

Official Organ of the Canadian Kennel Club.
CANADIAN

KENNEL



GAZETTE.

Published by

H. B. Donovan.

VOL. VII.

124 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO, FEB., 1895.

No. 2

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"You have not only taught us how to treat dogs in health and disease, but you have given those who may ever aspire to writing a book on such a subject an excellent example of how to do it."—*Williamson Bryden, D.V.S., Boston, Examiner in Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, McGill University*.

"Your book proves a real treat on perusal and it must find a place in the library of every man who loves the dog. It has only to be known to be appreciated. I have shown it to several friends, who agree with me that it is the only work of the kind, up to the times."—*P. G. Keyes, Esq., Judge of Spaniels at the Montreal Bench Show of 1891*.

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the different species of dogs, and contains a great deal of anatomical and detailed information concerning each species. No one who has a valuable dog can afford to be without this work."—*The Boston Herald*.

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"It is a good book, and I must congratulate you on it, carefully compiled and up to date; it should find a ready sale on sight. The illustrations are the best I ever saw in any dog book, bar none, and enhance the appearance very much."—*H. W. Lacy, Esq., Bench Show Judge, etc.*

"I have just finished your very admirable new work and hasten to congratulate you on giving to the public a book of such general excellence. I fully anticipate something very much beyond the ordinary before opening the cover, but was hardly prepared to find so much real, practical and useful, as well as scientific information contained in one volume."—*C. H. Corbett, Esq. Suft. Kings on Bench Show*.

"The work appears to be most interesting."—*A. D. Stewart, Esq., Hon. Secy. Hamilton Kennel Club*.

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CANADIAN KENNEL CLUB.

H. B. DONOVAN, Sec'y, Toronto.

CANADIAN KENNEL CLUB.

EXECUTIVE MEETING.

(Official Minutes.)

PRESENT Dr. J. S. Niven (in chair), Mr. R. Gibson, Dr. J. S. Griffin, and Messrs. R. W. Boyle, C. A. Stone, G. B. Sweetnam and H. B. Donovan, Secretary.

Agreement with A.K.C.:

Moved by C. A. Stone, seconded by Dr. Griffin, that this Club would be willing to recognize an agreement on the basis of a mutual recognition of wins and disqualifications, the wins at shows held under C.K.C. Rules to be published in the A.K.C. S.B. All dogs from Canada exhibited in the United States to be Listed or Registered with the A.K.C.; all dogs from the United States exhibited in Canada to be Listed or Registered with the C.K.C.; prize winners in either case, where qualified, must be registered with the club under whose auspices the show is held.—*Carried.*

Messrs. T. G. Davey, R. McEwen and F. S. Wetherall, were appointed a Committee to confer with the A.K.C.

Auditor's Report as follows read and received:

TORONTO, 17th Oct., 1894.

To President and Members of Executive Committee, C.K.C.

We, the undersigned Auditing Committee of the C. K. C., do hereby certify that we have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Secretary-Treasurer for year ending 31st August, 1894, and find them correct, and that the debit balance is \$11.89, as shown by the last annual financial statement.

We beg to recommend:

1. That particulars of fees received for registration, prefix and affix, be entered in a book kept for the purpose.
2. That a properly ruled Membership Roll Book be ob-

tained, giving with other information the date of payment of annual dues.

3. That membership fees be included in Secretary-Treasurer's Statement for year for which paid.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. B. SWEETNAM, *Audit Com.*

F. H. F. Mercer. The following letter was read by the Secretary:

Victoria Chambers,

H. B. Donovan, Esq.,

Ottawa, 4th Feb'y '95.

Secretary Canadian Kennel Club, Toronto

Sir,—At the meeting of the Executive of the C.K.C. to be held in Toronto on the 7th instant, will you be so good as to lay before the meeting this: my request, for reinstatement to the Canadian Kennel Club:

The decisions of the courts *re* my suits versus T. Wesley Mills M.D., which cases hinged on my entry of the Clumber Spaniel "Newcastle" at the Ottawa Dog Show of 1891, for which act I was disqualified by the C.K.C. nearly three years ago, have served to convince me that, no matter how innocent of wrong intent I felt myself to have been in this matter, there are many, including judges, a jury and the Committee of the Canadian Kennel Club, who deemed my action in making this entry a culpable one, for the commission of which the C.K.C. considered disqualification at their hands necessary as a punishment.

I deeply regret my part in the entire affair, which has caused me to lose some friends, much time, a great deal of money, not to mention endless worry and annoyance. More especially do I regret the acrimonious discussions to which it has given rise, and I trust the Executive will favourably consider the question of reinstating me, and so assist in consigning this troublous matter to oblivion.

I am sir, yours faithfully,

F. H. F. MERCER.

Moved by Mr. Sweetnam, seconded by Mr. Ston

Mr. Mercer, (on receipt of necessary fees) on consideration of letter be reinstated from this date. *Carried.*

Kennel Club Shows.

Toronto, 5th Feb., 1895.

H. B. Donovan, Esq.,

Sec'y Canadian Kennel Club, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—May I suggest that you bring before the Executive Committee at the meeting to be held at the Queen's Hotel, on Friday next, the question as to the advisability of abrogating the rules relating to the five hundred dog and five hundred dollar limit. This would enable the shows held by the Toronto Kennel Club, Hamilton Kennel Club, Montreal Kennel Association and probably Guelph Fat Stock Association at Guelph to be held under C.K.C. rules. As far as can be seen at present, there is no probability of the old agreement which existed between the American Kennel Club and Canadian Kennel Club being renewed, and thus Canadian dogs are practically shut out from qualifying for the title of champion.

If the Committee will take this matter into their kind consideration and will see their way to repeal this rule, a fresh impetus will be given to clubs like above, and Fanciers the Dominion over will feel grateful.

Yours truly,

W. P. FRASER,

Hon. Sec'y Toronto Kennel Club.

Mr. Fraser and Mr. J. F. Kirk were present in support of the letter and were heard by the Committee. After considerable discussion it was moved by Dr. Griffin, seconded by Mr. Boyle, that: The Executive may use its discretion in modifying Section I, Rule XV, and Regulation No. V, by granting permission to recognized Kennel Clubs to hold shows under C.K.C. auspices, providing the entry list, judges and premiums offered meet with the approbation of the Committee and on payment of a fee of \$10. *Carried.*

Financial Report from Secretary-Treasurer read and received.

Letter of Resignation read from Mr. A. D. Stewart as a member of the Executive Committee, when on motion of Mr. Sweetnam, seconded by Mr. Stone, Dr. W. H. Drummond, of Montreal, was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

Field Trial Rules.—Messrs. Stone, Davey and Boyle, with power to add to their number, were appointed a committee to draft rules and report at next meeting of the Executive.

Industrial Exhibition.—Fred. Kirby.—The following letter was handed in by Mr. Stone and read by the Secretary:

Toronto, Feb. 4th, 1895.

C. A. Stone, Canadian Kennel Club, City.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to advise you that there remains unpaid by one Kirby of Philadelphia, for dog entry fees in connection with the Bench Show during the late Industrial Fair, the sum of \$51 being the amount of a check returned "no funds." To this amount must be added the sum of \$2.06 protest fees on same, a total of \$53.06. As I understand that the rules of the Canadian and American Kennel Clubs provide that in the event of non-payment of fees by any exhibitor of dogs, such exhibitor is subject to certain severe penalties and is debarred from exhibiting at any future show held under the auspices of either Club, I desire that the American Kennel Club and the Canadian Kennel Club may take official notice of this and take such action as shall insure the payment of this check.

Yours very truly,

GEO EDWARDS,

Asst. Treas. I. E. A.

Moved by Mr. Boyle, seconded by Dr. Griffin, that Mr. Kirby be written to by the Secretary for an explanation.—*Carried.*

New Members. The following members were elected:

Alex. Gibb, Montreal, F. T. Miller, Trenton, C. M. Taylor, Lynn, Ont., C. P. Simpson, Montreal, proposed by H. B. Donovan; H. D. Smith, Compton, proposed by F. S. Wetherall; David Le Gault, Montreal, proposed by W. C. Fyfe, Montreal; W. Wade, Oakmont, Pa., proposed by Dr. J. S. Niven.

The meeting was unanimous and got through a great deal of business in a short time.

H. B. DONOVAN,

Sec'y-Treasurer.

PREFIXES, AFFIXES, ETC.

The following have been registered with the Canadian Kennel Club. The fee for each prefix or affix is \$1 to be forwarded with application. Duplication is not permissible.

PREFIXES.

Albion.....	Albion Beagle Kennels, Toronto.
Aldon.....	A A Macdonald, Toronto.
Arklan.....	W. H. A. Fraser, Westmeath, Ont.
Arden.....	G. W. Prescott, Toronto.
Belvoir.....	R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.
Belvidere.....	W. S. Smith, London.
Braehead.....	Arthur F. Gault, Montreal.
British.....	Bruff Garrett, Toronto.
Brighton.....	T. G. Davey, London.
Canadian.....	" "
Carleton.....	Alfred Geddes, Ottawa.
Cataraqui.....	Charles E. Levey, Cataraqui, Quebec.
Compton.....	F. S. Wetherall, Compton, Que.

