

Official Organ of the Canadian Kennel Club.

CANADIAN

KENNEL



GAZETTE.

Published by

H. B. Donovan.

VOL. IX.

124 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO, JANUARY, 1897.

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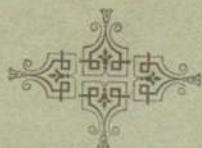
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### PREFIXES, AFFIXES, ETC.

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

Albion	Albion Beagle Kennels, Toronto.
Aldon	A. A. Macdonald, Toronto.
Arden	G. W. Prescott, Toronto.
Arkian	W. H. A. Fraser, Westmeath, Ont.
Bayview	Fred. T. Miller, Trenton.
Belvidere	W. S. Smith, London.
Belvoir	R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.
Braehead	Arthur F. Gault, Montreal.
British	Bruff Garrett, Toronto.
Brighton	T. G. Davey, London.
Canadian	Geo. Bell, Toronto.
Cambridge	Alfred Geddes, Ottawa.
Carleton	Charles E. Levey, Cataraqui, Quebec.
Cataraqui	C. Dempster, Nanaimo, B. C.
Claremont	F. S. Wetherall, Compton, Que.
Compton	C. E. Living, Ottawa.
Corktown	C. A. MacHaffie, Cornwall.
Cornwall	L. Farewell, Toronto.
Deer Park	J. C. Stockwell, Danville.
Diamond	C. A. Stone, Toronto.
Forest	Hiram Card, Elora, Ont.
Elora	A. T. Little, London, Ont.
Hazelden	A. C. Dorland, Wellington, Ont.
Honest	Jos. A. Laurin, Montreal.
Imperial	W. H. Drummond, M. D., Montreal.
Kinkora	J. J. Biggs, London.
London	Saunders & Mighton, Harriston, Ont.
Maple Leaf	P. J. Keating, Toronto.
Markham	Wesley Mills, M. D., Montreal.
Mount Royal	Thos. J. Armstrong, Toronto.
Mutual	Mrs. J. A. Pitt, Montreal.
Osborne	C. P. Simpson, Montreal.
Ossian	J. B. Carmichael, Victoria, B. C.
Pensarn	A. J. Groves, Toronto.
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Raglan	P. G. Keyes, Ottawa.
Rideau	J. C. Guillott, Windsor.
Royal	A. Murdoch, Hamilton.
Rugby	Lindsay & Wetherall, Montreal and Compton, Que.
Shamrock	A. D. Stewart, Hamilton.
Silver	John O. Bennett, Toronto.
Stardale	F. Habart, Toronto.
Stilton	Jas. Douglas, Toronto.
Toronto	Dr. H. S. Griffin, Hamilton.
Wentworth	W. T. Virtue, Montreal.
Westmount	H. P. Mullens, Toronto.
Woolton	

### KENNEL NAMES REGISTERED.

Aspotogon Kennels	E. D. Lordly, Chester, Nova Scotia
Eclipse Fox Terrier Kennels	Geo. Bell, Jr., Toronto
Ethelred Kennels	R. F. Wodehouse, Hamilton
Foxhall Kennels	George W. Hay, Sec., Windsor, Ont.

Manchester Black & Tan Terrier Kennels	Ed. Mack, Toronto
Nubian Kennels	R. Howden, Port Hope, A. T. Knowlson & Guy Crane, Detroit.
Ossian Kennels	C. P. Simpson, Montreal
Royland Kennels	Chas. Lyndon, Toronto
Stadacona Kennels	W. L. Crawford, Quebec
Terra Cotta Kennels	Jno. G. Kent, Toronto
The Fox-hound Kennels	Irving L. Smith, Montreal
The Ontario Kennels	G. M. Gibbs, Sarnia, Ont.
Venlo Farm Kennels	L. A. Klein, Black Lake, P. Q.
Victoria Glen Kennels	J. A. Spracklin, Woodstock

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

### THE KINGSTON KENNELS.

WE note by the long list of sales sent in have pretty well cleaned out their stud. The imported Guardian has gone to Kentucky, while the bitches Warren Spruce and Seacroft Otillia have also crossed the line.

### DUNBLANE MARVEL

(late Braehead Attainment) the Collie that did so well at Toronto and elsewhere joins our stud columns this month. He is a good headed dog with well carried ears, well made body and should impress these qualities on his progeny.

### BLACKROCK RUMMAGER,

the smooth dog lately acquired by Mr. Carnew of Belleville, is now offered for business, and his breeding should ensure him success in this capacity—being by champion Venio ex champion Blackrock Radiance. Mr. Carnew has gotten together a strong kennel of smooth Fox Terriers, having purchased besides the imported stud dog Blackrock Rummager, imported Miss Domino by Raby Domino and Lady Domino by Chief Justice. Both these bitches, besides being winners themselves have produced winners. He has also a grand young dog by Norfolk Joker ex Lady Domino that will shortly be offered at stud.



## BELLEVILLE

is getting to be quite a doggy centre, and this is due in great part to the efforts of Mr. H. Parker Thomas, of that burgh, who is most enthusiastic in all that pertains to man's best friend. Mr. Thomas has lately disposed of several of the inmates of his kennel, but the services of Holy Smoke, who is getting some fine puppies, Vice Doge and the Beagle Chimes can still be procured.

## MR. IRVING R. JOHNSON.

Port Dalhousie, who formerly was associated with Mr. Shirley Stewart in the breeding of Great Danes, reports the advent of a fine litter from his Ouida by Nero, who is by imported challenge Pedro out of Queen Hanno. Twelve puppies were born, of which six—three of either sex—are living and thriving. Mr. Johnson has disposed of his Dachshund dog The Boy to Mr. R. Schram.

