

For NORFOLK KENNELS Famous Fox Terriers
See pages 208 and 209

Canadian Kennel

DEVOTED TO
DOGS AND
THEIR OWNERS

Gazette

OFFICIAL ORGAN
of the CANADIAN
KENNEL CLUB

PUBLISHED BY H. B. DONOVAN

VOL. XVII.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, JULY, 1904.

No 7.

Fox Terriers—At Stud

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Canadian Kennel Gazette

VOL. XVII.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, JULY, 1904.

NO. 7.

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AFFIX.

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APPLICATIONS FOR KENNEL NAMES.

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 Clarence—Gleeson & Brennan, Ottawa, Ont.
 Golden Kennels and Poultry Yards—Jos. Raoul Cote, Chatham, Ont.
 Agawa Kennels—G. J. Stephens, Collingwood, Ont.
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 APPLICATIONS FOR PREFIXES.
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 Rockline—By Miss Winifred M. Davie, Victoria, B.C.
 Crescent—T. D. McGaw, Toronto.
 Epsom—J. G. Walters, Ottawa.

REGISTRATIONS

BULLDOG.

BITCH.

PATRICIA (7419)—Cecil R. Jenkins, Toronto. Breeder, John G. Kent, Toronto. Whelped March 17, 1903. Brindle with white spot. Sire, Shield's Rodney Stone (6493). Dam, Elenor, Bo'swain's Last (Ch. Bo'swain—Lady Spratt), Walmer (Capt. Kidd—Bate).

COLLIES.

DOGS.

EASTERN PRINCE (7417)—Thos. Robson, Toronto. Breeder, Jos. Coulter, Toronto. Whelped April 3, 1904. Sable with white markings. Sire, Ruff's General Buller (7382). Dam, Victorious (4611).

GLENCAIRN MASTERPIECE (7389)—W. J. Johnston, Meaford, Ont., breeder, owner. Whelped March 6, 1904. Sable and white. Sire, Ch. Wellesbourne Hope, Ch. Balgreggie Hope (Old Hall Blucher—Nell), Ch. Ormskirk Ideal (Guy Mannerling—Broadlea Belle). Dam, Miss Rightaway (7308).

GLEN CAIRN PRODUCTION (7394)—Alex. McKee, Toronto. Breeder, R. E. Clark, West Lorne, Ont. Whelped July 18, 1903. Sable and white. Sire, Holyrood Production, Cheviot Production (Cheviot Headlong—Viola R.), Holyrood Petrel (Ch. Laurel Laddie—Lady Constance). Dam, Tib Cairn Glen (7055).

HARTWOOD EARL (7402)—Garrett Hill, Montreal. Breeders, Rennie Bros.,

Scotland. Whelped June, 1902. Sable and white. Sire, Cawdon Gay Earl, Kirkdale Patrick (Wellesbourne Conqueror—Darwen Superba), Walton Flirt (Balgreggie Hope—Old Hall Ina). Dam, Bow Green Beauty, Wellesbourne Conqueror (Wellesbourne Councillor—Wellesbourne Beauty), Bow Green Lassie (Wellesbourne Conqueror—Wellesbourne Beauty).

SAILOR BOY (7392)—Wm. Kerr, Toronto. Breeder, Jos. Coulter, Toronto. Whelped Aug. 9, 1903. Sable and white. Sire, Ruff's General Buller (7382). Dam, Victorious (4611).

SANDY T. (7391)—Geo. Thompson, Toronto. Breeder, Jos. Coulter, Toronto. Whelped Jan. 3, 1903. Sable and white. Sire, Sweetman's Victor (6757). Dam, Victorious (4611).

BITCHES.

BESSIE P. (7410)—F. H. Pollard, Toronto. Breeder, W. H. Durham, Malton, Ont. Whelped March, 1903. Light sable and white. Sire, You Know, Mack (Finsbury Hero—Invercauld Beauty), Lassie Lee (4873). Dam, Windermere Lassie (5167).

DOMINION PATTI (7396)—T. Rodda, Toronto. Breeder, Isaac Stewart, Montreal. Whelped June 9, 1899. Sable and white. Sire, Auchairnie Gun, Northern Gun (Great Gun—Why Wonder), Jane (Clydegrove Monarch—Black Hall Nell). Dam, Mansion Lassie, Carrick Lad (Ch.

Portington Bar None—Auchcairnie Patti, Breahead Butterfly (Breahead Chriss—Breahead Sweet Lassie).

GLENALDA (7401)—Harry Willis, Toronto. Breeder, Thos. Taylor, Toronto. Whelped Oct. 10, 1902. Black, white and tan. Sire, Donvale Emerald (6525). Dam, Lady Lou, Aristocratic Venture (5476), Lorna Doone (5458).

NEWPORT BETTY II (7412)—G. Hill, Montreal. Breeder, T. W. Money, Milwaukee, U.S.A. Whelped Jan. 14, 1902. Black, white and tan. Sire, Ellwyn Astrologer, Guy Mannerling (Ch. Sefton Hero—Parbold Pierrie), Darwen Thistle (Finsbury Pilot—Old Hall Ella). Dam, Brookside Betty, Edgbaston Marvel (Ch. Christopher—Sweet Maria), Birkel Beauty (Ch. Rufford Ormonde—Tyne Grace).

WELLESBOURNE QUEEN (7390)—W. J. Johnston, Meaford, Ont., breeder, owner. Whelped March 6, 1904. Sable and white. Sire, Ch. Wellesbourne Hope, Ch. Balgreggie Hope (Old Hall Blucher—Nell), Ch. Ormskirk Ideal (Guy Mannerling—Broadlea Belle). Dam, Miss Right-away (7308).