Corktown.....	C. E. Living, Ottawa
Claremont.....	C. Dempster, Nanaimo, B.C.
Cornwall.....	C. A. MacHaffie, Cornwall
Deer Park.....	L. Farewell, Toronto
Diamond.....	J. C. Stockwell, Danville
Forest.....	C. A. Stone, Toronto
Elora.....	Hiram Card, Elora, Ont.
Honest.....	A. C. Dorland, Wellington, Ont.
Kinkora.....	W. H. Drummond, M.D., Montreal
London.....	J. J. Biggs, London
Maple Leaf.....	Saunders & Mighton, Harriston, Ont.
Markham.....	P. J. Keating, Toronto
Mount Royal.....	Wesley Mills, M.D., Montreal
Osborne.....	Mrs. J. A. Pitt, Montreal
Pensarn.....	J. B. Carmichael, Victoria, B.C.
Queen City.....	A. J. Groves, Toronto
Raglan.....	J. G. Mitchener, Toronto
Rideau.....	P. G. Keyes, Ottawa
Royal.....	J. C. Guillott, Windsor
Rugby.....	A. Murdoch, Hamilton
Shamrock.....	Lindsay & Wetherall, Montreal and Compton, Que.
Silver.....	A. D. Stewart, Hamilton
Stardale.....	John O. Bennett, Toronto
Stilton.....	F. Habart, Toronto
Toronto.....	Jas. Douglas, Toronto
Wentworth.....	Dr. H. S. Griffin, Hamilton
Westmount.....	W. T. Virtue, Montreal

KENNEL NAMES REGISTERED.

The Ontario Kennels.....	G. M. Gibbs, Sarnia, Ont.
Vento Farm Kennels.....	L. A. Klein, Black Lake, P.Q.

CANADIAN KENNEL CLUB REGISTRATIONS.

Breeders and owners are requested to read these registrations carefully, and if any error is discovered, to at once acquaint the Secretary so that correction may be made.

BEAGLES.

DOGS.

3720. Bellboy's Rattler, whelped April 13th, 1894, black, white and tan, by Bellboy out of Music C2548, owner Dan O'Shea, London, Ont, breeder same.

3723. Tommy, whelped Aug. 2nd, 1894, black, white and tan, by Crowner C2549 out of Music C2548, owner Dan O'Shea, London, Ont, breeder same.

BITCHES.

3721. Gogie's Fair Maid, whelped June 7, 1893, black, white and tan, by Crowner C2549 out of Music C2548, owner Dan O'Shea, London, Ont, breeder same.

3722. Mischief, whelped Oct 2nd, 1894, black, white and tan, by Crowner C2549 out of Music C2548, owner Dan O'Shea, London, Ont, breeder same.

BULL DOG.

DOGS.

3744. Weeds, whelped April, 1893, white, by Sheriff out of Chummy, owner A French, Toronto, breeder J E Hooper, Calgary, NWT.

COLLIES.

DOGS.

3701. Sandy Fox, whelped Nov 14th, 1894, sable, by Yardley Fox out of Christabelle A21075, owner H M Peterman, Brantford, Ont, breeder T Gilbert, Brantford Ont.

3706. Loffrey, whelped June 6th, 1894, sable and white, by Yardley Fox out of Phoebe, owner G H Gilbert, Montreal, breeder W H Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont.

3708. Nip, whelped Dec 12th, 1893, sable and white, by Bob C833 out of Jennie C2543, owner Wm Shonk, Bears', Ind, breeder W H Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont.

3709. Hector, whelped March 20th, 1894, sable and white, by Corston C827 out of Belmont Nettie C2553, owner Fred Row, Belmont, breeder same.

3727. Tom Reed, whelped March 20th, 1894, sable, by Corston C827 out of Belmont Nettie C2553, owner Frank W Smith, Missoula, Montana, breeder Fred Row, Belmont, Ont.

3728. Sir Chriss, whelped Nov 12th, 1893, sable and white, by Ch The Squire A20881 out of Auchairnie Judie C3060 owner D P Penhallow, Montreal, breeder Mount Royal Kennels, Montreal.

BITCHES.

3700. Maple Sunbeam, whelped Sept 19th, 1894, sable and white, by Canadian Monarch out of Hazel, owner John Saunders, Harriston, Ont, breeder same.

3703. Flossy, whelped June 26th, 1894, sable and white, by Harold C2587 out of Topsy II C828, owner W H Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont, breeder same.

3704. Dorothy II, whelped June 16th, 1894, sable and white, by Yardley Fox out of Phoebe, owner T D O'Brien, Chicago, Ill., breeder W H Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont.

3705. Jessie, whelped June 16th, 1894, black, tan and little white, by Yardley Fox out of Phoebe, owner Andrew Elliot, Pond Mills, Ont, breeder W H Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont.

3707. Dorothy I, whelped June 26th, 1894, sable and white, by Harold C2587 out of Topsy C828, owner G H Gilbert, Montreal, breeder W H Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont.

3732. Heather Queen, whelped Sept 19th, 1894, sable and white, by Canadian Monarch out of Hazel, owner Jerry Mosgrove, Illicillwact, BC, breeder John Saunders, Harriston, Ont.

3739. Lady Erne, whelped Jan 26th, 1894, sable and white, by Bob out of Fan, owner Geo Birse, Montreal, breeder D W Nicoll, Kirrie-Muir, Scotland.

DEERHOUND.

DOG.

3711. Rex, whelped March 13th, 1894, fawn, by Jac out of Queen Guenever, owner C P Simpson, Montreal, breeder D Legault, Montreal.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

DOG.

3755. Sir Edwin Landseer, (late Rover) whelped June 1891, black, 1st open class, Toronto, 1893 and 1894, owner C T Mead, Toronto, breeder John Ellis, Toronto.

POINTER.

BITCH.

3712. Alberta Belle, whelped April 1894, liver and white, by Canada Don C1691, out of Lady C1651, owner J R Turnbull, Edmonton, breeder Geo. Purchase, Edmonton.

ST. BERNARDS. R.C

DOGS.

3695. Barry Sullivan, whelped March 20th, 1894, orange and white by Max C1064, out of Lute II, owner R L Mortimer, Shelburne, Ont, breeder Samuel Lindsay, Shelburne, Ont.

3714. Sir John III, orange, brindle and white, by Sir John C2375 out of Lady Hamilton C2859, owner Arthur Hewitt, Toronto, breeder Fred Hatch, Whitby, Ont.

3717. Don II, orange, brindle and white, by Sir John C2375, out of Lady Cremonia, owner J C Moyes, Belleville, Ont, breeder Fred Hatch, Whitby, Ont.

3724. Our Paddy, whelped April 4th 1894, dark orange and white dark shadings, by Scotch Bonivard II A29968, out of Trixy C1628, owner Mrs M Russell, Matane, Que, breeder, A H, Fowlds Hastings, Ont.

3725. Rex W, whelped July, 21st, 1893, dark orange, by Olaf, out of May C2275, owner Rev J T Wright, Norwich, Ont, breeder W M Gartshore, London, Ont.

3726. Ben Hur II, whelped Jan 14th 1893, orange and white, by Ben Hur C1226, out of Gipsy Queen, C236, owner, Jos M Scott, Inglewood, Ont, breeder John Morrow, Colborne, Ont.

3729. Grover Cleveland, whelped Oct 13 1894, orange and white by Lord Dalhousie C217, out of Princess Bess C3636, owner Wilson Rabb, Smith's Falls, Ont, breeder Fred T Miller, Trenton, Ont.

3730. Bayview Bruno, whelped Oct 13 1894, orange and white, by Lord Dalhousie, C217, out of Princess Bess C3636, owner C L Hawley, Trenton, Ont, breeder Fred T Miller, Trenton, Ont.

3731. General Grant, whelped Oct 13th 1894, orange tawny and white, by Lord Dalhousie C2117, out of Princess Bess C3636, owner Mrs T R Morgans Sr, Alliance, Ohio, breeder Fred T Miller, Trenton, Ont.

3735. Earl Gladstone, whelped Dec 17th, 1894, orange and white

by Ben Hur II C3726, out of Royal Jess C3182, owner C J Eisele, Guelph, breeder W R Lewis, Brampton, Ont.

3746. Faust, whelped December 20th, 1894, white and orange, black shadings, by Bayeux, out of Miss Angelo, owner Leo R R Smith, Thetford Mines, Que. breeder Jas Cooper, Montreal.

3747. Bayeux, whelped July 10th 1885, white, orange markings, black shadings, by Ch Bayard out of Crevasse II, owner Leo R Smith, Thetford Mines, Que, breeder J F Smith, Sheffield, Eng.

3748. Flomo, whelped, May 3rd 1894, orange, white markings, black shadings, by Scotch Bonivard II, out of Stivia, owners Venlo Farm Kennels, Black Lake, Que, breeder Wesley Mills, M D, Cote St Antoine, Montreal, Que.