## THE NORFOLK FOX TERRIER KENNELS.

Mr. Gooderham sends us several notes of the doings of the inmates of his large kennel, from which we learn that Regal has been sold to Mr. Hayward Walker, of Chicago, while Visitor has gone to Mr. D. J. March, a member of the Chicago Fox Terrier Club. Visitor, who is a son of imported Prisoner, was placed second in the novice class at the Club show of the Canadian Fox Terrier Club and first in novice at Hamilton. Before Regal's departure he was visited by Norfolk Dignity by Champion Dusky Trap, while Norfolk Dart the C. F. T. C. show novice winner enjoyed Norfolk Brisk's embraces. Pinwire the winner of both novice and open at Kingston and Montreal, on Nov. 18th whelped a fine litter by Brisk. Among other sales Norfolk Bang has gone to the kennel of Mr. J. J. Biggs, London. He is a winner of several prizes. A full sister of Bang's went to P. C. Nicol of the Toronto Police Force. At Brooklyn show, so Mr. Gooderham informs us, Norfolk Fidget was raised to the dignity of championship honors, winning first in her class. N. Promise, N. Bang and N. Blazer also did well.

## MR. H. W. LACY,

the editor of the *American Stock keeper* judged the Grand Rapids Show, an institution organized and managed by a band of ladies called "the Butterflies." After the judging he was called into the office and presented with a handsome tobacco jar. This affected the genial H. W. L. muchly and he lapsed into the poetic, saying something about "pretty 'Butterflies' flitting through the smoke of the tobacco he would fill his pipe with from this jar." But don't 'ee know

"Sentimental 'Arry" that tobacco smoke is fatal to insects of any and all kinds? Ask your fellow writer in the poultry department of the *A. S. K.*, he will give you a hint or two. 'Twould be a pity to cut short the pretty things existence.

## NEW YORK JUDGES.

We understand that at least two prominent English judges will officiate at New York this year. Mr. Geo. Raper who will likely take the sporting classes, and Mr. L. P. C. Astley, who will probably judge all Terriers, Bull dogs and Collies. Mr. H. W. Lacy will take the Poodles and Mr. L. A. Klein—our own enthusiast—his favorite breed the Dashchund. Some joker whispered to us he had, deKleined but we don't believe it.

## SOME SCOTTIES "FOR DOWN BY THE SEA."

Mr. George Sanderson, of Woodstock, N.B., has imported a brace of Scottish Terriers from his brother in Edinburgh. The *Scottish Fancier*, which by the way, has just changed hands, and will in future be issued from Glasgow, says, the dog is by Strathesk ex Linnet, and bitch's grandsire is champion Allister and grand-dam champion Tatters II. Her dam, Miss Chief, was bred by Mr. Ludlow. The bitch previous to being shipped, was served by Mr. Jackson's Lomond King, and if she hold something good may be expected. At any rate the brace will do much good to improve the breed in the district to which they are going.

## Our Dogs,

that smart English weekly issued a Christmas number replete with good things, both type matter and engravings, the latter especially enjoyable, the paper was really the best we have ever seen.

## The Shooting Times

also launched out in this way and its special number contained many articles and plates of much interest to those who love the dog, gun and line.

## "SPRATTS"

have issued a unique calendar that they offer to send for the modest sum of two cents to pay postage. None of our readers should be without it. From a handy little leaflet the same firm are sending out with their correspondence we notice one or two paragraphs regarding their biscuits, which just answer queries addressed to us more than once. They are:



Ques.—Are Spratts Patent Dog Cakes intended as a staple food, or merely as an addition to other food?

Ans.—As a staple and constant food. To mix them with other food is to lose the benefit derived from feeding on the hard, dry biscuit.

Ques.—Why do you insist on feeding the cakes hard and dry.

Ans.—Because: *a.* They clean the dog's teeth. *b.* They harden his gums. Healthy gums mean sound teeth. *c.* Eaten dry, the dog has to gnaw them as he would a bone, and a healthy flow of saliva is at once induced, which is nature's digestive fluid. *d.* Sound teeth and perfect digestion mean *sweet breath*.

Ques.—What is the proper quantity to feed a dog?

Ans.—The quantity varies according to the appetite of the dog, etc., etc., but St. Bernards, Mastiffs and Boarhounds will usually eat per day, 4 to 6 biscuits. Pointers, Setters and Spaniels will eat per day, 2 to 4 biscuits. Terriers and other small dogs, will eat per day, 1 to 3 biscuits. For Pugs and small pet dogs that get very little exercise, we prepare a specially refined and tasty biscuit.

Ques.—How long will these cakes keep? Ans.—For years in a perfectly dry place.

#### TOY SPANIELS

are proverbially delicate and illy bear the cares and pains of maternity. We have few in Canada and so can poorly spare Viewforth Belle imported last summer by Mr. Henderson, Toronto, and shown here last September. No less than five veterinaries were in attendance but all was unavailing. In consequence of this her kennel mate Viewforth Beau is now offered for sale at much less than it cost to import him. He is a good one and was first in his class at Toronto show last September and second in Edinburgh as a puppy.

#### A SHOW AT WINNIPEG.

The Manitoba Dog Owners Association organized for the recovery of lost, stolen or strayed dogs, intends to branch out a little and so purposes holding a show in March at which Major Taylor of New York is to judge. An excellent classification will be offered. The officers of the association are Patron, Wm. Whyte, Gen. Supt. C.P.R., President, D. Smith, Winnipeg, Vice-Pres., Dr. M. C. Clark, Winnipeg, Treasurer R. J. Gallagher, Winnipeg, Secretary, R. M. Smith, Winnipeg, Committee, H. G. Spurgeon, E. G. Target, W. H. Lee, Eric Hamber, John Thomson, Secretary Bench Show Committee, Harry S. Rolston.

