

VOLUME V.

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# Canadian Kennel Gazette

VOL. XVI.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, JANUARY, 1903.

NO. 1.

## PREFIXES, AFFIXES, ETC.

The following have been registered with the Canadian Kennel Club. The fee is \$1.00 for each prefix, affix or kennel name passed by the executive committee.

### PREFIXES.

- Alredale—Jos. A. Laurin and T. Percy Malorie, Montreal and Crozet, Va.  
 Albion—Albion Beagle Kennels, Toronto.  
 Afton—Jos. Reid and W. Ormiston Roy, Logan's farm, St. Jean Baptiste P. O., Montreal.  
 Aldon—A. A. Macdonald, Toronto.  
 Arden—G. W. Prescott, Toronto.  
 Arklan—W. H. A. Fraser, Westmeath, Ont.  
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 Carleton—Alfred Geddes, Ottawa.  
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 Clippdale—Damelt, and Richard Vaux Buckley, Philadelphia, Pa.  
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 Compton—E. B. Cochrane, Lennoxville, Que.  
 Corktown—C. E. Living, Ottawa.  
 Cornwall—C. A. McHaffie, Cornwall.  
 Deer Park—L. Farewell, Toronto.  
 Diamond—J. C. Stockwell, Danville, Que.  
 Donnachie—Dr. T. F. Robertson, Brockville.  
 Elora—Hiram Card, Elora, Ont.  
 Endcliffe—Mrs. Geo. S. Thomas, Hamilton, Mass.  
 Excelsior—J. A. McLean, Lancaster, Ont.  
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 Knoydart—Miss Eleanor Macdonell, Kingston, Ont.  
 London—J. J. Biggs, London.  
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 Mountaineer—H. B. Hungerford, Belleville, Ont.  
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 Rushbrooke—George Tait, Point St. Charles, Montreal, Que.  
 Sandringham—Diamond—Edwin and Henry J. Tawse, Guelph.  
 Saanich—Mrs. J. K. Bradley-Dyne, Sydney, Victoria, B.C.  
 Sapperton—Miss Helen D. Yates, Kingston.  
 Shamrock—Lindsay & Wetherall, Montreal and Compton, Que.  
 Sherwood—Dr. A. Boulbee and W. Douglas, Toronto.  
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 Simcoe—Allan Trebilcock, Toronto.  
 Stardale—John O. Bennett, Toronto.  
 Stilton—F. Habart, Toronto.  
 Strathcona—John R. Lewis, Point St. Charles.  
 Strathroy—Dr. W. B. Lindsay, Strathroy, Ont.  
 Toronto—Jas. Douglas, Toronto.



## The American Field and the C.K.C.

In the American Field of March 7th, under the head of "Our New York Letter," appears the following:

Two weeks of "swinging around the circle" and a return home just in time to write for this issue has not been conducive to the obtaining of anything distinctively metropolitan for Our New York Letter. Still there are other stories caught in the dragnet of a wandering scribe that may be just as good reading. First and foremost of these incidents and rumors is to be placed the very great possibility of this being the year of the dropping out of the Canadian Kennel Club. No doubt but this statement will provoke decidedly adverse statements, but we now unhesitatingly predict that the handwriting is on the wall. It was with the greatest astonishment your correspondent while in Canada heard from many hitherto staunch supporters of the C. K. C. that it was time for it to drop out and let the A. K. C. rules govern all the continent; that its existence was a drawback to the leading exhibitors who showed on both sides of the line and to show at more places than their American rivals and at greater expense before getting the prefix of champion; that these exhibitors wanted to be placed upon an equal footing with the United States exhibitors in having their nearby shows count for the honors of a championship, as well as those shows they sent far to exhibit at.

It will be well at this stage of the story to relate some events of the past. The Canadian Kennel Club owed its original recognition to the existence of the new body called the National Breeders' Club, formed somewhere about 1884. This breeders' club was viewed with apprehension by the American Kennel Club, for there was not the slightest doubt

but it had much in its favor. It gave personal membership and personal voting power, whereas the A. K. C. was a club membership, and, for instance, not a single resident of New York City could have any voice in the conduct of shows unless a member of such an exclusive association as the Westminster Kennel Club. It also had a set of dog show rules up to date, whereas the A. K. C. code was of the Charles Lincoln regime. The membership of the breeders' club was large and influential, and the A. K. C. saw in it a menace to its life. It changed its dog show rules, copied the associate membership idea from the English Kennel Club, and at that welcome moment when it had all anchors out to windward and fancied it heard the surf breaking on the lee shore a rescuer labeled "C. K. C." bore down upon it and was hailed with gladness. The question of salvage was immaterial, and the C. K. C. got all it wanted.

A year later, the necessity for the existence of the National Breeders' Club being no longer apparent, an arrangement was made with the A. K. C. whereby any of its members who desired it would be placed on the associate members' list, and that that body should have a pro rata representation at all meetings of the A. K. C. The C. K. C. kept on its course without hindrance till a disagreement arose and the two bodies separated. After a while the C. K. C. requested association, and a committee representing both bodies met at New York. Dr. Niven was chairman of the committee, if we remember correctly; at least it is referred to at the A. K. C. as the Nivens committee. The A. K. C. conceded pretty nearly everything asked for, except the right to publish an independent stud book. No book was then being



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**Mountaineer Bessie** sire Champion Laurel Laddie, ex Billesley Lulu (mother of Barwell Brilliant). Bessie was bred to Champion Conqueror, Feb. 15th. She is a good sound black, tan and white bitch, and is well suited to Conqueror. The first \$50 takes her.

Puppies by Parbold Polygamist, ex Ellwyn Killarney Lass (imported) two months old, for sale.

**Polygamist** is one of the largest collies in the fancy and one of the best bred ones. Sire Champion Parbold Piccolo ex Parbold Plum, is a litter brother of the Champion bitch of England, Champion Parbold Pagoda.

Will stand half express charges on all puppies shipped to Canada. It only cost \$1.75 to ship a Conqueror puppy from St. Paul to Pembroke, Ont. Apply 3.03

**H. B. Hungerford, P. O. Box 355, St. Paul, Minn.**

published; in fact, Volume II. has never yet been published, and the Canadian series consists of Volumes I., III. and IV. It was to protect Canadians and give them a real stud book that this was made an essential on the part of the A. K. C. An agreement was signed by the joint committee, was approved by the A. K. C. and thrown out by the C. K. C.

A second application for a similar purpose was made a few years later, and the A. K. C. declined to treat with the Canadians unless their committee had power to make a binding agreement. The Canadian chairman was Mr. Priestnam, and again the A. K. C. made every possible concession. It was decided that Canada should have a distinct governing body, with rights equal to those of the Pacific Coast, besides sundry minor privileges. Your correspondent was a member of the committee which acted for the A. K. C. on both occasions, and while not being able to recall off-hand the details of each affair, distinctly remembers that the feeling of Major Taylor, Mr. Vredenburg and myself was only that

it was most desirable to have but one governing body. There was no thought of aggrandizement of power, and we only looked at the matter from the standpoint of what was for the interest of dog owners and exhibitors. With this idea on our part, it can be readily understood that everything possible was conceded.

The agreement was duly signed and presented to each club, the A. K. C. merely placing it on file because it was binding by the powers conceded the committee. The C. K. C., on the other hand, at once gave the called-for notice for the termination of the agreement, and as a compliment to Mr. Priestnam for what he had done elected him to the presidency for the ensuing year. The A. K. C. waived the term of notice, and declared the agreement terminated there and then, and came to the conclusion to let the C. K. C. whistle when it made its next application for recognition. This it did at the last meeting, when another communication was received from the C. K. C.

Now let us look at the drawbacks aris-



ing from the present state of affairs. There are none whatever on the side of the United States exhibitors. They can gain nothing by sending to Canadian shows, and remain at home except an occasional owner takes a flyer for friendship's sake or for pleasure to the Toronto show. The Canadians, on the other hand, if they desire to advance the name of any good dog they may own, must show it at one or more of the leading United States shows. That entails additional expense for listing or double registration, and any wins thus made cannot be added to Canadian wins for the championship record of ten points. It takes a Canadian about two years to get the title at home, whereas Mr. Higginson, Jr., got for his Collie, Winnetka Ballyarnett Eclipse, in two weeks—exceptional in this case, for the Collie Club show and New York counted nine points and New Jersey closed the record the next week. It is the Canadian who suffers from the present state of affairs, and they are now seeing that very plainly, so want to be placed on the same footing as their more fortunate United States cousins.

Mr. Donovan has played upon the one string of national pride until it is out of tune. Patriotism is all well enough, but there is no need for it whatever in this case. I think that the A. K. C. is still willing to make things pleasant for all hands, and your correspondent, speaking purely as an individual, would be perfectly willing to grant some special recognition of Canadian shows, such as exist for the Pacific Coast.

There San Francisco is recognized as the W. K. C. show of that section, and points are graded accordingly. Now Toronto might well be given similar recognition and other shows graded in like manner. Just think what that would mean in the way of securing United States support, with Toronto as a four-point show. Would not a whole host of

good dogs be sent over to brave the difficulties of the return through the United States customs? Perhaps the Canadians would not altogether care about this competition, but we have the fact of Montreal catering for it by holding its last show under A. K. C. Rules and willing to go on, and your correspondent, of his own knowledge, can state that much influence was brought to bear upon Toronto last year and will be renewed this year—not from the United States side, either—and if Toronto should decide to follow Montreal, what becomes of the C. K. C.? It looks very much as if Mr. Donovan had a premonition that the end was not far off when, as secretary of the C. K. C., he addressed his late communication to the A. K. C.

So convinced is your correspondent that this is the trend of feeling in Canada at the present time that he is willing to go on record as predicting that the Toronto show of this fall will be an A. K. C. one. This is based entirely upon conversations with Canadians, for not a word has been passed with any A. K. C. man upon the subject whatever. In fact, it will come as a surprise to them.

Mr. Donovan has written the following reply, with a request for its publication:

Toronto, March 10, 1903.

Editor American Field:

Dear Sir,—I have read the communication in your issue of March 7th, headed "Our New York Letter," with some interest and a good deal of amusement. "How have the mighty fallen!" The American Field, the champion of the people as against the A. K. C.; the American Field, the publishers of a stud book, the only correct and up-to-date, as an example of what the A. K. C. should do and in defence of the interests of sporting dogs; the American Field, the one sporting paper, that in season and out of season has reiterated time and

again that the A. K. C. had gone to the "demnition how-wows," now tacitly endorses the proposal to disrupt a club that it has frequently endorsed as an example of what is fair and just, says, to all intents, "the great A. K. C. that now, according to 'Our New York Letter,' has no use for you;" says "you had better give up; we therefore advise you to vanish, vamoose, disappear into thin air. You are no good, anyhow!"

