be followed, with an extra ration of lean meat and a bowl of gruel, or better still, of one of the patent milk foods prepared for dogs, like Lactol, Puppylac, Ambrol, etc., which may be purchased at any large dog biscuit dealer's or chemist's shop, should be given each morning, making three or four meals per day while the puppies are feeding entirely from the dam. Clean water should, of course, be always available.

Should the nipples become swollen or sore they may be bathed three times daily with boracic lotion, dried and then rubbed with boracic ointment. For the first few days the proud mother will probably be disinclined to leave her pups, but she should be taken out for half an hour or so two or three times daily, and after the first week regular exercise should be given. This must not be neglected, as, if a nursing bitch is kept too closely confined, her health will suffer, the bowels become constipated and her milk be poor in quality or dry up. Exercise stimulates the lactic glands and keeps a bitch fit and well. The bedding of the breeding kennel must be changed as soon as it becomes the least soiled. Clean, dry, wheat straw is, perhaps, the best litter. Some breeders use a sack folded in two or three thicknesses for the floor covering during the time the whelping is actually in progress, changing to wheat straw as soon as all the pups have arrived. This ensures the bitch and her new family having a clean, sweet nest, but it necessitates disturbing the mother at a time when any sort of interference is likely to be resented. In breeds in which the tail is docked, the operation should be performed when the pups are three or four days old. At this age the matter is a very simple one. The pups feel little or no pain and the wound heals almost immediately, being kept clean by the mother's tongue. The instrument used should be sharp scissors which have been sterilised by boiling and wiped with iodine. The docking may be done by a vet.,

but it is so simple a matter that the owner may well manage it himself. The tail is taken between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, just below where the cut is to be made, and the skin pushed back towards the body. The portion to be removed is then snipped off and the skin springs back and partly covers the wound. In Fox, Airedale, Welsh, Sealyham, Irish and Yorkshire Terriers, and in Field, Clumber, Springer, Sussex, Cocker and Toy Spaniels a little less than half the tail is removed, but in Old English Sheepdogs and Skipperkes the appendage is cut off as close to the rump as possible. Dew claws, which are extra claws which occur on the lower part of the hindlegs in some puppies, if present, should be snipped off with a pair of rounded scissors at the same time as the docking is done.

Puppies are always born with their eyes closed and do not begin to open them until from eight to twelve days. When three weeks old the sight is fully developed and the teeth begin to pierce the gums. They should now receive their first lesson in feeding from a source other than their mother, and be taught to lap. The best food for the first meals is undoubtedly one of the patent milk foods already mentioned. Cow's milk is entirely unsuitable, as it differs very much in composition from bitch's milk and often causes diarrhoea and other digestive troubles. The specially prepared milk foods approach very closely to their mother's milk and, as a rule, no difficulty is experienced in getting the pups to take them. At first the little one will have no idea how to feed from a dish, and the finger should be dipped in the liquid and rubbed against its mouth, when it will immediately start licking. The nose should then be gently brought in contact with the food and the puppy will quickly begin to lap. In a day or two the lesson will have been well learned and the milk food may form a definite daily meal. This will not only assist the puppy in its growth but will also relieve the dam. A little scraped, lean, raw beef may be

given to the whelps once daily, starting with a very small quantity and increasing it very gradually. When this condition has been reached the bitch may be removed from her family for longer periods and at six weeks old the youngsters may be weaned. The bitch should, however, be allowed to sleep with them at night, as this keeps them warm and gives the mother a good deal of pleasure.

A bitch should not be bred from more than once a year, and it should be remembered that puppies born in the spring and summer months do much better, and are less trouble to rear, than those born in the winter. Many breeders make a rule never to mate a bitch after the longest day of the year or before the shortest, and the novice will be well advised to follow their example.

CHAPTER IX

THE REARING AND TRAINING OF PUPPIES

THE rearing of puppies requires thought, patience, knowledge and an understanding of the canine body. However good a specimen of its breed a puppy may be, it may be ruined by faulty rearing ; while one of mediocre quality may be immensely improved by skilful treatment. The period immediately following weaning is always critical. At about six weeks old a mild worm medicine should be administered, as most puppies harbour some of these parasites and cannot thrive until rid of them. The preparation known as 'Ruby', which will be found advertised in the dog papers, is excellent and may be used with every confidence. The feeding is all important. At first the diet should consist of one of the milk foods, with a little scraped, lean, raw meat and milk puddings ; little and often being the rule to observe. A pup's digestive organs are small and it is far better to give a little food five or six times daily than larger quantities at longer intervals. At nine weeks the number of meals may be reduced to four, broth with stale bread crumbs, lightly cooked minced meat and puppy meal being added to the menu. When four months old three meals will suffice and the food should be drier and given in larger pieces. This causes the teeth to be used, which is very desirable. Bones may be given to puppies to play with from the age of two months, and assist materially in teething. All puppies should have a small amount of cod liver oil daily, after a meal, from the age of two months, the dose varying with the breed. A dog the size of a Cocker Spaniel

will need a teaspoonful. This is the best preventative against rickets. Orange juice may also be given with advantage, to keep the blood cool and prevent skin trouble. At six months a puppy may be put on the ration of an adult, a generous allowance of meat being included in the meals, and plenty of bones. Sunshine, fresh air, ample space and freedom for play, a warm, comfortable bed and a scrupulously clean kennel are all essential to the successful rearing of puppies. If given these, suitable food and a good constitution to start with, little difficulty should be experienced in keeping the youngsters growing.

A puppy's training should be taken in hand as early as possible. In a dog intended to live the life of a house companion, cleanliness and house manners may be inculcated from the age of eight weeks. The puppy should be put outside at frequent intervals, and immediately after each meal, and watched until the necessary action has occurred, when it may be taken indoors. Should it misbehave, it should be picked up at once, scolded and put outside. On its return it may be shown the place where it has offended and again scolded. The evidence of its guilt should be removed and the spot well rubbed with a wet cloth and sprinkled with pepper. When the puppy again wishes to relieve itself it will probably return to the scene of its previous lapse, but the pepper will make it sneeze and call attention to its requirements. It may also remind it of its scolding. *A puppy must never be thrashed.* It is extremely sensitive, and a hasty blow given in anger may cow it for life. During the first few days of its life in the house the puppy will require to be watched constantly but, if patience is used, the necessary manners will be acquired in a very short time. A two months' old pupil rarely takes longer than a week or ten days to train. Older puppies are more difficult, but patience and perseverance will bring about the result desired, provided the dog is made to understand what

is required of it. In bad weather a flat tray filled with earth and kept in the room most used by the puppy, will eliminate the necessity of turning it outdoors frequently and will serve the same purpose. Some puppies, after having learned house manners, are unable to keep up their good behaviour through the night and, their whines being unheard, are, in the morning, found to have offended. In such circumstances the delinquent—if such it may be called—may be put to bed in a closed box or basket until older, care being taken to see that adequate ventilation is provided.