MR. FRED. T. MILLER OF TRENTON,

affords us the opportunity of letting our readers know what has been going on in his kennels lately; as will be seen he does not by any means confine himself to Bull Terriers. He says: My stock is coming on very nicely, although I have my share of hard luck. I sent my Cocker Spaniel bitch Meig to Brooklyn, but Ben Lewis writes that she was not delivered to him until 2.45 o'clock p.m., Wednesday although I shipped in plenty time to arrive for the show. Meig presented us with a Christmas box the 25th ult. of six nice red puppies, five dogs and one bitch, this is I understand the first bitch puppy she has thrown, and I believe she has whelped four litters. Isn't that quite a record? My St. Bernard bitch Jessie lately whelped a litter of twelve to Altoner's Pompey, all nicely marked with grand heads and plenty of bone and nearly all rough coats. This is the first litter whelped in Canada sired by Pompey, and I am particularly well pleased with it. I am looking for some crack smooth coat puppies from Glenwood Goldie winner 1st Toronto, '93 and Kingston, '96, also from Empress II. sired by Pomp a large bitch I lately bought in Windsor. She was bred by Mrs. Lee, and is by Victor Watch ex La Charite, and if breeding counts for anything I think you will agree with me that there should be some good ones. In Bull Terriers I lately obtained a pure white litter sister to Wentworth Dandy, a winner at Toronto and Montreal.

#### CANADA WANTS RECIPROCITY

A. K. C. VERSUS C. K. C.

THE following circular letter from the President of the Canadian Kennel Club has been mailed to some hundreds of breeders and owners on the other side, and the kennel papers of the U.S. have also been asked to kindly give the matter prominence. If any reader of the GAZETTE wishes to air his views we should be glad to hear from him.

Dear Sir,—Doubtless you are aware an arrangement existed for some years between the two above clubs whereby all registrations, disqualifications and wins at recognized dog shows were mutually accepted by each Club. This agreement was entered into, and carried out faithfully by both parties. It was represented by Canadian breeders that it would increase the number of shows at which American exhibitors could compete, and do away with listing and



unnecessary trouble and be a mutual protection to all breeders so far as disqualifications were concerned.

Some three years ago, the Executive of the A.K.C. decided the arrangement should terminate, without notifying the C.K.C. or even giving any reason for so doing, and to-day we are practically aliens in all dog interests though we are constrained to believe the agreement met with hearty approval by all parties exhibiting dogs in either country. It is evident some misapprehension exists in regard to the character and formation of the C.K.C. It might be well to explain, we are entirely an executive body.

The Club consists of the following officers:—Hon. President, President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Executive Committee of twelve members. Nominations for officers are received from members who reside in the different parts of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

Shows are held in different cities by local clubs, under our rules and auspices, and contribute a certain fee, according to the number of entries. The members of the C.K.C. contribute two dollars per annum for membership and are allowed one free registration in our Stud Book, and subsequent registrations at half regular rates.

All disputes or claims are referred to the Executive, who are called to meet when necessary by the President, they receive no remuneration for their services, and are residents of different parts of the various Provinces.

The average number of large shows in Canada is usually four, at which the number of entries will compare favorably with shows given in similar sized cities in the United States, while each prize list is known to be liberal. The largest number of shows held annually in the United States is less than twenty, this to a population of over sixty millions, we submit, does not indicate we are neglecting dog interests, when we have four shows annually for five millions of population.

We merely mention this to show, though small in numbers, we are devoted lovers of the canine race, are anxious to improve the stock by judicious breeding, holding trials and exhibitions.

All breeders are anxious to have as many oppor-

tunities and receive as many awards for their stock as possible and the larger the number of recognized shows the better, as it certainly is an incentive outside of prize money to increase the honors to each individual dog.

As matters exist at present both you and we, are debarred from that mutual advantage that previously existed and which we are desirous of renewing. As far as lies in its power the C.K.C. is willing to meet the sister Club and make an equitable arrangement that will be for the mutual interest of each.

It is desired to receive a personal expression of opinion and you are kindly asked to favor the C.K.C. with your views on this issue; say whether you are favorable to a reciprocal arrangement between the two Clubs or to allow matters to remain as they are at present.

Your early attention will much oblige.

Yours truly,

H. BEDLINGTON,

*President Canadian  
Kennel Club.*

TORONTO, ONTARIO,  
Dec., 1896.

#### A STUDY ON INBREEDING.

*SCIENCE* for Nov. 20th, 1896, publishes a valuable and interesting study of the subject of inbreeding which is a matter that concerns all breeders of animals, dogs included. Though the investigations were made on a herd of bison, inasmuch as the laws of Nature are very similar for all animals, the cynologist will find in this article of the well-known biologist Büchner much food for reflection. As *Science* is not possibly accessible to many readers of the *GAZETTE*, it has occurred to me that a condensed statement of the contents of the article would be acceptable. A herd of bison has been kept in a forest in Lithuania, Russia, during the present century. In 1832 the estimated number of animals in the herd was between 300 and 800. Since 1832 a yearly census of the bison has been made which is approximately correct.

The figures show an apparent increase from 770 head, the number recorded in 1832, to 1898 head in 1857. After 1857 there was a steady decrease till in 1889 the total was 380 head. The factors which the author of this investigation believes to have brought about this decrease may be divided into: (1) Those wholly external and (2) those referable to the animals themselves.



Under the first head may be placed: Hunting, poaching, taking of live specimens for Zoological Gardens, ravages of beasts of prey and of various diseases with possibly deaths from deficiency of food. But these are all insufficient to account for the present condition of the herd.

As far back as 1830 it was noticed that the bison cows calved only once in three years as a rule. A careful study of the bison in this forest and elsewhere shows that this slow rate of reproduction is unnatural and indicates that total extinction of the herd is only a question of time. The author regards this state of things as due to inbreeding. Associated with it are fatty degeneration of organs and abnormal conditions in parts of the skeleton.

