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Canadian Kennel Gazette

VOL. XVII.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, JANUARY, 1904.

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.

- Alfredale—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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 Brighton—T. G. Davey, London.
 Burrard—C. M. Rolston, Vancouver, B.C.
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 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.
 Filley—Rev. J. W. Flinton, Victoria, B.C.
 Forest—C. A. Stone, Toronto.
 Gay—E. R. Collier, Winnipeg.
 Glenmore—London Hunt, London.
 Hazelbrae—George Robertson, Galetta, Ont.
 Hazelden—A. T. Little, London, Ont.
 Heathfield—G. M. Sears, Kingston, Ont.
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 Jubilee—G. B. Borradale, Winnipeg, and G. H. Macdonell, Medicine Hat, Assa.
 Kinkora—W. H. Drummond, M.D., Montreal.
 Knoydart—Miss Eleanor Macdonell, Kingston, Ont.
 Leeds—Alf. Delmont, Devon, Pa.
 London—J. J. Biggs, London.
 Maple Leaf—Saunders & Mighton, Harrison, Ont.
 Markham—P. J. Keating, Toronto.
 Mountaineer—H. B. Hungerford, Belleville, Ont.
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 Ottawa—T. A. Armstrong, Ottawa.
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 Roselyn—Geo. A. Carruthers, Winnipeg.
 Rideau—P. G. Keyes, Ottawa.
 Royal—J. C. Guillott, Windsor.
 Rugby—A. Murdoch, Hamilton.
 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.
 Silver—A. D. Stewart, Hamilton.
 Simcoe—Allan Trebilcock, Toronto.
 Sirdar—Geo. H. Carruthers, Winnipeg, Man.
 Stardale—John O. Bennett, Toronto.
 Stilton—F. Habart, Toronto.
 Strathcona—John R. Lewis, Point St. Charles.
 Strathroy—Dr. W. B. Lindsay, Strathroy, Ont.
 Sunshine—F. W. Welch, Vancouver, B.C.
 Toronto—Jas. Douglas, Toronto.

Vigilant—N. R. Miller, Toronto.
Westmount—W. T. Virtue, Montreal.
Wentworth—Dr. H. S. Griffin, Hamilton.
Woolton—H. P. Mullins, Toronto.

York—W. E. Sampson, Toronto.
AFFIX.

Montez (English Setters)—C. W. Mino, Victoria, B.C.

KENNEL NAMES REGISTERED

Afton Kennels—Jos. Reid and W. Ormiston Roy, Logan's Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Montreal.
Albion Kennels—E. G. Target, Winnipeg.
Aspotogan Kennels—E. D. Lordly, Chester, Nova Scotia.
Assiniboine Kennels—H. S. & R. Rolston, Winnipeg, Man.
Auchcairnie Kennels—A. Smith and R. S. Kellie, Montreal.
Balmoral Kennels—J. Cromwell Cox, Ottawa.
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Blair Athol Kennels—Walter Elliot, St. Lambert's, Que.
Blantyre Kennels—Dr. S. G. Parker, Toronto.
Blarney Kennels—Rev. Father O'Gorman, Gananoque, Ont.
"Bonita" Cocker Kennels—H. G. Charlesworth, Toronto.
Bonnybred Kennels—M. A. Wackerman, New York.
Burrard Kennels—C. M. Rolston, Vancouver, B.C.
British Columbia Kennels—Owner, Dr. G. L. Milne, Victoria, B.C.
Celtic—Rev. Father O'Gorman, Gananoque.
Chatham Pointer and Setter Kennels—T. C. Stegmann and James R. Macgregor, Chatham, Ont.
Cliffmead Beagle Kennels—J. H. Summers, Toronto.
Clonmel Kennels—N. R. Miller, Toronto.
Colla Kennels—A. J. Motherwell and W. Ormiston Roy, P.O. Box 1027, Montreal.
Coleman Bedlington Kennels—Mrs. K. Coleman, Copper Cliff, Ont.
Crakstone Kennels—J. Cumming, Montreal.
Crescent Kennels—T. D. McGaw, Toronto.
Donnachie Kennels—Dr. T. F. Robertson, Brockville.
Dumbarton Kennels—W. J. E. Newton and L. T. Hickey, Ottawa.
Dunboy Kennel Club—A. Murdoch and Rev. T. Geoghegan, Hamilton.
Eclipse Fox Terrier Kennels—Geo. Bell, Jr., Toronto.
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Ethereld Kennels—R. F. Wodehouse, Hamilton.
Excelsior—J. A. McLean, Lancaster, Ont.
Fairfax Kennels—G. Easdale, Ottawa.
Foxhall Kennels—Geo. W. Hay, sec., Toronto, Ont.
Glen Cairn Collie Kennels—R. E. Clark, West Lorne, Ont.
Guelph Kennels—John Campbell, Guelph, Ont.

Haslingden—J. H. Kenyon, Toronto.
Hazelbrae Kennels—Geo. Robertson, Galetta, Ont.
Hilton Kennels—Geo. Hilton, V. S., Portage la Prairie, Man.
Homewood Kennels—F. M. & L. E. Thomas, Toronto.
Invincible Kennels—F. W. Wilson, Montreal.
Jesmond Dene Cocker Kennels—J. W. Creighton, Victoria, B.C.
Jubilee Kennels—Owners, G. B. Borradaile and G. H. Macdonell, Medicine Hat, N.W.T.
Kelso Collie Kennels—W. Arnold, Ottawa, Ont.
Laurel Collie Kennels—C. B. McAllister, Peterborough.
Lambton Kennels—H. Mann, Petrolia.
Longueuil Cocker Kennels—G. H. Webster, Stanhope, Que.
Manitoba Kennels—H. James Elliott, Brandon, Man.
Manchester Black and Tan Terrier Kennels—Ed. Mack, Toronto.
Monastery Kennels—T. J. Tilley, Port Hope, Ont.
Mountaineer Collie Kennels—Owned by H. B. Hungerford, Belleville, Ont., and St. Paul, Minn.
Newcastle Kennels—James L. Little, Goddard Ave., Brookline, Mass.
Newmarket Kennels—Sidney Britcher and William Buckingham, Montreal.
Newlight Collie Kennels—J. Chas. Panter, Belleville, Ont.
New London—R. O. Swanton, Toronto.
Nutcrack Kennels—H. Parker Thomas, Belleville.
Nubian Kennels—R. Howden, Port Hope, J. A. Woodhouse and A. T. Knowlson, Detroit.
Ottawa Kennels—T. A. Armstrong, Ottawa.
Ossian Kennels—C. P. Simpson, Montreal.
Perthshire Kennels—D. D. Robertson, Toronto.
Regal Kennels—Owners, F. H. B. and Victor N. Lyon, Toronto, Ont.
Rob Roy—F. and A. Stuart, Montreal.
Rockcliffe Kennels—R. H. Elliott, Ottawa.
Rosebank Kennels—W. F. Lowe, Almonte, Ont.
Rosedale Collie Kennels—John McArthur, Toronto.
Rossmore—F. E. Trautman, Fort William.
Royal—Edwin T. Campbell, Toronto.
Royland Kennels—Chas. Lynden, Toronto.
Rushbrooke—Geo. Tate, Point St. Charles, Montreal, Que.
Sandringham Diamond—Edwin and Henry J. Tawse, Guelph.
Sirdar Kennels—Geo. H. Carruthers, Winnipeg, Man.

Stadacona Kennels—W. L. Crawford, Quebec.
 Strathcona Kennels—J. R. Lewis, Montreal.
 Strathdale Kennels—J. T. Reeve, Toronto.
 Strathroy Kennels—Dr. W. B. Lindsay, Strathroy, Ont.
 St. Lawrence Kennels—John P. Cain, Montreal.
 Sunshine—F. W. Welch, Vancouver, B. C.
 The Belle B. Kennels—Owner, R. J. McGaughey, Pembroke, Ont.
 The Roslyn Kennels—Geo. A. Carruthers, Winnipeg.
 Terra Cotta Kennels—John G. Kent, Toronto.
 The Foxhound Kennels—Irving L. Smith, Montreal.
 Unique Kennels—C. P. Brown and John Morrow, Colborne.
 Venlo Farm Kennels—L. A. Klein, Black Lake, P.Q.
 Victoria Glen Kennels—J. A. Spracklin, Woodstock.
 Victoria Park Kennels—Matt Richardson & Son, proprietors, Hamilton.
 Westaldon Kennels—W. C. Adam, Monte Creek, B.C.
 Westmount Collie Kennels—Charles Thomson, Montreal.
 Wilton Kennels—J. F. Hynes, Toronto.
 Winnipeg Kennels—W. C. Lee and W. C. Penstan, Winnipeg.
 Wooglin—Howard D. Gordon, Hazardville, Conn.
 York—W. E. Sampson, Toronto.
 Zoo Kennels—H. Piper, Toronto.

APPLICATION FOR KENNEL NAMES.

Dartmoor—C. H. Hall & Son, King, Ont.
 Bruce Kennels—Alfred Martinette, St. George East, Que.
 Clarence—Gleeson & Brennan, Ottawa, Ont.
 Golden Kennels and Poultry Yards—Jos. Raoul Cote, Chatham, Ont.
 Agawa Kennels—G. J. Stephens, Colingwood, Ont.
 Hobo Kennels—McLaughlin & Leeson, Merritton, Ont.
 Goodwin Cocker Kennels—G. A. Goodwin, Victoria, B.C.
 Crowgill Kennels—Geo. W. Southeott, Toronto.
 Wakefield—M. Ross Gooderhan, Toronto.

APPLICATIONS FOR PREFIXES.

Crowgill—Geo. W. Southeott, Toronto.
 Rockline—By Miss Winifred M. Davie, Victoria, B.C.
 Crescent—T. D. McGaw, Toronto.

REGISTRATIONS

BEAGLE.

DOG.

SCUGOG SCAMP (7184)—Wm. S. Short, Port Perry, Ont. Breeder, Henry Reynolds, Port Hope. Whelped Dec. 5, 1901. White, black and tan. Sire, Regal R., Bono R. (5229), Chime R. (5088). Dam, Cliffmead Zaidie (4799).

COLLIES.

DOGS.