WINNIE (7409)—Frank O'Brien, Toronto. Breeder, Fred Moran, Toronto. Whelped Dec. 3, 1902. Sable and white. Sire, Hielan Rory, Invercauld Chief (Robin Adair—Mornity Maid), Invercauld Bess (Finsbury Pilot—Invercauld Sable Queen). Dam, Nelly, Benedict (4649), Calgary Lass (4321).

COCKER SPANIELS.

DOGS.

BLACK MAJOR (7413)—F. A. Wassmann, Oak Center, Minn. Breeders, Lemon Bros., Mitchell, Ont. Whelped Oct. 15, 1900. Black. Sire, Leader, Ch. Black Duke, Jr. (Ch. Black Duke—Woodland Flossie), Gypsy (Red Leo—Wild Bess). Dam, Daisy, Brant, Jr. (Ch. Brant—Lady Maitland), Ducky (Ch. Brant—Music I.).

BOB'S JOHNNY CANUCK (7399)—Geo. J. Moulson, Winnipeg, Man. Breeder, F. R. Elliot, Minnedosa. Whelped July 29, 1903. Black. Sire, Bobs II. (6189). Dam, Tremail Thelma (6738).

BRIGHT EYES (7404)—John Kennedy, Toronto. Breeder, J. Redican, Toronto. Whelped Oct. 18, 1902. Red. Sire, Guelph (5769). Dam, Star Light, Kaiser I. (Red Leo—Red Vixen), Sunbeam (Kaiser I.—Lady Rose).

DAISY C. (7406)—Chas. Clark, Toronto. Breeder, Fred Bauckham, Toronto. Whelped June 23, 1902. Red. Sire, Red Kaiser (3856). Dam, Perry's Floss (4362).

HAWLEY DUCHESS (7415)—J. Hawley, Toronto. Breeder, Geo. Jackson, Toronto. Whelped Jan., 1903. Black. Sire, Simcoe Duke II. (6705). Dam, Jackson's Jess (5941).

NANCY K. (7393)—C. E. Knight, Orillia. Breeder, J. J. Fox, Toronto. Whelped Aug. 15, 1899. Red. Sire, Red Kaiser (3556). Dam, Browney, Red Leo (2985), Hamilton Jill (2922).

AMERICAN FOX HOUND.

POWER'S BINGO (7418)—T. S. Powers, Grand Rapids, Minn. Breeder, M. T. McCarroll. Whelped Dec. 23, 1900. White, black and tan mottled. Sire, Banjo, Ham-

mel (Lucky—Lulu), V. S. (Tender Foot—Reckless). Dam, Gipsy, Trailer (Ramous—Squaw), Fanny (Sport—Jessie).

POINTER.

DOG.

DEVONSHIRE MAXIM (7414)—Ed. Outhet, Montreal. Breeder, E. C. Norrish, Devonshire, Eng. Whelped March 7, 1900. Dark liver and white. (Registered on winnings). 1st novice, 1st limit, 1st open and winners, Montreal, 1904.

POMERANIAN.

BITCH.

CHIT CHAT (7411)—Charles L. Gray, Toronto. Breeder, M. Cooper, London, England. Whelped 1900. White. Sire, Royal Blue, Chocolate Swell (Glympton Chocolate Bumble—Tiny), Chocolate Lill (Little Yippar—Queen Ida). Dam, Houghton Trixie, Marlborough King (Ch. Crimble Duke—Miss Pert), Bessie Sharp (Marley King—Saucy Bell).

BOSTON TERRIER.

DOG.

SCHUYLER BOB (7405)—C. H. Anderson, Toronto. Breeder, F. R. Dutton, Sherwin, N.Y. Whelped Oct. 5, 1903. Brindle with white markings. Sire, Kim, Rogue (Spider—Pink), Strafford Mug (Butte—Miss Vida). Dam, Princess Aline, Tim (Ben Franklin—Terry), Miss Moffat (Paddy—Blossom II.).

BULL TERRIER.

BITCH.

DIMPLE (7398)—Daniel Thody, St. Thomas. Breeder, John Phalen, Toronto.

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Whelped April 5, 1902. White. Sire, Enfield Bully Boy II. (4129). Dam, Molly O. 1st limit and winners, Brantford, 1904.

FOX TERRIERS (SMOOTH). BITCHES.

ALDON DISDAIN (7397)—Jas. T. Wells, Toronto. Breeder, A. A. Macdonald, Deer Park. Whelped March 8, 1903. White, black and tan. Sire, Dusky Don II, Donnington (Dominie—Divorcee) Duchess of Doncaster (St. Leger—Her Grace). Dam, Velvetten, Veracious (Visto—Violet de Vere). Vandalia (Valuator—Hunton Dulcibelle).

MULVIN'S DOLLY GRAY (7400)—John Mulvin, Toronto. Breeder, John Hall, Toronto. Whelped July, 1901. White and tan. Sire, Jasper, Sully (Ch. Buffalo Gen.—Rochelle Nady). Perfecto Rose (3427). Dam, Grit, Darkie (Ch. Gordon—Kit). Perfecto Rose (3472).

MUTUAL DAISEY (7403)—David McDonald, Toronto. Breeder, Thos. J. Armstrong, Toronto. Whelped June 5, 1899. White and black. Sire, Mutual Keno, Aldon Quenestor (3978). Mutual Nina (Venoya—Von Voit). Dam, Mutual Bunness (2295).

FOX TERRIERS (WIRE). BITCHES.

MISERY (7408)—Fred H. English, Toronto. Breeder, Mrs. H. Jarrett, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Whelped May 15, 1901. White, black and tan head. Sire, Baby Matchbox, All Bristles (Meersbrook Bristles—Mix. Bristles), Oronsay Value (Valuator—Belgrave Dusty). Dam, Fustian, Banker's Pepper (Endcliffe Banker—Richmond Victory), Squibb (Warren Safeguard—Warren Dawn).