Many of the bison cows are unable to care for their calves through lack of milk. More degenerate animals may be recognized by their paler color, weaker horns and thinner hair. There is also an excess of bulls which stands as two to one of the cows, and which is doubtless due to inbreeding as it has been shown again and again, that in perfectly natural conditions, the sexes are nearly equally represented. The view seems to be gaining ground that a reduced condition of nutrition favors an excess of males. This article is very suggestive to breeders of dogs. The number of bitches among our pure bred animals that are lacking in the ability to suckle their young properly is considerable and the proportion that breed with difficulty and bring forth young that cannot survive is also a fairly large one. At the same time much can be done by proper care, and especially exercise of the brood bitch during the period of gestation. I have not lost one litter from any of these causes during the past 8 years, and the only bitch with which I had any difficulty in whelping was one that was in my possession, but a short time before the end of the period of pregnancy; but in every case my animals have had daily regular exercise as long as it was considered safe to give it, which was practically to within a day or two of whelping in most cases. Nevertheless there can be no doubt that a large part of the relatively greater feebleness of constitution of our pure bred dogs with all the worry and disappointment that every large breeder of dogs experiences, is due to inbreeding—a condition of things that is to a certain extent unavoidable if we would attain the ends set before us, but which nevertheless should be allowed to go only so far.

I trust the article which I have endeavoured to epitomize may prove as instructive and suggestive to the readers of this periodical as it has to myself.

WESLEY MILLS.

# POINTS & CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BLOODHOUND OR SLEUTH HOUND.

BY EDWIN BROUGH AND J. SIDNEY TURNER.

THIS grand old English breed but illy represented in Canada, Mr. Sweetnam of Toronto being its warmest admirer. The following standard or rather description of its points and characteristics was published some time ago by the gentlemen named, with whose consent we reproduce the engravings and reprint.

*General Character.*—The Bloodhound possesses in a most marked degree every point and characteristic of those dogs which hunt together by scent (Sagaces).

He is very powerful, and stands over more ground than is usual with hounds of other breeds.

The skin is thin to the touch and extremely loose, this being more especially noticeable about the head and neck, where it hangs in deep folds.

*Height.*—The mean average height of adult dogs is 26 in., and of adult bitches 24 in. Dogs usually vary from 25 in. to 27 in. and bitches from 23 in. to 25 in.; but, in either case, the greater height is to be preferred, provided that character and quality are also combined.

*Weight.*—The mean average weight of adult dogs, in fair condition, is 90 lbs., and of adult bitches 80 lbs. Dogs attain the weight of 110 lbs., bitches 100 lbs. The greater weights are to be preferred, provided (as in the case of height) that quality and proportion are also combined.

*Expression.*—The expression is noble and dignified, and characterised by solemnity, wisdom, and power.

*Temperament.*—In temperament he is extremely affectionate, neither quarrelsome with companions nor with other dogs. His nature is somewhat shy, and equally sensitive to kindness or correction by his master.



The dotted lines show a faulty peak.

*Head.*—The Head is narrow in proportion to its length, and long in proportion to the body, tapering but slightly from the temples to the end of the muzzle, thus (when viewed from above and in front) having the appearance of being flattened



at the sides and of being nearly equal in width throughout its entire length. In profile the upper outline of the skull is nearly in the same plane as that of the foreface. The length from end of nose to stop (midway between the eyes) should be not less than that from stop to back of occipital protuberance (peak). the entire length of head from the posterior part of the occipital protuberance to the end of the muzzle should be 12 in., or more, in dogs, and 11 in., or more, in bitches.

*Skull.*—The skull is long and narrow, with the occipital peak very pronounced. The Brows are not prominent, although, owing to the deep set-eyes, they may have that appearance.



*Fore-face.*—The fore face is long, deep and of even width through-out, with square outline when seen in profile.

*Eyes.*—The eyes are deeply sunk in the orbits, the lids assuming a lozenge or diamond shape, in consequence of the lower lids being dragged down and everted by the heavy flews. The eyes correspond with the general tone of colour of the animal, varying from deep hazel to yellow. The hazel colour is, however, to be preferred, although very seldom seen in red-and-tan hounds.

*Ears.*—The ears are thin and soft to the touch, extremely long, set very low and fall in graceful folds, the lower parts curling inwards and backwards.

*Wrinkle.*—The head is furnished with an amount of loose skin, which, in nearly every position appears superabundant, but more particularly so when the head is carried low; the skin then falls into loose pendulous ridges and folds, especially over the forehead and sides of the face.

*Nostrils.*—The nostrils are large and open.

*Lips, Flews and Dewlap.*—In front the lips fall squarely, making a right angle with the upper line of the foreface; whilst behind they form deep hanging flews, and being continued into the pendant folds of loose skin about the neck, constitute the dewlap, which is very pronounced. These



characters are found, though in a less degree, in the bitch.

*Neck, Shoulders and Chest.*—The neck is long; the shoulders muscular and well sloped backwards; the ribs are well sprung; and the chest well let down between the forelegs, forming a deep keel.

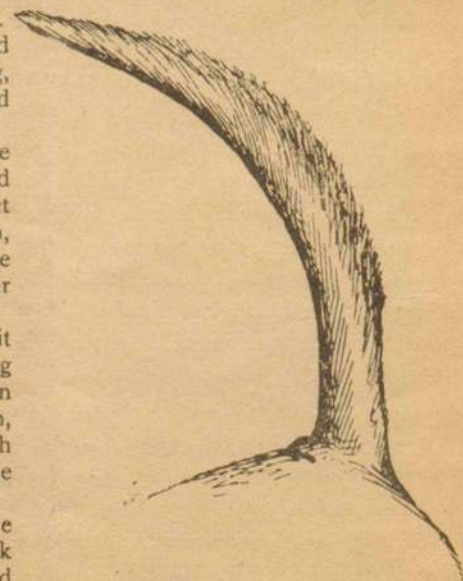
*Legs and Feet.*—The fore-legs are straight and large in bone, with elbows squarely set; the feet strong and well knuckled up; the thighs and second thighs (gaskins) are very muscular; the hocks well bent and let down and squarely set

*Back and Loin.*—The back and loins are strong, the latter deep and slightly arched.