BELHELVIE DON (7192)—H. S. Rolston, Vancouver, B. C. Breeder, W. J. Lumsden, Hanlan, Man. Whelped April 15, 1903. Sable and white. Sire, Merlin, Finsbury Hero (3278), Belvoir Heroine (Sefton Hero—Cragston Guess). Dam, Belhelvie Kit (4871).

HAZELBRAE TOM (7174)—Jos. Raoul Cote, Chatham, Ont. Breeder, J. Chas. Panter, Belleville. Whelped Dec. 21, 1902. Sable and white. Sire, Mountaineer Echo, Finsbury Pilot (Ch. Rufford Ormonde—Old Hall Vera), Invercauld Sable Queen (Geddie—Bazaar Lassie). Dam, New Light Lady (6411).

HIGHLAND CHIEF (7177)—Norman McLeod, London. Breeder, W. W. Lee, Woodstock, Ont. Whelped April 18, 1901. Sable and white markings. Sire, Sangar, Rufford Ossory (Ch. Rufford Ormonde—Rufford Countess), Mountaineer Kate

(Mountaineer Monarch—Queen H.). Dam, Highland Mary (4627).

NEWLIGHT BOXER (7190)—Malcolm McLean, Belleville. Breeder, J. Charles Panter. Whelped May 5, 1903. Sable and white. Sire, Prince Neat, Mountaineer Monarch (Aristocratic Shep.—Balmoral Fanny), Queen (Rufford White Friar—Rufford Duchess). Dam, Newlight Queenie, Newlight Rufford (Rufford Ossory—Nellie Cummins), Newlight Daisy (Auchcairnie Boy—Lady Fib).

BITCHES.

CARRIE (7173)—Chas. Carrington, Toronto. Breeder, W. Vansickle, Toronto. Whelped March, 1902. Sable and white. Sire, Pilot's Perfection, Pilot (4736), Barbara Heck (Benedick—Carnegie Belle). Dam, May Leaf (5818).

MERCER'S LADY HEATHER (7181)—A. A. Mercer, Compton, P.Q. Breeder, E. Bjorkeland, Compton. Whelped July 1, 1903. Sire, Ben Davis (6983). Dam, Silverspot (6663).

COCKER SPANIELS.

DOGS.

RED VICTOR (7187)—Dr. A. W. Winnett, Kingston, Ont. Breeder, Jos. Kerr, Kingston. Whelped Sept. 30, 1903. Dark red. Sire, Twigg's Red Ross (5614). Dam, Red Leta, Red Wonder (Ch. Red Obo—Lady Leta), Claud (Robin—Lill).

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BONNYBRED KENNELS, 294 Maujer St., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

SPENCER'S BLACK JACK (7193)—K. C. Spencer, Buffalo, N.Y. Breeder, W. A. Twigg, Kingston, Ont. Whelped June 15, 1902. Black. Sire, Twigg's Black Obo (5120). Dam, Nigger, Jr., Red Max (Ch. Red Obo—Russell), Vick F. (Pedro—Nigger).

TOODLES (7175)—Lewis F. Parshley, New York. Breeder, G. E. Ellicott, Montreal. Whelped Oct. 18, 1903. Red. Sire, Red Chap (6231). Dam, Gyp, Jumbie (Black Knight—Bessie Huff), Fluff (Red Mack—Minnie S.).

TWIGG'S RED BOBS (7183)—W. A. Twigg, Kingston. Breeder, W. Arnel, Kingston. Whelped May 20, 1900. Red. Sire, Ernestus (5566). Dam, Black Daisy, Jerry (2183), Minnie (Red Mack—Daisy II.).

BITCHES.

LITTLE DORRIT (7189)—C. A. Goodwin, Victoria, B.C., breeder, owner. Whelped June 21, 1902. Black. Sire, Black Douglas, Tinker (Red Roland—Thompson's Nellie II.), Wandering Belle (Ch. Black Duke—Josephine), Dam, Lady Audrey, Banner Jake (Cupid S.—Banner Blush), Lady Buller (Tippo—Peggy).

ONTARIO HOPE (7179)—L. Edwin Dudley, Vancouver, B. C. Breeder, C. H.

Aetzel, Seaforth, Ont. Whelped May 23, 1903. Red. Sire, Little Red Boy, Little Wonder (4791), Woodland Maud (Ch. Black Duke—Woodland Jude), Dam, Molly D., Ch. Red Mack (Ch. Red Leo—Jessie), Woodland Molly (Ch. Black Duke—Woodland Flossie).

PEGGY B. (7183)—W. H. Bullock, Salt Spring Island, B.C. Breeder, Thos. Philmley, Victoria, B.C. Whelped June 12, 1903. Black. Sire, Black Duke II., Tinker (Red Roland—Thompson's Queen), Wandering Belle (Black Duke—Josephine), Dam, Bell, Captain III. (Nero—Bess), Kid II. (Shaw's Pat—Sid).

TOPSY S. (7188)—W. S. Saunders, Woodstock, N.E. Breeder's name not given. Whelped June, 1902. Color not given. Sire, Twigg's Red Ross (5614), Dam, Black Dot, Red Max, Sr. (Ch. Red Obo—Russell), Vick B. (Pedro—Nigger).

WONDERING BEAUTY (7180)—John Close, Mission City, B.C., breeder, owner. Whelped Dec. 27, 1901. Black. Sire, Willard C. (6419), Dam, Lady Olive (6420).

AIREDALE TERRIER.**BITCH.**

COLNE FAIRY TALE (7191)—T. D. McGaw, Toronto. Breeder, Jos. A. Laurin, Montreal. Whelped July 19, 1903. Grizzle with tan markings. Sire, Colne

Lucky Baldwin, Master Briar (Briar Test—Betty), Woodhall Judy (Ch. Rock Salt—Woodhall Vixen). Dam, Colne Mistress Fairy (6457).

**BULL TERRIER.
DOG.**

ENFIELD DICK (7176)—John A. Hopkinson, Toronto. Breeder, Chas. Chickley, Whelped Aug. 21, 1903. White. Sire, Eclipse, Enfield Bully Boy (4129). Imp. Newmarket Countess (Sir Brice—Nona). Dam, Palmerston Whitewings (5975).

**FOX TERRIERS, SMOOTH.
DOG.**

ULSTER VERACITY (7188)—H. Gerald Wade, Toronto. Breeder, Edwin T. Campbell, Toronto. Whelped April 20, 1903. White with black strip on right side of face. Sire, Aldon Deserter, Dusky Don H. (Donnington—Duchess of Doncaster), Aldon Variety (Norfolk Trueman—Aldon Aurora). Dam, Campbell's Ladysmith (5389).

BITCH.

LADY DUFFERIN (7186)—Jas. T. Cumming, New Glasgow, N.S., breeder, owner. Whelped June 1, 1903. Black, white and tan. Sire, Snap Bang, Ch. Go

Bang (Ch. Meersbrook Bristles—Norman's Jess), Cairnsmuir Canopy (Cairnsmuir Kingsman—Wild Briar). Dam, Besse Doyle (6802).

**IRISH TERRIER.
DOG.**

TIP, JR. (7178)—John Rowan, Hamilton. Breeder, Rev. Thos. Geoghegan. Date of birth not given. Wheaten red. Sire, Tip, Shamus (Ch. Brickbat, Jr.—Ch. Rugby Nora II.). Iris (4587). Dam, Glenavy Shamrock (5170).

Transfers.

SAANICH SALLIE (7070)—Irish Terrier, owner now I. Burrill, Galliano Island, B.C.

WALDEN DUCHESS (6938)—Collie, owner now W. G. Gray, Blind River, Ont.

Correction.

SENTINEL (7148)—Bull Terrier—Fred G. White, Cote St. Paul, P.Q. Sire, Rudyard Kipling, Arrie (Ben Count—Edgewood Arriet), Majestic (Gully the Great—Edgewood Thelma). Dam, Nellie, Wentworth Charlie (Wentworth Rex—Wentworth Thora), Jessie (Wentworth Charlie—Mount Sherwood Syren).

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Macdonald will invade New York next month, the former with a team of Fox Terriers, the latter with her Toy Pomeranians.

• • •

It will be interesting for Collie breeders to study the prize lists at the coming American shows. With such famous sires as Champions Wellesbourne Conqueror, Rightaway, Heachim Galopin, Ellwyn Astrologer and Ellwyn Carnegie, all of which have been in America for over a year, we shall see whether U. S. breeders are capable of breeding winners. So far a good imported second rater has had no difficulty in scoring at New York the past few years.

• • •

A prophet has it that Ben Lewis, the well known handler, is bringing out a Collie from England that "can't lose at New York." If he is not already named why not call him "Almighty Dollar"?

• • •

Miss Eleanor Macdonell, of Kingston, who has been so successful with her team

of Cockers, has the past season been trying outside sires, in spite of her well known Champion Braeside Blue Jacket and Knoydart Robin Hood being in the kennel. As a result the infusion of new blood of such a dog as Ch. Romany Rye and others has given Miss Macdonell a most promising lot of youngsters for next season's shows.

• • •

Mr. McGaughey was unfortunate enough to import distemper from New York with the return of his dogs from the Ladies' Show, the consequence being that both the Belle B. and Terra Cotta Kennels have suffered the loss of many promising puppies, over a round dozen in all. This plague of the dog breeder has now, we are pleased to learn, disappeared from the Pembroke handler's big kennel. A return not desired.

• • •

Wonder if "the latest" is to be named H. Parker Thomas, Jun.? Congratulations.

The sudden death of Mr. Sam. Coulson of Montreal will leave a blank in the list of Canadian exhibitors that will not readily be filled. As a partner in the firm of Coulson & Ward, Irish Setters were given a prominence that made the breed of late years a distinctively Canadian one, many a good red-coated Setter has borne this ownership in the show catalogues of both the U. S. and Canada.



The late Mr. S. Coulson.

Then, in connection with Mr. Short, the late Mr. Coulson was taking a deep interest in that handsome breed, the Russian Wolfhound, many representatives from that grand bitch, Kyula, purchased from the Terra Cotta Kennels, down, being inmates of the joint kennel. We enjoyed a lengthy conversation with Mr. Coulson in May last, while in Montreal, and he then expressed the live and increasing interest he was taking in Canadian dogs and the C. K. C. As a successful business man, as a liberal supporter of legitimate sport and as a

genial companion, he will be universally regretted. He died in Toronto at the house of his brother, Mr. Duncan Coulson, general manager of the Bank of Toronto, at midnight, January 4th.