QUEEN BRISTLES (7416)—John Cooper, Toronto. Breeder, Arthur Atkinson, Toronto. Whelped June 20, 1903. White, black and tan. Sire, Broker (6863). Dam, Lissa (4886).

IRISH TERRIER. BITCH.

NORA BURNETT (7395)—John C. Gardiner, Toronto. Breeder, H. Parker Thomas. Whelped Aug. 13, 1900. Red. Sire, Tagalog (6344). Dam, Mollie, Can. Ambassador (Irish Ambassador—Tigressa Dunbar), Kilarney Girl (Barney—Peggie).

CORRECTION.

Lantho (7369)—Collie. Owner's name given as N. Boyd, M.P., Carberry, Man., instead of W. J. Boyd, Winnipeg, Man.

TRANSFERS.

Brynhir Badger (7316), Welsh Terrier—Present owner, Miss H. L. Beardmore, Toronto.

Jessimane Porter (6956), Beagle—Present owner, James McCann, Toronto.
Strathcona Tootsie (7388), Collie—Present owner, Wm. Storey, Winchester, Ont.
Saucy Sally (6585), Irish Terrier—Present owner, Hubert Edkins, Toronto.

Sheelah ni Gara (6888), Irish Terrier—Present owner, Wm. H. Dunne, Toronto.

LISTINGS RECEIVED AT MONTREAL.

COCKER SPANIELS. DOGS.

Andover King Cole—Mrs. W. F. Butz, Ashtabula, Ohio.

Black Prince—Allen F. Kerr, Montreal.
Fidget—J. B. & P. D. Stewart, Westmount.

Lion—O. A. Ray, Montreal Annex.
Mepal's Alwyn—Mrs. W. F. Butz, Ashtabula, Ohio.

Montreal Duke—H. E. McIntosh, Montreal.

Ottawa Moko—G. A. Armstrong, Ottawa.

Red Duke—Geo. Woodhouse, Montreal.

Prince—Alex. Taylor, Montreal.

Red Pudgie—Muriel Curtis, Montreal.

BITCHES.

Andover Baby Ruth—Mrs. W. F. Butz, Ashtabula, Ohio.

Andover Priscilla—Mrs. W. F. Butz.

Andover Ziska—Mrs. W. F. Butz.

Dainty Dot—Mrs. W. F. Butz.

Gyp—Ellacott, Montreal.

Island Jess—Allan F. Kerr, Montreal.

Lady Churchill—G. E. Ellacott, Montreal.

Skipper—H. N. Gardiner, Lyn, Ont.

Zorah—J. C. Watson, Montreal.

COLLIES.

DOGS.

Broadlin Scot—James G. Reid, St. Lambert, P.Q.

Buller—R. C. Binning, Outremont, Que.

Collie Chieftain—W. O. Roy, Montreal.

Collie Donald—W. O. Roy.

Collie Factor—W. E. Fowler, Westmount.

Collie Jock—Robt. Burrows, St. Anne de Bellevue.

Collie Kiltie—W. O. Roy.

Collie Rex—J. B. Stevenson, Montreal.

Collie Roy—J. B. Stevenson.

Collie Snowdrift—W. O. Roy, Montreal.

Hartwood Earl—Garrett Hill, Montreal.

Ivan—A. Smith, Westmount.

Lacolle King—W. J. Wells, Montreal.

Logan's Earl—Jos. Reid, Montreal.

Logan's King Edward VII.—Jas. Lowry, Montreal.

Marmion—J. Alex. Stevenson, Montreal.

Maury's Kent—H. Maury, Montreal.

Otterburn Orpheus—Dr. C. Y. Ford, Kingston.

Prince Rightaway—Wm. McGlashan, Montreal.

Rannoch Laddie—Miss Annie Ainslie, Outremont.

Rannoch Scottie—Jas. Ainslie, Outremont.

Rex—Miss Ida Innes, Montreal.

Sir William—Jos. Quinn, Montreal.

BITCHES.

Balgreggie Queen—G. Hill, Montreal.

Bonnie Bess Perfection—Alliance Collie Kennels, Montreal.

Broom Blossom—Mrs. J. A. Lee, Montreal.

Collie Daffie—W. Ormiston Roy, Montreal.

Collie Dearie—W. Ormiston Roy.

Collie Bess—H. Maury, Montreal.



WANTED DOGS WITH MANGE
TO CURE THEM WITH STANDARD OIL OF TAR.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS, TESTIMONIALS AND FREE SAMPLE.
THE WEST CHEMICAL CO. TORONTO, Ont.

Donnington Countess—Miss Josie A. Kinsella, Montreal.
 Glencoe Sylvia—F. J. George, Montreal South.
 Lassie—W. H. Smythe, M.D., Montreal.
 Otterburn Brilliant—Dr. C. Y. Ford, Kingston.
 Rannoch Heather—James Ainslie, Outremont, Que.
 Maury's May—H. Maury, Montreal.
 Montreal Queen—Ed. Wibberley, Montreal.
 Rose—T. W. Strike, Montreal.
 St. Louis Violet—Thos. S. McGee, Mile End, Que.

DALMATIANS. DOG.

Bellefield Spot—Mrs. R. J. McGaughey, Pembroke.
 Prince—T. T. Clements, Montreal.
 BITCHES.
 Florrie—J. R. Constantineau, Montreal.
 Josey—J. R. Constantineau.
 Judie—J. R. Constantineau.
 Lady Black—Dr. J. A. Baird, Hemmingford, Que.
 Lady White—Dr. Baird, Hemmingford.
 Ral—J. R. Constantineau.
 OLD ENGLISH SHEEP DOG.
 Stoneham Nell—John Guy, Ottawa.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Dr. C. Y. Ford has sold at a record price a brace of Collie puppies by champion Balmoral Baron and Balmoral Friar respectively. The purchaser is Mr. Scoville of the New York Stock Exchange.