*Stern.*—The stern is long and tapering and set on rather high, with a moderate amount of hair underneath.


*Gait.*—The gait is elastic, swinging and free, the stern being carried high, but not too much curled over the back.

*Colour.*—The colours are black and tan, red and tan and tawny; the darker colours being sometimes interspersed with lighter or badger-coloured hair, and sometimes flecked with white. A small amount of white is permissible on chest, feet and tip of stern.





NOTES FOR NOVICES.

 F the larger breeds of dogs inhabiting the British Isles, the noble Newfoundland probably occupies second place in the affections of the doggy public. The "holy" breed stands pre-eminent for popularity, and deservedly so, for there are no finer specimens of the canine species than the descendants of the famous hospice of St. Bernard. Then again, the record of their life-saving deeds is alone enough to earn for them the highest public esteem.

And whilst the holy St. Bernard's mission is to rescue human life on land, the Newfoundland's special forte is to save human life on the high sea. As we have already pointed out, whilst the function of almost all other varieties of the canine species is to *destroy* life, the special mission of these two breeds is to *save* life.

In dealing with any individual breed of dog, his particular avocation should be kept well in view. Where a club is established for any breed, a standard of points will have been formed, and no doubt on such lines as will best enable the dog to perform his special avocation.

The benchman of to-day is, no doubt, a much handsomer animal than were the first specimens brought to this country from Newfoundland by some whalers at the beginning of the present century. Still, the main features of the dog, are there. The British breeder, grasping the special requirements of the dog, has simply improved him in that direction, by making him anatomically more fit to fulfil those requirements.

It is essential that the Newfoundland should, in the first instance, be a powerful dog. Formerly, and still largely, used in Newfoundland for landing fish ashore, it would take a small dog all his time to land himself. He should not, however, be cumbrously large. Compactness is an important point, and so is power of limb.

Not less important is the coat of a Newfoundland, which, for obvious reasons, should be perfectly straight, so that the water will leave it readily. A wavy coat is objectionable, and a curly coat an absolute disqualification in the show ring.

As the Newfoundland is required to carry objects in his mouth, he should, like his smaller prototype, the flat-coated

Retriever, be free from lippiness. He should possess a small eye—which should show intelligence. The ears should be close to the head, so as to keep out the water; and should be small, on which account they are more likely to keep their position than if they were large.

The coat which resists the water best is a "glossy" one, as against a "wooly" coat, which is more inclined to retain water. Then the bone of a Newfoundland should not be "flat," but "round" which assists him the better to perform his aquatic duties; or, in other words, enables him to swim better than flat bone.

There are, as is well-known, two varieties of the Newfoundland, the black and white-and-black. The latter are popularly called "Landseer's," after the great animal painter who painted a famous picture of a Newfoundland of this colour. For some unexplained reason, the Newfoundland Club object to the white-and-black specimens being called "Landseer's."

The two varieties should be identical in type, although the white-and-blacks are rarely so flat in coat or so good in head as the blacks.

The greatest defect in prize Newfoundlands of the present day seems to be light eyes, which are very prevalent. In breeding therefore it would be well to breed from bitches and select sires who do not possess this common fault.

We should not make this question of eyes a paramount one. The first consideration is type; then coat is a most important feature. Having provided for these two leading characteristics, we think the breeder would do well to pay attention to the question of eyes.

Many of our best Newfoundlands, more especially the blacks, suffer from this defect of light and cat-like "gooseberry" eyes, which, set in a lustrous black coat, look very glaring. Moreover, a light eye, as we have already pointed out, is a sure indication of uncertainty of temper, which is an objectionable trait in any breed of dog, and in none is it more objectionable than in a Newfoundland.

The weight of the Newfoundland should be about 100 lbs. for dogs, and 90 lbs. for bitches.

There are two clubs in existence devoted to Newfound-



lands, which issue a standard of points of the breed, and any fancier who desires to take the breed up or make himself proficient in the lore, would do well to procure a copy of these "points," or join one or other of the clubs referred to.

One is "The Newfoundland Club," and the other is "The Northern Counties Newfoundland Club."

Whoever keeps a dog should be prepared for accidents, in the way of bites and wounds, which are almost certain to be in store for the animal. Especially should this be so when the object of companionship between owner and dog is sport. A dog working hedge-bottoms cannot come out scathless, and very often a little wound, if neglected, may give much trouble, perhaps even incapacitate the animal for a time. See to it, then, that the thorns are removed, sores washed, abrasions sewn up, and all similar matters attended to *at once*.

It will be useful to have at hand a lotion, or, better still, the ingredients for making a lotion, which will cleanse, cool, and tend to heal all wounds. The most essential feature of a good lotion for this purpose is that it shall be antiseptic. And we cannot do better than accept the assurance of the distinguished surgeon who is at present chairman of the British Association, and pin our faith to carbolic acid. Take of pure carbolic acid, 40 drops; glycerine, three drachms; and water, ten fluid ounces. All to be shaken together and to be applied with a sponge several times daily.

Winter brings lung trouble to the dog as well as to his master. An ordinary cough, not caused necessarily by distemper, but of the asthmatic kind, may be relieved by the following mixture: Compound tincture of camphor, one fluid ounce; ipecacuanha wine, three drachms; glycerine, one ounce; oxymel of squills to make six ounces. Dose for a Fox Terrier, half a teaspoonful, three or four times a day.