* * *

We haven't much from Brantford so far other than the dates chosen for next show are March 28, 29 and 30, under C. K. C. rules. Full particulars will no doubt be made public in ample time to effect a big entry.

* * *

The Balmoral Kennels have on hand a large number of both young and mature Collie stock, in richly marked sable and white, also tricolors; most of the dogs are imported, and what are not are from imported stock. They have dogs for sale fit for the keenest competition on the bench, or cheaper ones for companions, or for use around live stock. Prices will be found the very lowest consistent with quality. The success of this kennel on the bench, winning, as they have, at all of the large shows, is sufficient guarantee for the quality of the dogs offered. Intending purchasers cannot fail to find what they want at these kennels, and there is no necessity to cross the border to fill their requirements.

* * *

Mr. George H. Gooderham, who for the past year or two has been a member of the Toronto School Board, was for this year returned at the head of the poll "by a large majority." This is all the more commendable as the body controlling Toronto's immense public school system has been reduced in number to an even dozen.

* * *

Mr. P. G. Keyes, Ottawa, is another (may we yet call him?) dog man who was seeking the favor of the public for a like honor, but with what success we have not learned.

The American Kennel Club at the last meeting of the club appointed a committee of three to look into the matter of express rates in detail, to confer with the express companies, or the traffic association controlling rates, and to endeavor to have the iniquitous burden of exorbitant charges lightened. The following gives in full the motion and discussion arising therefrom:

Mr. Carnochan—I would like to bring up the matter of express rates. We have all been suffering lately under that burden, and I would like to make a motion that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to confer with the express companies and endeavor to get lower rates to breeders in general.

Mr. Vitti—I second that motion, and I think that it is a proper subject for the American Kennel Club to take up, because the rates are not only high, but they are exorbitant; then exhibitors are treated with very little consideration. The companies seem to carry dogs in any way they see fit, and they handle them roughly as they can; they never feed or water them; they let them stay in the train sheds over night, and, in view of the fact that they charge double rates for carrying dogs, it is a very serious thing, and one that the American Kennel Club could not do better than to counteract. The only thing to be said against it is that we went through this performance some years ago, when Mr. Belmont tried to do something in the interest of dog exhibitors. If I recollect rightly, Mr. Belmont was chairman of that committee, and they were unable to get any concession whatsoever from the express companies after a correspondence running over two years.

Mr. Carnochan—In this connection I think that possibly the express companies might be inclined to do something for us if they had pointed out to them some of the idiosyncrasies of the present

methods. I have been studying express rates lately, and I find that I can send a dog to Fargo, North Dakota, cheaper than I can send it to Newark, N.J., or possibly for the same amount. Under the present system, where the rates are over \$2 a hundred, if a person applies as a breeder, he can procure single rates, but where the rates are under \$2 a hundred, there is no rebate, and the rates are double. Therefore, for example, if you are sending to a place where the rate is \$1.80 per hundred, you pay \$3.60, or if you are sending to a place where the regular rate is \$3, you only pay \$3, and I think if those facts were brought to the notice of the express companies they would probably arrive at some other satisfactory conclusion.

Motion seconded and carried.

The chair appointed as such committee Mr. Carnochan as chairman and Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Mortimer as members.

* * *

As a matter of fact, the Canadian Kennel Club, immediately after the advance in rates, which came into force in September, got into communication with the local companies, who expressed themselves as satisfied with the old rates, but stated these matters were controlled by a traffic association in the United States, as part of which they were greatly in the minority. We think we are safe in stating that as far as Canada is concerned, a resumption to the previous schedule would be favorably received by Canadian companies.

* * *

Dr. Ford has two red Cocker bitches by Knoydart Robin Hood, ex Otterburn Evangeline, first New York, Chicago, Toronto, etc., that should not long remain unsold.

* * *

Woodman Laddie, a Champion Woodmansterne Conrad dog, and a dog who won well though but shown twice, is offered at stud at a most reasonable fee.

Buffalo Kennel Club's show is advertised in Gazette this month, and as the management are determined to excel even the successful show of last season, they want every Canadian exhibitor present. The dates, March 22, 23, 24 and 25, are convenient ones for us, and Brantford has promised to connect closely. Entries close March 7th, with the secretary, Mr. Seymour P. White, White Building, Buffalo, N.Y.

Mr. Geo. H. Carley tells us the prospects for a spring show in Hamilton would be bright if only a suitable building were available, but here is the rub. The Gore Kennel Club, of which Mr. Carley is again secretary, will, we feel sure, find some way out of the difficulty. A date following that of Brantford should help both shows.

Mr. Carley has purchased from Mr. Lees his Toronto bitch puppy, as he always had an eye for a decent Bulldog, and Mr. Lees has some good stuff coming out from England.

Another Hamilton breeder, Mr. W. M. Clendening, secretary of the Hamilton Jockey Club, has recently moved his kennels to John street south, where he is fitting up a two-storey brick kennel 18x30 feet. Ample room for proper runs is available, and the breeding of Fox Terriers will be carried on rather extensively. A Norfolk Blue bitch has recently been added to the team, and there are some promising puppies, Norfolk Truesome—Aldon Aurora, that will be heard from.

We learn that a meeting will shortly be held in Seattle to form a new governing club, and endeavor to get all Coast shows to unite under its rules. The movement involves the abandonment of the P. C. A. Why not join the C. K. C.

band? We hope B. C. delegates will give this idea a push along.

Vancouver, B.C., will hold a three days' show under P. C. L. rules, the dates being March 31st and April 1st and 2nd. The Coast shows will all be P. C. L. shows this season.

Mr. W. P. Fraser is indebted to Mrs. Bradley Dyne for a Scottish Terrier bitch that arrived after her long journey to Toronto in excellent order. Mr. Fraser says she is of rare type, with lots of Ludlow in her pedigree. Our Scotties in the east have all gone to pieces, so that the infusion of some vigorous western blood should prove an acceptable addition.

We are frequently asked for just such a pamphlet as that gotten out by the Gore Kennel Club, covering the constitution and by-laws of the club. It seems to cover the ground fully and in every detail.

Mr. R. Quironet, of Quebec City, who, by the way, is a member of the Canadian Kennel Club, has bought the smooth dog Aldon Despot from Mr. Macdonald, just ten months old, by Dusky Don II., ex Velveteen, who is by Champion Veracious. This is just the breeding that should help Fox Terriers in the old eastern city that is again alive to the allurements of dog breeding and exhibiting. Further east still the fancy is rapidly spreading, as we have much convincing evidence of. Mr. J. McCarthy, St. John, N.B., has bought a half interest in Messrs. Trimble's Bull bitch Tremail Tarantula, that bred to Champion Choctaw produced two dark brindle dogs, a light brindle dog and a grey brindle and white bitch, just a nice sized litter. All have good heads and look most promising.

Then Mr. Henderson has been to Father O'Gorman for a brace of Irish Terrier puppies, dog and bitch, the former by Suffolk Bill and the latter by Ch. Celtic Badger. It is his intention to mate the two, no other dog being within available distance, and what better stuff could you wish for?

Again, yet another New Brunswick fancier, Mr. W. R. Wright, of Salisbury, N.B., with Mr. Trimble's aid, has invested in a pair of Great Danes, the black and white dog Niga, by Montebello Alexander, ex Montebello Marie, and the fawn bitch, Lady Newman, by Mystic-side Prince, ex Couchee. They are about one and a half years old, and good all-round specimens.

Spratts Patent unique calendar for 1904 is a reminder that the dog's best friend does not forget us, and does not permit breeders to forget them. Send for one.

The holding of a Dominion exhibition in Winnipeg this year and the liberal support afforded it by the Dominion Government with a grant of \$50,000, should help Manitoba and western breeders to carry to a successful issue a larger and better dog show than has ever before been attempted in the Prairie Province. It is none too soon to lay plans for a July show, the summer month in which Winnipeg's big fair is always held.

The following circular has been sent to all members of the Montreal Canine Association:

The general meeting of the members of this association will be held in the Natural History Society Hall, No. 32 University street, on Thursday, Jan. 14th, at 8.30 p.m., to elect a committee for the ensuing year, and to take into consideration the following notice of motion given by Mr. C. B. Hart:

"That in future voting by proxy be discontinued, and that only members present at any meeting be allowed to vote."

Enclosed please find ballot form for election of committee for 1904. By order,

J. R. Innes, Secretary.

Without betraying any confidence, we may say that at this meeting, which, we fear, is held just a few days too late in the month, for us to report in this issue, will be decided whether the big show annually held here will have the C. K. C. or the A. K. C. as sponsor. It is no secret that the last show did not prove as successful financially as was anticipated, and that the support accorded by American exhibitors was not what was looked for at an A. K. C. show. It is not necessary to say where our interest lies, and we never could see any valid reason for abandoning the old ship, that just now is meeting such fair weather. We believe that a larger entry could be secured under C. K. C. rules, and that less expense would be entailed. But—and let us emphasize this—while naturally we emphatically desire to see the show held under C. K. C. rules, the adoption of any other course will not bar us from using what effort we can to make the show a success in every way that we can influence.

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AT STUD . . .

Irish Terrier **Tremail Tullamore**, 'nuff said.

Solid Black Cocker **Tremail Tactician**, son of Fritz III, winner Pan-American and New York shows, 1902 and 1903. (Small bitches only).

Brindle and White Pied English Bulldog

Tremail Taciturn

a clinking young dog of Ch. Katerfelto's type which we expect to do us credit.

Good care and accomodation for visiting bitches

R. H. & T. H. TRIMBLE.

PERFECTION IN DOG FOODS!**PURITY
EXCELLENCE
ECONOMY****3 IDEAL****DOG FOOD
DOG BISCUIT
PUPPY FOOD****Highest in Quality, Lowest in Price.****IN USE IN ALL LARGE KENNELS.****FOR FULL INFORMATION ADDRESS****M. F. MARX, 147 4th Ave., LOUISVILLE, KY.**

9.04

NOTES FOR NOVICES.