That is a peculiar admission that this jackal of the A. K. C. makes. He says to the C. K. C., "Time was when we needed you badly; we looked on you as 'a rescuer;' you helped us out of a difficulty, and we admit it. But now! We are 'heap big Injun;' our coffers are bursting with good gold dollars; round our council table sit several New York millionaires; we want to forget that you exist, and we can't while you do; besides, one club is enough for 'America,'

of which you are a small part." The agreement with the A. K. C. was revoked at the annual meeting of the C. K. C. following the date of agreement. There was one dissenting voice, that of a man that I thoroughly honor and respect. He voted as he honestly thought best for kennel interests here. The reference to the arrangement existing with the Pacific Coast breeders is not a happy one. The Pacific Coast Committee has just about as much power and use as a fifth leg on a dog, and that isn't very much. It may be wise to make champions in two weeks, and then again it may not. There are many who believe that championships are too easily gained on both sides of the line, so easily that "champion" now means nothing.

Mr. Donovan has not played any tunes of any kind on one string or more. He has acted as the secretary of the club, and not as its dictator. He has time and

## Buffalo Kennel Club Inaugural Dog Show

March 31st, April 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1903

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Entrance Fee - - \$3.00

Prizes \$10.00, \$15.00, Medal.

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W. P. FRASER, of Toronto, will judge Fox Terriers and Scottish Terriers, Airedale Terriers and Welsh Terriers. D. E. LOVELAND will judge Boston Terriers.

Irish Terriers, Sporting Spaniels, Setters and Pointers will be announced later. All other breeds will be judged by H. W. LACEY, of Wakefield, Mass.



Open, dogs (black)—1, St. Elmo, A. Garrick; 2, Duke, Wm. Presvall; 3, Black Domino, Mrs. S. R. Gammon. Open, dogs (any other color)—1, Ch. Romany Rye, W. T. Payne; 2, Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Presvall; 3, Braeside Blue Jacket, Miss E. Macdonnell; Res., H. A. Milton, Red Jacket, B. A. McLaughlan; V. H. C., King, W. J. Jackson. Winners, dogs (black)—1, St. Elmo; Res., Duke Winners, dogs (any other color)—1, Ch. Romany Rye; Res., Sir Walter Scott. Puppies, bitches (any color)—1, Girlie, A. D. E. Loscombe; 2, Papuka, W. T. Payne; 3, Lassie Obo, J. S. Curtis; Res., Knoydart Evangeline, Miss E. Macdonnell; V. H. C., Red Cleopatra, H. M. Dymont, Topsy, F. L. Cains. Novice, bitches (black)—1, Girlie, A. D. Loscombe; 2, Wilmotta, G. Stanflaur; 3, Gyp, G. E. Ellicott; Res., Black Dolores, J. E. Millette. Novice, bitches, (any other color)—1, Ottawa Nellie, T. A. Armstrong; 2, Queen of the Snows, W. J. Jackson; 3, Marguerite, Wm. Presvall; Res., Peace, Mrs. C. G. Gable. Limit, bitches (black)—1, Black Dolores, J. E. Millette; 2, Darkie, W. F. Turner; 3, Gyp, G. E. Ellicott; Res., Lady Helena, Mrs. G. R. Gammon. Limit, bitches (any solid color other than black)—1, Ottawa Nellie, T. A. Armstrong; 2, Pitter Patter, F. S. Stuart; 3, Marguerite, Wm. Presvall; Res., Peace, Mrs. C. G. Gable; V. H. C., Skipper, H. W. Gardiner. Limit, bitches (parti-colored)—1, Prudence, W. T.

Payne; 2, Queen of the Snows, W. J. Jackson; 3, Knoydart Blue Girl, Miss E. Macdonnell; Res., Elm City Blonde, Miss A. Adler. Open, bitches (black)—1, Girlie, A. D. Loscombe; 2, Black Dolores, J. E. Millette; 3, Darkie, W. F. Turner; Res., Lady Helena, Mrs. G. R. Gammon. Open, bitches (any other color)—1, Nell Gwynne, W. T. Payne; 2, Ottawa Nellie, T. A. Armstrong; 3, Queen of the Snows, W. J. Jackson; Res., Knoydart Blue Girl, Miss E. Macdonnell. Winners, bitches (black)—1, Girlie; Res., Wilmotta, Winners, bitches (any other color)—1, Nell Gwynne; Res., Ottawa Nellie. Team class (any other color)—1, W. T. Payne; Res., Miss E. Macdonnell. Local, puppies, dogs and bitches (all colors)—1, Lassie Obo, J. S. Curtis; 2, Bill, A. B. Coyle; 3, Island Jess, A. F. Kerr. Local, novice, dogs (all colors)—1, Cheliah, W. B. Howell; 2, Peter Jackson, Miss K. Simpson; 3, Bill, A. B. Coyle; Res., Lobo, Miss K. E. Finley. Local, open, dogs (all colors)—1, Cheliah, W. B. Howell; 2, Peter Jackson, Miss K. Simpson; 3, Lobo, Miss K. E. Finley. Local, novice, bitches (all colors)—1, Wilmotta, G. Stanflaur; 2, Black Dolores, J. E. Millette; 3, Gyp, G. A. E. Ellicott. Local, open, bitches (all colors)—1, Black Dolores, J. E. Millette; 2, Empress Louise, Mrs. J. A. McMillan; 3, West Mount Dinah, J. A. McMillan; Res., Guess, H. Odell. Collies (Rough)—Ottawa Chief, T.

## BALMORAL - COLLIE - KENNELS

### Balmoral Piccolo

Sire, CH. PARBOLD PICCOLO  
ex. PARBOLD PRIM.  
Born July 25th, 1900.

(A.K.C.S.B. 66983)

This dog, only just imported, is without doubt the highest bred dog in Canada to-day, and is an ideal specimen of what a stud collie should be. He is a bright golden sable, with white collar, blaze and front. He is a large sized dog, with grand body and shape. His pedigree will allow of the severest examination, as it will be found to contain the combined blood of nearly all the past champions. He is a winner of over 40 prizes and specials in Great Britain under different judges.

### Balmoral Hope

Sire, ORMSKIRK GAYLORD  
ex. ORMSKIRK WELLINGTONA.  
Born 7th April, 1901.

(A.K.C.S.B. 66982)

This handsome young dog is a showy marked rich golden sable, with broad white collar and blaze. He is a large sized dog, with beautifully chiselled head, heavy coat, long frill and profuse brush. A glance through his pedigree will suffice to prove that he is one of the most aristocratic dogs living, possessing as he does all the bluest of the blue blood.

TERMS ON APPLICATION. ADDRESS

5,03

BALMORAL KENNELS, 348 Waverley St., Ottawa, Can.



Bob's Perfection, McManus & Bell; 2, Chiltern Ronald, G. B. Stuart; 3, Prince Charlie, J. Smith; H. C., Colla Laddie, A. Drummond; Willow Knight Errant, A. B. Stalker; White Heather, A. B. Stalker; Strathardle Prince, W. McGlashan; Rannoch Scott, James Ainslie, Novice, dogs—1, Balmoral Piccolo, Balmoral Kennels; 2, Farmer's Boy, J. W. Brosseau; 3, Prince Rightaway, W. McGlashan; V. H. C., Colla Dan, W. Ormiston Roy; Colla Jock, W. O. Roy; Prince Charlie, J. Smith; Lacolle Chief, W. J. Wells; Bob's Perfection, McManus & Bell; H. C., Bob Son of Battle, E. Bjorkeland; Chiltern Ronald, G. B. Stuart; Wilton's Knight Errant, A. B. Stalker; Prince Conrad, W. Kilgour; Broadin Piccolo, J. G. Reid; Gardenville Earl, H. Clark; C. Minto, C. Arnold; Colla Buckle, W. O. Roy; White Heather, A. B. Stalker; Strathardle Prince, W. McGlashan; Rannoch Prince, Jas. Ainslie, Limit, dogs—1, Balmoral Piccolo, Balmoral Kennels; 2, Balmoral Hope, Balmoral Kennels; 3, Medford Proclamation, Mrs. J. M. Copeland; Res., Farmer's Boy, J. W. Brosseau; V. H. C., Lockerbie Chieftain, Mrs. J. H. Redpath; Colla Jock, W. O. Roy; Braehead Royal Scot, A. Gault; Logan's Earl, J. Reid; Sir William, J. Reid; Lacolle Chief, W. J. Wells; Fullerton, Wm. Turner, H. C., Colla Tam, W. O. Roy; Prince Conrad, W. Kilgour; Rannoch Prince, James Ainslie; C., Colla Clottie, W. O. Roy, Open, dogs—1, Balmoral Piccolo, Balmoral Kennels; 2, Balmoral Hope, Balmoral Kennels; 3, Medford Proclamation, Mrs. J. M. Copeland; Res., Farmer's Boy, J. W. Brosseau; V. H. C., Colla Jock, W. O. Roy; Prince Rightaway, W. McGlashan; Braehead Royal Scot, Arthur Gault; Logan's Earl, J. Reid; Logan's King Edward VII, J. Reid; Sir William, J. Reid; Lacolle Chief, W. J. Wells; Fullerton, W. F. Turner; Bob's Perfection, McManus & Bell; Lockerbie Chieftain, Mrs. J. H. Redpath; H. C., Rannoch Prince, J. Ainslie; Bob Son of Battle, E. Bjorkeland, Winners, dogs—1, Balmoral Piccolo; Res., Balmoral Hope, Puppies, bitches—1, Brandane Pansy, Wm. Perry; 2, Balmoral Peeress, Balmoral Kennels; 3, Brandane Lass, S. Hillson; Res., Newlight Lorna, J. P. Panter; V. H. C., Colla Bessie, W. O. Roy; Dominion Countess, Miss J. A. Kinsella; Balmoral Rose, Balmoral Kennels; H. C., Auchcairn Queen, G. Hill; Colla Betty, W. O. Roy; Colla Jess, W. O. Roy; Queen of the Willows, A. B. Stalker; Lady McDonald, W. McGlashan; C., Colla Maggie, W. O. Roy, Novice, bitches—1, Brandane Pansy, William Perry; 2, Balmoral Peeress, Balmoral Kennels; 3, Hanover Fascination, Mrs. J. M. Copeland; Res., Brandane Lass, S. Hillson; H. C., Coronation, F. J. Fead; Ben Loyal Beauty, W. Gilmour; Colla Kate, W. O. Roy; Colla Daffie, W. O. Roy; Strathardle Queen, A. B. Stalker; Braehead