If the owners of dogs would pay more attention to the dry and comfortable housing of their animals instead of allowing them (as unfortunately is too often the case) to spend their nights in all weathers in a ramshackle old kennel, with as many cracks as boards and as many leakages as divisions in the roof, and if they would take the trouble, to wash and dry the poor dog after he has been for a run on a wet, muddy day, there would be far fewer cases of asthma than there are. A

dog needs and (if he is worth any consideration at all) *deserves* a dry comfortable bed as much as his master does.

Not only is damp, comfortless housing the principal cause of asthma, but it is a very prolific source of cramp and rheumatism, too. Dogs are very much subject to the latter complaint, and many of them to all appearance, must suffer a martyrdom to it. Usually it affects the hind legs, the rump and thighs seeming very stiff and painful. Little can be done beyond a vigorous rubbing, which by improving the circulation, usually does good, and a stimulating liniment, such as the soap liniment or compound camphor liniment of the British Pharmacopœia, may be used. Turpentine also is useful. Or an excellent recipe is composed of the following: Camphorated oil, four parts; turpentine, two parts; liquid ammonia, one part. Shake well together each time before using.

Carbolised soap, often recommended for the bath, is made simply by adding a few drops of carbolic acid to a pound of soft soap. The latter should be of pure (British Pharmacopœia) quality, not the common drysalter's stuff. I do not like the cheap, much-advertised, yellow soaps for dog washing; it is much better to have the very best quality, if yellow soap is preferred (as it is by many), the old fashioned sixpence a pound soap, "curd," or "animal" soap, it is sometimes called.

Speaking of carbolic acid reminds me that many kennelmen have a dreadful habit of keeping this dangerous stuff in ginger beer bottles or old medicine bottles or any receptacle that comes first to hand. I have known so many serious accidents occur in this way that I strongly advise such handling of it to be discountenanced. Carbolic acid burns terribly, and a few drops in the mouth and throat of man or animal may prove fatal. Our grandmotherly legislature, which prohibits the sale under any conditions of other poisons, ignores this, the most dangerous of all, on account, probably, of its general utility, but that places the greater responsibility on the consumer. Let us, then, beware.

Rickety-crooked-limbed dogs are not a pleasant sight to behold, and the fancier who gets one or two in a litter is disposed to drown them quickly out of the way. This is a drastic remedy, but whether it is always to be applied is another matter, depending chiefly upon the value as pedigree stock. I need not remind the reader that when a puppy is very small, its bones are not bones at all—they are mere gristle, little more resisting than flesh itself. As the animal



grows, lime, phosphorus, etc., are deposited from the blood, and gradually the bones become harder and firmer. As, therefore, they grow in strength, their shape becomes "confirmed," and if you were to bend up a puppy's leg into a peculiar shape and keep it so for a time, the limb could never be straightened again.

Well, how to prevent this involuntarily taking place, as it frequently does, even in puppies, which subsequently grow up into strong, healthy, valuable animals. To begin with, we must see that they get plenty of exercise, and that they are not kept running and lying about on cold brick floors, which tend to cause leg weakness. Then they must have bone meal in their food, or their mother must, if she be sucking them. And such things as Parish's chemical food, in capsules, and those invaluable capsules containing cod liver oil with hypophosphites, which have so high a reputation among the leading men, especially in the Bulldog fraternity, where strength of limb is so much sought after.

A few words on how to destroy a dog may not be out of place in this column. Novices, unfortunately, are too often brought to this regrettable necessity, and it is as well to do it mercifully and properly. If you live in a large town there may possibly be at the police station or dogs' home an asphyxiating chamber, where, for a small fee, your animal can be slumbered painlessly and pleasantly. If not, poisoning by prussic acid is the only method to be recommended. Death by this process is as painless and quick as could be desired from any poison. The acid may either be injected with a hypodermic syringe, or, in the case of a small dog, dropped into the eye, but neither of these methods is one-half as satisfactory as simply pouring it down the throat. The dose varies, according to the size and age of the dog, but fifteen to twenty drops will kill a good sized Terrier.

The prussic acid should be of the quality known as "Scheele's," which is stronger and more effective than the ordinary kind. It must be quite fresh, and should be kept tightly corked up until used. It should be kept off the skin, and care should be taken not to inhale the vapour. Prussic acid is a solution of a very poisonous gas in water, remember! The vapor is, therefore, most dangerous. After administering the dose, put the bottle under the tap for a few minutes.

It should be added that an animal which had been thus poisoned will lie twitching for a considerable time. The action is upon the heart. It is most unwise to hold the

dog; loose him directly the poison had been administered. If he be held it prevents the action of the acid. One other word: do not upon any consideration attempt to poison a dog with either vermin killer, arsenic, strychnine, or any other poison. Each and all are very cruel, and very unsatisfactory. If you do not like to use prussic acid, or if, as is more likely, no chemist will supply you with it, drown the dog.

In subsequent notes I will mention some of the dangerous poisons which unkind neighbours are likely to administer, or which field dogs are liable to pick up. It is a very common thing with the suspicious class of fancier to imagine every time his dog looks ill that he has been maliciously poisoned. But, whilst discouraging this sort of suspiciousness, I think it wise to see whether any symptoms of poisoning are observable. How to determine these I will, therefore suggest in a later paper.

A prevailing notion amongst novices seems to be that flesh meat is injurious to dogs. A greater mistake cannot possibly be made, for it should always be borne in mind that the dog is a carnivorous animal, and that therefore a certain amount of flesh meat is absolutely necessary for its subsistence.

Since dogs have become domesticated, however, they do not require to be fed wholly on flesh meat, but they do require a little. It is most essential that the flesh meat should be sound. And here the great danger lies.