3750. Prince Mac, whelped Nov. 29th 1893, orange and white with dark shadings, by Pliny, out of Girlie, owner Jerry McDonald, London, Ont, breeder Noble J Cook, London, Ont.

3754. Lanslowne, whelped June 22nd 1894, orange, correct white markings, by Plinmonarch C3513 out of Queen C618, owner Thos Earle, M P, Victoria, B C, breeder K A Cunningham, Victoria, B C.

BITCHES.

3710. Diamond Bernie, whelped April 28th, 1894, orange, white markings, dark shadings, by Scotch Bonivard II out of Superba II, owner J C Stockwell, Danville, Que., breeder Philip Hart, Belleville, Ont.

3713. Lady Cecil, orange and white, by Sir John C2375 out of Lady Cremonia, owner Fred Hatch, Whitby, Ont, breeder same.

3715. Lady Hamilton II, orange and white, by Sir John out of Lady Hamilton C2859, owner Fred Hatch, Whitby, Ont, breeder same.

3716. Nance, brindle and white, by Sir John C2375 out of Lady Cremonia C2859, owner J L Cochrane, Delhi, Ont, breeder Fred Hatch, Whitby, Ont.

3718. Clara K, brindle and white, by Sir John C2375 out of Lady Cremonia C2859, owner Fred Hatch, Whitby, Ont, breeder same.

3745. Flossie, whelped Dec 20th, 1893, white and orange, black shadings, by Bayeux out of Miss Angelo, owner Leo R Smith, Thetford Mines, Que, breeder Jas Cooper, Montreal.

3752. Miss Angelo, whelped Aug 22nd, 1888, white and orange, black shadings, by Angelo out of Alp IX, owner Leo R Smith, Thetford Mines, Que, breeder Capt H T C Collis, England.

3753. Plin Mona, orange, white markings, dark facings, by Plinmonarch C3513 out of Queen C618, owner Thos Earle, M P, Victoria, B C, breeder R A Cunningham, Victoria, B C.

SETTERS, IRISH.

DOGS.

3741. Toronto Blaney, whelped March 10th, 1893, red, by St Elmo out of Kerry Gow, owner Jas Douglas, Toronto, breeder R Smith, Toronto.

3742. Glen, whelped March 10th, 1893, red, by St Elmo out of Kerry Gow, owner Robt B Elgie, Toronto, breeder R Smith, Toronto.

SPANIELS, COCKER.

DOGS.

3694. Bijon, whelped March 20th, 1894, red, by Von Hood C1387 out of Flirt C972, owner Hugh Leach, Toronto, breeder Allen Trebilcock, Toronto.

3696. Domino, whelped Aug 31st, 1894, black, by Red Obo C2114 out of Lady Garfield, C3533, owners Holmes & Bourke, Hamilton, breeders Lovell & Wodehouse, Hamilton.

3697. Simcoe Pedro, whelped June 1st, 1894, black, by Von Hood C1387 out of Black Alie C1655, owner Harry Piper, Toronto, breeder Allen Trebilcock, Toronto.

3698. Simcoe Prince, whelped June 1st, 1894, black, by Von Hood C1387 out of Black Alie C1655, owner Harry Piper, Toronto, breeder Allen Trebilcock, Toronto.

3734. Roguey, whelped June 1st, 1894, black by Von Hood C1387 out of Black Alie C1655, owner P C Larkin, Toronto, breeder Allen Trebilcock, Toronto.

3740. Duke of Argyle, whelped June 1st, 1894, black, by Von Hood C1387 out of Black Alie C1655, owner H Harper, Buffalo, NY, breeder Allen Trebilcock, Toronto.

3749. Popcorn whelped May 30th, 1894, black, by Von Hood

C1387 out of Black Emma C1656, owners Venlo Farm Kennels, Black Lake, Que, breeder Allen Trebilcock, Toronto.

BITCHES.

3692. Queen Bee, whelped Aug. 27th, 1894, black, by Gen Brock C3107 out of Eager's Jess, owners Holmes & Bourke, Hamilton, breeders Lovell & Wodehouse, Hamilton.

3693. May B, whelped Aug 27th, 1894, black, by Gen Brock C3107 out of Eager's Jess, owners Holmes & Bourke, Hamilton, breeder Lovell & Wodehouse, Hamilton.

3736. Queen Bess, whelped March 12th, 1894, red, by Ch Red Jacket C1091 out of Red Vic, owners Brant Cocker Kennels, Brantford, breeders same.

3736. Red Vic, whelped June, 1892, red, by Ch Cherry Boy A16338 out of Vic, owners Brant Cocker Kennels, Brantford, Ont, breeder W B Palmer, Hamilton, Ont.

3738. Red Lady, whelped Dec 20th, 1889, red, by Bungay out of Mollie, owners Brant Cocker Kennels, Brantford, Ont, breeder Joseph Walker, Toronto.

SPANIELS, IRISH WATER.

DOGS.

3699. Shot Rue, whelped Aug 20th, 1892, dark liver, by Justin out of Belle Shaughraun, owner Jos A Genereux, Toronto, breeder E Leader, Toronto.

3733. Rory O'More, whelped June 12th, 1894, liver, by Romeo out of Nell H C3437, owner Henry B Bealey, Toronto, breeder H Harvey, Toronto.

TERRIER, BULL.

DOG.

3719. Reily, whelped Sept 9th, 1893, white, by Royal III out of Lillie, owner Dan O'Shea, London, Ont, breeder same.

TERRIERS, FOX, S.H.

DOGS.

3689. Aldon Kingbolt, whelped Aug 18th, 1894, white, black and tan, by Beverwyck Kingpin out of Bonaly Breda C1297, owner A A Macdonald, Toronto, breeder same.

3702. Bayview King Pippin, whelped Aug 27th, 1894, white, black and tan, by Bayview Dandy C2732 out of Bayview Trixie C2356, owner Master Andrew Score, Toronto, breeder W Barber, Toronto.

3751. Beverwyck King Fisher, white with black eye, by Beverwyck Kingpin out of Nettle, owner F West, Chicago, Ill, breeder W Lawrence, Toronto.

TERRIER, SCOTTISH.

BITCH.

3743. Highland Fling, whelped June 2nd, 1894, black and brindle, by Lovat out of Highland Lassie, owner W Fraser, Toronto, breeder W L Crawford, Toronto.

CORRECTIONS.

TERRIER, FOX.

Forester II 748 Vol 1, and Jenny Gray, 750 Vol. 1, date of birth should be August 30th, 1890.

COCKER.

BITCH.

Cocker bitch Gyp Lyons 3674, dam should be Beauty.

COLLIE

DOG.

Collie dog, Metchly Bob 2487, sire should be The Young Squire C510.

LISTED.

DEERHOUND.

DOG.

Bruce, whelped Nov 12th 1894, brindle, by Jac out of Rosabelle, owner Albert F Millar, Montreal, P.Q., breeder, A A Audet.

BULL TERRIER.

BITCH.

Snow Flake whelped December 1891, white, by King out of Banfoe, owner Herbert Rush, Toronto, Ont, breeder E Parker, Toronto.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

SNOWED UP.

THE outside members of the C.K.C. Executive had considerable difficulty both in getting to and back from the late meeting. It took Dr. Niven eighteen hours to get from Toronto to London.

MR. T. G. DAVEY,

it is reported, will soon remove to this city.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE A.K.C.

will be held in New York, on February 22nd, at 2.30 p.m. An executive meeting will be held immediately after.

PROPOSED SHOW AT REGINA.

It is the intention of the fanciers in the Territories to petition the Lieut.-Governor to hold, in connection with the Territorial Fair, a kennel exhibit. Breeders in that district are urged to write Mr. Whitmore, postmaster, Regina, giving him an idea of the number of dogs and breeds likely to be shown from their districts. As it is a territorial fair the directors will try to confine it to the N.W.T., but even then they ought to have a good showing for there are hundreds of highly bred dogs of all classes in the country. The action of the C. K. C. at the late Executive meeting in enabling the smaller shows to be held under its rules should prove an incentive all over Canada, and doubtless many, if not all of these, will take advantage of the special legislation.

MR. W. L. CRAWFORD,

has left Toronto for a more lucrative appointment in Quebec—Toronto has lost and Quebec has gained a sportsman and a most enthusiastic fancier. Mr. Crawford was just laying the foundation of what promised to be a very strong kennel of Scottish Terriers and Cocker Spaniels, the "Scotties" up to the present proving the more remunerative; it was only in November last that he disposed of a brace of very useful bitches both sired by Mr. W. P. Fraser's Lovat, from that good brood bitch Highland Lassie, to Mr. James L. Little, of Brookline, Mass., at a substantial figure. Mr. Crawford has promised to reserve a week or two annually to visit Toronto while the shows are on and we look forward to congratulating him on leading in a good 'un. A sleigh drive followed by an excellent dinner at Weston tendered him by

some of his friends was a small mark of the esteem in which this good fellow is held.

MR. W. P. FRASER

will journey to New York to Westminster Kennel Club Show with his Scottish Terrier puppy Highland Fling by Lovat from Highland Lassie, Mr. A. A. Macdonald's Dark Eye, and Mr. J. B. McLean's Derry-more Biddy. We venture to assert these will be three tough Terriers, hard to beat in their respective classes.