For some years the fashionable color in Collies seemed to be the sable with white markings. The vogue seem now to be the tri-color or black, tan and white, and breeders of prominence tell us that the demand for Collies of this good sound color warrants our supposition. From a show standpoint, the most consistent winners in the larger shows of 1904 have been the tri-colors, champion Balmoral Baron and Moreton Hebe. The Balmoral kennel's new crack, Balmoral Primrose, is also of this color.

Messrs. Stuart Bros. are still keeping things alive in St. Bernards. They have sold the imported dog Lord Harry to Mr. Geo. J. Stephens, Collingwood, who already has the nucleus of a nice kennel.

Then there are several nice litters of puppies in the kennels, including seven out of Dolly Grey (by Sir Hereward), whose sire is Lord Harry. Six of the seven are of the male persuasion. Snow-drop II., also imported, has eight puppies by the crack Ch. Alton Bruce, five

dogs and three litches. All are doing nicely so far.

Mr. Hiram Card, Elora, one of our oldest Beagle fanciers, has shipped a two-months-old puppy all the way to Milwaukee, Wis., and the new owner, Mr. L. Steffen, president of the N.W. Field Trial Club, says that the baby landed in good shape.

Mr. H. Thomas, Montreal, is sailing to-day, 15th, for England, to remain abroad for two months. He intends bringing out something new in Bulldogs for Toronto show.

The dates of Sherbrooke show have been decided on for August 31st and September 1st and 2nd. C. K. C. rules will govern, and several special prizes have been already promised. It is probable that all work in connection with this year's show will be under the direct control of the general office.

Mr. George Aird writes us briefly that Ottawa will hold a four days' show, September 20th to 23rd, under C. K. C. rules. Further particulars in August Gazette. Mr. C. H. Mason will judge.

A very prolific meeting of the C. K. C. executive was that held on July 8th.

The number of new members received is encouraging, and it is hoped that each member of the club will consider himself as a membership committee of one and send at least one new name to the secretary before the end of the fiscal year, August 31st. Members will be received at any time now for the year ending

meeting several years ago, but the club did not at that time think the subject ripe for action. There can be no two opinions as to such a certificate safeguarding the records of the club, and as it would not, according to Mr. Jacobi's motion, be absolutely required—though desirable—in the case of dogs whelped



GORDON SETTER "MACK"

Owned by C. A. Gibson, Vancouver, B.C., first novice Vancouver, 1903,
first open New Westminster, 1903.

August 31st, 1905, thus gaining a month or two's privileges.

• • •

Probably the most important item considered is Mr. Jacobi's notice of motion that a breeder's certificate be made a compulsory part of registration. This has been more than once mooted. Col. Robert McEwen, the well-known Collie breeder, spoke strongly in its favor at a

prior to January 1st, 1904, we cannot see where any undue hardship would be entailed. The members of the club should think it over and be prepared to discuss it at the annual meeting, pro and con.

• • •

Boston Terriers are growing in favor in Canada, and the announcement that two such good dogs as those of Mr.

Meadows are at the service of breeders should be a great help. The fee asked for either Cracksman, Jr., or Lord Nelson is a very moderate one indeed.

* * *

There are several bargains offered in Gazette this month. Mr. Card has three-months-old Beagle puppies, good hunters. Mr. Brodie offers the trio, Beagle, Fox and Deerhounds. Mr. McCarroll has a nice lot of Foxhound and Fox Terrier puppies of the best breeding, and Mr. Nighswander also has Beagle puppies that want a new home. The Foxhound Gregory's Music is for sale. Mr. Jacobi has a fawn Bull bitch he desires to sell, as well as Cocker bitches by the well-known Digby Bell. Mr. Daly offers a Bull Terrier bitch, pedigreed, a nice lot to choose from.

* * *

Miss Beardmore's "Taffies" are now enjoying Lake Ontario breezes at the new kennels on Kingston road, where several new arrivals are flourishing, including a nice lot of five, of which four are dogs, by Risby Brynher ex Glensevin Kist. They were whelped on May 21st and are doing nicely.

* * *

Miss Beardmore has also bought the dog imported by Mr. Lindsay, Brynher Badger.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Dear Sir,—We send you herein complete slate of judges. You will notice that the Irish and Scottish Terriers, the classes originally assigned to Mr. W. P. Fraser, have been added to Mr. Maxwell's list. Mr. Fraser was asked to take these classes prior to Mr. Maxwell's appointment, but as soon as the latter had consented to come to Canada, Mr. Fraser asked the committee to let Mr. Maxwell have these two breeds of

rough Terriers, thinking it would be an additional attraction to exhibitors of Scottish and Irish to show their dogs under so distinguished a judge of the hard-haired variety as Mr. Maxwell undoubtedly is, and who may really be regarded as the founder of the present race of wire-haired Fox Terriers, as he was the owner of Old Jester, the taproot of all that is best in wires to-day. This dog had a wonderful jacket, hard as nails all over, and Mr. Maxwell thus began with a belief in a hard coat, which he insists upon very strongly. Old Jester, through his son, Young Jester, produced Knavesmire Jest, the sire of the immortal Meersbrook Bristles, who is in the pedigree of about every one of the winning wires of note in England or America to-day. He was brought over to the United States by Mr. C. W. Keyes, and shortly after Mr. Carnochan imported his son Go Bang, as you know.

The committee, after some hesitation, agreed to the arrangement as suggested by Mr. Fraser, especially as he urged that it would be a busy time with him just prior to his fall race meeting and the fact also that he had a Scottie or two of his own that he would like to have Mr. Maxwell pass an opinion on.

You will also note that Setter and Pointer men have been especially taken care of this year, Dr. H. Clay Glover of New York having kindly consented to come over and judge these two breeds, so that Western Canada and bird men generally should send along a good

RETRIEVERS

English Flat-Coated Retriever Puppies.