Some of the smaller varieties of dogs, and, indeed, one or two of the large breeds, are very much troubled with soreness of the eyes, which at times becomes not only unsightly, but positively painful to the animal, and requires careful treatment. The eyes are very delicate, and a great deal of harm is done to them by the use of unsuitable lotions, which often render the condition worse than it was before. In the special case we are speaking of, that of what is known as "watery eye," the ordinary astringent lotions are liable to cause mischief, and the safest and best thing that can be done for a dog suffering in this respect is to bathe the eyes with cold water, which has an excellent effect in allaying the inflammation, which is always present. This should be done several times each day, and after the eyes have been well bathed, let them be anointed with some very simple ointment—perhaps the best thing would be a little spermaceti

ointment. At the same time, a little internal medicine may be given with advantage in order to reduce the inflammation if possible by generally cooling the system. Sometimes dogs suffering in this way will make matters worse by using their paws; this of course, should be prevented as far as possible, and care must also be taken when bathing the eyes to remove any grit or other irritating matter which may have settled upon the raw-looking eyelids.

There are various other diseases of the eyes to which dogs are subject, all of which need the most careful treatment, and, as a matter of fact, it is usually safest to consult a veterinary surgeon rather than to run any unnecessary or unwise risks. We are sometimes asked for advice upon what is known as "glass eye," technically known as amaurosis. This is a very serious matter, and needs skilled advice, for it is really a disease of the nerves of the eye, and unless most

Belle B. Kennels
HEADQUARTERS FOR

BLACK and TAN TERRIERS

R. J. McGaughey
Prop.
Lembroke Ont.

Dogs boarded, conditioned and handled at all the principal shows on the continent. Am now open to make arrangements for handling at one or all the circuit shows, commencing in at the W. K. C. Show, New York, Feb. 10th. Look up your catalogue and see for yourself what dogs in my care have accomplished.

I SHOW TO WIN

Correspondence solicited.

The Following Black and Tans at Stud: I

SELWONK IMPERIAL (69297)

General ex Duchess. Imperial is a winner the continent over. His latest win being winners at the recent L. K. A. Show, New York. Just in his prime, being only two years old; true type and correct size. An out-cross for any of the present day bitches. **Fee, only \$15.**

WELLESBOURNE (6100)

Ringmaster ex Roche Squaw. Wellesbourne is a dog of rare quality, possessing the pure Manchester style and character. Barring being a shade large, no Black and Tan living can trim him. Has beaten every Black and Tan dog which has appeared on the bench since 1901. Winner of 1sts at New York L. K. A. and W. K. C., Philadelphia, Toronto, St. Thomas, Montreal and Ottawa, etc. **Fee, \$10.**

RINGCRAFT (66195)

Ringmaster ex Luce. A wonderful little dog, hard to beat in head, body, bone and tail, only a little dark in tan. A winner at Atlantic City, Danbury, New York, Providence, Boston, etc. **Fee, \$10.**

MERRY-MASTER (6065)

Grand Master ex Merry Duchess. A wonderfully long, lean-headed dog, with grand spring of ribs, cobby body, best of tan and markings. A big winner in England. **Fee, \$10.**

BELLEFIELD PEDRO

A well-bred young dog. At stud until sold. **Fee, \$5.**

Dalmatians:

BELLEFIELD SPOT

A grand type of a Dalmatian. Good color. A winner at Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa. **Fee, \$10.**

cleverly dealt with it will be certain to result in total blindness. The causes of this condition of the eye are several; sometimes an impure state of the blood will be the originating cause, whilst at other times, and most frequently, it is due to general ill-health, the nerves of the eye being affected in sympathy with the whole nervous system. The condition known as glass eye cannot very well be mistaken. Apart from the strange glassy appearance of the eye, the dog shows obvious signs of short sightedness, and is apt to run into people and other objects which he meets. Should this be observed the dog should at once be confined in an apartment not too strongly lighted, and he should only be taken out for exercise when there is no glare of sunshine; perhaps a few days' rest and quiet, with a little tonic medicine, such as Easton's Syrup, may effect an improvement, but if not, we should certainly advise that a veterinary surgeon be consulted, so that the exact state of affairs can be ascertained with precision, and the dog placed under a regulated system of treatment.

The only troubles connected with the eye which amateurs can treat successfully are such simple troubles as arise from a cold, which will often set up a running and inflammation. There is also the well-known trouble, caused by enlargement of the third eye-lid, which is apt to become inflamed by the presence of particles of dirt, which lodge in the eye and set up irritation. These ordinary conditions can be treated with astringent lotions, and will generally yield to such without giving very much trouble, provided that the animal is treated wisely in other respects; that is to say, is kept in a shaded room, and has a little cooling medicine as well. A good lotion for ordinary cases of ophthalmia or for colds and other little irritations of the eye

can be made by dissolving half a drachm of sulphate of zinc in a half-pint bottle of water; by a half-pint bottle is meant, not an ordinary medicine bottle, which only contains eight fluid ounces, but in a proper half-pint or ten fluid ounce medicine bottle, which any chemist will supply. There are twenty fluid ounces to a pint—a fact which very few people recognise, but act upon the popular idea that a pint and a pound are similar quantities. This is worth bearing in mind, because sometimes in this column we recommend so much of a certain drug to be added to half a pint of water, and then, of course, we mean the medicinal or imperial half-pint, which is made up of ten fluid ounces.

Closely connected with the diseases of the eye are the diseases of the brain, which, of course, are much too serious to be dealt with by any amateur, and we can only therefore offer a few remarks upon the symptoms of brain trouble to enable our readers to obtain a general idea as to whether a dog is, or is not, suffering from brain disease. One of the commonest symptoms of brain trouble is to be found in the tendency to turn round and round; there is also less of sight, and, in some cases, a constant disposition to become sleepy. Brain trouble is most frequently present in cases of distemper, especially in that form of distemper which is called head distemper; in such cases the dog usually has fits, and it will be found on examination that the eye has a bloodshot appearance. Such cases are generally treated by the application of cold water to the head and by the use of blisters. A case of distemper which develops these alarming symptoms is the most serious that we can have to deal with, and probably in the majority of cases the patient will die, so that we need hardly point

AT STUD (The Property of Messrs. Fraser and Lindsay.)

THE WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIERS

Matchmaker

The English Champion, winner of more than 200 Firsts and Special Prizes. The sire of a number of high class Terriers.

At Toronto Show, in Sept. last, he sired :

Make-up, first in puppy, novice and Canadian Classes—Dogs.

Selwonk Natty, first in Limit Class—Bitches.

Cairnsmuir Make Believe, First in Open Class—Bitches. **Fee \$25**

Fustian

By Ch. Barkby Ben ex Flax, by Dusky Twitcher. A grand young Terrier on the large side, but built like a stud dog, with rare length of head, perfect drop ears and the best of shoulders, legs and feet—the cross for Matchmaker bitches. **Fee \$10**

W. P. FRASER, Ontario Jockey Club, **TORONTO.**

out how very necessary it is that competent advice should be obtained directly a dog shows signs of a development so serious. In regard to other brain diseases, these are of rarer occurrence, compared with the number of cases of temporary brain trouble, be they fatal or otherwise, which occur in connection with distemper.

It nearly happens that fits and other symptoms of brain trouble following upon distemper are indicative of an approaching attack of chorea or paralysis, and for this reason, that chorea is an affection of the nervous system, and the nervous system, of course, is so intimately connected with the brain that a disturbance of one will easily involve a disturbance of the other. We have several times in this column dealt with treatment of chores, but as we are constantly being asked for advice upon it by new beginners, and by those who have so far in their experience been fortunate enough

to escape it, we may as well repeat the advice which we always give as to its treatment. First of all, it will be well, to remark that no case of chorea, or "twitch" as it is sometimes called, can be cured if it has gone on for any length of time; often dogs will retain this nervous twitching of the muscles for several years—even to the end of their lives. If it cannot be stopped during the first two or three months it will never be stopped at all, except in some slight degree temporarily; but a dog once affected will be liable to get better and get worse according to the weather, and the general state of his health, and the amount of excitement he is subject to, and other circumstances, but as for effecting a permanent cure we consider that to be quite out of the question.

Chorea generally occurs to dogs suffering from distemper when they do not present any other marked external symptoms, that is to say, when the attack of

distemper is not accompanied by skin disease or by diarrhoea, both of which may be regarded in a measure as safety valves. A dog which appears to have distemper very badly usually escapes chorea afterwards, while a dog which has the distemper in what has been called the suppressed form is much more liable to be seized with this dreadful twitching later on. If a cure be possible it consists in giving very strong nerve medicines—pills composed of the following ingredients are usually as beneficial as anything: Take of sulphate of quinine half a drachm; extract of belladonna, five grains; extract of gentian, two drachms, and powdered liquorice root, two drachms, or sufficient to form a pill mass with mucilage and syrup. The whole of these to be divided into six dozen pills, one of which may be given three times a day to a dog about eighteen to twenty-four pounds weight, and one pill extra for a dog double the size, or three pills at a time for a still larger dog. This treatment will have to be persevered in for several weeks at least, and if then there is no improvement it will perhaps be best to have the dog destroyed.

We are frequently being asked about the treatment of decayed teeth of dogs, and it may be of use if we give a few suggestions dealing with this question of dogs' teeth again, although we have on several previous occasions dealt to some extent with the matter. There are several reasons why a dog's teeth may go wrong; unsuitable feeding is one of the commonest causes, and takes effect especially in the case of pet dogs kept indoors and pampered with all sorts of sweet, toothsome morsels. This is

mistaken kindness, as we have pointed out over and over again, and if people will be so unwise as to give their dogs any other than coarse, plain food, they must expect the penalty to be enforced, and the penalty sooner or later will be decayed teeth and offensive breath, as a result. Another cause of decayed teeth is indigestion, brought about not so much by dainty food as by an excess of soft food. This, of course, applies to dogs which are kept out of doors, and are not petted and pampered in any way, but yet are fed chiefly on soft food, the result of which is to impair their digestion and to cause flatulency and acidity in the stomach, which tend to spoil the teeth. The digestive powers of a dog are very keen, and are capable of great effort—a dog can even digest bones that are quite hard, and we must look upon this digestive power much as we should look upon the power of a machine, which, if it is not exercised, will not maintain its efficiency, but will rust and lose its power of work. If a strong, healthy dog, possessing this excellent digestive power, is fed on soft food, which makes no demand for the exercise of the digestive functions, what will happen is that they will languish as would the muscles of an athlete if he allowed himself to get out of practice. However, we must see to it that plenty of hard, dry biscuit, or good bones are provided for every dog.