MR. L. A. T. KLEIN, BLACK LAKE, QUE.,

sends us the following chatty epistle together with several registrations: "Enclosed please find five applications for registration, viz.: two of my own dogs, Popcorn and Homo, and three of a neighbor's, Mr. Geo. R. Smith, who has just started in to form a kennel of St. Bernards (he will also breed Pugs). He also owns the imported bitch, Miss Angelo, a bitch of exceptionally fine quality, which I intend taking with me to New York, and eventually Detroit and Chicago, to breed her to one of the cracks of the day. After this I shall go to Europe, for a very short trip, however, but intend to purchase some good Great Danes to strengthen my kennel in this breed—well—and I wouldn't bet against my picking up one or two of my favored friends, Dachshunds."

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS SHOW.

Mr. Klein writes us: "The Eastern Townships Kennel Club will most likely hold a local show for members of Quebec clubs only in June. We will have a good and liberal show arranged by the exhibition people first week of September if our Executive Committee will come to an agreement with the A.K.C., otherwise it is useless to try."

DETROIT SHOW.

Major Guillot writes us: "Since writing you last the Walkerville Brewing Company have offered a silver sporting cup 14½ inches high (value \$30) for the best S.C. St. Bernard dog or bitch entered in the City of the Straits Kennel Show from the Dominion, and Mr. John Wear, tobacconist, has offered a \$4 pipe for the best Beagle dog or bitch entered from the Dominion. These specials and those already published have brought many letters from owners of these breeds in Canada and will result, I think, in a very large entry. It looks now as if the coming show will have the largest number of entries yet."

BRAEHEAD CHRIS,

the imported stud Collie of the Braehead Kennels, Mon-

real, is now placed at the service of breeders. He is a winner of many prizes in England and should give a good account of himself here when given the opportunity. His breeding is of the best being by Ormskirk Chriss out Ravenstrophe Carrie and included in his pedigree are such famous dogs as Champions Christopher, Metchely Wonder and Peggie II, besides many other noted ones.

MONTREAL KENNEL ASSOCIATION.

The Montreal Kennel Association held its regular monthly meeting February 6th, in the rooms over the Natural History Society's Hall, Montreal. Considering the inclemency of the weather, it was by far the largest attended and most successful meeting ever held by the Society, there being about fifty people present, including several ladies, who seemed to take great interest in all that was said and done. There were several fine specimens of different dogs exhibited, some of them having been imported. During the meeting these dogs were commented on and their good and weak points shown. Dr. Wesley Mills occupied the chair. The meeting was opened by the secretary, Mr. G. Lanigan, reading the minutes of the last meeting, which, with a slight exception, were finally passed. Some general rules were then discussed, and the following ones passed: 1st. That at any of the meetings of the society the gentleman who was criticising any of the dogs present should never be asked which was the best one. 2nd. That the Montreal Kennel Association will be pleased to co-operate in any way feasible, to prevent the stealing of dogs and to help to bring the culprits to justice, and that the Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, be informed that the Montreal Kennel Association will be happy to co-operate with them in any way possible. 3rd. It was agreed to engage a room at 2397 St. Catherine Street, for the use of the Association three nights in the week, and where all papers taken by them would be left on file for the use of members. 4th. The question of founding

A HOME FOR FOUNDLING DOGS

was laid over for further consideration. The present dependence of Canada upon the States in regard to dog shows, was condemned, and reference was made to a late Canadian Dog Show, where four out of the five judges were from the States. The first item on the regular programme was then proceeded with, when the volunteer exhibition of puppies was taken up. The first dogs shown were two little Fox Terrier pups about four months old, who even at that early age, seemed to think they could thrash any dog present. Mr. Lindsay was called upon to criticize them, which he did, showing both their weak and strong points, and he also answered any questions asked about them by those present. Next two Setter puppies were brought forward and criticized by Dr. Mills in a most interesting manner. He showed the owners some poor points about their dogs and also a way to cure them if it was possible. A very interesting paper was then read by Mr. Leslie Gault, on the Collie, which we print in this issue. The Montreal Kennel Association is comparatively unknown in Montreal at present, but is rapidly gaining in numbers, and soon expects to have at least three hundred active members on its roll. At the meet-

ings of the Society an immense amount of information may be gained by hearing the different dogs criticized, and any person who wishes, may bring his own dog and get the opinion of some of the best judges in the city upon it. At the conclusion of his address Mr. Gault said he would offer a special prize for the best Collie dog or bitch shown at the first show.

MAJOR GUILLOT, WINDSOR,

intends showing his St. Bernards, the rough Scion Lomond and the smooth bitch Empress of Windsor at Detroit.

NEW YORK SHOW.

A record has been secured for the nineteenth annual dog show under the Westminster Kennel Club auspices at Madison Square Garden on February 19, and run for four days. The entry includes:—

Mastiffs.....	14	Boston Terriers.....	31
St Bernards.....	148	Basset Hounds.....	4
Bloodhounds.....	11	Dachshundes.....	42
Great Danes.....	29	Beagles.....	54
Newfoundlands.....	7	Fox Terriers.....	143
Russian Wolfhounds.....	22	Irish Terriers.....	51
Deerhounds.....	3	Black and tan Terriers..	19
Greyhounds.....	38	White English Terriers..	9
Foxhounds.....	15	Dandie Dinmont Terriers.	11
Retrievers.....	2	Bedlington Terriers.....	16
Chesapeake Bay dogs...	6	Scotch Terriers.....	46
Pointers.....	111	Skye Terris.....	9
English Setters.....	102	Yorkshire Terriers.....	29
Irish Setters.....	77	Toy Terriers.....	2
Gordon Setters.....	48	Pugs.....	8
Spaniels.....	123	Toy Spaniels.....	39
Collies.....	88	Italian Greyhounds.....	8
Old English Sheepdogs..	9	Schipperkes.....	6
Poodles.....	77	Miscellaneous.....	8
Bulldogs.....	60		
Bull Terriers.....	80	Total.....	1,605

Of these 205 are duplicates, leaving 1,400 dogs to be provided for.

THE ROUGH-COATED COLLIE.

READ BEFORE THE MONTREAL KENNEL ASSOCIATION.

BY MR. LESLIE GAULT.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

EVERY child in the land O' Cakes, knows a Collie, therefore what further proof do you want, says "Sandy," of its nationality.

This distinguished member of the canine family is the subject of our discussion and criticism to-night. A few remarks regarding the name of this dog might not be out of place. To begin with, the word Collie may be from the same root as collar; and as it is of common occurrence to see this dog with a white collar, it may have given rise to his name. Gordon Stables says the word Collie, is doubt-

less a corruption from the Gaelic *Cuilean*, meaning a puppy or little dog, and derived from the word *Cu*, a dog. If this derivation be correct, he claims the rough-coated dog as the Highland Collie. He is, however, peculiarly Scotch, and as such I shall consider him.

The origin and history of the Collie as a distinct breed is, however, involved in so much obscurity, that it must ever remain an unsolved problem. One writer says, he is the old indigenous dog of the British Islands, and like one of Mr. Soapey Sponge's noted hunters, a regular *Multum in Parvo*, combining in himself all the virtues and qualities of the Deerhound, Otterhound, Sheep Dog, Terrier, Etc. Another says, it is not improbable that he comes from a cross between the Scotch Greyhound and the English Sheep Dog, because he at least partakes of the form of both; having the strength and build of the Sheep Dog and the lithe graceful action of the Greyhound.

In early history, no one gives us a sketch or description of the Collie as it now exists. Its physical properties, however, lead us to believe that it is more closely allied to several races of wild dogs, such as the "Australian Dingo" and the "Indian Hare Dog," especially resembling the latter, except in the ears which are pricked, than to any of our domestic ones. As civilization has improved the human race, the canine has similarly benefited. There is, however, no proof that he did not exist, as in olden times very few breeds were thought worthy of notice, unless they were connected with the chase. The only conclusion we can arrive at, is that the Collie of this period is the result of various crosses and selections, carried on for many years, particularly fitting him for the climate he has to contend with, and the work required of him.

The Collie is divided into three classes, 1st the "Rough Coated Dog," 2nd the "Smooth Coated Dog" and 3rd that known as the "Drovers Bobtailed Collie." The Rough Coated Dog is the one I shall confine my remarks to to-night. His vocation is decidedly pastoral, and our first introduction to him, is as "The Shepherd's Dog," he is therefore naturally a working dog, and never happier than when on duty with his master, assisting him in his work and looking well after his charge. He seems thoroughly to understand the responsibilities of his position, with what generalship he handles his flock, driving them here and there as his master directs, and at the same time keeping them well together, seeing that none stray into a neighbor's pasturage, intuitively he seems to know the exact bounds in which they must keep. As regards his cleverness in dealing with sheep, his abilities have been so trained in this particular work, and that in conjunction with his master,

that it has now become an inherited instinct. Have you not observed a dog who has never seen sheep, running round your carriage and heading the horses, as if he was running round a flock. He is specially noted for his loyalty and love to his master, being perfectly content with sharing his frugal meal and his humble abode, consequently he is jealous of his master's affections. His work of necessity causes him to spend many hours alone with him, guarding and tending the flocks. This makes them become greatly attached to one another, in fact his practical ability renders him almost indispensable to the shepherd. One of his failings, if such you can call it, is that he is not fond of making friends. This fact has made some who know nothing of his merits, call him treacherous. His general character is, however, quite the reverse. From the secluded life he leads, he naturally becomes suspicious of strangers, and is not one who "loves at first sight." Of the larger breeds he is perhaps the most demonstrative in showing his affection to his master, and is not satisfied when off duty, unless he is poking his nose into your hand or under your arm, mutely asking you to caress him. He is as much at home facing a bleak Nor'-Easter as curled up on your hearth rug.