Sire, Jubilee Sambo, C.K.C.S.B. No. 5595.

Dam, Jubilee Lady Susan, C.K.C.S.B. No. 6758.

1 dog and 3 bitches, whelped 10th January, 1908
at \$30 each F.O.B.

4 dogs and 1 bitch, whelped 25th January, 1903,
at \$30 each F.O.B.

G. B. BORRODAILE & G. H. MACDONELL

Props., Jubilee Kennels,
P.O. Box 138 MEDICINE HAT, ALTA., N.W.T.
9.04

Belle B. Kennels

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BLACK and TAN TERRIERS

R. J. McLaughlin
Prop.
Lembroke Ont.

AT STUD

BLACK AND TANS

Ch. Selwonk Imperial, Fee \$15.00	Bright Eyes - - Fee \$5.00
Ch. Wellesbourne - 10.00	Sir Galahad - - 5.00
Bellefield Pedro - - 5.00	Bellefield Tip - 5.00

DALMATIAN

Bellefield Spot - \$10.00

BULL TERRIER

Bayview Bo'swain - \$10.00

FOXHOUND (Eng.)

Belvoir Vulcan - 10.00

FOXHOUND (Am.)

Ch. Gimcrack - - 10.00

GREYHOUND

Defender - - - 10.00

WOLFHOUND

Kubelik - - - 25.00

FOR SALE

Three young Black and Tan Terrier dogs, cropped, etc., very promising. Also bitches in whelp, and puppies all ages, bred in the purple, and cannot fail to make top-notchers. Prices reasonable, quality considered.

One 6 months' old Bull Terrier, by Bayview Bo'swain ex Bright Phoebus, she by Ch. Little Flyer. No better breeding than this, and few, if any, better individuals.

In Dalmatians we can offer the best in the land; all ages at very low prices; best of companions.

Would like to arrange now with any one who intends to have their dog conditioned for and handled at the Fall Shows, including Toronto, St. Louis, etc. Ask any authority how dogs in my care are put down. Examine them yourself—and condition counts. **Terms very reasonable.**

If you want your dogs properly cared for during your vacation send them to the dogs' paradise

TERMS

Only \$5 each per month.

strong representation of field dogs, and the field trial classes therefore will no doubt be well filled. The well-known judges, Messrs. Mason and Lacy, have also been added to the list, thus making it without any exception one of the strongest ever put up at any show in America. Enquiries are already coming in for premium list, which are now in the hands of the printers and will be mailed in a short time. The Whippet races will be considerably better than last year, as a number of new faces will be seen in that special section, both amongst dogs and owners. We confidently anticipate to raise our entry mark fifty per cent. Yours truly,

John G. Kent.

Judges.

Mr. Desmond O'Connell, London, England—Smooth-haired Fox Terriers.

Mr. Arthur Maxwell, Eastbourne, England—Russian Wolfhounds, Greyhounds, Irish, Welsh, wire-haired Fox, Airedale, Bedlington, Black and Tan, Skye and Scottish Terriers and Whip-pets.

Mr. L. Farwell, Toronto, Ont.—Sporting Spaniels.

C. Y. Ford, M.D., Kingston, Ont.—Collies and Old English Sheep Dogs.

Dr. H. Clay Glover, New York, N.Y.—Setters and Pointers.

Mr. C. H. Mason, New York, N.Y.—St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, Bloodhounds, English Foxhounds, Great Danes, Poodles, Dalmatians, Beagles, Dachshunde, Toy and Japanese Spaniels, Pomeranians, Yorkshire and Toy Terriers, Pugs and Italian Greyhounds.

Mr. H. W. Lacy, Boston, Mass.—American Foxhounds, Chesapeake Bay dogs, Harriers, Bulldogs, Bull Terriers, Boston Terriers, French Bulldogs, miscellaneous and selling classes.

STILL-BORN PUPPIES.

Will you kindly allow space to insert the following facts in your next issue, as some of your readers may be able to assign reasons for the incident.

My American Foxhound bitch Judy Brant, served by champion Gimerack, gave birth to a first litter of twelve (seven dogs and five bitches). The birth took place within two days of the usual time, and every one of the litter to my disappointment was "still-born." The bitch was in first-class condition, having been fed on raw meat and milk as usual, and had plenty of outdoor exercise and free from accident. The whole litter were fully developed. It passes my comprehension under these circumstances how all the puppies should be "still-born." Perhaps it may afford pleasure to some of your readers to enlighten us on the subject and give us some valuable information which may be the means of avoiding a similar occurrence in the future. Regretting to trespass upon your valuable paper and thanking you for your indulgence. I remain, Mr. Editor, yours truly,

John Bowjen.

52 Ontario street, Brantford.

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.

Canadian Kennel Club Executive Meeting, held July 8, 1904.

Mr. John G. Kent, president of the Canadian Kennel Club, presided at the executive meeting, held July 8, 1904. Minutes of last meeting taken as read. Thirty-six new members were received; the following is the list in detail:

New Members.