There is a third reason for unsound teeth, and that is to be found in a weakly state of the constitution, and chiefly applies to dogs of the more delicate breeds, especially those which have been to a greater or less extent inbred. In such cases as these the teeth will usually go at an earlier age, in some cases even about the third year, and upwards, and nothing really can be done in the way of filing, which is possible in ordinary



cases, because the substance of the teeth is not of the quality of hardness which is to be found in the teeth of a dog in perfect health. Such weakly specimens of the canine race can only be treated by tonic medicine, such as phosphate of iron, and by careful dieting, too, a great deal can be done. It is easy to see how fatal would be pampering in the case of a weakly dog; the only hope of keeping such an animal in a healthy state, so far as his teeth are concerned, for a longer period than might otherwise be possible, lies in careful medicinal and dietary treatment. A very great deal can be done for weakly, unhealthy dogs, belonging to the class we have described, by regularly giving them a meal of good, stale brown bread, either dry or soaked with a little gravy; this brown bread has a mechanical effect upon their bowels, which keeps them clear of impurities, and tends to prevent and to cure any symptoms of indigestion, besides being very wholesome and nutritious, containing, as brown bread does, in a larger degree by far than white bread, the elements which are essential for building up the muscular system. If people only knew the value of brown bread as a food for dogs there would be a great deal more of it used. By brown bread we mean bread which is prepared from flour which has been made by grinding up wheat undressed—just the whole English wheat ground so that the flour contains husk and bran and everything else that is to be found in the grain itself.

So we have really three causes of bad teeth in dogs, *i.e.*, pampering in the case of pet dogs, unwise feeding in the case of outdoor dogs, and hereditary weakness in other cases. Of course, we are not taking into account the subject of accidents to the teeth. Now and again

a dog's tooth becomes broken or injured, or dislodged in some way or other, and then, of course, it is a case for a veterinary surgeon to attend to. Sometimes also a dog may get a small splinter of bone wedged between his teeth, which will set up inflammation of the gums, and a great deal of pain will ensue; this will usually be discovered because the dog will be continually pawing his mouth, trying to dislodge the troublesome particle. An examination of the mouth should then be made, and probably the offending splinter can be removed. As regards the treatment of teeth that are actually decayed we always recommend that an examination of every dog's mouth be made from time to time, so that the condition of the teeth be noted, and if there be any that show signs of decay they should be dealt with by a veterinary surgeon. It is far better to have any decayed teeth extracted, because one decayed tooth in a dog's mouth is quite likely to start caries amongst the other teeth, apart from the possibility that it is causing the dog considerable pain. Let us repeat then, that one of the principal needs in order to keep dogs' teeth sound will be a supply of hard bones and hard, dry biscuit which operate in two different ways—first, by keeping up the keenness, if we may so call it, of the digestive function, and secondly by acting as a sort of mechanical cleanser to the teeth. It is surprising how excellent an effect some bone or some hard, dry biscuit has as a tooth cleanser, biscuit especially, for, as the dog crunches it up the hard particles of the biscuit work their way through the interstices of the teeth and cleanse the animal's mouth thoroughly. Of course, the best plan is to give the dog hard food like this before his ordinary meal, when he is hungry, so that he will crunch it up straight away.

FOX TERRIERS

WE have decided to move to smer premises, and not to breed on such a large scale in the future, so consequently are selling a number of Terriers, some of them our very best including

Ch. N. Handicraft

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at low prices for such quality. Send for catalogue giving descriptions, etc.

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NORFOLK KENNELS

50 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

Now a few words as to the way in which the teeth of aged dogs, which always become more or less offensive, and the teeth of delicate dogs, of the class mentioned above, can be kept in order by the use of a lotion. Many readers recommend a wash made of borax, but in our opinion that is rather too strong and has a tendency to destroy the enamel of the teeth, or at least what is left of it. We think a better mouth wash can be prepared by dissolving about one drachm of powdered alum in half a pint of water. This is especially useful when there is any soreness of the gums, which is often the case when a dog has a decayed tooth that has gone unnoticed and has caused irritation on the opposite side of the mouth. Another excellent thing is a small quantity of carbonate of soda, dissolved in water in about the same proportion as the solution of alum mentioned above. This counteracts any acidity that may be present. Then, in the case of a dog which has unpleasant breath, this ought to disappear with the removal of any decayed tooth, and with careful dieting, aided by an occasional dose of aperient liver pills; but if the unpleasantness still continues, a very weak solution of permanganate of potassium will be found useful, or perhaps better still, some solution of chlorinated soda may be used on a sponge to wipe out the mouth now and again. But in conclusion, we ought to point out that it is quite useless to attempt to cure troubles with the teeth until any old stumps or unsound teeth be extracted, and the proper person to do this is a veterinary surgeon, as he has at hand the necessary appliances, and should do it far more expeditiously and painlessly than would be possible by any amateur; the more resolutely and promptly matters connected with the teeth of dogs are carried out the greater chance there is of keeping the animals in health and condition,

without any of the unpleasantness which is so often experienced (especially with dogs kept in the house) when their teeth are in a bad state. Let us again emphasize the necessity for letting every dog have from time to time, as suggested above, a good round meal of brown bread or of biscuits made from whole wheat-meal, which are prepared by some of the leading firms who advertise that class of food.

One of the commonest troubles experienced by ladies who keep pet dogs is the tendency of their favorites to develop excessive fatness. Of course this is only to be expected where dogs are kept most of their time indoors, and have only a limited amount of exercise, whilst at the same time they are fed with a superabundance of food which is usually of anything but a coarse, health-giving nature—too frequently being quite the reverse—delicacy upon delicacy, until the wonder is, not that the unfortunate animal has grown fat, but that it survives at all the over-indulgent generosity of its mistress. A lean and hungry animal, of course, is not what one likes to see about a house, but at the same time there is no reason why a dog should not be kept in a satisfactory condition without being overfed and pampered into this condition of obesity. Fatness is quite as much a disease as any other affliction of the body, and it needs to be treated both on dietetic and medicinal principles. Probably the best remedy for fatness, although it is one that will not commend itself perhaps to all readers of this column, is the remedy of short rations. When a dog has become very fat, if its normal amount of diet be stopped for a time, and be reduced to something steadily below the average in quantity, the effect will be that the system will, so to speak, have to live upon part of its own fat—

that fat which has been stored up in the tissues, until the principal organs of the body are quite unable to perform their intended functions. Reductions and alteration of diet with an occasional omission of a meal altogether, are the first essentials to the successful treatment of excessive fatness.

With regard to variation of food, it must be pointed out that anything which is too starchy in composition should be avoided, because starch is fat-forming, and unless balanced with plenty of nitrogenous food (which, of course, is not starchy) the animal will be likely to develop this condition more and more. Starchy foods are such things as rice, and the various farinaceous meals generally used for dog feeding. These are excellent foods in their way, but they want to be balanced by liberal quantities of such things as raw lean meat and fish. It may be remarked that amongst farinaceous foods, oatmeal is one richest in nitrogenous matter, and that explains why it is that puppies grow and thrive so well when reared on an oatmeal diet; it builds up the frame, and instead of giving a tendency to fatness, it causes the limbs to be strong by making bone and sinew. Lean raw meat and oatmeal, cooked up with succulent broth; this constitutes the diet of probably the larger half of the Foxhounds of the country, and very well they always thrive upon it. Now, with regard to the medicinal treatment of fatness, the remedies required are first of all regular aperients—compound rhubarb pill, or something of that sort, given in fairly good doses at frequent intervals; and by way of a special medicine the usual thing prescribed is iodide of potassium, which a chemist will make up into a mixture on the basis of about a half-grain dose for every ten

pounds the dog weighs, given three times a day before feeding.

The question often is put to us by persons seeking advice as to the medicinal treatment of their dogs, whether medicine is best given before food or after food. We generally recommend all medicine to be given about an hour or three-quarters of an hour before food, for this reason—that when the dog's stomach is empty, absorption into the system takes place more speedily, and, so to speak, more thoroughly, than would be the case when the stomach is loaded with food. The medicine given in this way has an opportunity of acting, whereas if it be given just after a meal it becomes intermingled with that food, and its action is not likely to be so spontaneous as in the other case. This, of course, is merely an expression of our own opinion, and we are quite aware of the fact that some medicines must be given after meals—such, for instance, as remedies for indigestion. In this case, a medicine is given after food very often to prevent the contents of the stomach from turning acid, or it may be assist the digestive juices in their work, as when pepsin is

COLLIES

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

Woodmansterne Conrad
and **Benedick**

and there are several among them fit to win.

J. T. REEVE,

230 WELLESLEY ST.

TORONTO, ONT.

BUFFALO KENNEL CLUB

SECOND

ANNUAL DOG SHOW

CITY CONVENTION HALL

Buffalo, N.Y., Mar. 22, 23, 24, 25, 1904

ENTRIES CLOSE MARCH 7th.

For Premium Lists and all information apply to

2.04

SEYMOUR P. WHITE, Sec'y, White Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

ordered by a veterinary practitioner to be given to small pet dogs. The proper thing to do in that case is to give it immediately after the food, so that the medicament is distributed amongst the digesting food, and so carries out the purpose for which it was intended. But, on the other hand, if you give a medicine, we will say for the blood, the best plan is to give it before food, and by so doing ensure its complete and quick absorption into the system.

Lethal chambers are now coming into more general use than they used to be—the more humane sentiment of modern life preferring to substitute this for the old and more or less unsatisfactory method of giving prussic acid and other poisons to dogs. One satisfactory method of asphyxiating dogs is, of course, to chloroform them. The animal is placed in an air-tight chamber, in which it can be made comfortable. A sponge saturated with chloroform is inserted, and the dog is sent off into a sleep, which, if the chamber remain closed for a sufficient length of time, simply ends in the deeper sleep of death. The disadvantage of this method of destroying a dog is that the animal has to be left for a considerable time, and there is, of course, a risk that if the chamber be opened too soon he will

revive. To obviate this, a suggestion has been made which we believe answers very well in practice, and that is that the lethal chamber should be connected with an ordinary gas pipe, and as soon as the dog has been sent off to sleep by chloroform, ordinary coal gas should be turned on into the chamber, and this will cause death to ensue in the course of two or three minutes. Of course, it would be very cruel to put a dog into a lethal chamber and simply turn on ordinary gas; but if the animal be chloroformed first and the gas be then turned on, there will be no cruelty whatever in the matter, and the destruction of the animal will be carried out expeditiously and painlessly. In any case, it is much better than the old method of giving prussic acid, which invariably causes a muscular action, but often gives rise to very unpleasant symptoms, such, for instance, as a pitiful howling, as though the animal were in great pain.