In training dogs certain rules must be adhered to. First of all, the owner should take it for granted that the animal *wants* to please him and not start by regarding it as naturally disobedient or stupid. The same word or phrase, the shorter the better, should always be used when issuing an order. Thus, if teaching the dog to lie down on command, it is useless to say 'Lie down' one day and 'Keep still' or 'Sit' the next. The dog cannot understand the actual meaning of words, it can only learn to associate a certain sound, or sounds, with a particular action, and if the trainer constantly changes the manner of giving an order the poor pupil is at a loss to understand what it is supposed to do. Again, the inflection of the voice conveys as much to a dog as the actual words spoken. Orders should, therefore, always be issued in the same tone. The trainer should make quite certain before scolding a pupil for failing to obey that it understands what is wanted, and, above all, a dog should never be punished unless it knows exactly why it is being thus treated. One of the most arrant pieces of cruelty which has ever come to my notice is that practised by a man who, on his return home, at the end of each day, thrashed his dog for its misdeeds committed in his absence. The place for such a dog owner is either the penitentiary or the criminal asylum ! Naturally, the animal had no idea why it was beaten and became vicious. Unfortunately, so far as

I am aware, it never turned on its master! The pupil should always be rewarded when it does well and every effort should be exerted to make the lesson enjoyable. Lesson time should not be too long. As soon as the dog's attention flags, or it shows signs of being tired, instruction should be discontinued. A tired dog cannot make an attentive pupil but will appear stupid and obstinate. A lesson should not be begun when the dog is hungry, just before its usual meal time, or immediately after a big feed. The animal's mind cannot be on its work at such times. The trainer must never be impatient or unjust to his charge, or despair of getting the results desired. Patience, perseverance, kind but firm treatment and a real affection for the dog will, in time, accomplish much.

The details of a dog's education will, of course, vary with the circumstances under which it is kept and the personal wishes of its owner. There are, however, some lessons which every dog should learn at the earliest possible age. Puppies up to six months old should not be taken out for regular walks, but allowed to get all the exercise they need by romping and playing. At six months the body is sufficiently formed, and the bones strong enough, for it to be safe to teach it to go on the lead. The easiest way to instil this form of discipline is to take the puppy out with its dam, both being held in leash. As a rule the young one will readily go where its parent leads and will scarcely notice the restraining leash. After being taken out for short walks in this way it may be exercised alone, and will soon give no trouble. Should it refuse to follow the dam, a coupling strap may be employed, so that the puppy is actually attached to its mother's collar by a short length of leather, or chain, and, if it prove refractory, will be pulled along. In a very short while it will cease to rebel and run quite happily with the older dog. When training a puppy alone it is best to accustom it to the lead by degrees. When the lead is

first attached to the collar, its end should be allowed to drag on the ground and the puppy played with. When the pupil is happily romping, the owner may pick up the trailing end and, though continuing to play, let the puppy feel a slight but steady pull on its collar. Later the puppy may be induced to walk while the lead is held. In this way, by almost imperceptible steps, the lesson is taught, often with no opposition at all. If a puppy refuses to move while being led, do not drag it along the ground but go back and make a fuss of it. Try to get it to regard the whole thing as a game. If it pulls forward a bit at first there is no need to worry, its behaviour in this respect will improve as it becomes more used to the lead.

The next lesson a dog should learn is to walk at heel. This is very necessary in these days of fast motor traffic for, unless a dog will come to heel immediately ordered to do so, it must always be kept on a lead while on roads. In busy towns it is, perhaps, safer to keep the lead on in any case, rather than risk the dog's life beneath the wheels of a modern juggernaut, but in the country a leash need rarely be used if the lesson of 'coming to heel' has been well taught. With the dog held in the usual way on a lead, the command 'Heel' should be given sharply and clearly, the trainer at the same time gently pulling the lead and pointing to his foot. The dog should be kept walking behind its trainer for a time, being firmly restrained whenever it tries to run forward, and the word 'Heel' repeated. As soon as it will walk quietly at heel a reward should be given. The lesson must be repeated at reasonable intervals each time the dog is exercised, but it must not be overdone, or the walk, which should be an enjoyable experience, may become irksome and the pupil may turn sullen next time it is ordered to come to heel. As soon as the dog seems to understand the meaning of the command, it may be called on to obey the order while running loose. Most dogs learn this lesson

very readily and become much more enjoyable walking companions as a result.

The habit of running after moving traffic is one which must be broken at all costs. The offender should be put on a lead whenever exercised on the road and at the first attempt to run at a cart, car or cycle, must be pulled up and sternly reprimanded. Thoroughfares along which a good volume of traffic of various kinds pass should be chosen for the exercise and until the dog shows no desire to indulge in its bad habit it should not be allowed to run free.

A puppy which is inclined to chase chickens, or other live stock, may be checked by similar methods, and the trainer's task is made much easier if his charge has already been taught to come to heel. In older dogs the vices of chicken and sheep chasing are much more difficult to overcome, and need considerable firmness and patience. But adult dogs which develop such habits usually do so because they are being given insufficient exercise, or are not being suitably fed. In other words, they contract the habit from boredom or a desire for flesh. If a dog is properly kept, its life should be so full of interest that it does not feel the need for the additional excitement provided by chasing farm stock.

Many dogs take to water readily and greatly enjoy swimming, but others show a rooted objection to taking the plunge, though they will race along the river bank or shore in a state of happy excitement. Should an owner wish his dog to swim, the very worst thing he can do is to pick it up and throw it into the water. After being thus treated even a dog with a natural liking for swimming may well refuse to face water again. An animal that is 'water shy' should be encouraged to swim by being taught to return a stick or ball thrown on land. When proficient in this, the game should be played near some piece of water and, when the dog is thoroughly excited, the object may be thrown so that it falls just beyond the bank, in shallow water. The dog will

probably dash in to get it and, by degrees, the distance from the bank may be increased, till eventually the animal gets used to the sensation of getting wet. After a few lessons of this kind it will probably enter the water without fear and soon be swimming.