Few owners will go to the expense of giving their dogs fresh butcher's meat. If they keep toy varieties only, the quantity of meat required would be very little, and we should advise them to procure from their butcher the parings of his beef and mutton. These cut up fine, and given raw, make a splendid and wholesome occasional meal for pet dogs of any description.

Indeed, all flesh meat is much better for dogs in its raw state than when boiled, if it is fresh and sound, as it most resembles their natural food.

For this form of *occasional* diet for dogs—and we say occasional advisedly—other dog owners will be thrown upon the tender mercies of the regular horse slaughterer. Probably 70 per cent. of the horses and cattle that find their way to this individual are "incurables"—animals that have been physicked and better physicked for some disease, or diseases, and which have either died from same, or are given up to the



horse shambles when all other resources of cure have failed.

It is of the greatest importance, therefore, that the dog owner should exercise care in procuring flesh meat from these places. If there is any doubt about it, he had much better buy it boiled; but, as we have already stated, when fresh and sound, it is much better for dogs than when given raw.

It is from the horse slaughterer's balance of thirty per cent of his stock-in-trade he should make his purchases. The supply of this portion comes from healthy horses and cattle, which have met with accident, and have had to be "killed to save their lives," as the saying goes. Much of this horse flesh is even fit for human food. Indeed, in many towns, it is largely sold to the poorer portion of the population for human consumption. In Sheffield scores of the artisan families of the lower class in the neighborhood of these horse shambles scarcely eat any other kind of flesh meat, and both relish it and thrive well upon it. And why not, since it is a recherche dish—not amongst the poor, but the elite of France?

Many dogs suffer from habitual constipation, and need, or are supposed to need, persistent doses of medicine. This, however, is a mistake, and, as a rule, the more a dog suffering from this trouble is dosed for it, the more obstinate does he become. It is much better to rely as far as possible on natural means, such as frequent exercise and an occasional surfeit of boiled bullock's liver, which latter I have frequently found most useful.—*Our Dogs*.

#### LATE NOTES.

We understand Mr. Andrew Laidlaw, Galt, is to judge the Spaniels at New York.

Mr. Geo. Bell, Jr., has received from England the Cocker dog Rivington Blue Gown. We hope to give plates of this dog, the imported Leverton, Say, and Almighty Dollar, in next issue.

#### KENNEL REGISTER.

We make no charge for entries in this column, all we ask is that registrations be made in the following form. Write plainly.

##### DEATH.

*Killarney Girl*—Phil. Brown's Irish Terrier bitch Killarney Girl died Dec. 26th, while whelping.

##### VISITS.

*Braehead Chriss—Daisy*—Mr. Reed's, Montreal, bitch to Braehead Kennels' Braehead Chriss, 3rd Oct.

*Braehead Chriss—Balmoral Victoria*—Mr. Chas. Thompson's bitch to Braehead Kennels' Braehead Chriss, 6th Dec.

*Braehead Chriss—Lassie*—Mr. McAllister's, Peterboro, bitch to Braehead Kennels' Braehead Chriss, Dec. 4th.

*Daylight—Blackrock Rummager*—H. Day's Fox Terrier bitch Daylight by Ch Dusky Trap to Wm. Carnew's Blackrock Rummager, Nov. 19th, 1896.

*Blackrock Rummager*—Mr. Fred. Hatch's, Whitby, smooth Fox Terrier bitch — to Blackrock Rummager, Dec. 6th and 8th, 1896.

*Fagot—Holy Smoke*—Mr. E. D. Gullidge, Oakville, black Cocker Fagot to H. Parker Thomas' Holy Smoke, Nov. 24th, 1896.

*Gyp Obo—Holy Smoke*—Mr. Fred. T. Miller's black Cocker Gyp Obo to H. Parker Thomas' Holy Smoke, Dec., 1896.

*Holy Smoke*—Mr. Archibald's, Belleville, black and tan Cocker bitch — to H. Parker Thomas' Holy Smoke, Dec. 13th and 15th, '96.

*Belle of Detroit (A30201)—Dash Antonio*—Mr. F. Drorillard's, Windsor, English Setter bitch Belle of Detroit, to R. Bangham's Dash Antonio, Dec. 6th and 8th, 1896.

##### WHELPED.

*Braehead Chriss—Lassie*—On Dec. 5th, 1896, seven.

##### SALES.

H. Parker Thomas, Belleville, Ont., has sold:

*Lady Domino*—Smooth Fox Terrier bitch Lady Domino by Chief Justice ex Miss Domino to Wm. Carnew, Belleville, Ont.

*Elmwood Carrie*—Smooth Fox Terrier bitch Elmwood Carrie by Vice Doge ex Daylight, whelped June 8th, '96, to same.

*Elmwood Piper*—Smooth Fox Terrier dog Elmwood Piper by Norfolk Joker ex Lady Domino, whelped Feb. 29, 1896, to same.

—Smooth Fox Terrier dog, whelped Sept. 4, 1896, by Vice Doge ex Lady Domino, to W. H. Biggar, M.P., Belleville, Ont.

—Smooth bitch, same litter, to T. W. R. McRae, Belleville, Ont.

—Smooth bitch by Vice Doge ex Beauty, to Geo. Ryan, Belleville.

—Smooth bitch, same litter, to Geo. Thomas, Cannington, Ont.

—Liver Cocker dog, whelped May 24th, 1896, by Holy Smoke ex Lady Rosa to Geo. Bell, Toronto.

—Black Cocker dog by Holy Smoke ex Ruby II. whelped —, 1896, to John Weir, Belleville.

—Black bitch, same litter, to Philip Hart, Belleville.

—Liver Cocker dog, whelped Sept. 1st, 1896, by Holy Smoke ex Moneta, to Ed. Mack, Toronto.