Sidney Hillsdon, Wm. F. Turner, Ottawa, proposed by Mr. T. A. Armstrong. Daniel Thody, St. Thomas; James Wilson, Brantford, proposed by Mr. Fred W. Kerr. Miss Ila W. Eadie, Mrs. F. L. Hutchinson, Montreal, proposed by Mr. James Lindsay. Tom Astle, Beaumont, B.C.; Joseph J. Mahony, Vancouver, B.C., proposed by Mr. C. W. Minor. John Turner, Brantford, proposed by Mr. George Bell. J. J. Fox, Toronto, proposed by Mr. James S. Clark. G. S. Jackson, New Glasgow, N.S., proposed by Mr. James T. Cumming. C. H. Anderson, Toronto, proposed by Mr. J. G. Harvey. George Lydiatt, Wallaceburg, Ont., proposed by Mr. J. G. Kent. John A. Meadows, Toronto, proposed by Mr. T. D. McGaw. Mrs. N. Gordon, Toronto, proposed by Mr. John McArthur. J. H. Farley, Cleveland, O., proposed by Mr. F. C. McLean. W. H. Bullock, Salt Spring Island, B.C., proposed by Mr. Thomas Plimley. J. Simpson, Kalispell, Montana, proposed by Mr. George Robertson. G. J. Stephens, Collingwood, Ont., proposed by Mr. Frank Stuart. Wm. Hall, Toronto, proposed by Mr. R. H. Boyd. E. B. Clancey, Toronto; John Gilbertson, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; C. A. Goodwin, Victoria, B.C.; C. H. Hall, King City, Ont.; Arthur Herbert, Toronto; Percy M. T. Hill, Minnedosa, Man.; W. J. Johnston, Meaford, Ont.; Norman McLeod, London; Thomas Rodda, Toronto;

W. S. Saunders, Woodstock, N.B.; Geo. Thompson, Toronto; W. H. Townsend, Kentville, N.S.; Arthur A. White, Acton, Ont.; Joseph Coulter, James T. Wells and B. F. Gregory, Toronto, proposed by H. B. Donovan.

Notice of motion of the following change was given by Mr. Jacobi, that the fee for Prefixes and Affixes be two dollars (\$2.00), and the fee for kennel names three dollars (\$3.00).

Notice of motion was given by Rev. Thomas Geoghegan that puppies may be removed at the close of day judged; this to be added to show rules or inserted in the proper position.

Notice of motion given by Mr. John G. Kent that the qualification for championship be advanced to five wins, at least three of which to be won in Canada.

Vote of Condolence.—The Executive at its first meeting since the lamented decease of the late Mr. E. S. Shirley, president of the English Kennel Club, endorsed the letter of condolence already sent by the secretary to the English Kennel Club.

Alleged incorrect pedigree of Cocker Spaniel "Twigg's Red Bobs" was referred to the Canadian Sporting Spaniel Club, as represented by Mr. Parker Thomas, who was given power to visit Kingston to investigate the matter and report in detail to the club.

Notice of motion by Mr. Jacobi that breeder's certificate must accompany all applications for registration; these certificates to read as follows:

..... (date) This certifies that Mr., (breed) bitch was bred to my in, 19...
(Signed)

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.**

This to take effect only where applications are made for registration of dogs bred from January 1, 1904, forward.

C. K. C.-W. K. L.—The secretary: The following paragraph appears in the American Field of June 25th: "The Western Kennel League, through its secretary, Norman J. Stewart, writes us that the league has decided to give a dog the title of champion when it has won six firsts in winners' classes. This is a change of one additional win, as per conditions published in our issue of May 14th. The League has also decided to disqualify all coast exhibitors who show on the coast under other rules than the Western Kennel League. This should have a very convincing effect upon the San Francisco Kennel Club, the one A.K.C. show on the coast." As the Canadian Kennel Club now recognizes and has recognized all wins made under W. K. L. rules outside of Canada without any reservation whatever, I would advise that in the event of those drastic measures being enforced that we with-

draw that privilege. It is due the dignity of the C. K. C. and the interests of our members on the coast that this "boycott," for such it is, be resented. I have, personally, and apart from my official capacity been outspoken in favor of a union of all coast clubs, but coercive measures of this nature I cannot possibly countenance.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with the secretary of the W. K. L. with reference to the above, asking if it was the intention that this rule should apply to shows held in British Columbia.

Vice-Presidents.—A request from Winnipeg members to appoint Mr. W. C. Lee representative for Manitoba, instead of Mr. H. S. Rolston, now living in Vancouver, was unanimously granted, and Mr. H. S. Rolston was elected an honorary vice-president. This means that Mr. W. C. Lee is now vice-president for Manitoba.

The following applications for kennel names and prefixes were granted, and

ordered to be finally registered. Mr. John G. Harvey's application for the name "Airedale and English Bragle Kennels" was not allowed as the word "Airedale" has already been registered as a prefix.

Applications for Kennel Names.

Acm Boston Terrier Kennels, by C. H. Anderson, Toronto.

Agawa Kennels, by G. J. Stephens, Collingwood.

Anglo-American Kennels, by Ed. Outeth and M. A. Doyan, Montreal.

Beauce Kennels, by Alfred Martinette, St. George, Que.

Clarence Kennels, by Gleeson & Brennan, Ottawa.

Crowgill Kennels, by George W. Southcott, Toronto.

Dartmoor Kennels, by C. H. Hall & Son, King City, Ont.

Golden Kennels and Poultry Yards, by Joseph Raoul Coté, Chatham, Ont.

Goodwin Cocker Kennels, by C. A. Goodwin, Victoria, B.C.

Hobo Kennels, McLaughlin & Leeson, Merritt, Ont.

Harkaway Kennels, by H. S. Watts, Toronto.

Wakefield, by M. Ross Gooderham, Toronto.

Willowdale Kennels, by F. C. McLean, Hull, P.Q.

Applications for Prefixes.

Crescent, by T. D. McGaw, Toronto.
Crowgill, by George W. Southcott, Toronto.

Epsom, by J. G. Walters, Ottawa.
Rockline, by Miss Winnifred M. Davie, Victoria, B.C.

It was thought that too much work in the way of searching pedigrees and in other directions was being done by the club without recompense, especially for those who are not members, and it is likely in the near future some radical changes will be made in this way. Sev-

eral changes in membership privileges were also discussed, but no definite course of action was arrived at. These will come up at the annual meeting.

H. B. Donovan,
Secretary-Treasurer.

DOES NOT LIKE THE NEW RULE.