As a companion his sparkling intelligence and vivacity, makes him an interesting and pleasant companion. With what pleasure he accompanies you on your rambles, almost going wild with delight, dancing round and round you, barking for sheer joy, running here and there chasing nothing, but at the same time keeping an ever watchful eye on you, as if he expected your sudden disappearance. He makes a splendid watch dog, being gifted with such acuteness of hearing that you cannot make the slightest noise without his being aware of it. He can be taught any tricks a dog is capable of acquiring. He is not a dog that provokes a quarrel, but when necessity arrives he is well able to stand his ground, and cause his opponent to murmur, "You're not the dog I thought ye."

The Scotch Rough Coated Collie, has long been held in high estimation, of the larger dogs he is perhaps the most fashionable of to-day. While in London last year, I visited the Crystal Palace Dog Show, the total number of entries were 1550, representing 40 different breeds. Of this number there were 140 to 150 Collies, or nearly 10 per cent. of the whole. At the Liverpool Collie Club Show in November, there were no less than 375 entries. Such large numbers tend to prove the popularity this breed has attained.

It was no doubt left to the Englishman, to bring out the beauties of the "Scotch Collie," which is now as near

perfection probably, as he ever will be brought by the scientific breeder. To him we are indebted for this handsome and popular variety as we find him to-day. When he was first taken in hand by English breeders his color was mostly black and tan, and the sable Collies were quite a rarity. There were two reasons why the Scotchman's preference was for black and tan, and our gaelic friends rarely do anything without a very good reason. These were, that the dog could be better seen in the snow, and the cross with the Gordon Setter, which dog no doubt was employed to get the color, improved the olfactory organs.

The first club that ever existed in England was the Kennel Club founded in 1872. The first Stud Book being published in 1874. The primary object of clubs is to improve the breed for the uses it is designed. The Collie Club to effect this, offers special inducements in the way of prizes, such as the 60 Guinea Challenge Trophy, medals and money prizes. Private individuals also interested in this and other breeds, give generously towards upholding and if possible, raising the standard. This latter I feel sure, would be done in Montreal as well, if the object was brought in the right way before some of our leading men. Personally I shall have great pleasure in offering to the Montreal Kennel Association, a special prize for the best Collie dog or bitch, at their first show, and shall also be pleased to help otherwise in making it a success. One of the great features of shows has been to educate the public, and I think that the Montreal Kennel Association will fill a gap long felt by doggy men here.

The Collie Club has given more correct ideas of what a true Collie should be, but it has perhaps allowed style to interfere to a certain extent with usefulness, causing those breeding for shows to cater to the special fads of the judges. A number of breeders, however, are now sending their dogs to be properly trained to shepherd's work. To encourage this, "Sheep Dog Trials" are becoming fashionable. Special judges are selected, with prizes and commendations given, the same as at shows. The dog is sent after a flock or certain number of sheep, and after several manoeuvres, such as putting them through gaps, round posts marking the course, they finish up by penning them. They are judged by the work, style and time.

Stories of this dog's tractability and reasoning powers (although often exaggerated), have no doubt greatly helped to influence the public in its favor, making him a superior being among dogs, and greatly adding to both his comfort and treatment. It is hard indeed, to over estimate the intelligence of a well trained Collie. He thinks and acts for himself under difficulties and conditions entirely new to

him, and which bring his reasoning powers into play.

The breeding of Collies and dogs in general, besides being most interesting, has proved during the past 10 or 15 years to be most profitable. I heard that one breeder (whom I know well by reputation), had realized in one year by sales, prizes and fees, the handsome sum of £2,000. Such returns as this are of course most exceptional. In this country as yet, breeders have had very little profit, but with the increase of Kennel Shows and Clubs, and the education of the public in the canine world, good dogs will bring good prices, and every enthusiast will at least want one to his taste. While talking of profit, it reminds me of the story told of the Scottish farmer, who when asked by a cockney, who had just paid him the modest sum of 20 guineas for a Collie pup, why don't you give up keeping sheep and stick to breeding dogs? Well you see sir, replied the farmer, I mightna aye fall in with fools to buy them.

SOME PROMINENT ENGLISH DOGS.

Champion Metchley Wonder, by Sefton out of Minnie, the property of Mr. A. H. Megson, Manchester, has perhaps done more in the past decade to improve the Collie than any other dog—most of the noted Collies of to day having some strain of his blood in their veins. Although now a dog of about nine years old his owner has just refused a tempting offer for him from America. This dog was bought by Mr. Megson from Mr. S. Boddington, of Metchley Abbey, Edgbaston, for the sum of £530, when prices had not reached the high figure of to-day. His height at shoulder is 24 inches, length of head 12 inches, weight 56 pounds. I might here say the length of head is phenomenal. One of his descendants, Champion Southport Perfection, is perhaps the grandest specimen of this date. Although not yet three years old he has won over one hundred prizes, including four championships and the challenge trophy several times, and has already sired over one hundred winners. He is probably the biggest Collie living, measuring 25 inches at shoulder, length of head 11½ inches, and weighing 72 pounds; color, sable and white. He belongs to Mr. W. E. Mason, of Briar's Hall, Latham, near Ormskirk, Lancashire. The challenge thrown down by this gentleman to show Southport Perfection against any Collie living will long be remembered in the annals of the fancy, being made purely as a sporting offer. No one probably regrets it more than the owner that it was not taken up. Its non-acceptance left Mr. Mason a wide margin and a fair good reason for claiming to own the best Collie living.

Some of the other noted Collies are Champion Christopher—a son of Metchley Wonder who was bought by Mr. Harrison of Philadelphia for £1,000, the highest price ever paid

for a Collie. Ormskirk Chriss, a son of Christopher, has a grand reputation as a sire; other dogs being Edgbaston Marvel and Excelsior, Rufford Ormonde, Portington Bar None, Great Gun, Ormskirk Amazement. One of the best dogs with sheep is perhaps Champion Ormskirk Charlie.

MOST POPULAR ENGLISH JUDGES.

Mr. C. H. Wheeler, besides being one of the most popular judges is also one of the oldest and most successful fanciers. Others are Dr. McGill, Messrs. H. Aincough, S. Parsons, T. H. Stretch, and George Holliday, all of whom are breeders as well.

On this side of the Atlantic Dr. L. C. Sauveur, of the famous Semino'e Kennels, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, U.S., has done most for the breed in America, besides being the leading and most popular judge. In Canada Mr. Robt. McEwen, of the Holyrood Kennels, Byron, Ont, has a strong reputation for both breeding and judging.

We have here to-night, gentlemen, descendants of some noted Collies, which we shall shortly have up for your inspection. We heard last meeting of the wondrous qualities of the St. Bernard in saving life and rendering assistance to the belated traveller. As a proof of the Collie's sagacity, I will give you a short anecdote which appeared in the *British Fancier* some time ago, showing him to be likewise gifted. It is the following:

"One day last week two gentlemen walking on the shore at Waterloo were surprised to see a dog accost another gentleman somewhat strangely, jumping up at him repeatedly and at last attempting to seize him by the leg, though prevented by the muzzle. Going to the rescue, they found that the dog was perfectly sane, though excited, and it occurred to them that the dog wished them to follow. This they did, and at no great distance found a gentleman, not long resident in Waterloo, lying prostrate on his face in some loose sand in an epileptic fit, and almost suffocated. There was abundant evidence that the dog had done all he could by scraping away the sand from his master's face and neck, and by pulling at his sleeve to call his attention. Dr. Hepson was called, and by his services a speedy recovery was secured. His opinion was that if assistance had not been brought in this manner suffocation would inevitably have ensued in a few minutes. The gentleman has not had a similar attack for ten years, and the incident is rendered more remarkable as he has not had the dog (an excellent specimen of the modern Collie) for more than two months."

The Collie is peculiarly adapted to our Canadian climate, being well provided for the extreme cold. The only season which might perhaps be trying to him is during some of the hot days in summer, but nature has generously anticipated

this as well as he invariably sheds his coat at that time, as anyone exhibiting dogs in September knows too well how short of coat they are.