Whilst dealing with the subject of destroying dogs by poison or otherwise, it may be well to remark that amongst ordinary poisons the only one at all satisfactory to use is prussic acid, and even that requires to be of the proper strength, known as Scheele's strength. All other poisons are comparatively slow in their

action, and without exception cause the animal a great deal of pain before death puts an end to its misery. The action of prussic acid is upon the heart, and a dog to which it has been administered, if the dose is sufficient, will quickly be rendered unconscious. One of the objections to its use, however, is that it is difficult to gauge the exact dose required, and it is possible to give an over-dose, which will have as unpleasant an effect as giving an insufficient dose, and the dog will recover if the heart be strong enough to start working again. With regard to other poisons—strychnine or arsenic, for instance—these give rise to a great deal of pain, and various undesirable symptoms, and should not be resorted to on any account. Either destroy a dog by prussic acid, or let him be asphyxiated in a lethal chamber, in the manner described in the preceding paragraph. With regard to prussic acid, it may be explained that this is really a solution of hydrocyanic acid gas in water, and it very quickly spoils if left exposed to the air. It is equally efficacious whether it be given by way of the mouth, or be injected into the eye by the aid of a syringe, and the dangerous nature of the poison can be illustrated by the fact that the vapor, if inhaled by a person using it, to a certain extent, is quite likely to cause death. In large chemical works where it is made special care has to be taken to prevent its inhalation by the

persons employed. Particular care must therefore be taken that none of it is spilt upon the hands, and that the vapor from it is not inhaled to any extent by the operator.

Amongst the various remedies which have been advocated for the cure of that ever-present pest to the dog fancier—the tapeworm—may be mentioned what are known as mechanical remedies, such as powdered glass, powdered tin, and other internal irritants, which are supposed to have the effect of disturbing the tapeworm: to such an extent that a subsequent dose of castor oil or other aperient medicine will bring away the parasite. We need hardly say that such remedies are very unsatisfactory, and, without exception, are likely to do a great deal more harm than good. The best all-round medicine for tapeworm in dogs is the extract of male fern, which can be given either in the form of an emulsion prepared by the use of mucilage as a vehicle, and made pleasant by the addition of a little syrup and some peppermint; or, what is infinitely better, extract of male fern gelatine capsules, which are quite easy to administer. If it be given in this way, there will be less likelihood of the dog vomiting subsequently, for it needs to be borne in mind that the effect of this extract even is irritating—an effect, indeed, which is common to most vermifuges, and which

The noted Wire-haired Fox Terrier

Ch. Otterburn Candidate

PROPERTY OF
DR. C. Y. FORD

This grand Terrier attained his championship **WITHOUT DEFEAT**

A dog of the very best breeding, with an absolutely straight front, grand bone, a true wire coat, combined with the qualities that go to make a Show and Stud Dog. A suitable mate for smooth-coated bitches.

FEE [to a limited number] **\$10.00.**

Ship crates to

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TERRA COTTA KENNELS,

JOHN G. KENT, PROPRIETOR.

16 FRONT STREET EAST,
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KENNELS AT PEMBROKE, ONT.

This month we will offer for sale the following at very reasonable prices, quality, etc., considered:—

In **Wolfhounds** we offer **Kazala**, a grand brood bitch, a winner, and the dam of winners, in England before being imported; also a number of **Wolfhound Puppies**, all ages. Four **Greyhound Pups**, six months old. Also that well-bred dog, **Defender**, by For Freedom, ex Beauty Spot; a number of **Field Spaniels**, and a grandson of that great Bulldog, Ch. Rodney Stone. This is a beautiful ten-months old pup, dark brindle.

For prices, pedigrees, and full particulars, address—

R. J. McGAUGHEY

PEMBROKE, ONT.

is perhaps in a great measure due, not so much to the medicament itself, as to the disturbing effect it has upon the parasite for whose destruction it was intended. The dose of extract of male fern is about five drops for a small dog not exceeding ten pounds, ten drops for a thirty-pound dog, and then one drop extra for every five pounds above that which the dog weighs. The best plan is to calculate medicine by the weight of the dog.

COLLIE CLUB OF AMERICA.

At an executive meeting of the Collie Club, held in New York, the dates for the second annual show were decided on. The show will be held at Milwaukee, Wis., on the 8th and 9th of March, the Tuesday and Wednesday preceding the Chicago show. The dates have been chosen in order to work in harmony with the Chicago show, thereby giving the exhibitors who intend taking in Chicago an opportunity of showing at Milwaukee the same week. The show will be open to all and will be of two days' duration. The entrance fee being \$3, and the prize money \$10, \$5, \$3 and a ribbon. The judge has not been definitely decided on, but will, in all probability, be announced next week. Winners classes at this show will rate four (4) points. The specials

will be numerous and valuable. The classification is the same as last year, excepting the veteran class, which is divided by sex and the age limit extended one year. This is in order to give the many good stud dogs and brood bitches that are no longer young a fairer chance.

Wm. C. Hunter, Sec.

BUFFALO KENNEL CLUB.

At a meeting of the Bench Show Committee held here to-day it was decided to offer \$10 for first prize, \$5 for second prize and \$3 for third prize in all classes at the show to be held March 22 to 25, inclusive. We expect to offer about \$2,500 in prizes altogether, and to give a liberal classification. The entry fee will be \$3. A special invitation is extended to Canadian exhibitors. No customs troubles.

Seymour P. White, Sec'y.

Dec. 23, 1903.

A BOY'S ESSAY ON THE FARMER.

An eleven-year-old boy attending the Gommel road school, at Walthamstow, England, who was set to write an essay on "the farmer," evolved the following logical and convincing composition: "A farmer has hard work to do. . . . If he has his farm too near the town, he finds some boys in the orchard stealing

his apples and pears. All he can do is to put his dog in the orchard after the boys have climbed the trees. This is but a poor way of stopping them, as the dog can only catch one boy. Moreover, if it is a Bulldog the farmer is likely to lose it, for it sticks to the trousers of the boy it catches, while the boy walks away with the dog clinging to his leg. Again, if the bull comes into the orchard the dog and bull will fight together, while the boys escape."

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS GORE KENNEL CLUB.

Name.

1.—This organization shall be known as The Gore Kennel Club.

Objects.

2.—Its objects shall be the advancement in every legitimate way possible, of the breeding of thoroughbred dogs; the protection of the interests of both breeders and dogs, and the mutual dissemination of knowledge concerning the same.

Members.

3.—The club shall consist of members and patrons.

4.—There shall be two classes of members, ordinary and honorary.

Admission.

5.—All persons being desirous of admission as members of the club, must be proposed by a member in good standing, and elected by the club.

Honorary Members.

6.—Any person may be classed as a patron or have honorary membership conferred on him by a two-thirds vote, at any regular meeting of the club, the candidate being proposed as required by membership.

7.—Patrons and honorary members shall be entitled to all privileges of ordinary members, except that of holding

office or voting in the club, and shall be exempt from all fees.

Officers.

8.—The officers of the club shall consist of a president, first vice-president, second vice-president and secretary-treasurer, all of whom shall be nominated at a regular meeting preceding the annual meeting, and be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors shall have been elected.

9.—Any member nominated to an office and not elected thereto, shall be eligible for election to executive committee.

Vacancies.

10.—Vacancies can be filled for the unexpired time at any general meeting after the vacancy has been announced.

Staff.

11.—A solicitor, two auditors and veterinary surgeon shall be elected at annual meeting.

Executive Committee.

12.—The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers named and five other members elected at the same time and in the same manner, and shall have the direction and management of the club, but shall always be amenable to the club, and shall report their actions at each meeting of the club for its judgment. It shall convene as occasion may require.

Red Cocker Spaniels

Two young bitches by the well-known winner and sire Knoydart Robin Hood ex the famous Otterburn Evangeline. FIRST, New York, Chicago, Toronto, etc. This breeding is invaluable to breeders of Red Cocker.

Collies - Otterburn Commander at stud

and several good ones on sale, including a smart young dog, tricolor, by Imported Ellwyn Carnegie.

C. Y. FORD

Kingston - - - Ontario

BRANTFORD KENNEL CLUB

WILL HOLD ITS

IN

4th Annual Show

Brantford, Ont.

On March 28th, 29th and 30th

Under C. K. C. Rules.

Good List.

Efficient Judges.

Address

FULL PARTICULARS LATER.

204

C. J. W. PAGE, Secretary, 33 Ontario Street, Brantford, Ont.

Vacancies.

13.—Vacancies may be filled as provided for in the case of officers.

By-laws.

14.—The club may from time to time enact any by-laws or adopt any order of procedure deemed necessary for the carrying out of its objects, or the transaction of its business.

Constitution.

15.—No part of this constitution shall be amended or annulled without the concurrence of three-fourths of the members present at the annual meeting, after notice in writing has been given at the preceding regular meeting of the club.

By-Laws.—Duties of Officers.

President.

1.—The president, in addition to his ordinary duties as presiding officer, shall be ex-officio, a member of all committees. In the absence of the president one of the vice-presidents shall preside at any meeting of the club, or a chairman be appointed by vote of the meeting if no vice-presidents are present.

Secretary-Treasurer.

2.—The secretary-treasurer shall keep an account of all minutes of meetings, and business of the club, together with roll of members and addresses. He shall also keep a strict account of all monies received and paid out, his books to be always open for the auditors' inspection. He shall deposit all monies belonging to

the club in the savings department of an incorporated bank, and no check shall be valid unless countersigned by the president, or in case of absence of president, by one of the vice-presidents.

Club Property.

3.—Each officer at the expiration of his term, shall transfer all property belonging to the club in his possession, to his successor.

Executive Committee.

4.—The duties of the Executive Committee shall be to endeavor to further the objects and purposes set forth in the constitution, and to secure and maintain an efficient organization of the club. It shall have power to provide for such committees as it may deem advisable and shall make a full report of its proceedings at each regular meeting of the club, and a general report at the annual meeting of the club. Five members shall form a quorum. The president may at any time call a special meeting of the Executive Committee on giving two days' notice, and shall do so when requested in writing by three or more members.