Dolly II., A. Gault; Logan's Broom Blossom, J. Reid; Queen of the Willows, A. B. Stalker; Lady McDonald, W. McGlashan; Cairngorm Belle, R. C. Binning; Rannoch Belle, J. Ainslie, Limit, bitches—1, Balmoral Duchess, Balmoral Kennels; 2, Balmoral Peeress, Balmoral Kennels; 3, Hanover Fascination, Mrs. J. M. Copeland; Res., Colla Daffie, W. O. Roy; H. C., Coronation, F. J. Fead; Ben Loyal Beauty, W. Gilmour; Braehead Dolly II., A. Gault; Logan's Lilac Blossom, J. Reid; Cairngorm Belle, R. C. Binning; Rannoch Belle, Jas. Ainslie; C., Auchcairn Queen, G. Hill, Open, bitches—1, Balmoral Duchess, Balmoral Kennels; 2, Colla Hizzie, W. O. Roy; 3, Balmoral Peeress, Balmoral Kennels; Res., Hanover Fascination, Mrs. J. M. Copeland; H. C., Coronation, F. J. Fead; Ben Loyal Beauty, W. Gilmour; Colla Daffie, W. O. Roy; Strathardle Queen, A. B. Stalker; Queen of the Willows, A. B. Stalker; Braehead Dolly II., A. Gault; Logan's Lilac Blossom, J. Reid; Logan's Broom Blossom, J. Reid; Rannoch Belle, J. Ainslie, Winners, bitches—1, Balmoral Duchess, Res., Colla Hizzie, Puppies, dogs and bitches, other than sable and white—1, Colla Bess, W. O. Roy; 2, Donald Dhu, W. McGlashan; 3, Colla Gossip, W. O. Roy; H. C., Willow Blue Bell, A. B. Stalker; Highland Russell, A. B. Strachan, Novice, dogs and bitches, other than sable and white—1, Colla Jock, W. O. Roy; 2, Donald Dhu, W. McGlashan; 3, Highland Russell, A. B. Strachan, Limit, dogs, other than sable and white—1, Medford Proclamation, Mrs. J. M. Copeland; 2, Braehead Royal Scot, A. Gault; 3, Colla Jock, W. O. Roy; Res., Donald Dhu, W. McGlashan, Open, dogs, other than sable and white—1, Medford Proclamation, Mrs. J. M. Copeland; 2, Prince Rightaway, W. McGlashan; 3, Braehead Royal Scot, A. Gault; Res., Colla Jock, W. O. Roy; V. H. C., Donald Dhu, W. McGlashan, Novice, bitches, other than sable and white—1, Colla Bess, W. O. Roy; 2, Coronation, F. J. Fead, Limit, bitches, other than sable and white—1, Colla Bess, W. O. Roy; 2, Coronation, F. J. Fead; 3, Willow's Blue Bell, A. B. Stalker, Open, bitches, other than sable and white—1, Auchcairn Pattil, James Ainslie; 2, Colla Bess, W. O. Roy; 3, Coronation, F. J. Fead; Res., Willow's Blue Bell, A. B. Stalker, Local, puppies, dogs—1, Prince Charlie, J. Smith; 2, Colla Laddie, A. Drummond; 3, Rannoch Prince, J. Ainslie, Local, novices, dogs—1, Farmer's Boy, J. W. Brosseau; 2, Lockerbie Chieftain, Mrs. J. H. Redpath; 3, Colla Jock, W. O. Roy; Res., Rannoch Prince, J. Ainslie; V. H. C., Minto, C. Arnold; H. C., Prince Conrad, W. Kilgour; Broadin Piccolo, J. Reid; Gardenville Prince, H. Clark, Local, limit, dogs—1, Sir William, J. Reid; 2, Lockerbie Chieftain, Mrs. J. H. Redpath; 3, Colla Jock, W. O. Roy; Res., Logan's Earl, J. Reid; V. H. C.,



Rookh, were more what we expect, and this team did well all through. The Field Spaniel is a nondescript, but the Cockers made up a good little lot. Little Wonder's worst fault is his extreme shyness; he is well put together, has nice bone, a decent head and coat that is sound but a bit wavy. Union Jack, the well-known red, won in the color class, solid, and Mr. Davis' Kola, that good one, went through to winners' with ease. Queen of Snow, a grand bodied bitch, had no trouble in disposing of the light Bonnie Belle. Black Bess is a fair one, and Office Girl is well known. Queenie R. is a fair red, light in bone.

The three Collies were just a very moderate lot.

Mr. Lees' brace of Bulldogs had a bloodless victory, and Dewey was the best of a poor class of Bull Terriers.

Airedales were just fair, but in the next class, Black and Tans, we had three of the best out without doubt including the best two bitches of the breed in America. These two, College Girl and Parliament Dime, placed in order named, are both grand specimens, and it will always be open to question which is the better. The former is such a poor shower, a bad fault in a Terrier, that we thought her badly handicapped. Mr. Kennedy picked her for the best bitch in his classes, but for the specials she had to give way to the Pointer, Mr. Watson's nominee.

Boston Beans was the only Boston Terrier present.

Kerr Bros. brought to the fore their new importation, the eight months' old Irish Terrier puppy Rampant Ralph. He is a grand headed one with keen outlook, good foreface and Terrier eye, nice front and bone. His ears are a little erratic, but he may grow out of this. Irish by Choice, second to him, is a typical dog of quality. Dr. Ford picked out Ralph as best dog in his classes, and he against all others won the cup for best in show.

Mr. Macdonald showed a keen, long headed young Terrier in Aldon Deserter. He might be shorter in body, but has a good front and nice bone, and is all a Terrier. Lord Derby is quite a nice one. Aldon Delight we did not see, as she left the first day. In wires, Aldon Master beat Hank's Superior in neck and head. Aldon Donna, the winning bitch, might be better in head; a very fair one in type, coat and bone.

While there was no "Caverhill" quality in the quartette of Skyes, there was not lacking plenty of Skye type, length and coat, where Highland Chief and Blye beat those placed behind them.

Mr. Bromley's good old Windycroft Joe placed another blue to his credit as the only Dachshund. He was in good fit and as sound as ever.

There was a large entry of Beagles. Mr. Hiram Card alone supplying quite a nice string. Musical and Duchess are best in front and body.

The awards will show how the specials went, the Irish Terrier Rampant Ralph, the Pointer Lily White, Kerr Bros.' Irish Setters, the Cocker Kola and Mr. Macdonald's Terriers taking the cream.

#### THE AWARDS.

St. Bernards—Novice, dogs: 1, H. J. Hendry's Carlo; 2, H. Cooley's Bruno. Limit, dogs: 1, H. J. Hendry's Carlo; 2, H. Cooley's Bruno. Open, dog: 1, H. J. Hendry's Carlo; 2, H. Cooley's Bruno.

Great Danes—Novice, dogs: 1, George Roach's Jerry. Limit, dogs: 1, A. B. Baxter's King Edward. Open, dogs: 1, A. B. Baxter's King Edward.

Russian Wolfhounds—Limit, dogs: 1, J. G. Kent's Kubelik. Open, dogs: 1, J. G. Kent's Kubelik. Limit, bitches: 1, J. G. Kent's Kama. Open, bitches: 1, J. G. Kent's Kama.

Greyhounds—Novice, bitches: 1, J. G. Kent's Dear Kitty. Open, bitches: 1, J. G. Kent's Dear Kitty.



English Foxhounds—Novice, dogs: 1, N. S. Mainard's Polar; 2, Hiram Card's Plunger.

American Foxhounds—Puppy, dogs: 1, Harry Taylor's Harkaway. Novice, dogs: 1, N. S. Mainard's Bum. Puppy, bitches: 1, Harry Taylor's Hank's Fury. Limit, bitches: 1, N. S. Mainard's Tipperary Music. Winners, dogs: 1, N. S. Mainard's Bum; reserve, Harry Taylor's Harkaway. Winners, bitches: 1, Harry Taylor's Hank's Fury; reserve, N. S. Mainard's Tipperary Music.

Pointers—Puppy, dogs: 1, F. G. Hutton's Welland Sam; 2, M. J. Miller's O. K. M.; 3, M. J. Miller's M. D. M.; V. H. C., J. Bowden's Rex. Novice, dogs: 1, Ed McQueen's Hal Pointer King; 2, M. J. Miller's O. K. M.; 3, M. J. Miller's M. D. M. Limit, dogs: 1, Ed McQueen's Hal Pointer King; 2, R. J. Eacrett's King. Open, dogs: 1, E. McQueen's Hal Pointer King; 2, R. J. Eacrett's King. Novice, bitches: 1, G. Brown's Lily White; 2, Kendal & McQueen's Lady Simeoe. Limit, bitches: 1, G. Brown's Lily White; 2, Kendal & McQueen's Lady Simeoe. Winners, dogs: 1, E. McQueen's Hal Pointer King; reserve, M. J. Miller's O. K. M.; Winners, bitches: 1, G. Brown's Lily White; reserve, Kendal & McQueen's Lady Simeoe.

English Setters—Novice, dogs: 1, J. Beney's Speck. Limit, dogs: 1, J. Beney's Speck. Open, dogs: 1, J. Beney's Speck.

Irish Setters—Novice, dogs: 1, Kerr Bros.' Shaun Rookh; 2, N. S. Jones' Tipperary Honor. Limit, dogs: 1, Kerr Bros.' Shaun Rookh; 2, Kerr Bros.' Tipperary Reeder. Open, dogs: 1, Kerr Bros.' Young Larry. Winners, dogs: Kerr Bros.' Young Larry; reserve, Kerr Bros.' Shaun Rookh. Winners, bitches: 1, Kerr Bros.' Lalla Rookh; reserve, N. S. Jones' Lady Honor. Open, bitches: 1, Kerr Bros.' Lalla Rookh. Novice, bitches: 1, N. S. Jones' Lady Honor.

Field Spaniels—Novice, dogs: 1, Mrs. Barr's Tony. Limit, dogs: 1, Mrs. Barr's Tony. Open, dogs: 1, Mrs. Barr's Tony.

Cocker Spaniels—Puppy, dogs, any color: 1, A. G. Bain's Darby. Novice, dogs, black: 1, J. Tomlinson's Little Wonder; 2, W. J. Jackson's Jolly. Limit, dogs, black: 1, J. Tomlinson's Little Wonder. Open, dogs, black: 1, J. Tomlinson's Little Wonder. Novice, dogs, any solid color other than black: 1, A. G. Bain's Rusty. Limit, dogs, any solid color other than black: 1, W. J. Jackson's Union Jack. Open, dogs, any solid color other than black: 1, W. J. Jackson's Union Jack. Puppy, bitches, any color: 1, W. J. Jackson's Daisy; 2, J. Tomlinson's Bonnie Belle. Novice, bitches, black: 1, W. J. Jackson's Black Bess. Limit, bitches, black: 1, W. J. Jackson's Ellore. Open, bitches, black: 1, H. C. Davis' Kola. Novice, bitches, any solid color other than black: 1, Mrs. J. F. Ross' Queenie R.; 2, J. B. Bertram's Dolly Varden. Open, bitches, any solid color other than black: 1, H. C. Davis' Office Girl; 2, J. B. Bertram's Dolly Varden. Novice, bitches, parti-colored: 1, J. Tomlinson's Bonnie Belle. Open, bitches, particolored: 1, W. J. Jackson's Queen of Snows; 2, J. Tomlinson's Bonnie Belle. Winners, bitches, any other color than black: 1, H. C. Davis' Queen of Snows. Winners, dogs, black: 1, J. Tomlinson's Little Wonder; reserve, J. Jackson's Jolly Boy. Winners, dogs, any other solid color than black: 1, A. G. Bain's Darby; reserve, A. G. Bain's Rusty. Winners, bitches, black: 1, H. C. Davis' Kola; reserve, W. J. Jackson's Black Bess.