Puppies sometimes have the objectionable habit of picking up dung and other filth when at exercise, and older dogs occasionally also do so. When this occurs the offender must be spoken to sharply and severely and the object immediately taken from it. The animal must be made to understand that its behaviour is strongly disapproved of and is disgusting. As soon as the habit is noticed, a strict watch must be kept on the dog and every lapse followed by immediate correction. It should be added that a taste for this kind of offal is often a symptom of worms, or of a deficiency of flesh in the diet, and both possibilities should be considered by the owner of a dog evincing it.

Detailed instructions of the procedure to be adopted in teaching all the lessons which it may be desirable for a dog to learn, cannot be given here, neither should this be necessary. The trainer can readily arrange them for himself. But the basic principles of training are the same whatever it is that has to be taught. A disobedient, or unruly, dog is not only a source of trouble to its owner, but a constant nuisance, and possibly a menace, to others, and the blame for its ill behaviour, very rightly, falls, not on the animal but on its master, who has failed in his duty towards it.

CHAPTER X

THE DOG IN SICKNESS

THE ills of the flesh from which dogs may suffer are many and varied, but a well-kept animal should be a healthy one and rarely need medicine. The great majority of canine ailments are preventable, and, should disease attack a dog, recovery is, in most cases, rapid, if its constitution is sound and its body well nourished. The most certain preventatives of disease are a well-balanced diet, regular meals, plenty of outdoor exercises, cleanliness, a dry, draught-proof kennel and as much pure water as the dog will drink. With these, and freedom from congenital weakness, there is little likelihood of a canine companion requiring much veterinary treatment. The only illnesses which it is impossible altogether to prevent are those contracted, through infection, from other dogs, and even against these a clean, well-conditioned animal is strongly fortified. The habit of grooming a dog regularly each day gives its owner an opportunity to notice as soon as the first signs of ill health make their appearance, and any disease is most easily dealt with in its early stages. The first indications of illness are often a dry, warm nose, coated tongue, dull or discharging eyes, lethargy, staring coat, shivering, and a disinclination to eat or take exercise. Should any of these symptoms be observed, the dog should be carefully examined and closely watched, so that the trouble may be located and suitable treatment given.

Sick animals are usually loath to be handled and should always be treated gently. Talk to the patient and make a little fuss of it before administering medicine, so that it is not

made nervous. On no account use roughness if it struggles. Try to make it understand that it is not going to be hurt but that you are acting for its good. When moving a patient do not lift it as you would a healthy dog, but pick it up with both hands, so that it is in the attitude assumed when lying down. If it is too large to be carried in this way, put it on a board, or improvised stretcher of some kind, being careful not to jar or jolt it in the process. An invalid's food should be light but nourishing and given in small quantities. Gruel, made from Robinson's Patent Groats, patent milk foods, beef tea, boiled fish, tripe, raw egg beaten up in milk and raw minced meat, are all valuable during sickness. Endeavour by all means possible to keep up the animal's strength, but do not worry it unduly. If it cannot be induced to take food, a little broth, milk or other nourishing beverage, may be poured down the throat by gently raising the head and inserting a spoon between the lips and the teeth at the corner of the mouth, care being taken not to disturb the invalid more than is absolutely necessary. Very little need be given at a time, but the feeding may have to be repeated at frequent intervals throughout the day and night in serious cases.

When several dogs are kept, a sick individual should be removed from its companions at once and kept rigorously isolated so long as any possibility of infection remains. A house dog which normally sleeps in an outdoor kennel may, with advantage, be brought into the house when ailing. It is then more readily accessible and will appreciate the constant presence of its human friends. In taking the temperature of a dog an ordinary clinical thermometer should be used and placed under the armpit, the bulb being well covered by the skin. The instrument should be left for two minutes or more and carefully read. In health the temperature of this part is 101. A higher reading indicates a feverish condition. The temperature may also be taken in the bowel. If this mode is followed, the point of the

thermometer must be well vaselined and then inserted into the rectum. The normal temperature here is $101\frac{1}{2}$. The pulse may be taken most easily over the femoral artery inside the thigh. The normal beat in a healthy dog varies from 80 to 100 per minute.

Liquid medicine should be administered in the same way as liquid food, that is, by pouring it gently between the lips and the teeth at the corner of the mouth, the dog's jaws being held closed with the right hand and the spoon manipulated with the left. Powders may be shaken on the back of the tongue. Pills should be placed as far back in the mouth as possible, the jaws held closed for a minute and the throat gently rubbed till the patient has swallowed. If the animal being treated is active and taking its food normally, a pill may be wrapped up in a thin slice of meat, when it will probably be bolted, especially if two or three pieces of 'undoctored' meat are given in rapid succession first.

When a dog appears to be suffering from any serious illness, it is always advisable to call in the services of a qualified veterinary surgeon, preferably one who specialises in canine complaints. It is extremely unwise for the inexperienced to try to deal with such illnesses without expert aid. Unnecessary suffering is inflicted on the dog, the ailment is, in all probability, aggravated and recovery delayed by the indiscriminate use of drugs. The following suggestions for the diagnosis and treatment of the commoner ailments, are given for the guidance of dog owners who may find themselves unable to obtain immediate veterinary assistance. The remedies recommended are safe and simple and have been found to be effective in the writer's own experience.

ABSCESSSES

May occur on any part of the body as a result of local infection. The swelling should be treated with hot fomentations and, if in a position in which a bandage can be

applied, poulticed with hot linseed meal every few hours until it comes to a head. It should then be opened with a sharp, sterilised knife and the pus removed. The wound may then be thoroughly cleaned with hydrogen peroxide, and a piece of medicated gauze, anointed with boracic ointment, inserted and allowed to remain for twelve hours. After this the wound must be kept perfectly clean until healed.

ACCIDENTS

When a bone is broken, or fractured, a veterinary surgeon should be immediately called. The patient should be kept perfectly still and, if possible, an improvised splint applied.