HEALTH.—If you wish to keep your dog in health be particular about his feeding and exercise. Let cleanliness abound in everything and everywhere, especially in his kennel. Let his meals be regular and give him at least two to three hours of exercise daily. In appearance the Collie is light and graceful in build, carrying no needless bone or tissue to hamper him in his work. His *tout ensemble* shows agility, speed and suppleness—these combined with good staying powers eminently fit him for the duties required, and his coat being wet-resisting is well suited to the exposed life he leads. In good looks few if any excel him.

STANDARD.

Quality, expression, ear carriage and head points are now accepted as the correct standard of excellence, and the thick coarse-headed brigade of the past has been replaced with the model Collie of to-day.

Head.—In looking at a Collie's head the first thing that strikes you is his wonderful look of intelligence. The skull should be quite flat and rather broad between the ears, without any furrow and very little brow, with fine long-tapering muzzle, not too foxey in appearance.

Teeth.—Must be strong, white and level. He knows how to use them when he likes, but amongst his flock he must never bite but use his voice only. Slight pigmouthedness has been a questionable fault with some judges.

Eyes.—Must be bright and intelligent. Color, brown and hazel are preferred. Sometimes you find a yellow eye in a light-coated dog. The eyes are placed somewhat obliquely, neither unduly pronounced nor deeply sunk.

Ears.—Small, pointed and nicely carried, the tips turning outward and forward—in fact the carriage is a great point. When the dog is at rest or scampering about they are held well back and so buried in the frill that you can hardly distinguish them. When surprised or listening they should stand at half-cock or semi-erect. The part that folds over, together with the thick inside growth of hair, is a natural protection from the rain. As no dog depends more upon acuteness of hearing a properly shaped ear is indispensable.

Scent.—As regards sight and hearing the Collie is greatly gifted, yet it must not be supposed he is devoid of scent.

Neck.—Should be of fair length, somewhat arched and muscular, but being so buried in feather you must satisfy yourself by touch rather than sight. Length of neck enables the dog to put his nose to the ground for purposes of scent and to stretch it well out when running.

Shoulders.—Strong and powerful in muscle, fairly deep

and placed obliquely. If too straight it causes lack of speed.

Chest.—Is required to be of sufficient volume for the play of lungs and heart—a wide one throws the elbows out and indicates too slow and labored a pace; on the other hand not too deep.

Back.—Long, strong and supple, the fore ribs deep and not too much rounded, the back ribs rather shallow but not so as to cause the dog to be tucked up in flank.

Loins.—Strong and slightly arched.

Legs.—Must have no weak point anywhere; fore legs straight, strong and hard; elbows well let down and in a line with the body; arms muscular as well as long; knees wide; feet a fair size; toes well arched, claws strong, soles well padded.

Hindquarters.—Slightly drooping and long from hip to point of hock, no approach to a cow-hock; hind legs well apart, but not so as to give a straddling gait; thighs well clad in muscle and wide across.

Coat.—This is one of the most essential points about a Collie, being a complete protection against rain, snow and wind. The face is covered with short, soft, but abundant hair. At the occiput and under the chin the hair suddenly elongates, in fact the coat proper commences here—round the neck and throat it is so thick and long as to form a decided frill or ruff. The fore-legs are feathered down to the feet. The hind legs are bare from the hocks downward, although the hair on the hams is very abundant. The texture of the coat is worthy of note—properly speaking there are two coats; the undercoat is short and woolly and so dense it is difficult to find the skin; the outer coat is long and much harder, though not partaking of the wirey texture of the Scottish Terrier. A soft thin coat without the woolly lining indicates the cross with the Gordon Setter, probably the worst cross that could be.

Tail.—Is moderately long and bushy, not comblike, as in the Setter—the carriage is somewhat peculiar. It should sweep downwards two-thirds of its length and then in a beautiful curve backwards for the remaining third. When galloping it is carried nearly straight, and when he meets his fellows, and takes the measurement of a stranger, his flag is well up, his colors are displayed, for no recreant coward is he but as fond of a free fight as an Irishman. It should never be curled over his back like a Pomeranian.

Color.—This varies greatly. Some are black and tan, black, tan and white, sable, sable and white. Personally I prefer the sable and white. In the Collie, however, the color is immaterial, but whatever the markings are let them be artistic and to your taste, though not at the sacrifice of character and type. A good Collie, like a good horse, may

be of any color so long as he knows his work. While talking of color, some time ago Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales each accepted from a firm of breeders a white Collie. Such an incident might tend to make white a fashionable color. It might make a stylish show dog if properly kept, but for the work they are intended I should consider them most unsuitable.

Size.—The best average sizes are: Dog, 22 to 24 inches at shoulder; bitch, 20 to 22 inches. If larger they are inclined to be cumbersome. Some noted prize winners have, however, been the exception.

The following are average sizes for a dog measuring 22 to 24 inches. Those for a bitch are proportionately smaller: Height at shoulder, 22 to 24 inches; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10 to 11 inches; nose to stop, about 4 inches; stop to occiput, 6 to 7 inches; occiput to set on of tail, 27 to 28 inches; length of tail, 18½ to 19½ inches; girth of chest, 26½ to 27½ inches; girth of loin, 20 to 21 inches; girth of head, 15½ to 16½ inches; girth of muzzle, 8 to 9 inches; weight, 50 to 55 pounds.

Dogs cannot, however, be judged by measurements, but when these are given accurately they are useful in showing what is considered "approved form" of the period, also being of great assistance to novices in making their selections.

In concluding I beg to thank you, Mr. President and gentlemen, for your kind attention.

MERCER vs. MILLS CASE—JUDGE'S CHARGE.

APPENDED we give the judge's charge in full in this very famous case; the report is official, from the court stenographer and therefore absolutely correct. We should judge from the plaintiff's letter to the C.K.C. that he now sees that Dr. Wesley Mills' inference of his act was a natural one.

Dr. Wesley Mills is to be congratulated for his stubborn fight, and he has proved himself in the right. Mr. Little's action in coming to Ottawa at considerable inconvenience to himself can meet with nothing but the warmest approval. The *American Stock Keeper* has from the first supported Dr. Mills and Mr. Little and in its issue of February 2nd prints the judge's charge in full and editorially comments on the decision in no uncertain terms.

In the case of *Mercer vs. Mills*, tried at Ottawa, before Hon. Chancellor Boyd, Jan. 16, 17, 1894, the following is his Lordship's charge to the jury:

Charge—Boyd C.—Gentlemen of the jury:—We have a great many cases about horses, but not so many about dogs. The horse is a very noble animal, it is said, but yet

it seems to produce great mischief in the men who have to do with it. Horse cases are proverbially cases of fraud. I do not know whether this particular case has had a deteriorating effect on the counsel, but yesterday they stated they would be very short with their addressess, if we did not go on last night, and you see the result of this dog case on them. They occupied more than two hours this morning; we should have had four hours last night, I suppose; they have shortened it to that extent. I am sure you have heard enough and know enough about the case not to require my entering into details very much; but I will try to recall to your attention the prominent points on which your verdict should go.

Counsel on both sides have been presenting their aspect of the case, and they both, of course, seek to obtain your verdict. You are there to determine who has been right in this matter, the plaintiff or the defendant: that is the question. And it is of great importance just to obtain the facts with reference to the matter, which have given rise to all this trouble; that is, entering the dog Newcastle as one of the dogs to be exhibited at this kennel show in Ottawa. Now that dog Newcastle, you know, belonged to Mr. Little, of Brookline. He was entered by the plaintiff Mercer, in Mr. Little's name. Now, the contention of the plaintiff is he was justified, to some extent, in doing that, he expected Mr. Little would send the dog over, and if it was not according to the rule to do it, yet these rules were broken every day, and it was a very small matter, and there was a great fuss made about nothing. That is the way the plaintiff puts it. The defendant regards it as a more serious thing; and it is for you to consider and say whether it is a serious thing or not. Now, just let us look at it. It has been stated that this is a matter which was engaged in by Mr. Geddes, on behalf of the bench committee, as well as Mr. Mercer, but Mr. Geddes' evidence does not carry out that view at all. Mr. Geddes had nothing to do with it beyond putting a sheet of blotting paper on this entry. He was not responsible for what was done, he did not join in it, nor did he sanction it. He tells you what he knew about it from the lips of Mr. Mercer. Here are the three parts of Mr. Geddes' evidence: "I think Mr. Mercer spoke of Little, saying that Little had promised to send on Newcastle or some of his dogs." That was his first evidence. Then, asked about it he put it in this way: "Mercer said he expected Little's dogs to be here." His third statement is this: "Mercer said he was in communication with Mr. Little, and thought he would send his dogs, and meanwhile he would put in the entry."

Had Mr. Mercer any reason to expect the dogs would be sent? Was he in communication with Mr. Little about

sending the dog? There had been many letters in the month of June, and Mr. Little then said "I shall not show any more dogs, too great risk; I have made up my mind not to show again." There were some letters in June, another letter of Mercer's saying "I do not fear but you will show again;" but Mr. Little made no response to that, did not say he would show; and, although it is said he did show afterwards, and so broke his promise, Mr. Little who gave his evidence in a very candid manner, says that was in his own town, or the city of Boston, where he could look after his dogs, but he was not going to run the risk of sending those valuable dogs away from home, and running all the risk of exposure and other ills. There is nothing at all inconsistent in the conduct of Little on that point and the correspondence in the months of June. There was nothing in that to my mind indicating—it is for you to say whether you can draw any other conclusion or not—nothing to indicate that Little was going to send on his dogs.