Bulldogs—Open, dogs (under 45 pounds): 1, A. A. Lees' Shield's Rodney Stone. Open, bitches (under 40 pounds): A. A. Lees' Yampa.

Bull Terriers—Puppy, dogs: 1, W. Hunter's Terry; 2, W. Carnegie's Jerry



the Tramp. Novice, dogs: 1, E. Haines' Dewey; 2, W. Daly's Duke. Limit, dogs (under 30 pounds): 1, W. Hunter's Terry. Limit, dogs (over 30 pounds): 1, E. Haines' Dewey. Open, dogs (under 30 pounds): 1, W. Hunter's Terry. Open, dogs (over 30 pounds): 1, E. Haines' Dewey. Novice, bitches: 1, W. Daly's Dolly. Limit, bitches (under 30 pounds): 1, W. Daly's Dolly; 2, W. Carnegie's Jyp. Winners, dogs: 1, E. Haines' Dewey; reserve, W. Hunter's Terry. Winners, bitches: 1, W. Daly's Dolly; reserve, W. Carnegie's Jyp.

Airedale Terriers—Puppy, dogs: 1, Kerr Bros.' Tipperary Ranger. Novice, dogs: 1, Kerr Bros.' Tipperary Ranger. Novice, bitches: 1, Kerr Bros.' Lady Brant. Winners: 1, Kerr Bros.' Tipperary Ranger.

Black and Tan Terriers—Open, dogs: 1, G. G. Mitchell's Maximo Gomez; 2, J. McGaughey's Wellesbourne. Limit, bitches: 1, Robert Calvin's College Girl; 2, G. G. Mitchell's Parliament Dime. Open, bitches: 1, R. Calvin's College Girl; 2, G. G. Mitchell's Parliament Dime. Winners: 1, R. Calvin's College Girl; reserve, G. G. Mitchell's Parliament Dime.

Boston Terriers — Open, dogs and bitches: 1, George Bell's Boston Beans (only entry of the breed).

Irish Setters—Puppy, dogs: 1, Kerr Bros.' Rampant Ralph; 2, Kerr Bros.' Tipperary Muldoon. Novice, dogs: 1, Kerr Bros.' Rampant Ralph; 2, E. Mack's Irish by Choice; 3, W. Donley's Tipperary Hardtaek. Limit, dogs: 1, Kerr Bros.' Rampant Ralph; 2, E. Mack's Irish by Choice. Winners: 1, Kerr Bros.' Rampant Ralph.

Fox Terriers (smooth)—Puppy, dogs: 1, A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Deserter; 2, R. W. Davis' Lord Derby. Novice, dogs: 1, A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Deserter; 2, R. W. Davis' Lord Derby; 3, M. O'Neil's Bang; V. H. C., S. Shannon's Jack.

Limit, dogs: 1, A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Deserter; 2, R. W. Davis' Lord Derby; 3, W. M. Clendenning's Bobs; V. H. C., M. O'Neil's Bang; H. C., S. Shannon's Jack. Open, dogs: 1, A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Deserter; 2, W. M. Clendenning's Bobs. Puppy, bitches: 1, M. O'Neil's Belle Mainstay; 2, D. Shannon's East Lodge Maid. Novice, bitches: 1, A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Delight; 2, M. O'Neil's Belle Mainstay; 3, George Carley's Careliffe Casilda; V. H. C., D. Shannon's East Lodge Maid. Limit, bitches: 1, A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Delight; 2, M. O'Neil's Belle Mainstay; 3, G. Carley's Carliffe Casilda. Open, bitches: 1, A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Delight; C. Carley's Careliffe Casilda.

Fox Terriers (wire haired)—Puppy, dogs: 1, A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Master. Novice, dogs: 1, A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Master; 2, Babcock & Frank's East Lodge Accountant. Limit, dogs: 1, A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Master; 2, Mrs. Harry Taylor's Hank's Superior; 3, J. Kerr's Bobs; V. H. C., Babcock & Frank's East Lodge Accountant. Open, dogs: 1, A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Master; 2, Babcock & Frank's East Lodge Accountant. Puppy, bitches: 1, A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Donna. Open, bitches: 1, A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Donna; 2, Babcock & Frank's Aldon Ecstasy. Winners, dogs: 1, A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Master. winners, bitches: 1, A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Donna. Winners, dogs (smooth): 1, A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Deserter. winners, bitches (smooth): 1, A. A. Macdonald's Aldon Delight.

Skye Terriers—Puppy, dogs: 1, Mrs. J. Kennedy's Highland Chief; 2, Mrs. W. P. Cook's Duncan Grey. Novice, dogs: 1, F. J. Calbeck's Shag. Puppy, bitches: 1, Mrs. J. Kenny's Bluebelle. Limit, bitches: 1, Mrs. J. Kenny's Blue. Winners, dogs: 1, Mrs. J. Kenny's Highland Chief. Winners, bitches: 1, Mrs. J. Kenny's Blye.



Dachshunde—1, W. Bromley's Windy-croft Joe.

Beagles—Novice, dogs: 1, Hiram Card's Elora Bouncer. Open, dogs: 1, W. Vaisey's Musical; 2, Hiram Card's Elora Blue Buck. Novice, bitches: 1, Hiram Card's Elora Music; 2, Hiram Card's Elora Blue Spot; 3, W. Vaisey's Mab. Open, bitches: 1, Hiram Card's Duchess; 2, Hiram Card's Blue Girl; 3, W. Vaisey's Mab. Winners, dogs: 1, W. Vaisey's Musical. Winners, bitches: 1, Hiram Card's Duchess.

Toy Terriers—Open, dogs and bitches: 1, J. E. Dickett's Leta; 2, J. E. Dickett's Gertie.

Harriers—Open, dogs and bitches: 1, Dr. Temple's Hank's Huntsman.

Miscellaneous Classes—Open, dogs and bitches, under 25 pounds: 1, Hiram Card's Elora Chubby; 2, Hiram Card's

Mignonette. Best dog: 1, W. Vaisey's Musical. Best bitch: 1, Hiram Card's Elora Duchess. Best dog or bitch: 1, W. Vaisey's Musical. Thirteen-inch Beagles: 1, Hiram Card's Trixy; 2, W. Vaisey's Nellie; 3, H. Card's Young Blue Belle; V. H. C., W. Vaisey's Buller; H. C., H. Card's Elora White Spot.

Special prizes—President's Cup, best dog or bitch in show, W. Kerr's Rampant Ralph. John Kent Cup, best specimen, owned, entered and shown by lady, Mrs. J. Ross, Hamilton, Queenie R. Gore Kennel Club Cup, best double brace, open to resident members of Gore or Brantford Clubs, won outright by Kerr Bros.' Irish Setters. Norfolk Kennels, shield, best dog, Kerr Bros.' Rampant Ralph. Norfolk Kennels, shield, best bitch, Brown's Lily White. Dr. Wesley Mills' special, best black Cocker, Mr. Davis' Kola, Dun-

## FOR SALE

All our ST. BERNARD, BULL TERRIER  
and COCKER

## Stud Dogs, Brood Bitches and Puppies

None Reserved. A Great Chance for anyone  
wanting to start a Kennel in the above Breeds.

Parties intending to visit the Kennels should advise us a few days ahead.

**Bay View Kennels**  
Trenton, Ont.

das. Dr. C. Y. Ford's special for best pair in his classes, Kerr Bros. J. & J. Sutherland, largest number of entries, Mrs. J. Kenny. Dr. A. Almon Babcock, largest kennel of one breed, Hiram Card, Elora. The Corby Challenge Cup, W. J. Jackson, Hamilton. The Thomas Cup, W. J. Jackson, Hamilton. The Cosgrove Cup, W. J. Jackson, Hamilton. The Kent Cup, H. C. Davis, Dundas. Kerr Brothers, best local dog or bitch, Mrs. J. Kenny. The Hamilton fancier for best brace, H. C. Davis, Dundas. The Black and Tan Terrier Club special, Robert Calvin Hamilton. A. B. Baxter, for best red Cocker dog, W. J. Jackson. W. J. Jackson, for best Great Dane, A. B. Baxter, Hamilton. C. F. T. Club, best smooth dog or bitch, A. A. Macdonald. C. F. T. Club, best wire dog or bitch, A. A. Macdonald. W. H. Gilbert, for best Collie, Mr. Duncan, Woodstock. Tomlinson special, H. C. Davis, Dundas. C. K. C. bronze medal, best specimen of Foxhound, J. Mainard. C. K. C., best specimen American Foxhound, Harry Taylor. C. K. C. silver medal, best specimen Cocker, any class, H. C. Davis. C. K. C., bronze medal, best specimen Collie, Mr. Duncan, Woodstock. C. K. C., bronze medal, best specimen Bulldog, A. A. Lees, Hamilton. C. K. C., silver medal, best specimen smooth or wire Terrier, A. A. Macdonald. C. K. C., bronze medal, best specimen Pointer, dog or bitch, Mr. Brown, Toronto.

#### AT STUD

### THE MONSTER ST. BERNARD UNCLE HOMER

Son of Uncle Remus ex Zantha, litter brother to Baden Powell and Mayor of Watford. This grand dog has the best expression, bone markings and general appearance of any St. Bernard ever offered at stud in this country. If well, he will certainly appear at the Bench Shows in September, next. Fee very reasonable. Write for particulars.

Owner, E. E. STARR. Agent, PHILIP HART, BELLEVILLE.

# COLLIES

## At Stud:

**HOLYROOD MONTY**, one of Ch. Alton Monty's best sons out of a daughter of Ch. Woodmansterne Conrad. Winnings at Chicago, last March (the only time shown): two firsts and four specials, including the \$300.00 American Collie Club Trophy.

This is an upstanding dog with a very long, level and clean cut head, and ears like those of his sire and dam—correct.

## For Sale:

(1). A beautifully marked sable and white dog pup, whelped April 22nd last, by that noted sire of winners imported Cheviot Production and out of Holyrood Petrel, a daughter of Ch. Laurel Laddie. This is a high-class show dog without a striking fault.

(2). A litter sister of No. 1 and also a right good one.

(3). A particularly good tri-colored bitch pup, whelped April 8th, 1902, sire imported Ellwyn Astrologer, dam Holyrood Thistle, a daughter of Ch. Sefton Hero. This bitch is now in whelp to imported Holyrood Leek.

(4). A very striking black and white 7 months old dog pup by Cheviot Production and out of a daughter of Ch. Southport Perfection.

(5). A fair good and prettily marked sable and white, 8 months old, dog pup, sired by Ch. Woodmansterne Conrad and out of Apple Blossom, a full brother, therefore, in blood to Ch. Heather Blossom.

These pups are all first choices of litters, the best I can breed, and are for sale without reserve.

**ROBT. McEWEN,**  
Byron, - - - ONT.



## The Passing of the Sledge Dog.

The gradual disappearance of the sledge-dog, and so of dog-sledging, in the northern quarter of this continent, is worthy of more than transient notice. For, fifty years ago, the dog-sledge supplied in winter months the chief means of transport and travel throughout this vast region. North of a line parallel with, and but little above, the upper reaches of the Missouri, and extending northeasterly from its eastern border of the Dakotas to the Atlantic, the sledge-dog was from mid-November to mid-April the common beast of burden.