ASTHMA

Usually accompanies obesity. The symptoms are laboured breathing in spasms, excessive panting after even gentle exercise and a husky bark. Give attention to the diet, which should contain no fatty or starchy food, and reduce the rations. Give medicinal paraffin to open the bowels. This ailment usually affects only elderly dogs which have been allowed to get too fat.

BAD BREATH

May be due to injudicious feeding, dirty teeth, ulcers in the mouth or worms. As a preliminary it is well to give a dose of medicinal paraffin and watch for evidence of worms. If the teeth are discoloured scale them and clean daily with vinegar and water or hydrogen peroxide. Give the dog bones and hard biscuit to crunch. Clean the mouth. See that the patient is not overfed, or given tit-bits between meals, and that it gets abundance of exercise.

BITES

Should a dog be bitten by another, thoroughly cleanse the wound with an antiseptic and paint with iodine. If the wound is large and open a bandage should be applied. When quite clean and ready to heal, it may be dusted with boric powder.

BRONCHITIS

Caused by cold and exposure. The dog is usually feverish, coughs frequently, wheezes and appears to have difficulty in breathing. Remove the patient to a room where a temperature of from 55 to 60 degrees F. can be maintained, the air being kept moist by the use of a steam kettle. Let the diet be light and give a mild opening medicine. The front of the chest may be rubbed with embrocation each day, and if the dog is smooth-coated, it should wear a flannel coat.

BURNS AND SCALDS

Apply olive oil mixed with lime water in equal parts, or brush on starch powder. If the skin is broken keep the wound covered with medicated lint soaked in the olive oil mixture, or anointed well with boracic ointment.

CANKER OF THE EAR

The first symptom of this ailment is the dog holds its head on one side and shakes and gently scratches its ears. On examination the insides of the ears will be found to be inflamed and there may be a brown, evil-smelling discharge. The ears should be carefully cleaned out with a swab of cotton wool soaked in water containing one tenth part methylated spirit or hydrogen peroxide, dried, and washed out with a solution of washing soda. Boracic powder should then be dusted in to the cavity. Canker of the ear, if allowed

to develop, causes a dog great pain and should the trouble fail to yield to treatment in a few days a veterinary surgeon should be consulted. It usually arises through the ears getting wet, and being left undried. When a dog is bathed, or given a swim, its ears should be wiped dry as soon as it leaves the water. Long eared dogs, like spaniels, are particularly subject to ear canker.

CHOREA OR ST. VITUS' DANCE.

Usually appears as an aftermath of a severe attack of distemper. The dog involuntarily shakes its head and twitches its limbs. Quiet conditions and nourishing food are essential. Cod liver oil may be given once daily after a meal. Bromide may be administered, from five to twenty grains according to the size of the dog. The exercise should be gentle, frequent but not prolonged and care must be taken that the patient is not worried or teased. The bowels must be kept open. Really bad cases are incurable and the dog should be destroyed.

CONSTIPATION

Usually produced by insufficient exercise, obesity or improper food. Give medicinal paraffin once daily, or a little Epsom Salts in the drinking water for a week or two. See that the dog has more exercise. A warm bath once weekly until the motions improve will prove beneficial. Boiled liver may be given instead of the usual meat. Orange juice and raw tomatoes may also be added to the diet.

DIARRHOEA

Generally caused by the presence in the intestines of some irritant. A dose of warm Castor Oil (from half a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful and a half according to the dog's

size) will usually remove the cause. The diet for the following few days should be light, consisting of cornflour, white of egg, boiled rice, arrowroot and mutton broth, from which the fat has been removed, thickened with barley. Should there be no improvement after a couple of days, a veterinary surgeon should be called, as diarrhoea may be the precursor of various diseases. Any dog suffering from excessive looseness of the bowels, should be kept warm and its bedding and kennel cleaned as often as its motions render this necessary.

DISTEMPER

This name is given to a group of ailments which may attack a dog at any age. The symptoms are extremely varied, but the illness is usually ushered in by a dull, lethargic, feverish condition, hot nose, contracted belly and arched back. Shivering may occur and, later, a discharge takes place from the eyes and nose ; there may be coughing and vomiting, and the dog refuse to feed. Any of these symptoms, if accompanied by fever, should be regarded with suspicion. The patient should, if possible, be housed indoors in a well-ventilated, but comfortably warm, room, away from other dogs, provided with a flannel coat, and a veterinary surgeon be at once consulted. The treatment prescribed must be followed with scrupulous care but, though medicines may be essential, ultimate recovery depends above all else on careful, constant and patient nursing. It is most important to keep up the invalid's strength. Beef tea is a great standby, as is finely minced raw meat, which may be rolled into small balls and, if necessary, given like pills. Gruel, milk foods and barley water are also excellent. Dogs suffering from distemper lose flesh very rapidly, hence the urgent necessity of doing everything possible to get the animal to take plenty of nourishing food, so that the risk of collapse from exhaustion may be eliminated. Small doses of mild opening

the kennel should be fumigated, the bedding burnt and all clothing and collars used by the dog disinfected. Great care must be taken of the patient when approaching the convalescent stage as, if allowed to resume its normal routine too soon, serious consequences may result. Outdoor exercise should not be allowed until the temperature has been normal for at least ten days and food should be given three times a day, in about equal portions, for three or four weeks after the fever has gone.

It is now possible to have dogs inoculated against distemper and the reader is strongly advised to have this done. This may or may not prevent a dog being attacked by the disease, but if distemper should be contracted it will take a very mild form and readily yield to treatment. Any qualified veterinary surgeon will carry out the inoculation for a reasonable fee.

ECZEMA

This is a non-contagious skin eruption which is usually caused by improper feeding, lack of exercise or unclean conditions. Some dogs, however, appear to be constitutionally predisposed to it. The symptoms are red patches along the back, at the root of the tail, under the armpits, inside the thighs, on the ear flaps and round the eyes and lips. The dog scratches the areas and aggravates the trouble. The diet should be attended to. Raw lean meat and a little stale brown bread should form the food, with well-boiled fish now and again for a change. If the dog will eat it, fresh fruit and green vegetables will do good and orange juice should be given daily. If the bowels are constipated or

irregular, medicinal paraffin should be given. See that the dog gets plenty of exercise and put wash leather, or woollen, bags on its hind feet to prevent it scratching. The sores may be dusted with a mixture of zinc and boric powder in equal parts. Eczema is a sign of disordered blood and can only be satisfactorily cured by close attention to feeding, exercise and general cleanliness. A mild form of eczema, called erythema, which produces red patches on the abdomen of puppies, is due to some external irritation. The affected parts should be dusted with starch and boric powder in equal parts. Skin irritation resembling eczema may result from the presence of worms.