Then there were no more letters passed until the month of October, and after those dogs had been entered, based on those letters in June, Mr. Little saying he was not going to send his dogs. The plaintiff enters this dog in Mr. Little's name for this Ottawa show in the month of September. The show is on the 29th and the entry is on the 22nd. I suppose you can take that to be the time; so from June to September, when this entry was made, there was no communication of any kind between Little and Mercer. They were strangers to each other so far as knowing each other was concerned, they had never met and there was no communication except by letter, and in Sept. this entry is made.

Now Mr. Mercer and Dr. Mills, defendant, were both members of this bench committee, and members of the Canadian Kennel Club, and one of the rules of this club is that "Every dog entered at any show must be the bona fide property of the person making such entry." The dog entered must be the property of the person making such entry. This form of entry says: "I enter the dog or dogs herein named subject to the rules and regulations," and so on, and there is the place for the owner's name. You have the form there showing that "I enter this dog." No man but the owner can enter at any show. So, Mr. Mercer, having what authority you have heard of—where is the authority he had? You have to find out what authority he had; for my part I cannot see that he had any, except he assumed it would be ratified afterwards but he takes upon him to sign Little's name to this, and enters the dog, breaking the rule. It seems to me there is no reasonable ground for supposing that rule was not broken. Then he writes to Mr. Little after that; and I think you have to look at the letters written at the

time, by a person who is doing an act, as much more important in showing why he was doing as he did, than any explanations which he gives afterwards. Mr. Mercer when he was in the box was examined about those letters, and he says: "I cannot remember why I told Mr. Little I entered his dog to divide the class." That is what he does tell Mr. Little, and was it the fact that he entered the dog for that purpose. He cannot explain why he wrote to Mr. Little in this way after the transaction on the 5th of Oct.: My Dear Mr. Little: I took a liberty, for which I trust you will pardon me. Our rule was—he refers to the rule of this kennel association which Mr. Geddes proved. That rule was if six dogs were entered in a class two prizes would be given; if only five dogs were entered only one prize would be given. Geddes tells you that there had been a special appeal to the committee, in case of only five dogs being entered, the committee might have relaxed the rule and have given two prizes, but that would have been an after thing. When six dogs were entered before the show, the catalogue divided the thing and gave two prizes in such a case; so it is a settled thing from the outset that when six dogs were entered that two prizes would be given, but if only five dogs were entered it would be a matter for the committee to consider afterwards, whether they would give two prizes or not. The rule was if six dogs were entered two prizes would be given. Then Mr. Mercer writes saying he was aware of this rule. "Our rule was that any challenge class containing six or more entries should be divided. I had but five challenge Clumbers at the time of closing the entries, and, to make the division, entered your dog Newcastle, duly paying for same. I send you a catalogue Under the circumstances I trust you will pardon me. There was no time to write you in the matter."

He does not say he relied on the previous letters which had passed in the month of June to justify it, that he expected them to be sent, but he begs pardon for having done what he did, and says there was no time to write in the matter. "I did this in order to divide the class." That is his letter, and he could not explain in the witness box yesterday why he wrote that. He seeks to say now he did this for the sake of enhancing the value of the competition, and to draw a crowd of people, and to make it a better show. You are to judge whether that was his reason or whether his reason was as contained in his letter written to Little. Now we have Mr. Little's opinion at the time, and it seems to me great weight should be attached to that opinion. Little was a disinterested man, and had nothing to do with this matter, but was indignant at what had been done. He says, writing on the 9th:

"Regarding the entry of my dog Newcastle in the Ottawa show as you did, I am very indignant, and I am not surprised at your statement of having enemies, if you perpetrate a clear fraud of this kind. I shall take immediate measures to make the fact public that I did not exhibit and that the whole proceeding was a fraud. I cannot, on any account, permit such a thing to be done and make myself a party to it, as I should if I remained silent. I do not propose to allow myself to be made use of to aid in any deception at any time." Now, he calls it a fraud, and that is the point really before you for consideration in this case—the first and main point, was this a fraud or was it not? As you decide upon that, your opinions will be shaped in all the other matters that I have to speak to you about. Was Mr. Mercer right in doing this? Was he justified in doing this? Was it an excusable thing? Was it a mere indiscretion, a mere matter which anyone could fall into, and repair by asking a pardon and apologizing or was it of a deeper character of wrong doing than that? And was it a thing which was a fraud, to enter a dog in the name of the owner, pretending he had authority to enter it?

It was entered in one way in the name of the owner, it was entered in the name of Little, but what authority had Mercer to put Little's name there? He had none, he was not an agent, he was not authorized. So Little's name was made use of without justification, apparently, for making this entry. Then why is the entry made? The entry is made to divide the class that two prizes might be given. Two prizes were given, and Mr. Mercer obtained the two prizes, and although he afterwards said, while the show was going on, that Mr. Little's dog would not be there, he does not take steps to undo what has been done, but relies on the fact of the entries being made. He takes the two prizes; he retains the second prize, and he was not going to pay it back. It has been paid back, because Geddes apparently footed the bill, and he repaid it to recoup Mr. Geddes, but his position throughout has been that he has the right to take the two prizes obtained by means of this entry. Now, his letter in answer to Mr. Little shows the way in which he views it. Oct. 12 he writes to Little:

"Your favor of the 9th is to hand; I am at present confined to bed, so pardon the brevity of the reply. Regarding the entry of Newcastle, the entry money, as required being duly paid, and six entries, as required by rule, being filled."

Were there six entries, as required by rule, filled? Was Mr. Little the bona fide owner of this dog, the man who made the entry, or was he not? Was that a legal thing to do, or was it not? He justifies it and says it was legal. It

did not matter: whether the dogs were there or not; the entries were made, but were the entries made by the bona fide owners of the dogs? "In this case I clearly had no right to enter Newcastle, but, presuming on our friendliness hitherto"—not because some letters you wrote some time ago justified me—"but presuming on our friendliness hitherto, I entered him as stated, to fill up the class." He repeats the statement that it was entered to fill up the class.

"It is only what I should be glad to allow you to do with my dogs at any time. Of the five challenge entries made by me, I never intended to show more than two or three, and certainly no one expected to see Newcastle there. It is for you to say what action you may take in the matter, but I venture to point out to you that publication can be of no use whatever, the question being of no public interest. It certainly cannot injure me, as I was guilty merely of an indiscretion, entering a dog without authority. I beg to repeat my apologies for the liberties taken, and regret extremely that I should, under the circumstances, have presumed on your good nature."

So you see that there is the point of division between the two. Mercer says this was a mere indiscretion; the other man says it was a fraud; it is for you to judge between them, because that really is the point at issue. Dr. Mills' letters take up the side which Mr. Little presents. He says it was a fraud—his whole letter is directed to that. He says: "Of course one may call a lie a forgery, or a fraud an indiscretion, but such is an abuse of language. Briefly the facts are these: Mr. Mercer obtained and retained a prize at the Ottawa show by misrepresentation, by means of a false entry."

Did Mr. Little make the entry; did he authorize it to be made, or did Mercer make it without authority? If it was made without authority, was it anything else but a false entry? That is for you to say. Dr. Mills says it is a false entry; "This was either a fraud or a forgery or both, and no manner of writing will make it a mere indiscretion." His article was pointed at the dispute between the two, one man saying it was a mere indiscretion and the other man saying "No, it was a grave mistake, a fraud; it would be detrimental to the interest of any society or company to allow such a thing to go on and it must be stamped out, and called by its right name."

That is the point between the two men, and it is for you to say who is right in the matter. When it was found the dog was not going to be shown, what would have been the proper course in your opinion? Would it not have been to have cancelled this entry? If Mercer had really a bona fide belief that the other man would justify what was done

when the dog was not appearing, should he not have cancelled the entry, and let only one prize be given, or appealed to the committee under the circumstances to have two prizes? But no, he keeps the entry there, and takes the benefit of it by getting the second prize, and this is what Mr. Little and Dr. Mills say was obtaining the prize by misrepresentation; he obtained a second prize by misrepresentation, there were six dogs, and under the rules there must, of course, be two prizes. If there had only been five dogs there this gentleman could not have obtained two prizes without spreading the case before the committee, and asking it to pass a special rule that he should get two prizes, but by making six entries he gets the benefit of the club rule that there shall be two prizes. He enters Newcastle without Mr. Little's permission, and this way Dr. Mills says the whole thing was a fraud, and should not be allowed to stand, and the other man says: "No, I will take the prize, it is a mere indiscretion." It is for you to say, and it is a very grave question, for the welfare of society, whether they are to be conducted on the strict lines of what is fair and right, and when you have rules, whether you are to adhere to them, and whether you are to do doubtful, and worse than doubtful things in order to get prizes.