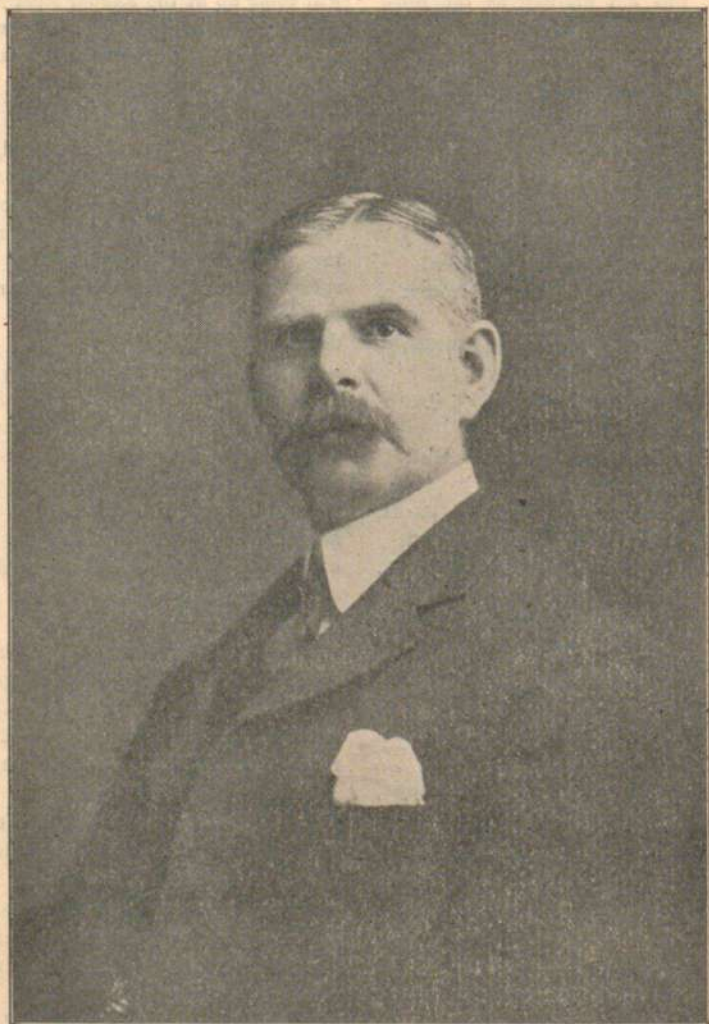
Portland, Ore.

It is with regret that I read that the Western Kennel League had passed a rule which will disqualify anyone showing a dog under any other than its own rules, as that is the most arbitrary ruling that I have ever heard of in dogdom.

The San Francisco American Kennel Club show had something like five hundred dogs in it last April, and was judged by James Mortimer, as competent a judge as there is in America, and was a success in every way. Its premium list was very fine and the trophies and medals were all that could be desired, and I had the pleasure of winning a first at the show.

I am in the sport simply for sport's sake, and while I breed a few good ones it is only for my own amusement and not for any pecuniary benefit that I derive from it, and I enjoy sending a good one, when I have it, to the San Francisco show, where I get the strongest competition in the West and always receive the best of treatment in every way, and it makes me a little hot to have a few of the so-called head men of the Western Kennel League get in and pass a rule like they did.

I have heard a great deal of the tyranny of the American Kennel Club at one time and another, but I do not recall anything that they have done that is as tyrannical as this rule the Western Kennel League has passed. It seems very small and unsportsmanlike to me for the new league to pass such an arbitrary



MR. GEORGE J. DYKE
Secretary Vancouver Kennel Club

rule, and I hope, for the good of the sport in the West, that the ruling will be revoked.

There are a number of fanciers, who belong to the Portland Kennel Club, who feel exactly as I do about this matter, and I know that we will all show at the next San Francisco American Kennel Club show, providing we have a dog that is good enough to send down. If we do we will then be boycotted by the Western Kennel League, and that will be a terrible blow to us; but we will have to stand it, I suppose.

I am a member of the board of directors of the Portland Kennel Club and have done what I could, whether or not that was much, to help the Western Kennel League along, here on the coast, and also to make our recent show a success, but when they pass a rule like the one they have just passed, that lets me out, and I will have to say that I consider it very unsportsmanlike and very arbitrary as well as actually harmful to the welfare of dog shows in the West, or more particularly on the Pacific coast.

I wish to add further, if you will pardon me for taking up so much of your time and space, that the Portland Kennel Club was not represented at that meeting, through the neglect of our secretary, but had we been, I for one should have done my utmost to keep that rule from passing. I trust you will publish this letter, in order that fanciers who read your valuable weekly may know how I and many of the other fanciers of this city regard such a rule. Frank E. Watkins, in American Field of July 10th.

VANCOUVER KENNEL CLUB.

The club has succeeded beyond the anticipations of its most sanguine members during the past year. Although there had been a kennel club in Van-

couver for several years, it had been able to accomplish but very little until the reorganization last May. Since that time two very successful dog shows have been given, and the club has to-day a balance of a little over \$100 on the right side of the ledger.

It is extremely gratifying to know that more dogs were exhibited at the bench show held here this spring than at any other on the circuit of the Pacific Coast Kennel League, including Victoria, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The holding of dog shows, however, is not the most important work accomplished by the Vancouver Kennel Club during the year. It has greatly increased the interest taken by local owners in the quality and condition of their dogs, to the advantage of the community in general, as well as that of our canine friends. The Vancouver Kennel Club has also proved a very important means of advertising the city of Vancouver throughout the Pacific coast. The last dog show brought a large number of people here from cities as far south as San Francisco to Vancouver, and in many ways the city is better known through the activity of the club than it had been before.

John J. Tulk, President.

George J. Dyke, Secretary.

For Sale.

The famous Wire-Haired Fox Terrier Champion Otterburn Candidate

As good as ever, and sold for no fault. A rare opportunity for Coast or Western fanciers. A very low price is asked.