EYE TROUBLE

Running eyes should be bathed frequently with boric lotion, but if no improvement is noticed after a few days a veterinary surgeon should be consulted. Small ulcers sometimes form beneath the eyelids, giving them the appearance of being swollen. These should be bathed with boric lotion and anointed with golden eye ointment.

FITS

Convulsions may be caused by worms, particularly in puppies, but dogs of any age may be affected. Epileptic fits are often mistaken for rabies, but they usually last only a few minutes, the seizure being sometimes followed by a loss of consciousness extending over half an hour or more. The symptoms are sudden loss of balance, the affected animal staggering over to one side and being seized with convulsive muscular spasms, running about blindly with staring eyes, frothing mouth and tightly clenched, or gnashing, teeth. The first thing to do is to secure the dog as soon as possible, so that it cannot injure itself. Cold water may then be poured over its head and neck, and as soon as it

recovers consciousness the animal should be taken to a quiet, darkened room or kennel and left undisturbed for two hours. The diet should be of a light and easily digested kind for a few days and the general health of the patient considered. If the first fit is followed by others, a veterinary surgeon should be summoned to make a thorough examination.

FLEAS

The curious superstition that all dogs must have fleas still persists in certain minds. There is no excuse for any dog harbouring these parasites, as they cannot live under sanitary kennel management. Should a dog be found to be infested, all its bedding should be at once burnt and its kennel or basket thoroughly scrubbed out with strong disinfectant and, afterwards, all the cracks and crevices rubbed over with paraffin. The coat should be combed and all the insects captured destroyed by being dropped into a tin of methylated spirits. Pyrethrum powder should then be rubbed into every part of the dog's coat, beginning at the base of the ears, working along the back and sides to the tip of the tail. The powder should be left for five or ten minutes then brushed out. The next day the dog should be bathed.

FRACTURES. See Accidents.

GASTRITIS

Usually brought on by overfeeding, resulting in an inflammatory condition of the stomach. The symptoms are vomiting, often great thirst and sometimes abdominal pains. Put the dog on slops and avoid all starchy foods. Eggs beaten up in milk are good, as is gruel, beef tea, broth and cornflour. Feed several times each day in small quantities. When the patient has recovered keep on short rations and give abundant exercise.

HYSTERIA

This is an ailment on which much has been written in recent years. It is not a disease, but a symptom of acute pain in some part of the body. The dog behaves very much as in an epileptic fit. It shows signs of great fear and complete loss of control, running about, often barking wildly, blundering into any obstacle which may occur in its path and sometimes causing serious injury to itself by dashing into a tree trunk, wall or moving vehicle. The first necessity is to catch the animal. Hold it tightly by the collar to avoid being bitten and throw a coat or dark cloth over its head and eyes. This usually succeeds in quietening it. As soon as possible get it home—if the attack occurs, as it often does, while out—and give a sedative, bromide of potassium being the best (ten grains dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of distilled water is a suitable dose for a dog the size of a Cocker Spaniel). Put the dog on a light diet and endeavour to locate the pain which caused the hysteria. Indigestion may be at the root of the trouble. If so, treat as recommended for Gastritis. Worms may be present and if suspected suitable treatment should be administered. A mite in the inner ear, which sets up acute irritation, is sometimes responsible, in which case a lotion composed of nitrate of mercury one drachm mixed with a volume of olive oil sufficient to make three ounces, may be poured gently into the ear cavities once daily. Attend to the general health, keep the bowels open and see that the dog is not excited or allowed to be worried. Puppies and young dogs are especially liable to hysterical attacks but often grow out of the trouble. Should several such attacks occur, and general treatment prove ineffective, a veterinary surgeon should be asked to make a thorough examination of the dog.

INDIGESTION. See Gastritis.

JAUNDICE

This trouble is caused by a chill on the liver, or by a stone, or parasitic worm, in the bile duct. It often occurs as an aftermath of some disease like distemper. The symptoms are a distinct yellowish tint noticeable over the skin, the whites of the eyes and the mouth. The dog is dull, disinclined to eat, vomits and the motions are hard and clay coloured. If the animal is in pain, hot fomentations over the region of the liver usually give relief. Calomel, from one to ten grains according to the dog's size, may be given on the first day, followed by small doses of Epsom salts. The diet should be confined to slops, broth being especially suitable. If no improvement is apparent after a few days call in a veterinary surgeon at once.

LICE

These parasites may be got rid of by following the treatment recommended for the extermination of fleas, but afterwards the coat must be washed in vinegar or methylated spirit three or four times, at intervals of a week, to destroy the eggs or 'nits'. Special attention should be paid to the daily grooming. Lice are usually to be traced to dirty, damp straw or hay. All bedding should be burnt and the kennel treated with creosote, both inside and out.

MANGE

Dogs suffer from two distinct kinds of mange, caused by totally different organisms. One form is referred to as common or sarcoptic mange, and the other as follicular mange.

Sarcoptic mange is very contagious, and if one inmate of a kennel gets it all the occupants are almost sure to be infected. The symptoms are incessant scratching, bare

patches and small red spots on the elbows, ears, eyes, belly and inside the hind legs. The mange parasite spreads quickly, however, and before long the whole of the body may be affected, the dog giving off a very offensive odour. The whole of the body should be covered with sulphur ointment, composed of one part flowers of sulphur to four parts lard. Place the lard in a tin in an oven and, when liquid, stir in the sulphur, mixing thoroughly and continuing to stir till the lard sets. This treatment will prove effective, but the dog will have to be excluded from furnished rooms or the dressing will make a sorry mess of the home. The ointment may be confined to the bare patches. the remainder

ERRATUM

Page 226, line 8, *for* 'one to ten' *read* 'one to two'.

sulphur bath given every three days.