Property.

5.—The whole of the property and effects of the club shall be vested in Executive Committee.

Auditors.

6.—The auditors shall present duly certified report of the club's finances at the annual meeting.

Special Meetings.

7.—The president or Executive Committee may at any time call a special general meeting upon giving the members three days' notice thereof.

8.—It shall be incumbent on the president to call a special meeting of the club whenever seven members shall require the same in writing, for the transaction of any business specified in such written requisition.

Meetings.

9.—The regular meetings of the club shall be held quarterly during the first week of January, April, July and October, and at all meetings seven members shall constitute a quorum, each member to be notified in writing of such meetings.

Annual Meeting.

10.—The annual meeting shall be held in January, and shall be for the purpose of receiving and considering reports and electing the officers and members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Notices.

11.—It shall be the duty of each member to notify the secretary-treasurer of any change in his address, and notices is-

sued by this club to the address which appears on the roll book shall be valid notice.

Fee.

12.—The annual membership fee shall be \$1.00, payable in advance, and shall be handed in with nomination of candidate.

Privileges.

13.—No ordinary member shall be entitled to the privileges of the club unless all fees have been paid up in full. Membership ceases at annual meeting unless fees for the ensuing year are paid, and no member shall vote at the annual meeting until his fees for the ensuing year are paid.

Suspensions.

14.—The Executive Committee shall have the power to exclude from the club any member on satisfactory evidence, for improper conduct or on the ground that said member is an improper person to be connected with the club, or has in the estimation of the Executive Committee made improper use of his membership. Any member so expelled shall not be entitled to recover any portion of his annual fees, nor have any claim against the club, but shall be entitled to appeal at a general meeting of the club.

Suspended Members.

15.—Any member having a charge of misconduct to make against another member must make such charge in writing or no notice will be taken of it. The Executive Committee upon receiving the written complaint will then deal with the same and summons the member thus charged and upon satisfactory evidence suspend the member from all privileges of the club, and he or she shall be barred from exhibiting or entering for competition any dogs owned by said suspended member at any shows held by this club.

16.—These by-laws may be amended by a two-third vote at any regular meeting; written notice of such amendment

Collie at Stud Woodman Laddie

C.K.C. 5361

Sire - Woodmansterne Conrad
Dam - Woodmansterne Kit

Woodman Laddie has been shown only twice, and is a winner of three firsts, two seconds, and a third; in color a rich sable, with white collar, blaze and front. He is a perfect specimen of Woodmansterne breeding. "Nuff sed."

FEE to approved bitches **\$10.00**

GEORGE MOFFAT

13 Berryman St., Toronto, Ont.

having been given at a previous general meeting.

17.—Any of the foregoing by-laws may be suspended by a two-third vote at a general meeting, but such suspension shall cease when the object for which it was made shall have been attained.

18.—The club shall be governed in the conduct of its meeting by regular parliamentary usage.

CORRECTION.

In the September issue of Gazette we gave the credit of third in novice dogs, smooth Fox Terriers, to Mr. B. F. Gregory's Snow instead of Norfolk Designer.

AN ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.

I was interested in article on poison in Gazette. Perhaps my experience in arsenical poisons might interest. Last year shortly after arriving here I laid poisoned bait for some depredator on fowls. This was all taken save a few feathers and a piece of wing bone dry as a stick. This I did not destroy, as I should have done. Two weeks after I found a dead pup outside back door. Though much distressed, no idea of cause of death occurred to me. An hour after I saw the brother to dead pup fall rigid and froth at mouth. Then thoughts of those feathers flashed across my mind, and I ran for my apomorphine. It was twenty minutes before I found it, as my medicines had not been unpacked, and meanwhile my husband tried mustard and water without effect. I dissolved one-tenth of a grain in water and injected thrice behind shoulder, a strong dose, I thought; one injection with needle being sufficient for ordinary case. In a few minutes dog vomited repeatedly, ejecting blood and feathers, completely clearing stomach. The food in stomach had prevented the poison from acting sooner, it being three

hours at least since pups had access to yard where feathers lay. Pup seemed very nearly dead, but after two hours' quiet, he licked some melted butter and then milk, and next morning was as well as ever. I learnt of apomorphine through "Our Dogs," a correspondent of that paper having declared it invaluable in poisoning cases and that he always carried it, in case of emergency. I had used it once before in a case where dog swallowed indigestible substance and it seemed to have no after effects, and I daresay is more agreeable to dog, consequently, than ipecacuanha, which is recommended for first treatment in distemper, but I must confess I do not know if it has any dangerous qualities. It surely saved the dog's life that time. Yours

K. J. Bradley Dyne,
Saturna P.O., B.C., Jan. 2, '04.

L. K. A. OF MASS.

Meeting of the L. K. A. of Massachusetts, at Copley Square Hotel, Mrs. E. H. Seagrave in the chair. Members present: Mesdames Little, Clark, Robinson, Stone, Keller, Paine, Whitney, Jenkins, Lyman, Thayer, Sweet, Weston, Misses Brooks, Seorgie, Sumner and Gamble. After the regular business was disposed of Dr. C. P. Lyman gave a most interesting talk on distemper and eczema in dogs.

Additional specials were offered for the N. E. K. C. Show as follows:

Mrs. Frank L. Weston, of Medford, offers, through the L. K. A., of Massachusetts, a cup for best brace of red Cocker Spaniels, owned at time of exhibition and shown in the ring by owner, a member of the L. K. A. of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Karl Keller, of Wellesley, offers, through the L. K. A. of Massachusetts, a sterling medal for best Dachshund, shown by a lady, a member of the L. K. A. of Massachusetts.

Mrs. E. K. Thayer offers, through the L. K. A. of Massachusetts, a trophy for the best American-bred black French Poodle, winning not less than third prize. There must be three competitors.

Mrs. George Fabyan offers, through the L. K. A. of Massachusetts, \$5 in gold, for best brace of English Toy Spaniels, American-bred, owned and shown in the ring by resident of Massachusetts, a member of the L. K. A. of Massachusetts.

One new members was elected, and letters read from members unable to attend. Financially, the L. K. A. of Massachusetts is very firm, in spite of the many specials contributed.

For the coming bench show to be held at Pittsburg—The L. K. A. offers a bronze medal for best dog, American-bred, shown in the ring, the owner a member of the Duquesne Kennel Club; also, bronze medal for the best bitch, shown in ring by owner, a member of Duquesne Kennel Club; the Sen Sen cup, usual conditions; Harris and Speed trophies, usual conditions.

L. K. A. of Massachusetts offers a piece of silver for best American-bred Pomeranian, winning at least third prize, owned and shown in the ring by a member of the L. K. A. of Massachusetts.

Miss Fanny Brooks offers, through the L. K. A. of Massachusetts, a club medal for best American-bred Pomeranian, opposite to the one winning piece of silver, owned and shown in the ring by a member of the L. K. A. of Massachusetts.

For Atlantic City—Mrs. E. W. Clark offers, through the L. K. A. of Massachusetts, a sterling medal for the best black Cocker Spaniel, born in 1903, shown in the ring by a member of the L. K. A. of Massachusetts; also a sterling trophy for best brace of Toy Spaniels, American-bred, owned and shown in the ring by member of the L. K. A. of Massachusetts.

For Atlantic City—A bronze medal for the best American-bred dog, owned and

shown in the ring by a member of the Atlantic City Kennel Club; also a bronze medal for the best American-bred bitch, owned and shown in the ring by a member of the Atlantic City Kennel Club.

For Atlantic City—L. K. A. of Massachusetts offers a piece of silver for the best American-bred Beagle, owned and shown in the ring by a member of the L. K. A. of Massachusetts, dog must have won third prize to compete; the Sen Sen cup, usual conditions; Harris trophy, usual conditions; Speed trophy, usual conditions.

Miss Fanny Brooks offers, through the L. K. A. of Massachusetts, a bronze medal for best American-bred Scottish Terrier dog; also one for best American-bred Scottish bitch, owned and shown in the ring by a member of L. K. A. of Massachusetts.

For Chicago—The Sen Sen cup, usual conditions; a piece of silver for the best American-bred Bull Terrier, owned and shown in the ring by a member of the L. K. A. of Massachusetts, dog must have won third prize in regular classes to compete; a bronze medal for the best American-bred dog, owned and shown in the ring by a member of the Chicago Kennel Club; also a bronze medal for the best American-bred bitch, owned and shown in the ring by a member of the Chicago Kennel Club.

For Rochester, N.Y.—The Sen Sen cup, usual conditions; Speed trophy, usual conditions; Harris trophy, usual conditions, and a piece of silver for the best Airedale Terrier, American-bred, owned and shown in the ring by a member of the L. K. A. of Massachusetts.

For the Rochester Show—A bronze medal is offered by the L. K. A. of Massachusetts for the best American-bred dog, owned and shown by a member of the Rochester Kennel Club; also a bronze medal for the best American-bred bitch,

owned and shown by a member of the Rochester Kennel Club.

For Buffalo, N.Y.—Speed trophy, usual conditions; Harris trophy, usual conditions; Sen Sen cup, usual conditions; Clark trophy, for Maltese Terriers; L. K. A. of Massachusetts offers a piece of silver for the best American-bred French Bulldog, owned and shown in the ring by a member of the L. K. A. of Massachusetts, dog must have won third prize in regular classes to compete; L. K. A. of Massachusetts offers a bronze medal for the best American-bred dog, owned and shown in the ring by a member of the Buffalo Kennel Club; also a bronze medal for the best American-bred bitch, owned and shown in the ring by a member of the Buffalo Kennel Club.

Mrs. E. H. Seagrave, president of the L. K. A. of Massachusetts, offers a sterling trophy for the best black Cocker Spaniel dog, sired by Lakeview Omy.

For next year Miss Fanny Brooks has offered a silver trophy with \$25, for best pair of American-bred Scottish Terrier puppies (whose sire and dam were in this country at time of breeding), bred by exhibitor, born on or after March 1st, 1904, to be competed for at the principal shows, beginning with Danbury, October, 1904, and ending with N. E. K. C. Show in 1905, to become the property of the one winning it the most times, though not necessarily with the same dog; a silver medal will be given to commemorate each win; there must be at least two entries opened to members only, and under the club rules of the L. K. A. of Massachusetts.

Meeting adjourned to February, 1904.

Lelia McAlister Speed, Secretary.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 11, '04.