Compared with existing conditions, the demand for transport in this area was, of course, meagre. The region was thinly peopled, the occupants being Indians and half-breeds, the servants of the great

fur companies and the "free" or independent, fur traders. This population was, however, largely nomadic. The natives frequently changed their places of abode, were constantly engaged in the chase, and so required a considerable amount of transportation. The fur traders, though conducting their heavy traffic during the summer months by boat and horse carts, had to maintain communication between posts and outposts during the winter. Add to this journeying the hauling of packs and the volume of travel and transport throughout this region bulked very large.

The burden of it fell on the dog. Horses then were in fair supply. But the heavier animal sank in the snowdrifts and slipped on or broke through the thin

## BALMORAL - COLLIE - KENNELS

### Balmoral Piccolo

(A.K.C.S.B. 66983)

Sire, CH. PARBOLD PICCOLO  
ex. PARBOLD PRIM.

Born July 28th, 1900.

This dog, only just imported, is without doubt the highest bred dog in Canada to-day, and is an ideal specimen of what a stud collie should be. He is a bright golden sable, with white collar, blaze and front. He is a large-sized dog, with grand body and shape. His pedigree will allow of the severest examination, as it will be found to contain the combined blood of nearly all the past champions. He is a winner of over 40 prizes and specials in Great Britain under different judges.

### Balmoral Hope

A.K.C.S.B. 66982)

Sire, ORMSKIRK GAYLORD  
ex. ORMSKIRK WELLINGTONA.

Born 7th April, 1901.

This handsome young dog is a showy marked rich golden sable, with broad white collar and blaze. He is a large sized dog, with beautifully chiselled head, heavy coat, long frill and profuse brush. A glance through his pedigree will suffice to prove that he is one of the most aristocratic dogs living, possessing as he does all the bluest of the blue blood.

TERMS ON APPLICATION. ADDRESS

5.03

**BALMORAL KENNELS, 348 Waverley St., Ottawa, Can.**

ice of the streams and lakes, and was speedily worn out. Beside, in its lack of supplies of grain, it was difficult to provide him with food. Hay could not be carried in bulk, and the time allowed for stops did not permit of extended searchings under the snow for dry grasses. So the dog passed under the yoke. If he was not as strong, he could still haul more than his own weight, could on the hard snow travel faster and further than the horse, and could easily be supplied with food. He required no picketing, did not stampede at night, nor have to be searched for in the morning. Further, he was at once a companion and protector of his master.

But it was hard on the dog. With the instinct of his wolfish forebears still strong within him, he clung to his freedom with a fierce tenacity. In hauling a sledge he did something from which his whole nature revolted. It is true that among natives the toil and burden of the "travaille" had been his since the aborigines began their long march northward from the central continent. But the two long poles tied to his sides, like the shafts of a cart, and dragging upon the ground, across which was laid the impedimenta of the Indian camp, made only occasional breaches in his liberty. The journeys were not likely to be long, and were, moreover, eminently social. Though every day bore a load, he marched with the women and children, a barking, chattering throng.

On the other hand, the sledge was, in winter, in almost daily use. The journeys were, many of them, long, the pull heavy and continuous, the march apt to be solitary. There was little of the rivalry in progress to be found in a pack of "travaillés." The sledge-dog faced the illimitable horizon across a wide waste of snow, day in and day out, alone, and with, to him, no end in view. Save when the snow was deep, and the driver tramp-

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ed ahead to beat down a path with his snowshoes, the dog led the way. He must keep straight on in the teeth of a storm, against which every other animal turned tail, or feel the sting of his master's lash. And at night, after bolting at a few mouthfuls his meagre supper, he must curl up about his driver's blankets and act as buffer against the blasts.

Against all this the dog made vocal protest. But savage life knows little pity for animals, and submission was induced by the lash and the club. What a pa-



thetic array of bruised and battered heads—heads with ears torn, with eyes out, and skin disfigured—the memory of long journeys conjures up! But from a little north of the Missouri to the Arctic line every dog big enough bent to the collar.

In the great region covered by dog transport, the Eskimo, or "Huskie" dog, was for many years the prime favorite; though the Indians used, as they still use, every dog, either in sledge or as pack animals. As known in the interior, the huskie was a medium-sized dog, weighing perhaps ninety pounds, but possessed of far more endurance than the ordinary ruck of mongrels. A bushy-tailed, fox-headed, long-haired animal, with erect, sharp-pointed ears springing from thick tufts of fur, there could be no mistake as to his kind. His chief defect was his short legs. In the coast region, where the snow crusts hard, this was not a serious one, but in the softer snows of the interior it greatly impeded progress.

What was needed was a long-legged dog of good weight, and in time this animal began to appear. He was the result of cross-breeding between the Huskie and the Deerhound, stood considerably higher than the former, and in weight ranged from ninety to one hundred and twenty pounds. As, apparently, he owed his existence to the experiments of the fur traders along the middle reaches of the Mackenzie River, the breed was known north of the boundary line as the "Yukon." It was by long odds the best produced by the necessities of sledge transport. With all the endurance of the Huskie, it combined speed and pertinacity of the Deerhound. With a single train of four of these dogs an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company traveled continuously from Fort Simpson, on the

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### C. OTTERBURN CANDIDATE

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twenty-one hundred miles long in forty-six traveling days. Naturally, these dogs were highly valued, the possession of a superior dog-train being a matter of no little rivalry among the fur traders. Prices ranged from \$25 to \$30 per dog, and rose as high as \$50, and a good train of four dogs readily brought \$100.

The supply was, however, necessarily limited. Away from the coast regions neither the Huskie nor the Yukon breed came into general use, being owned for the most part by the "free-traders" and the traders of the fur companies. The bulk of sledge transport was always supplied by the mongrel, and mixed breeds, with no distinctive type predominant. Mostly they were of the ordinary Indian kind, very wolfish in appearance, with sharp muzzles, pricked ears, and straight wiry hair. They ran the gamut of color, though a kind of blue-grey with black spots was very common, and accompanied a rather bad temper. In all dogs weight was, of course, essential, an animal under seventy pounds being too light for freight traffic.

Owing to the exigencies of its service, passenger transport by dogs reached its highest development through the Hudson's Bay Company, that great chartered corporation which for so long a period governed as well as commercially exploited the northern quarter of this continent. Successful supervision of its scattered forts and trading posts necessitated communication during the winter months. With frozen rivers and lakes, and the general lack of roads and trails, the dog-train was the only method of travel. Then, too, its hunters often required rapid transport, and once every winter the "packet" started from Fort Garry on its long journey northward, carrying the mail to the isolated posts, to stop finally at a lonely station within the Arctic circle.

At its best the passenger train was

composed of four dogs, the word "train" applying in the north only to the dogs. They were attached to the usual toboggan-shaped sledge, covered with skins or heavy canvas, and so stiffened by bows and a back as to resemble a heelless shoe; the bottom projecting behind the seat sufficiently to give space for baggage, or afford the driver standing room when weary from running. Many of these sledges, or carioles, were highly decorated with paint and pigments, and the interior was always made comfortable with robes and blankets.

The method of harnessing dogs differed somewhat with locality, the Eskimo running their dogs abreast, and other natives attaching them by separate lines into a band of pack. But throughout the great interior dogs were driven tandem, and harnessed between two long traces with a space of a foot or more between them. A round collar of soft leather fitted closely to the shoulders, and buckled on either side to the traces, which were supported by a band passing over the back. Both this band and the collar were made the subject of a good deal of decoration, being often hung with tiny bells, or ornamented with ribbons or fox tails. A train of good dogs thus gaudily apparelled, with a blue cariole, from the back of which a fringe of red blanket appeared, and a driver with tasseled fur cap, dark blue capote, a red sash, beaded leggings and moccasins, contributed greatly to the warmth and color of the landscape.

In passenger travel the driver usually ran alongside the sledge, for it seldom happened that the passenger was also driver. Only the most thoroughly trained dogs could be driven from the cariole; attempt to do so with the ordinary train generally ending in an inextricable tangle, in which the leader took the place of the "wheel" dog. With a driver to keep the line straight, and ready to meet any deviation with whip and imprecation, progress was easy enough.



The rate of travel on a fair track, or on the snow crust, was from five to six miles an hour, though much better time was frequently made. A "company's" officer told the writer that he once made 55 miles without stopping in seven and a half hours, his passenger being a lady with her trunk, robes and day's provisions. And he said that he had known dogs to trot twelve miles an hour without breaking. But such speed is exceptional.

In traveling start was usually made at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, with a stop between 7 and 8 for breakfast and another at noon, the day's journey ending between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening. The best progress was made, however, with a half hour's rest every four hours, during which the dogs were taken from the harness, and allowed to roll in the snow, a comparatively easy matter; every dog being trained to come to his own collar when called up. Few spectacles appealed more strongly to the imagination than that of a dog-train passing low down upon the horizon across the snowy plain, to disappear at last, a mere speck against the blue. It was a picture of human life—the advent, the brief passing, the speedy disappearance; and, like the going down of a ship upon the sea, it magnified for the onlooker the feeling of infinite solitude.

It was in the night camp that the sledge-dog again came to his own. The day was for him only a long-drawn misery, relieved by the few fugitive joys of his resting spells. Loosed from the cariole, his old instincts, tempered by circumstances, reasserted themselves. Like the retired green-grocer who builds a rockery in his back yard in the effort to return to nature, he essayed to assert his freedom by vocal challenges to his fellows, wandering about the camp, and suspicious sniffings of the snow, as if game were somewhere concealed. This

until the fire burned. Then came a sudden metamorphosis. For with the blaze the sledge-dog became statuesque and intently expectant, sitting rigidly upon his haunches, his eyes fastened upon the row of frozen fish thawing before the coals, and consumed by a fierce hunger. For supper was for him the only meal of the day. Each dog received two fish—about seven pounds—as his ration. There were no pleasures of deglutition. Like its dinners, which Thackeray described, when men met only to eat, the meal was served in a single course. A few gulps and swallowings, a wistful sniff or two, and the sledge-dog curled down upon the snow, as, in beating down his nest, his wild ancestor had curled in the long grasses of the prairie. As the hours wore on, and the stillness and cold of the northern night settled over him, he sought his master's blankets, edging closer and closer until driver and dogs became an indistinguishable heap. At times some grizzled leader, answering the howl of a vagrant wolf, roused the camp by his hoarse baritone. But in the main only the imprecation of the driver, as he resented the too close encroachment of the dogs, broke the long silence.

In freight hauling much the same routine of travel was followed. The vehicle was, of course, a much simpler affair, the freight sledges being the usual toboggan, save in the coast region, where a low, very flat runner was not infrequent. In each cords passed along the edges, by which the loads could be tied, or, rather, laced down; the closer the weight lay to the snow the easier being the labor of both dogs and driven. Usually the latter maintained the equilibrium of the load, and prevented overturn by a cord attached to the rear of the sledge.