For follicular mange, which does not spread so rapidly, the same mixtures may be used. The symptoms of this type of mange are bare patches, usually about the size of a shilling or florin, of a greyish colour. The dog feels little irritation and the constant scratching, so characteristic of an animal affected with sarcoptic mange, is entirely absent, though the animal is generally irritable and restless. The parasite which causes this trouble burrows under the skin and is difficult to get at. Treatment may have to be continued for months before a complete cure is effected. The patient should be washed with sulphur soap twice each week. If mange has got a good hold on the skin it is advisable to

shave the whole body to expedite the cure. If a dog contracts mange, its kennel, collar and lead must be thoroughly disinfected and its bedding and clothing burnt.

OBESITY

Dogs become too fat through being given too much sweet or starchy food, irregular meals and want of outdoor exercise. A fat dog can never be healthy. It is usually constipated, lazy and stupid. The only cure is to cut down the allowance of food, give no tit-bits between meals, and feed only once each day. The diet should be confined to lean meat, fresh fish, liver and stews with green vegetables. Give opening medicine and gradually increase the amount of exercise.

PLEURISY

A very painful disease contracted through exposure to cold and damp when the vitality is low. The symptoms are shivering, uneasiness, panting and a harsh, dry cough. The temperature is considerably above normal, and the breathing is short, painful and may be accompanied by a blowing or bellowing noise. The patient should be placed in a warm, dry bed in a room kept at a temperature of 55 or 60 degrees, with free ventilation. If there is great pain, hot fomentations should be applied over the region of the thorax. Veterinary assistance should be obtained with all speed, and the nursing instructions adhered to with scrupulous care.

PNEUMONIA

In dogs this disease is usually a development of distemper or pleurisy. The symptoms are similar to those given for the last ailment. The case should immediately be placed in the

hands of a qualified veterinary surgeon who specialises in canine ills. Very careful and attentive nursing is essential to any hope of recovery.

POISONING

The symptoms of a dog having picked up poison are usually vomiting, restlessness, abdominal pains or convulsions, which gradually increase in intensity until death supervenes. As soon as poison is suspected give an emetic of salt and water—a heaped tablespoonful of salt to half a pint of water—to encourage vomiting, and rush the dog to a veterinary surgeon, or, if this is impossible, a chemist may be able to assist. The nature of the poison must govern the subsequent treatment and it is often very difficult to discover exactly what poison has been eaten. Should the dog become exhausted after vomiting a little brandy may be given.

RABIES

Canine madness is, fortunately, unknown in Great Britain, thanks to the stringent quarantine regulations. The symptoms need not, therefore, be given here, but the curious may find them set out on the back of every dog license form issued in the United Kingdom by the Inland Revenue Authorities.

RHEUMATISM

This painful complaint may affect dogs of any age, and is usually the result of a chill or exposure. The limbs, neck and back are the parts generally involved. The dog limps, evidently experiencing pain at each movement and is disinclined to rise from a recumbent position ; the back is arched and the sufferer shrinks from being touched. As the pain becomes more acute it may cry out suddenly and be irritable

and bad tempered. The dog should be put on a low diet consisting of broth, beef tea, milk foods, etc. A warm sleeping place should be prepared, and a dose of Epsom salts given daily. The affected parts may be painted with methyl salicylate liniment, rubbed with embrocation or heat applied to them by means of hot sand bags. One half to two tablets (five grains each) of aspirin may be given three times daily.

RICKETS

This is a constitution weakness found in puppies, often resulting from unsuitable feeding, too close confinement or damp kennels. The symptoms are enlargement of the joints, bending of the long bones of the limbs, incurving of the spine and deformed skull. Rickets may be prevented by good food, plenty of fresh air, sunshine, adequate exercise, dry kennels and a daily dose of cod liver oil. As soon as a puppy shows the first signs of being rickety by ceasing to grow, its food must be augmented by cod liver oil and Parrish's Food—three parts of the former to one of the latter—the dose varying from a teaspoonful to a table-spoonful twice daily. The conditions under which the dog is living should be reviewed and the diet made as nourishing as possible.

RINGWORM

This is a contagious skin disease caused by a fungus which produces scaly crusts which gradually increase in size. The dog may scratch intermittently, but sometimes little irritation is felt. The parts affected should be painted daily with iodine. The patient must be isolated from other dogs, its bedding burnt and the kennel thoroughly disinfected.

TICKS

These parasites are sometimes found on dogs in the summer, appearing as small, round, white growths the size of a pea. The visible portion is the distended body, the head being buried beneath the skin. The tick should be held firmly in a pair of tweezers and pulled out. There is generally some difficulty in getting the parasite loose without leaving its head behind, but if a drop of turpentine be placed at the point where the head is buried, the tick will let go its hold and may be removed entire. Should the head break off, the place should be painted with iodine.

WARTS

Dogs, particularly when getting advanced in years, often develop these unsightly growths. If the wart is narrow at the base it may be removed by tying a silk thread tightly round the narrowest portion and leaving it until it drops off. When the growth is broad and flat, it may be cauterised with caustic potash or caustic soda. Puppies sometimes have small warts in the mouth and on the edges of the lips. If these are sufficiently large they may be ligatured in the manner already described, or, if small and numerous, they may be bathed with a strong solution of washing soda.

WORMS

These parasites are responsible, either directly or indirectly, for many of the ailments which attack the dog. The principal offenders are round worms and tape-worms, both of which may occur in dogs of any age. The symptoms of worms are vomiting, irregular bowel action, staring coat, irritability over the hindquarters, scratching, uneasiness and a morbid appetite. Any one of these may indicate the presence of internal parasites. Round worms are fairly

easily expelled. There are several thoroughly reliable patent remedies on the market which may be used with every confidence that they will give satisfactory results. For puppies the writer has found the preparation known as 'Ruby' remarkably efficacious. When treating adult dogs it is advisable to give a good dose of castor oil a few hours before the worm specific is administered, and the stomach should be comparatively empty ; for this reason the dog must be fasted for from twelve to twenty-four hours before the medicine is given.

Tape-worms are much more difficult to eradicate. Their presence may often be discovered by seeing segments of their bodies expelled with the dog's faeces. Adult dogs may harbour these worms without showing any signs of ill health, but more often there is a considerable loss of flesh and the animal is listless and fretful by turns. All the remedies for this parasite are of necessity powerful and violent in their action, as male fern, Santonin, and areca nut, and the dosage must be carefully regulated according to the dog's size and breed. It is, therefore, most satisfactory to get a veterinary surgeon to put up the pills or powders after he has seen the dog for which they are required. After being dosed for worms, a dog should be confined in a kennel, or similar small building, so that the results of the remedy may be ascertained. All parasites expelled should be taken up and burnt.