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.

Ch. Balmoral Baron

C. K. C. 7053.

Sire, PRINCE CLINKER.
Dam, OLD HALL MURIEL.
Born Sept. 29th, 1903.

This sensational and unbeaten young champion is a beautifully marked tricolor, with deep white collar and front. He has a good coat of the proper texture, a perfect head with small ears, placed well back and correctly carried. He is well set up and of good size, plenty of bone, and for excellence of outline he cannot be surpassed. His pedigree contains in direct line most of the past and present pillars of the Stud Book, and he cannot fail to have a brilliant career before him both at the Stud and on the Bench.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. ALL LETTERS CHEERFULLY ANSWERED.

TERMS ON APPLICATION. ADDRESS

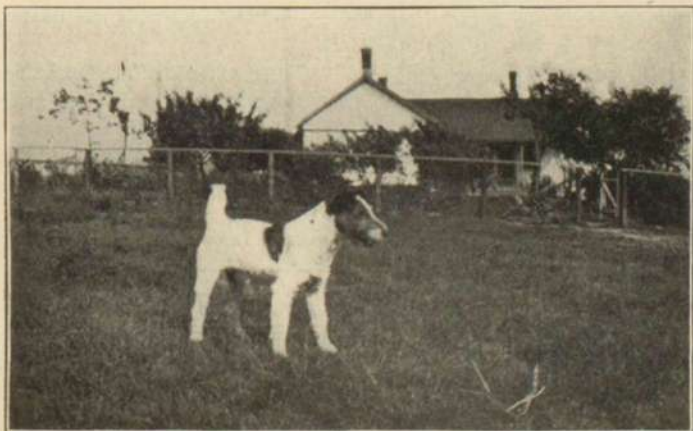
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BALMORAL KENNELS, 348 Waverley St., Ottawa, Can.

DOGS IN MOTION.

If the question, which of all animals holds the most important relations to the human family, was asked a hundred persons, no doubt a majority of them would answer, the horse; the minority would answer, the dog; but if the question was asked which animal existed first, all would say the dog. There is, however, a wide difference of opinion regarding the origin of the domestic dog. Some say the wolf, others the jackal, while others declare that to no one animal can the

the subject be attempted to handle. It will never, probably, be known the exact paternity of the dog—to me the noblest of man's companions—and we have no history that is not interwoven with his. Having then so little knowledge of the dog's origin, is it any wonder that so few have any knowledge of his construction? We have been hearing a great deal lately in your columns about modern dogs, class, type, etc., all of which are common subjects. Common means belonging to many, frequent, but of all the frequent remarks concerning dogs, it



MATCHMAKER AT HOME.

(Reproduced from a snap shot.)

Messrs. Fraser and Lindsay's grand wire Terrier.

paternity of the more than one hundred varieties of the domestic dog be credited, because the various specimens representing these breeds are so widely different in form, color, etc., and because "man could never have developed and brought together such vast differences, opposite natures and shapes, unless the original species were in the possession of the rudiments."

The promulgation of these ideas stamp the author as totally ignorant of the first principles of natural history, and of

is common to hear the hindlegs of the dog referred to as "propellers," while the truth is just the reverse. The shoulders are the seat of the propelling power and not the hindquarters. The dog has the same movement while running as the horse, or for that matter any other quadruped whose four legs are of like proportions. So taking this for a guide, and which has been proved true beyond a doubt by the camera, I have no hesitation in saying that the propulsion is done by the forelegs.

A study of the plates published in "The Horse in Motion," reproduced from photographs taken by instantaneous photography, tells us that the body of a horse or dog is thrown forward and upward, one of the forefeet quitting the ground before the other, the hindfeet being already off the ground before either forefoot has quitted it. The animal being clear of the ground, moves forward through the air to a distance fixed by his momentum, and in the meanwhile carries his hindfeet forward and downward until they reach the ground, one a little before the other, and receive the shock of the fall of the body from the height, which is slight, to which it was lifted. The forefeet being still in the air, the body is carried forward by the action of the hindlegs to a point where one of them, being fully extended to the rear, quits the ground, but the other, which was slightly forward of it, is not lifted until one of the forefeet, which have meanwhile been carried forward and slightly downward, has touched the ground. When the second hindfoot is lifted, the other forefoot is brought to the ground, and the movement of propulsion before mentioned is repeated by the forelegs.

The forelegs throw the body forward and slightly upward; the hindlegs arrest the fall of the body toward the ground, and carry it forward without loss of momentum to a point where the forelegs, reaching the earth without shock and consequent loss of momentum, are enabled to give another impulsion to the front, while the hindfeet are quickly drawn up out of the way. Such is the action of the dog in running over a stubblefield.

If I am not right in considering the forefeet the prime factor of a dog's speed, how is it that so many dogs become crippled in the forelegs as they become aged? Nine dogs in ten, when "stove up," are stove up in front; this

is true, whether Pointer, Setter or hound. The same can be said of the horse, for how many who know anything at all about horses do not know that they become "all stove up" in the knees and forefeet first, as years come to them, while the hindquarters generally remain good. In fact, old dogs as well as horses walk with their hindfeet as far forward as possible, the curved spine showing this, lifting the forefoot with a backward movement of the body, thus throwing the weight on the hindquarters.—Senator, in American Field.

NOTES FOR NOVICES.

Dogs often suffer from loss of hair arising from a variety of causes, but it does not follow that because a dog is losing its hair it is suffering from "mange." Nothing of the sort! In very many cases nothing more is needed than a little blood medicine. Sulphur is

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one of the best of these, and can easily be given to dogs mixed up with treacle. Careful attention ought also to be paid to dieting, and the dog should have some coarse brown bread soaked in broth or gravy for one meal every day for a little time. A little extra grooming is very beneficial in all cases of skin trouble, as it stimulates the growth of the hair. A soft brush should be used—not too stiff a one—and the oftener it is used the better. Do not begin to plaster a dog all over with some abominable concoction directly he shows any sign of skin irritation or loss of hair. In all probability it will increase the irritation instead of relieving it, and it will make the dog miserable and uncomfortable. Dogs do not like anything of a greasy, sticky nature on their coats, and it will be best for both dog and master to have nothing to do with such things.

In cases of skin irritation a nice cooling lotion is very essential and most effective. About the best thing for the purpose is the "Glycerinum acidi carbolicæ," of the British Pharmacopœia, which can easily be adjusted to proper strengths according to the requirements of the case. After using this the skin can be sponged with water and the dog can be rubbed dry with a towel, and then he will be left very comfortable. A continual application in this way should soon effect a cure. In bad cases of eczema it is advisable to use a good anti-septic ointment as well; this keeps the skin soft and cool after the lotion has been used, until another dressing is applied. Fowler's solution of arsenic is often given to dogs suffering from skin complaint, and it is a very good thing, but should be given with precaution because it is a poison. When it has once been given to a dog it must be discontinued gradually, not suddenly, or its good effect will not be lasting, and the

dog may lose condition. Iron is an excellent thing for the blood, and is a very useful tonic for all skin diseases, in that it enriches the blood and does away with all impurities. It may be given combined with arsenic in capsule form.

During distemper and very often for some time after a dog has been suffering from that complaint, he has a short, hollow cough which is generally known as "husk." This must be carefully distinguished from a cough arising from any affection arising from the lungs, for in such cases the breathing is always affected, whereas in a case of ordinary husk it seems to be more like a "stomach" cough. It is generally caused by the low state into which a dog suffering from distemper falls, but sometimes it may arise from the presence of worms. In the latter case the treatment is obvious; give the dog a dose of worm medi-

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cine, and it will be found that the cough will disappear when the worms have gone. If worms, however, are not the cause, good often results from giving a compound rhubarb pill, which acts on the stomach and liver, thus removing the dyspeptic cause of the cough and putting the dog into a better condition of general health. Of course, in distemper the cough in many instances cannot be cured until the attack is over, for it is really one of the forms which distemper takes, and it needs to be treated specially, for if treated as an ordinary cough in all probability no good will result.

The care of a dog's teeth is really a very important matter, and also one that is very much neglected. The teeth of a dog are very strong, and were intended for crunching up bones and other hard substance, and if they are to be kept in good order the dog must have plenty of hard dry biscuits and bones to gnaw. The continual feeding on soft food means the ruining of his teeth, and a better example of this could not be given than the case of a pet dog that is fed on cakes, pastry and all sorts of soft, dainty foods. The teeth become decayed and break, and the dog must suffer agonies with toothache if he could but tell us. Is it not much better, then, to make an examination of a dog's teeth every week or two to see if anything wants attending to, and at the same time do not let him have too much soft food. It is neither good for his teeth nor his digestion, for his digestive powers are very strong, and unless they are kept at work the dog is liable to become a chronic dyspeptic, and incapable of assimilating anything but the softest and most easily digestible of foods.

"Rickets" is a complaint which often makes its appearance amongst a litter of puppies. It is generally the little weak y ones that are affected, and it is really of very little use to attempt to cure it, for a ricketty puppy is never likely to be of much use for anything, and the sooner it is made away with the better. If, however, rickets seem to have taken hold of all the puppies in a litter, there must be some specific cause for it which must be found out. Inbreeding is often the cause of rickets in puppies; it reduces their stamina and makes them weakly and deli-

cate. Puppies bred from delicate or unhealthy parents often seem predisposed to rickets, and this points to the necessity of having strong, healthy animals to breed from so that the puppies may start in life with sound constitutions, and be more able to fight the various diseases of puppyhood. Puppies bred from healthy parents ought never to be troubled with rickets.

There are of course other reasons why puppies develop rickets. Feeding on unsuitable food has a great deal to answer for in this direction. Puppies should be fed on good bone-making food, and they should have a very little fine bone flour in their food every day, this being an excellent thing for developing bone and muscle. Damp, dark kennels and want of outdoor exercise encourage rickets, and great attention should be paid to the housing of puppies. They should not be on a cold, damp brick floor or chronic rheumatism will be the result, and that will mean endless trouble to the owner. Nor should they be subjected to the other extreme, and be coddled up. Both are very bad for puppies. They should have warm, light, airy kennels, and plenty of outdoor exercise. If all these things are properly looked after, puppies ought not to develop rickets, but if one should do so there is nothing better than cod liver oil with hypophosphites to strengthen the limbs; this also acts as a good tonic, and tones up the system generally.

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