The first point is: was this thing a fraud or was it a mere indiscretion? The questions I will ask you on that are: Were the matters complained of libellous with regard to the plaintiff, and is the defence of justification proved? If you find it is true the entry is a false entry, and the dog was entered to divide prizes, then you will find the facts on which Dr. Mills proceeds were true, the defence of justification was proved, and the words spoken with reference to that could not be libellous, because they were only true. You will probably answer that the words were not libellous, so far as the plaintiff was concerned, if defence of justification was proved, namely there was a false entry, and an entry of a sixth dog to divide the class. Then you have to consider Dr. Mills was justified in publishing the matter as he did. Now, you are to remember that both these gentlemen, Dr. Mills and Mr. Mercer, were members of this bench committee who were showing dogs, and members of the Kennel Club. This matter of entry and of awarding prizes, and of the rules under which the society was going to be conducted, was a matter of general interest in the dog world. They were all interested in knowing how matters were to be conducted, and it was a matter of general conversation. The newspapers were made use of and things were published. So I have to ask you next: Was the conduct of plaintiff in entering Newcastle of general interest and generally discussed when the matters complained of were published?

The general interest there is not, of course to the whole world, but is to the world of sport, sportsmen and men who are engaged in dogs, the whole region of people who are interested in dogs, fishing and shooting, and this general interest refers not to the public at large, but the public interested in dog matters. Was the conduct of plaintiff in entering Newcastle of general interest to people in the dog world? Then was it the duty of defendant to publish what is complained of in The Kennel Gazette and in Forest and Stream, and to refer to it as he did in his annual address, as President of the Kennel Club?

Now, I want to give you a few dates upon that. You will remember, gentlemen, both these gentlemen were members of this bench committee and Kennel Club. Mr. Little took steps to make this thing public; he wrote about it in the press. The matter was brought before the Kennel Club Committee in March 1892, and there is evidence by Mr. Geddes to show Mr. Mercer was willing he should be suspended from membership at the time, on March 10, 1892, that he should be suspended from membership, feeling, I suppose, he had broken the rule. There is one rule of the Kennel Club which is put in, Rule 23, which says, "That any person who has been guilty of misconduct of any kind in connection with dogs, dog shows, or field trials, may be suspended by the committee of any show."

Mr. Mercer was suspended, apparently at his own request, in order that the matter might be taken up by the larger body of the Canadian Kennel Club. Now, there is no very distinct evidence about what was done, but it was said Mr. Mercer was notified of the meeting of the club, Canadian Kennel Club, but did not attend, he says the reason he did not attend was he was sick, but at all events May 6, 1892, this Canadian Kennel Club—and it consists, you are told, of 120 members, a large body—at its meeting on May 6, 1892 declared Mr. Mercer disqualified from membership.

Mr. Henderson—The meeting of the committee?

His Lordship—The executive committee.

Mr. Henderson—That is not the whole club.

His Lordship—It was representative of the whole club. I do not tell you all of the 120 members were present: this was the executive committee of the club which transacts such business, it was the final action of the body, the executive committee having passed that resolution, Mr. Mercer on May 6, 1892, became disqualified from membership. Now he took no steps to make known his position, as he has now spread it before you to-day, he has taken no steps to qualify in any way his action. It appears before you, as it does on these papers which I have adverted to, that he

made this entry without authority, and did it to divide the class. That is all, apparently, Dr. Mills and Little knew about it.

Now, that, apparently, being the state of facts on May 6th, 1892, after action had been taken disqualifying Mercer in June, 1893, Dr. Mills publishes the first thing complained of in the Canadian Kennel Gazette. He was disqualified in May, then we have an article in June, 1893, and another article in Forest and Stream, another sporting paper on the other side, and then in Sept. 1893. Dr. Mills being president of the Kennel Club, adverts to the matter in his annual address, and those are the three things complained of. Speaking of this, not as a matter of indiscretion but as a dishonest and fraudulent thing. Now, the point for you is whether Dr. Mills was justified in publishing this matter as he did. The first point is: was he justified in characterizing this as he did; a fraud? The next thing is: was he justified in spreading it abroad in the newspapers: the Canadian Kennel Gazette and Forest and Stream. Now you have to consider was it a matter of interest for all dog people, men who subscribed for this paper in the dog world? Was it a matter of interest for them to know how this controversy had been settled?

This dispute had arisen, it had been discussed in papers, and was it important for Dr. Mills, as president of the society to say: "We, the society, have stamped this thing with our disapprobation; we have said Mr. Mercer acted wrongly, acted fraudulently, and he is not to be any longer a member of our society." Was it the duty of Dr. Mills, as president, to say so on behalf of his society? That is for you to say. Is it not the interest of any member of a society, or head of any society, to keep it free of suspicion and to keep it free of any practices which injures the society? Dr. Mills tells you his desire was to keep the society on the right side. It is a matter of no consequence to go into any other side issues; the thing in this issue as between Mr. Mercer and Dr. Mills; who was right or wrong at the outset? Then this matter having been spread abroad by means of correspondence in the newspapers, was Dr. Mills justified in putting it in his annual address and saying: "We have stamped the thing down?"

The plaintiff says: "No, although I might have done wrong you should not have published it as you have done, you have hurt me in doing so." Well, if the plaintiff did wrong, was not Dr. Mills justified in making it known that his society washed its hands of these practices, and could not he give his view of it as a prominent member? It was not like a stranger rushing in, he was one of the body, one of the bench committee, he was president, and was it not

his duty to say to all interested in the matter, those interested in breeding, raising, and selling dogs, to say: "We, this society, will not tolerate practices of this kind, we will not allow dogs to be entered by people who are not the owners, we will not allow classes to be divided by making entries in that way." I do not know as I can say anything more to you. You can answer these questions according as you view the primary question, whether this was a fraud or not. The other question, was it the duty of the defendant to publish what was complained of in The Kennel Gazette and Forest and Stream and to refer to it in his annual address.

Then the next question, as president of the Kennel Club, was the language used by defendant in the circumstances reasonable, or was it unreasonably severe or excessive? Now, you will probably think if Dr. Mills was honest in this matter, and thought it was a fraud, he did not speak of it any too strongly when he said it was a dishonest thing, when he said it was to his mind as improper as if a man had got money on a forged check. This is the way it presented itself to his mind. He took a strong, clear, emphatic view of it, and you will say gentlemen whether he acted rightly or wrongly, when he took that view at the start. If it is a fraud did he speak too strongly of it? You have to answer that, whether he spoke reasonably of it, or whether he spoke in such a severe and unreasonable way as would indicate he had some sort of malice or ill-will or some motive apart from vindicating himself and his society against such practices as this.

Then, if you think the plaintiff should get any damages you will indicate what amount he should receive; if you think he should not get any damages of course you will say the verdict should be for defendant.

I do not know as I can assist you any more in the matter. You will take these questions and you can have these papers. You may also have the pleading, I think, to show the matters complained of. If you wish to have further papers you can send for them.

Jury retired at 12.15.

Mr. Henderson—I desire to object that your Lordship should not have told the jury, as your Lordship did in substance, that it was for them to decide whether it was an indiscretion or fraud, and that was practically all they had to decide. In so doing, your Lordship left out the element—(interrupted).

His Lordship—I said the first main matter was that.

Mr. Henderson—Your Lordship completely left out the element of forgery, which is the most serious charge complained of in the action.

His Lordship—I did not say that. It says: "Fraud or forgery or both."

Mr. Henderson—I submit that it is a straight allegation that plaintiff had been guilty of forgery.

His Lordship—I think I covered that by what I said about the false entry.

Mr. Henderson—Then I submit your Lordship should not have told the jury that if they found the entry was false, and the money was thus obtained, the defence of justification was true.

His Lordship—I do not think I will modify what I said about that.

Mr. O'Gara—I have simply to repeat what I have stated before, that it was your Lordship's duty to declare the occasion to be privileged, and, if so, then the case should be withdrawn from the jury, unless evidence is given of actual malice.

His Lordship—I would feel inclined to rule somehow like that, only I understood that view had been decided against by the court. Justice Armour ruled that way I understand.

Mr. O'Gara—He non-suited on the statement of counsel. I submit your Lordship is also wrong in leaving the question to the jury to infer malice from the fact the language might be considered severe. I submit that could not be inferred, provided Dr. Mills acted bona fide. It is not the test of truth or falsehood, but it is the bona fides of the mind discussing the matter, and if Dr. Mills acted bona fide, even though he might be incorrect in the statement, or severe in the statement he made, that would not be evidence of malice.

His Lordship—I will just leave the matter to the jury to deal with it.

Adjournment.

After adjournment:

The jury return at 1.30 p.m., and the questions are handed to his Lordship.

His Lordship—The jury have not answered the questions; they find a verdict for defendant without answers. I think in the circumstance I will receive that. The verdict is for defendant.

Mr. Bowie asks for stay.

His Lordship—Yes, you can have stay till term. There will be the same verdict in both cases. In the Common Pleas Division, Mercer vs. Mills, verdict for defendant; Chancery Division, Mercer vs. Mills, verdict for defendant.

Mr. McTavish—There will be judgment for defendant with costs, to be entered on and after 5th day of term.

His Lordship—Yes.



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