A good dog on a beaten track could haul about one hundred and fifty pounds, and for a short distance might do even more. On a journey of say four or five

days, four hundred pounds for a train of four dogs, with fish at the rate of seven pounds per day for each dog, kettles, ax, blankets, etc., was considered a fair load. With this a train could travel on the snow crust or hard road, at a rate of four miles an hour. In soft and deep snow, however, the rate was scarcely more than half that, the drivers having first to walk ahead and beat down a path with snowshoes in which the dogs could follow. As the loaded sledge sank deeper than the track thus made, it was indispensable to progress that the dogs got a foothold upon the ground.

Moreover, continued travel in deep snow was apt to make the dogs' legs sore above the ankle, and to diminish his speed and endurance. In the spring time the brittle snow crust cut both the dog's feet and the driver's moccasins; a disableness guarded against in the case of the former by putting him in shoes. These were merely pieces of soft leather or cloth secured about the ankle with a thong, but which for the time constituted an effective protection.

Generally speaking, however heavy the pull and difficult in trail, the dogs performed their task with a degree of equanimity, not to say resignation, which, considering its arduous and repugnant nature, was much to their credit. There was very little fighting, and that little generally among newly made up trains, when the places of the dogs were chang-

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ed, or when the leader engaged in a quarrel. Dog nature resembles human nature, in that it is suspicious of strangers, and resents a change of position which involves harder labor or reduction in rank. Many dogs, too, will not work well except in the lead, a trait not wholly canine. Once acknowledged, all sledge-dogs respect the leader, follow him and fight for him, even out of harness. Some dogs are, however, naturally very stubborn, and seem never to be reconciled to their task. Very few can be trained to the sledge without severe beatings.

As was inevitable with a people given to nicknames, dog nomenclature throughout the north, and especially among the half-breeds, formed an extensive vocabulary. In the early days the dog was named after his owner, after personal traits, natural objects, or some battle or adventure in which he had been conspicuous. But following the advent of the fur traders and the introduction of liquors, names for a time were those of various brands of drinkables. Of these whiskey, brandy and coffee attained the greatest popularity, and for many years it seemed safe to say that of every train two dogs at least bore one or the other of these labels. With the driver shrieking for whiskey and brandy, and the passenger calling for coffee, the cup of creature comfort at that time throughout

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## Bedlington Terriers

Hardy, keen, companionable dogs. Mature specimens and puppies of both sexes for disposal. Prize winners and bred from winners. Particulars on application to Coleman, Bedlington Kennels, Copper Cliff, Ont.



the north would seem to have been full. As no custom hardens without a reason, it may be assumed that these names were chosen by men constantly exposed to cold and storm, as most suggestive of warmth and good cheer. With the advance of civilization, however, taste in this direction changed, and the sled-dog took the names of great statesmen and cities—Bismarck, Gladstone, London, etc., and with the Scotch fur traders that of national heroes, Bruce, Wallace and the "Scots wha hae."

But whether named or not, the half-breed driver never lacked appellations with which to urge on his train. He was never at a loss for invective or phrases descriptive of his opinion of the defects of particular dogs. And no dog ever entertained a doubt as to who was meant when they were applied. The profanity of the half-breed driver was delivered with a shot-like precision which never missed its mark, or failed to awaken renewed effort; and his general appeal to the train to "just see if they couldn't do a little better," with marginal references to their ancestry, had all the effect of the lash.

It was not until the year 1880 that the decline of dog-sledging became pronounced. It is true that in the middle region south of the fiftieth parallel, it had, previous to that date, suffered some eclipse. The opening of roads and trails, and the gradual settlement of the country, had brought the horse increasingly into use in winter travel. By the latter year the process was being repeated in the Canadian Northwest, and especially in the great plains south of the Saskatchewan. The settlement of the Indian tribes on reservations tended further to diminish the work of the dog, by circumscribing the wanderings of the Indian hunters.

In the north, however, the dog-sledge still held its own. But gradually, even

there the whistle of the steamboat was heard upon rivers which, since time began, had borne only the birch bark canoe and the macinac boat. Little settlements sprang up here and there, roads and trails were opened to connect them, and in winter the horse sled took the

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Sire Imported RUFFORD OSSORY by Champion Rufford Ormonde.

Dam Otterburn Marcella by Champion Wellesbourne Charlie ex Carmen by Champion Christopher. This young dog is of immense size and bone, combined with high quality. He probably is the heaviest coated Collie in America. Winner of two firsts, Toronto, 1900. Apply to

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Owing to the dissolution of partnership we are offering without reserve all our young stock. These pups are all sired by

**Woodmansterne Conrad**

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From Clifton's Laddie (C.K.C. No. 6609), ex Clifton's Canning Lass (C.K.C. No. 6610), grand sire Woodmansterne Laddie, great grand-sire Woodmansterne Conrad. Perfectly marked and should make bench dogs.

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## Cocker Spaniels at Stud

Property of Miss Eleanor Macdonell.

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#### Ch. BRAESIDE BLUE JACKET

(63,654 A.K.C.) (5,981 C.K.C.)

By Ch. Braeside Bustle ex. Braeside Lory.

Color, a beautiful blue roan (parti-color), with profuse feather. A first prize winner in England and though not yet exhibited at his best in America he has won two firsts in Toronto, two firsts in St. Thomas, and Silver Medal, first in Hamilton, and Special for best Cocker dog in the Show. At the recent New York Show he won two firsts in the hottest company. From puppies already sired by him his success as a stud dog is assured.

His latest wins are:—CHICAGO, First Limit, Open Winners, Medal for best cocker dog in show, OTTAWA, First, Open Winners, Special for best cocker dog. MONTREAL, First Open, and Winners.

Fee, - \$15.00

#### KNOYDART ROBIN HOOD

(65,251 A.K.C.) (6177 C.K.C.)

By Ch. Hamilton Jack ex. Red Myrtle, by Ch. Red Mack.

Color, a very dark red. He is a corky little dog, with the much desired short, cobby body. A First Prize winner at Philadelphia, 1901.

Fee, - \$10.00

A few grand puppies for sale.  
Full particulars from

Mr. A. J. MACDONELL,  
Kingston, Ont.

place of that drawn by the dog. Greatest blow of all was the discovery of the Alaskan gold fields, and the consequent opening of great arteries of travel to the north. In the eastern coast region the dog-sledge remains, and probably will remain, the ordinary means of winter transport. But in the great central area and the western coast the horse vehicle has largely taken its place. Only in the Mackenzie and English River districts, and in Alberta, is the dog still in general use.

It was a picturesque phase of aboriginal and pioneer life that is thus passing away. There was no more novel and animated spectacle than that of the dog-trains, with their gaily-colored carioles,

tinkling bells and smartly-dressed drivers gathered in the fort yards for departure. It was a moment of much cheer, of laughing and gesticulation, of hand-shaking and wishing bon voyage. And when Pierre and Baptiste and Louison set sail with their little craft upon the limitless expanse of snow, what a shouting of adieus! On they went, little lines of light and motion, crossed by other lines going east, west, north, south, bearing the travel and commerce of a fourth of a continent, and bringing cheer to the hearts of men. But the utilitarian has ever waged war with the picturesque, and the dog-sledge with which the *coureurs des bois* penetrated the great region west and north of Lake Superior and opened it to settlement, is disappearing in the struggle. The dog has had his day.—H. M. Robinson, in Forest and Stream.

Mr. Winthrop Rutherford will judge all Fox Terriers at New York. Mr. Rutherford knows a Terrier, and it is some years since he judged at a W.K.C. show.

## COCKERS AT STUD

### Nickel Plate

Even black and white. By Ch. Knight of Los Angeles ex Portia, ex Say Say, by Ch. Fascinator ex Ch. I Say, combining the blood of twenty champions.

#### CHAMPION

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Blue Roan, Last win, 1st at Toronto Show, 1901. Sire of many winners.

Stud Fees at present, \$10.

H. PARKER THOMAS, - Belleville, Ont.



## THE NEW ENGLAND KENNEL CLUB.

I give you below a list of judges for the next N. E. K. C. show, which takes place Feb. 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1903, at Boston:

G. A. Boutelle—Whippets, Yorkshire and Toy, black and tan Terriers.

W. C. Codman—English and French Bulldogs.

F. G. Davis—Boston Terriers.

D. A. Goodwin—All Setters.

H. W. Lacy—All Spaniels, except Toys.

J. J. Lynn—Smooth and wire-haired Fox Terriers.

James Mortimer—Irish, Airedale, Welsh, Scottish, black and tan and English Bull Terriers, Foxhounds, Russian Wolfhounds, Greyhounds, Deerhounds, Pomeranians, Poodles, Toys (except black and tan and Boston Terriers), Dachshunds and miscellaneous.

R. C. McQuillin—Pointers.

George S. Reid—Beagles.

T. H. Terry—Collies and English Sheep Dogs.

Miss A. H. Whitney—Bloodhounds and St. Bernards, Great Danes and Mastiffs.

W. B. Emery, Sec.

## SHERBROOKE'S NEXT SHOW.

To dog fanciers I beg to state that the E. T. Kennel Club was duly organized in September last, the object being the improvement of dogs, dog shows and dog competition. We intend to hold the annual dog show, as before, in connection with Sherbrooke Exhibition, the first week in September.

We have to approach the Exhibition Association about terms, but we can assure prospective exhibitors that we will endeavor to get the best judges, good management and care of dogs, and prizes the best we can afford.

We are doing this for sport pure and simple, and not for money-making. We all do our work free, and are willing to stand a little loss if needed and publish a full report of cash received and expended. Under these conditions we do not hesitate to beg dog fanciers' support with substantial entries, C.K.C. rules to govern.

Officers of the club: President, W. M. Tomlinson; Vice-Presidents, Dr. G. L. Hume, Dr. F. H. Bradley; Secretary-Treasurer, E. Bjorkeland; Executive Committee, H. M. Piercy, Ed. B. Pope, A. Q. Reade, E. C. Parker, E. B. Cochran, T. D. McCallum, Dr. W. A. Stennin, Frank Griffith, Dr. Frank J. Barton, V.S.

Do not forget Sherbrooke Dog Show, September, 1903. If you have not a good dog, breed one, or get one anyway. We will be looking for you.

E. Bjorkeland, Sec.-Treas.

## THE COLLIE JUDGE AT NEW YORK

Editor Gazette: It is surely the ambition of every Collie breeder in the Dominion to breed or own a "New York winner." Many hesitate from paying high entrance fees and heavy express charges, with the almost certain result of having to take a back seat to the big and well-known American kennels. This year the Westminster Kennel Club has appointed as judge Mr. Wm. C. Hunter, formerly of the Brandane Kennels of Black & Hunter. The writer can assure any timid Canadian exhibitor that his "Laddie" or "Lassie"—if he or she has the necessary points—will have just as good a chance of winning a blue ribbon under Mr. Hunter as though an "Ormskirk" or a "Wellesbourne" were prefixed to the name. If, therefore, you have a good young 'un, don't hesitate to show. Yours truly,

Ubiquitous.