—Liver bitch, same litter, to same.

—Liver Cocker dog, whelped Oct., 1896, by Holy Smoke ex Reta, to Geo. Walker, Belleville, Ont.

The Kingston Kennels, Kingston, Ont., have sold:

*Guardian (C3887)*—Fox Terrier dog by Warren Safeguard—Warren Spruce, to Mr. L. H. Ramsey, Lexington, Ky., U.S.A.

*Bitch*—Fox Terrier bitch by Guardian—Fire Devil, to same.

*Bitch*—Fox Terrier by Guardian—Seacroft Otilia, to same.

*Warren Spruce*—Fox Terrier bitch by Warren Tip Top—Suffolk Slipshod, to Mr. C. A. A. Caldwell, Jr., Perillyn, Pa., U.S.A.

*Seacroft Otilia*—Fox Terrier bitch by Ch Dominie—Brokenhurst Queenie, to same.

*Fire Devil*—Fox Terrier bitch by Ch Blemton Rasper—Larchmont Rose, to Mr. W. P. Colson, Charleston, S.C., U.S.A.

*Vally*—Fox Terrier bitch Guardsman—Warren Spruce, to Major Skinner, Kingston, Ont.

*Dog*—Fox Terrier by Guardian—Vally, to Mr. J. Hamsley, Kingston, Ont.

*Dog*—Fox Terrier by Imp Von Voit—Warren Spruce, to Mr. F. Macnee, Kingston, Ont.

*Dog*—Fox Terrier, same litter, to Mr. W. C. Kent, Kingston, Ont.



*Dog*—Fox terrier, same litter to Mr. A. A. Macdonald, Toronto, Ont.

*Bitch*—Fox terrier, by Guardian-Seacroft Otillia, to Mr. J. G. Burns, Buffalo, N.Y.U.S.

*Bitch*—Fox terrier, by Warren Smuggler-Warren Spruce to Mr. C. McCormick, Kingston, Ont.

*Dog*—Fox terrier, by Guardian-Fire Devil to Mr. M. H. Folger, Kingston, Ont.

*Van Guard*—Beagle dog, by Major Krueger Meg, to Mr. James Thompson, Kingston, Ont.

*Lady Krueger*—Beagle bitch, by Major Krueger-Melody C to Mr. E. Bruell, Lorain, Ohio, U.S.

*Rose Krueger*—Beagle bitch, same litter to same.

## PUBLISHER'S NOTES

Mr. J. H. Cayford, Box 1,168, Montreal, is our Agent and Correspondent for the Province of Quebec. Any correspondence relating to subscriptions or advertising may be addressed to him.

This paper is mailed regularly to its subscribers until a definite order to discontinue is received and all arrears are paid in full.

Outing for January is the Holiday number of this best of sporting magazines. It is beautiful and entertaining, from the special cover to the last of its seasonable pages. The fiction includes "Redcoat and Continental," a new story by Sara Besumont Kennedy and "The Passing of Zaxtia," by Edward H. Wilcox. Both are excellent. In the sporting departments, Hy. Guy Carleton is very funny in his description of the "Game Fishes of Florida"; Ed W. Sandys is at home in "A Tramp on Snowshoes," and the same author gives a vivid description of mid-winter trapping in "A Christ-mas with Trapper Lewis." In "Hunting for an Arctic larder," Geo. H. Clark, who was with the Peary expedition, draws an interesting picture of the far North. "Through the Land of the Marseillaise," is an excellent bit of travel, written and illustrated by Birge Harrison. Paul Van Dyke tells what befell him while "After Caribou on Snowshoes." The other sketches are up to the usual high standard.

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We receive annually some hundreds of postal cards asking for information *not of a business nature*. Each reply costs us a three cent stamp, not to mention the trouble. The latter we don't mind, but don't you think the enquirer should bear the former expense? We do and in future no enquiries not relating strictly to business will be answered unless such is attended to.

## Canadian Kennel Gazette.

IS PUBLISHED AT

Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

BY H. B. DONOVAN.

Terms—\$1.00 per Year, Payable in Advance.

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By DR. WESLEY MILLS.

Price 25c. from Gazette Office.



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For Photos, Cards with description of above and prize winnings or for young stock apply to

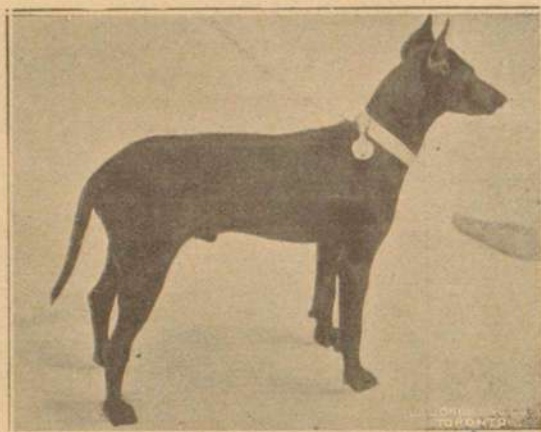
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## RED COCKER SPANIEL RED COAT

At Stud—Fee \$15.

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At Stud—Fee \$10—Smooth Fox Terrier **ECLIPSE TARTAR**, sire Apology dam Long-faced Beauty. His wins in England were as follows: 1st Burnley and also special, 2nd open Worthing, and 1st district. He won every time he was shown in England, and further comment is unnecessary as the above wins stamp him as a first-class Terrier. He was born June 8th, 1894. His breeder, Henry Hayhurst. Young stock always for sale. For further particulars, stud cards, etc., apply

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The Mount Royal Kennels offer for sale at much below value all their Dachshunds including prize winning bitches and young stocks. They can also spare a pair of Irish terrier puppies by imported

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