CHAPTER XI

EXHIBITING

HAVING procured a well-bred puppy and, by judicious treatment, reared it to maturity, the novice dog-owner may find that his favourite has grown into a specimen good enough to stand a chance of gaining distinction in the show ring. He may then be tempted to submit his dog to the judgment of an expert at a local show. The exhibiting of dogs is a very fascinating pastime for any dog lover whose leisure admits of its being followed. Much pleasurable excitement may be derived from competing with some of the most successful breeders on equal terms, with the possibility of gaining a much coveted red card, provided that the matter is treated as a sport and the judge's decision, whatever it may be, accepted with good humour.

Before a dog of any breed can be exhibited in Great Britain, its name must be registered at the Kennel Club, 84 Piccadilly, London, W. The owner should write to the secretary for a registration form, fill in the particulars asked for, and return it with a fee of 3s. In due course he will receive a Certificate of Registration showing the registered number allotted to the dog. If the animal has already been registered by the breeder before coming into the possession of the present owner, a Transfer Form must be obtained from the Kennel Club, and when completed, returned with the fee stated.

The dog duly registered, the secretary of the show at which it is proposed to exhibit should be asked to forward a schedule. In this will be found full details of

the various classes provided for the different breeds, with the judge's name and the time the exhibits must be at the show ground. The novice should study these details carefully before completing the entry form. If the dog is being shown for the first time, it will be eligible for all the classes save those restricted to exhibits of a certain age. Puppy classes, for example, are for dogs over six, but under twelve months ; Junior classes for competitors between six and eighteen months, and the Veteran class for those over five years. The other classes will be arranged according to the prizes won. Thus, a Maiden class is confined to dogs which have never won a prize at an open show ; a Graduate class to those which have not won more than three first prizes, each of the value of £2, in classes confined to the breed, and so on. Challenge Certificates are offered at the largest shows for nearly all breeds, one being awarded to the best specimen, of each sex, exhibited. When a dog has won three such certificates, under three different judges, it becomes entitled to the proud title of Champion. Gun dogs, like spaniels and retrievers, must obtain a certificate for work in the field, besides the necessary Challenge Certificates awarded at shows, before qualifying for the title. When the classes in which the dog is to be entered have been determined, the entry form enclosed in the schedule must be filled up and posted to the secretary of the show with the entry fees, the amount of which varies with the show but will be plainly stated on the entry form.

When seeking honours in the show ring, the novice exhibitor should understand very clearly that it is of essential importance, not only to have a good dog to show, but to have it in good condition and to show it well. The best of dogs badly shown, may be passed over in favour of one of less merit that is exhibited at the 'top of its form' by a skilful handler. Therefore, before taking it to a show, be at

pains to make your exhibit look its best. Extra grooming will do much to improve the appearance of the coat, but washing, if necessary, should be done not later than a week before the date of the show. All loose, or dead, hair should be plucked out and the toe nails trimmed if over long. Pay special attention to the diet ; let it be a little more generous than usual if the dog is inclined to be lean, but be sure the dog gets plenty of exercise.

The dog will be judged on its appearance when actually in the ring and, unless it is given some training in making the best of itself when surrounded by strangers and other dogs, it will probably make a poor display. It is necessary to stress this point, as a novice's hopes are more often dashed through the craven, or bored, behaviour of his dog when called on to face the judge, than from any other circumstance. The dog should be made familiar with the sensation of being in a crowded place. Take it through the local shopping centre—on a lead, of course—and along roads through which a good deal of traffic passes. Get it used to the presence of other dogs and encourage it to allow itself to be handled by those it does not know.

The embryo champion should also be trained to stand at attention, on the lead, when commanded to do so. This is easily managed, either when out at exercise or in the garden of its home. The owner should stop, pull the dog up gently and tell it to 'stand'. At first it may be necessary to keep the lead fairly tight to prevent the pupil from moving, but in a very short time the dog will understand the order. When it remains still on command, put it in the position which you wish it to maintain in the ring, with its legs squarely placed, the hind limbs sufficiently extended to give the required outline to the back, and the tail carried in the manner typical of the breed. Reward the animal each time it does as it is ordered and do not, at first, continue the lesson too long. An hour spent daily for a fortnight on this form of training

will make all the difference to the dog's chance of success at the show. The best tit-bit to use as a reward is sheep's liver, well boiled, left to get cold and cut up into dice. All dogs are exceedingly fond of this, it is clean to handle and easy to carry. When handling the dog in the ring do not overdo the 'liver drill' at first, that is, do not call it to attention until its turn comes to be examined by the judge. When asked to bring up your exhibit for critical inspection, do all you can to keep up its interest by letting it see a piece of liver in your hand as you give the command 'stand'. When the dog has been looked at, it should be allowed to stand naturally while other competitors are being examined, but watch the judge and call your dog up whenever the judicial eye strays in its direction. The judging of a large class in which competition is keen is often a lengthy process and, if a dog is kept 'on its toes' too long at the beginning, by the time the final selection is being made it may be tired and bored and fail to maintain the good impression its earlier behaviour has made on the judge.

Some days before the show the exhibitor will receive from the secretary an envelope containing a label with the address to which the dogs are to be sent, a metal tally bearing a number and a free pass to the show hall or tent. If the dog is to be sent by rail the label will be used, but it is much better, if possible, for the owner to accompany his exhibit, especially on its first trip. The number on the metal disc is that by which the dog will be known while at the show, and corresponds with that borne by the bench supplied for its accommodation when not actually in the ring. On arriving at the show the dog will have to go before a veterinary surgeon, stationed at the entrance, who will inspect it to see that it is free from all contagious disease. After this examination it may be taken to its bench and securely fastened. Even in such an apparently simple matter as fastening a dog to its bench, many novices go wrong. The chain should not

be made so short that the dog is held in an uncomfortable position, unable to turn round, or long enough to allow the dog to reach over the front of the bench. If left on a very long chain the dog may try to jump down to the ground and get hung up by the collar, which may either slip over its head, and thus leave the animal free to run loose, or strangle it as it struggles.