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Members get one registration free.

Members get subsequent registrations at half fee.

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YEAR ENDS AUGUST 1st.

Further particulars from

**H. B. DONOVAN**

Secretary-Treasurer

TORONTO.



## PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

When selling a dog or puppy always send the full pedigree, as far as you know, with it, as, though not compulsory, this saves an enormous amount of trouble and correspondence after, should the purchaser wish to exhibit the new possession. It is also absolutely necessary to successful mating that the pedigrees should be consulted and a sire selected in accordance with it. Simple pedigree forms, containing all that is required, can now be obtained so cheaply that no one need be without them. They are also of great service for reference for one's own dogs, where the number kept is too large to carry with any certainty.

In-breeding is not to be encouraged at any time, but is sometimes considered necessary to establish certain points of color. It should not be resorted to in the winter litters, as, though puppies are apparently strong and healthy, they cannot have the sturdy, robust constitution able to withstand all infaney troubles, like their out-bred brethren. Neither should in-bred puppies be exposed to the risks of the show pen, but kept at home until mature. They have been bred for a certain purpose, and should be kept for that purpose to avoid the necessity and extra trouble and care entailed in in-breeding a second time.

When you have no further use for a dog, or are unable to keep it any longer, do not give it to just anybody without ascertaining whether it will have a good home, similar to what it has been accustomed to or not. It is far kinder to have it destroyed painlessly at one of the various places provided for this purpose. Dogs feel a change of friends and locality in their old age in a greater degree than any other animal. We have known more than one instance of an old favorite running away from a new home, even when a good one, and becoming a home-

less and unhappy outcast until death happily released it from its miseries.

Make it a rule to thoroughly examine all your dogs and puppies each day, or at least every other day, for "a stitch in time" is equally applicable to our living pets. A little cold or slight eruption detected and treated at once will frequently prevent what might develop into a serious illness or skin disease and loss of hair, which would require endless time and trouble to cure.

As soon as a tiny spot or eruption of any kind is noticed, whether from overheated blood or external parasites, apply plain sulphur ointment at once. This is good for either, and taken in its very earliest stages, will kill the worst form of mange, which seems practically incurable when allowed to remain, as it very well can, undetected for some time, until the disease has reached so bad a stage that it is quite noticeable to the most casual observer.

For a simple cold, a dose of castor oil given in the morning, fasting, with a change of food for a couple of days, nearly always takes the cold quite out of the system, and Fido is himself again. He should, of course, be kept indoors for two or three days should the weather be very severe, foggy, or the wind in the east.

At the same time, do not fidget and fuss over your pets, worrying yourself into a nervous state because Fluffy sneezed or Tommy has a tiny spot. Simply treat for these with simple remedies, and rest contented that you have done all you can. A little observation, coupled with common sense, will enable you to keep your dogs in good condition, and is worth far more than all the remedies, sympathy or tears after they have become ill.

In a case of broken limbs, injury to eyes, or other accidents, a surgeon's aid is absolutely necessary, and the sooner

the better, but in all minor ailments a sensible, practical owner is the best physician a dog can have.—Common Sense, in Toy Dogs.

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#### MIXED THOSE BABIES UP.

Editor Gazette: I regret that an error occurred in connection with cut of Bimbo in last issue. Neither you nor printer were to blame this time. Cut inserted is one made when he was under a year old.

Herewith we hand you one made from recent photo, which shows that, bar his

a few remarks perhaps won't be amiss. The exciting cause is undoubtedly distemper, though in-breeding and the strain of dog shows play a paramount role. Clinically, the picture must suggest to the trained mind a neurosis, though the lesion, if any, seems to be of costical origin. This suggests itself by the forms most commonly seen, which usually consist of nodding of the head or twitching of one leg. Undoubtedly the hemiplegic form is the most common; that is to say, one side of the body is alone affected. Whether or not this supposed lesion is caused by microbic origin is as yet a query. In regard to treatment, I will



"BIMBO," FROM A RECENT PHOTO.

white stripe, he is a living counterpart of his grand sire, the late Ch. Black Duke, the best Cocker ever bred, eh! Geordie Douglas, de ye no ken that?

Sincerely,

R. H. and T. H. Trimble.

Toronto, Jan. 17, 1903.

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#### RE TREATMENT OF CHOREA.

It is with great interest that I have read the opinions of Drs. Mills and Niven on this bugbear of the kennel. Having had a good deal to do with it, in probably the most highly strung and excitable of all the canine race—the Collie—

run briefly over two cases. Case 1—A Collie dog, rather in-bred, had every indication of being a high-class show specimen, but was what is commonly called a "bad doer." At ten months old I noticed a slight twitching of the head when he was at rest. This grew worse, especially after exercise *with other dogs*. I treated him with arsenic in small doses with rather unsatisfactory results. I then tried a new tact. The dog was absolutely isolated in a box stall, with plenty of light. He was exercised gently twice daily, with no other dogs. As to food, he had bread and milk and bread and soup. Medicinally, I was determined



to try the "kill or cure" method, so resorted to rather heroic doses of arsenite of potassium in the form of Fowler's solution. This was given in ten-drop doses three times a day *after* food. I used as a vehicle a dessertspoonful of cod liver oil. This was kept up for six days and then stopped. The dog was very much improved, and sent to a quiet place a little way out of town. I saw him two months afterwards, and could not discover any symptoms of his old malady. Case 2—This was also a Collie dog, 14 months old. He had lived a quiet life on a farm up to this time. He was then shown at three successive shows, and retired in a highly nervous state, starting at every sound. The following week he came down with distemper. He made a good recovery, but was left with a twitching of his shoulder and corresponding leg. He was given the same treatment as case No. 1 and cured.

To summarize, I would suggest the following: 1. Absolute isolation, with moderate exercise and dry, sunny quarters. If possible, keep out of earshot of barking companions. 2. Food to consist of bread and milk and soup and bread or bisenit. Medicine to consist of Dr. Fowler's solution of Arsenic, drops ten; to be given in a dessertspoonful of cod liver oil three times a day after food.

Warning—If the medicine causes vomiting, it must be discontinued immediately. It should not be given for more than six or seven days—better five, if the twitching has stopped.

Kingston, Ontario. C. Y. Ford.

#### CHOREA, ARSENIC AND DIET.

Editor Gazette: It is remarkable that while very few cases of chorea in children resist the long-continued use of arsenic, in dogs cures seem to be almost unknown, and if it be true that this disease does yield to the large doses referred

to in my previous communication, the result would be interesting, even if not isolated in our therapeutic experience.

Dr. Niven is, no doubt, quite right in believing that diet is of great importance during treatment, and this applies in a general way to dogs as well as children, though to withhold meat in the latter is likely of more moment than in dogs. But to restrict the quantity of food, to reduce the amount of meat, and to make the diet generally bland and unstimulating, are wise precautions.

Wesley Mills.

Montreal, Jan. 14, 1903.

#### THE COCKER SPANIEL.

Paper read before the L.K.A. of Mass. by President Mrs. E. H. Seagrave.

In a short talk on Cockers it is scarcely necessary here to go into particulars as to their origin, further than to say that, being of the Spaniel family, they represent one of the oldest varieties of sporting dogs known, or of which we have records.

The Cocker is the smallest of the sporting spaniel family, and, perhaps, to this and his engaging disposition and merry activity, is due, in great part, his popularity as a companion.

In England, where most of the game is preserved, the shooting conditions are different, and the small covers and many hedgerows, afford ample scope for the Cocker's activity as a sporting dog. In America the Cocker is little used for its original purpose, and no better tribute can be paid to its many good qualities than the popularity it has attained as a family pet. Purely as a companion, and with no regard to its sporting instincts, it has long assumed equal rank with the Fox Terrier and Collie. Over these breeds, however, it has the great advantage in docility of disposition and free-

dom from a desire to fight. In this alone the breed commends itself to women and children. But, perhaps, even more commendable, is the Cocker's superior intelligence, which manifests itself in so many endearing ways when a family pet. One is never lonely in the companionship of two or three Cockers. At home I plead guilty to harboring five in the house, and a romp with them, for which they are always ready, is an excellent antidote for the blues. Each is individual in its little ways and oddities, and to study and minister to them constitute most of the pleasure derived from their society. I make it a point, however, to know all my Cockers, and those I find necessary to keep in the kennels are visited every day and made much of, and, when weather permits, taken for a run in the woods near the house, in which they naturally take great delight, hunting rabbit tracks and other game trails to be found in the woods, showing how easily they could revert to their original purpose were it necessary.

The bright little Cocker is never cross, is easily controlled, not even the Poodle or Collie are more amenable to education, and they can be easily taught many little tricks that are both amusing and useful in the house. They are naturally clean in their habits, as all house pets must be, and are easily taught to be good.

Much has been said about sporting and pet Cockers. On this burning subject I do not care to say more than that, from my limited experience, a small Cocker of from 19 lbs. to 22 lbs. (the limit in size and weight in my estimation for a companionable Cocker), if built on lines indicated in the standard, is just as active and far more engaging in its ways than a larger dog, which is more suitable for the field than the house.

Before giving a description of the Cocker, something must be said about

their keenness of scent. Authorities claim that they are even superior in this respect to the Pointer and Setter, in their ability to quickly discern bird scent. I can readily understand the justice of this claim, although my experience has been with chocolates rather than birds. Summer Girl, one of the lamented Ch. Omo's daughters, and her son Omy, seem to instantly divine when a box of candy or chocolate is brought into the house, and no matter where it is placed, they will sit as near to it as possible, and speak to me about it in the most impatient manner, until the package is opened and they get their share. This is a bad habit, I know, but then they are privileged ones.

The Cocker is divided at our shows by color—black, red, or any other solid color, like liver; and parti-color, which includes black and white, red and white, the roan and black and tan. The black is conceded to be the most popular, though the reds push them close.

The general appearance of the Cocker should indicate an immensely strong, active little dog, compact in form, merry in disposition, with an eye that indicates love and fidelity. The head should be smaller, shorter in the muzzle and not so coarse and heavy in its lines as a field Spaniel. Much of the quality of a Cocker's head is shown in the graceful contour of the skull as it reaches up from a very moderate stop and the slight furrow or medium line between the eyes and the formation of the brow. The low set on of the ears intensifies the half circle dome of the skull, and is a feature highly prized. The tips of the ears should not extend beyond the nose. The muzzle is moderately square and all tendency to pininess should be avoided. The neck is long enough to allow the dog to put its nose to the ground, and should be clean cut, devoid of loose skin, and set gracefully on the sloping shoulders, which



should not be loaded with muscle or fat, to interfere with their free movement. The body, which with legs and feet is the most important part, should be compact and deep ribbed, but not so extremely short as to interfere with liberty of action. The forelegs are moderately short, but in comparison with its size should not be too low set, as the field Spaniel. They should be, at any rate, long enough to enable the dog to gallop strongly and actively. They should be strong in bone and as straight as possible; the feet compact and well clothed with hair, and legs well feathered; the hind legs are well bent at the stifle, and hocks low set, so that, though a compactly built little animal, the Cocker stands over a good deal of ground, as all animals should which are intended to gallop.

The set on and carriage of the tail, which is docked, is important, the tail having a downward carriage and never, even when excited, should it be carried above the level of the back. Probably in no other dog is the action of the tail more expressive of the dog's temperament than in this the merriest of the Spaniel family.

In 1901 the American Spaniel Club improved upon the old standard, and, reducing the weight limit to 24 lbs., has already brought about a more uniform size in the Cocker classes.

In conclusion I would like to say that anyone who has kept Cockers cannot but agree with a certain writer, who likened the breezy Cocker in their merry activity to a breath of fresh air in a heated room.

## NOTES FOR NOVICES

A good many dogs suffer from ear trouble, which is generally classified under the title of "ear canker," which (like the term "distemper") covers a variety of troubles, and whenever a dog shows signs, by pawing and scratching his ear, that he is suffering from some trouble in that quarter, he is put down as having "ear canker." The cankerous condition proper emits a very unpleasant smell. It is due to inflammation of the internal passages of the ear, and requires to be treated by antiseptics. It should not be confused with irritation, which often is set up on the outside of the ear, and is more of the nature of an eczematous eruption. A dog always shakes his head when he has any ear trouble, and when a dog begins to do this a careful examination should be made with a view to ascertaining whether the trouble is internal or external. If internal, a lotion composed of the "glycerine of carbolic acid" of the British Pharmacopœia, diluted with about nine times its own bulk

of water, may be used to syringe first of all, and preferably it should be used warm. Some people like to be begin by putting a little warm glycerine or sweet oil into the ear at night, and then proceed with the syringing on the following morning; and perhaps this is a better plan. After the ear has been syringed a little more oil can be introduced, and that will keep the ear safe and comfortable until the evening, when the process can be repeated. Instead of the oil after the use of the lotion a soft ointment can be used, composed of equal parts of zinc ointment, lanoline, and vaseline, to which a small quantity of boracic acid or a drop or two of creolin has been added. We need hardly point out that a dog troubled with ear canker should be kept on fairly low diet, and should be treated with aperients and blood medicine at the same time as the external treatment, just recommended, is being carried out.

\* \* \*

This is the time of year at which dogs

suffer most from coughs and colds. A cough may arise from one of two causes, and they are—a disordered stomach and affection of the lungs and the air passages. We may also add a third cause—worms. Very often a dog suffering from worms will have a husky cough, and it is obvious that before commencing treatment for the cough we must ascertain what is the real cause. If, on examination, we find that worms are the cause of the husk, a dosing with worm medicine should be tried, and if this does not effect a cure, give the dog a compound rhubarb pill and diet him very carefully. Let him have plenty of exercise, for coughs and disorders of this kind are often caused by want of exercise, which causes the digestive organs to get out of order. If the cough does not disappear after treatment on these lines, it must certainly arise from the lungs and air passages, and should be taken in hand at once or bronchitis is most likely to result.

The dog must be kept in a warm, moist atmosphere; a dry atmosphere will irritate the air passages, whereas a warm, moist one tends to relieve them. The following mixture will be found very effective in cases of ordinary cough, and soon bring about a cure. Two parts syrup of squills, one part glycerine, and one part of compound tincture of camphor, commonly known as paregoric. About thirty drops (that is, half a teaspoonful) for every twenty pounds the dogs weighs should be given three times a day. If such treatment as this be carefully adhered to the cough will, in the majority of cases, quickly disappear. It is most important that a cough should not be neglected, because it so often develops into bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, and sore throat, and unless great care is taken, asthma will set in, and a great deal of time and trouble will have to be expended on the sufferer. It will, therefore, be better for both dog and owner

to take a cough in hand at once and try to get rid of it.

\* \* \*

We will now consider the more serious troubles that often follow a cough. Inflammation of the lungs is an inflamed state of the lungs proper. Pleurisy is inflammation of the pleura or lining of the lungs themselves, although both inflammation of the lungs and pleurisy may be present at the same time. Bronchitis is an inflammation of the bronchial tubes through which the air passes to get to the lungs. Asthma often develops after repeated attacks of bronchitis, and is the most distressing of all. It causes very great difficulty in breathing, the dog at times seeming as if he would be suffocated. The coughing comes on unexpectedly in short, sharp attacks, and the only medicine likely to relieve it is a few drops of ether, given as an addition to some of the above-named "cough mixture." The animal should be kept fairly low in condition. When once a dog has had asthma he is always liable to repeated attacks. There is no absolute cure for it. It generally occurs in old dogs, and any little chill that they contract is almost certain to bring on an attack.

\* \* \*

When a dog seems likely to have an attack of asthma a little of the cough mixture recommended in the preceding paragraph but one should be given. This mixture may also be given with advantage in cases of bronchitis and inflammation of the lungs, but that alone will not be sufficient treatment. The dog should be kept in a room where there is a fire, the air in the room being kept moist by the use of a bronchitis kettle. Before setting the kettle to steam a teaspoonful of pure carbolic acid should be added to the water in it. The warm, moist, carbolized air will do more than anything towards effecting a cure. The dog should be fed with nourishing food, such as beef-tea, barley water, and things of that



kind, which will keep up his strength. If a dog is found to be suffering from a cough, which, from all appearances seems only to affect the throat or windpipe, a mixture of equal parts of honey and syrup of squills, together with a small quantity of finely powdered chlorate of potash, will give great relief. This can easily be recognized, because the dog shows signs of pain when swallowing his food.

\* \* \*

Coughs and colds, such as are known during the winter, must, of course, be distinguished from the cough which is found affecting dogs suffering from distemper. This is generally a "stomach" cough, and will, of course, get better when the dog's health improves. It may, however, develop into inflammation of the lungs, and then poulticing must be resorted to, and small doses of glycerine and ipecacuanha should be given to relieve the choking. If there is any discharge from the nostrils, which is generally present, warm water, containing a little permanganate of potash or other antiseptic, should be used to clear it away constantly. The bronchitis kettle, used in the way above described, is very beneficial. The carbolic vapour which fills the room helps the dog to breathe more easily, and also acts as a disinfectant and germicide. In all cases of lung trouble a bronchitis kettle is absolutely indispensable; there is nothing like moist warmth for giving relief.

\* \* \*

Writing about distemper, there are really three kinds, viz., "head," "abdominal" and "chest," affecting the brain, the bowels and the lungs respectively. We have to determine which form a dog is suffering from by the most conspicuous symptoms. In head distemper the brain is affected, and fits result; in the case of the bowels purging is usual; and when the lungs are the seat of the trouble, great difficulty of breathing is

experienced. Of course, each of these three forms needs different treatment, and that is an easy matter if the dog is only affected with one, but often the dog will have violent fits, incessant purging, and a cold and cough as well. It is impossible to treat for all three at once, because each calls for treatment peculiar to its own form. What must be done? Some treatment must be resorted to, or the case will be fatal. The only course to adopt is to take the most prominent symptom first, and try to relieve that, and then take the others in their turn.

\* \* \*

As soon as it is noticed that a dog is not well, an aperient should be given. A dog suffering from distemper generally has his liver affected, so the best thing is to give an aperient liver pill—an ordinary podophyllin is an excellent thing. Epsom salts and other saline aperients are to be strongly recommended, and they also have a good effect on the liver. A disease that, in many cases, appears with distemper is jaundice, and when any sign of yellowness about the eyes appears it should be taken heed of at once. Jaundice is very fatal to dogs. After dosing with aperient liver medicine the dog should be put into an evenly-heated room, his temperature should be taken with a clinical thermometer, and then all that can be done is to wait for further developments. He should be fed almost entirely upon liquid food; anything indigestible or too solid should be carefully avoided.

\* \* \*

The dog must be carefully watched for any sign of a fit or for twitching of the muscles, for paralysis is most likely to result. If the twitching becomes pronounced, fairly strong doses of the compound called "Easton's Syrup" should be given; and in the case of a fit it will be necessary to give a dose of bromide of potassium every three or four hours. The nostrils should be bathed constantly

to remove all discharge, and the eyes also must be kept free from the matter that oozes out during the distemper. If the dog is troubled with diarrhoea, it should be checked, but not entirely stopped. It is Nature's way of clearing the system, and the best thing to do is to give a dose of castor oil, which will not only help in clearing away the fetid matter of the bowels, but will also have a soothing effect. If any symptom is well pronounced "local" remedies must be resorted to, the distemper medicine being stopped for a time, because it is of no use to give two or three different things at the same time, for they interfere with each other's action, and the dog is not benefited by them at all.

\* \* \*

We think that a recipe for a good eye lotion for dogs would not be out of place, for something of the kind is often needed. Sometimes a film covers the eye, and it seems though the dog had gone blind; this is not always caused by a disease of the eye, but by a general bad state of health. It is really an enlargement of the haw—the third eye-lid which a dog possesses, and which is instrumental in cleansing the surface of the eyeball from any pieces of foreign matter that may accidentally have lodged there. When a dog is in a bad state of health inflammation often attacks this haw, and it becomes swollen, and gives rise to the strange appearance of blindness by which many inexperienced people are alarmed. The best lotion for inflammation of this kind is made by dissolving one drachm of sulphate of zinc in an 8 ounce bottle of water. Distilled water should be used in preference to ordinary tap water, for the latter contains lime and other chemicals which may cause harm. The eye should be bathed with this lotion twice a day, and the dog should be kept in a room where the light is not at all strong.

We think it will be well to say a few words now on the subject of worms. Of course, this matter has been dealt with before, but for the benefit of new readers we think we cannot do better than devote a few lines to this subject. The presence of worms is almost certain if a dog shows an aversion to proper food and eats any rubbish that he can come across, and he must be treated for them accordingly. There may, of course, be other explanations, but there can be no

doubt at all in an average case. If, however, any doubt be entertained as to their presence a dose of some purgative medicine should be given, and it will soon be seen from the result if worms are the cause of the trouble, as suggested. Puppies are very subject to worms, and it is no uncommon thing for a puppy to die in a fit as soon as any worm medicine is given. The safest plan of dealing with puppies that are badly troubled is to give them a few doses of aperient medicine at intervals for a few days before any stronger medicine is resorted to.

\* \* \*

There are two forms of treatment for worms—the medicinal and the mechanical—that is, those which act in accordance with their medicinal qualities, and those which are purely mechanical in their action. There are many well-known articles of the first class, such as oil of malefern, which is an extract obtained from the root of the malefern by means of ether; santonine, which is obtained from the dry, unopened flowers of the santonica plant; areca nut powder; koso, which can be given in liquid form by making an infusion of the flowers of the plant from which it is obtained. There are also many other remedies of more or less value, which are too numerous to mention. Malefern, santonine, and areca nut are the most generally used. Malefern extract can be obtained in capsules, and it is greatly to be recommended in preference to the old-fashioned emulsion, which is so difficult to administer; santonine is in powder, and only a very small quantity needs to be given; areca nut is a bulky powder, and it should be administered in the form of a large capsule or be made up into a bolus. These are the most prominent vermifuges obtained from the vegetable kingdom.

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