As soon as the dog has settled down, attention should be given to its grooming. A brush, comb, and leather should be in readiness, together with a sponge and a bottle of boracic lotion. The dog should be thoroughly brushed, every inch of its body being covered carefully and systematically, the feathering, if any, combed out, and the leather used to give the finishing touch to its toilet. The eyes and nose should then be sponged out with the lotion, the dog offered a drink of water and then left to rest. It is usually possible to discover from other exhibitors, or from the stewards officiating in the ring, roughly at what time the dog is likely to be judged. Half an hour or so before the expected call, the dog should be again groomed and made ready to go into the ring. A dog should be taken into the ring wearing a light, plain collar, as this enables the judge to see the shape and formation of the neck. The lead should be about three feet in length, except in the case of some of the large breeds, when a shorter length may be used. A leather lead is preferable to a chain, as it is not so heavy for the dog and less noisy.

Owners of white-coated dogs usually carry a block of cleaning powder with them, and give their exhibits a thorough rub over with it before grooming, so that they may enter the ring looking immaculate. This practice is good if not carried to excess, but *all* the cleaning powder should be brushed out of the coat before the dog's toilet is considered completed. Few things are more annoying to visitors to shows than having their clothing covered with white powder every time a dog brushes past, or to a judge than being

almost choked by the cloud of powdered chalk which rises in his face every time he handles an animal. If a dog seems hungry, or looks a bit lean in the flanks, after having been on its bench for some time, a light meal may be given, preferably in the form of raw meat, which is nourishing but not bulky ; but a big feed should not be allowed before the judging takes place, as a full-fed exhibit is likely to be dull and lethargic.

Finally, a few personal words to the novice exhibitor. Whether you are among the winners or the losers, accept the judge's verdict without comment. If you are not among the winners, do not think that your dog has been passed over simply because you are unknown in the 'fancy'. It is safe to say that the ladies and gentlemen who officiate as judges are honest and scrupulously fair and, though you may not agree with their verdicts, at least give them credit for carrying out their, often thankless, task to the best of their ability. Do not be discouraged if success does not crown your initial appearance as an exhibitor. Make a point of examining the other representatives of the breed you favour and comparing them with your own dog. Find out in which points your exhibit fails and learn from watching other competitors how best to handle a dog to show it to the best advantage. Remember, too, that judges do not all think alike ; a dog may be at the top of its class one day and be sent away 'cardless' under a different judge and, in like manner, though your dog may not have caught the judge's eye at its first outing, it may very possibly be more successful next time. But if you decide to enter the ranks of exhibitors, do so for the enjoyment you are likely to extract from it. Regard the matter as a pleasant diversion, and do not count on winning every time. Viewed in this spirit, the sport of showing dogs will prove a source of great pleasure and may well lead to lifelong friendships with fellow dog lovers : but the person who exhibits purely for the gain that is likely to accrue to

him, is sure to be dissatisfied with the results and be very unpopular with his fellow exhibitors. If, after your first experience, you decide to go on, get the name and address of the secretary of the Club which controls the affairs of the particular breed in which you are interested, and write to him for particulars of membership. By joining the Club you will keep in touch with other exhibitors and be advised of the various shows at which classes for the breed are put on and special prizes offered. It will also lead to your meeting the most prominent breeders, from whom much helpful advice may be gleaned.

SOME POINTS TO REMEMBER

No dog can be healthy unless it has :

- Suitable food, which *must* include a proportion of lean meat.
- Regular meal times.
- Regular grooming.
- Adequate exercise.
- A dry, draught-free kennel or sleeping-box.

It is folly to expect all breeds of dogs to be satisfactory in a small town house or flat. The following are especially suitable for life in towns or cities :

- *French Bulldog.
- Dachshund.
- Whippet—if given regular galloping exercise in a park or other open space.
- *Cairn Terrier.
- Dandie Dinmont.
- Irish Terrier.
- Manchester Terrier.
- Scottish Terrier.
- Skye Terrier.
- Welsh Terrier.
- West Highland White Terrier.
- Bulldog.
- Chow Chow.

- Poodle.
- *Schipperke.
- Schnauzer.
- Shetland Sheepdog.
- Corgi.
- *Any of the Toy breeds.

Those marked with an asterisk may be kept in flats.

Never keep a dog on a chain.

Fighting dogs may usually be separated by having a bucket of cold water thrown over their heads. A sharp blow on the nose will generally induce a dog to relinquish its hold on an antagonist.

If a dog seems 'off colour' and you do not know what is wrong, treat it as an invalid and call in a vet.

In seeking veterinary assistance, be sure to go to a fully-qualified practitioner (M.R.C.V.S.)—beware of the so-called 'Canine Specialist' and 'Dog Doctor'.

When sending a dog by rail, see that it is securely enclosed in a well-ventilated box of suitable size, boldly marked 'Valuable Live Dog'. Always insure it fully with the Railway Company and advise the person to whom it is despatched, by wire, the time it is due to arrive and the route by which it is travelling. If the journey is a long one and the dog is likely to be thirsty before the end, write boldly on the label 'Please give water *en route*'.

Never punish a dog unless you are quite certain it understands the reason for your displeasure. Rely on scolding and expressions of anger rather than blows. It is very rarely necessary to strike a dog and never to thrash it.

When buying a dog, remember it will probably be your companion for at least ten years and do not be put off with an animal which falls short of your expectations.

Dogs love human companionship, so never neglect to pat or fuss your canine friend. A kind word and a little attention from its master means much to a dog and is, after all, but a small return for the devotion which it lavishes on its owner.

If a dog is required principally as a night watch, its chief feed should be given in the morning and the light one late in the day. This arrangement will ensure the animal being alert when required to give warning of the presence of intruders.

In handling a strange dog, approach it gently with the hand held out. Let it smell the extended hand before being handled. Dogs gather impressions more through the sense of smell than by sight. If the animal is friendly it will look up with a pleased expression and wag its tail, but should your advance be rewarded with a growl, be chary of touching the dog. Do not draw back the hand suddenly or you will probably be bitten.

When a dog is required as a play-mate for children, select the breed with care and get a young puppy, so that it may be reared with its companions. It is unreasonable to expect an adult dog to allow itself to be pulled about and teased, even in play, if it has never been trained to submit to such treatment.

If, through old age, injury or for other reasons, a dog has to be destroyed, do not submit it to the torture of death by drowning or have it shot. Get a vet. to administer morphia and then chloroform it. By this method all suffering is avoided, the dog passing to the 'happy hunting grounds' through the pleasant gateway of sleep.

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