Full particulars from—

Dr. C. Y. FORD,

KINGSTON, - - ONTARIO.

FOX TERRIERS

WE have decided to move to smaller 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

N. Invader

N. Huntsman

N. Mainstay, etc., etc.

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

THIS IS A GENUINE CLEARING SALE.

NORFOLK KENNELS

504 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

WESTERN CANADA KENNEL CLUB.

A representative gathering of members was present at the quarterly meeting of the Western Canada Kennel Club at Winnipeg, Man., on July 6, to discuss the plans of this season's annual field trials. After considerable debate it was decided to hold the trials, commencing on Labor Day, September 5, and following day, the events to be: A Derby Stake for Pointers and Setters, whelped on or after January 1, 1903, the Chipman Silver Cup to be held by the winner for the year, the club's silver medal also going as first prize, second and third prizes to be merchandise provided by the club.

An All-Age Stake for Pointers and Setters, owned by members and which have never won first place at any prior field trial in an All-Age Stake; the first prize being the Simpson silver collar and chain and the club's silver medal, second and third prizes being merchandise, as in the Derby Stake.

Subscription Stake, which is only open to Pointers and Setters which have won a place previously at field trials, the first prize being the Lemon Silver Cup and club's silver medal.

Accommodation for visitors has increased at La Salle, so that there is now ample without the usual club tent. From the enthusiasm apparent the number of entries will be larger than ever, and more interesting from the fact that several of the more enterprising sportsmen have been importing dark horses who will make their first bow to the public at these trials.

For some time past several valuable canines have been missing, and the club has at last succeeded in assisting to bring to justice a man who is accused of stealing a valuable Setter bitch belonging to Major Bell. The case is now before the

courts in the hands of good counsel, and will be watched with much interest, as it is the members' intention to prosecute to the utmost cases of dog stealing, and the penalty for which is the penitentiary.

A number of new members were elected, and a statement of affairs by the secretary showed the club to be in a most satisfactory condition.

TALKS TO DOG OWNERS.

Hints on Breeding.

The kennels having been erected and provided with everything that is necessary for the comfort and well-being of their occupants, and the beginner having been likewise supplied with some information on the breeding and management of his dogs, it now becomes necessary to offer some suggestions upon the subject of breeding. To commence with, the advice may be offered that it would be wise for the novice to gain a little experience of the canine race before he embarks in the difficulties of raising his own stock; but as a rule the beginner, provided he feels that he has the space at his disposal, and that he can afford time to look after his kennel, is in a hurry to commence, and therefore the following suggestions may assist him in securing the best results:

The Brood Bitch.

It may be premised that very frequently the most successful show bitches are absolutely worthless for breeding purposes, and vice versa. Unless he really knows something about the sort of stock she throws, anyone who buys a bitch for breeding is trusting a good deal to chance, though of course the question of her breeding and her (apparent) suitability by looks and pedigree for crossing with a certain dog decidedly influences the prospects of success. The matter of selecting a brood bitch does

not, however, enter into the scope of this chapter, which deals more with the management of the brood bitch than in her selection.

The symptoms portrayed by the bitch when she is approaching the time when she can visit the stud dog are unmistakable. The organs commence by swelling, and after a few days there is a discharge of blood, which is in turn succeeded by the emission of pale-colored discharge, and then the visit should take place at once. To increase the chances of her being in whelp two visits to the stud dog are usually made, the interval between them being about three days, dependent upon circumstances. From the time the first symptoms of any swelling of the generative organs or a disposition to romp with dogs appears, the bitch should be thoroughly and completely isolated, and the door of the shed or room where she is confined kept locked in order to prevent her from receiving the attentions of an undesirable mate. Every possible precaution should be adopted to ensure her privacy, and it must not be forgotten—this is really important—that the bitch is often just as anxious to get to him as some highly-undesirable suitor is to get at her. Nor must the vigilance of the owner be relaxed for a minute, even though she has been served, until the organs regain their normal condition, which may take a fortnight.

The period of gestation in the bitch is sixty-three days, but after she has regained her usual state of health she may be allowed to lead her customary existence for quite a month, though any very violent exercise is better avoided. When half her time has gone, or thereabouts, and it is believed she is in whelp, her exercise should be regular and gentle, her general health, and particularly the ac-

tion of her bowels, studied, and the quality of her food increased a little. About three weeks before her time is up the bitch should be removed to the place where it is decided she shall whelp, so that she can become accustomed to the surroundings. The quieter this place is the better, as nothing upsets an animal in her condition more than to be pestered by other dogs. It should also be warm and free from draughts, and, if possible, have a wooden floor. No raised bench is required for her to lie upon—in fact, the less jumping on and off a height that in-whelp bitches get throughout the whole of their pregnancy the better. Consequently, a bed may be made for her on the floor in a corner. It should be composed of straw laid on boards, tacked together, unless the apartment has a wooden floor, and a strip of wood, three or four inches wide, will serve to keep the straw in its place. If the weather is bad, it is best to keep the bitch in, for it is unwise to risk her taking cold, but otherwise some gentle exercise and liberty to run about in a yard should certainly be provided her, and she should on no account be chained up until her puppies are weaned.

About a couple of days before she is due to whelp a fresh bed of clean straw may be given her, and twenty-four hours later—that is, a day before her time is up—a dose of salad oil ought to be administered. Some people prefer stronger medicine, but experience has proved that salad oil is quite sufficient. She must not be over supplied with rich or heating food at this time, but her diet should be liberal and nutritious, and a plentiful allowance of clean water should be placed within easy reach of her.

Having adopted the above precautions, the beginner may rest satisfied that he has done pretty well all that he can to ensure the comfort of the bitch and

the welfare of her puppies when they arrive. Should complications arise he will not be able to deal with them, and therefore he will be wise if he arranges for professional assistance or that of some experienced dog breeder to be promptly available on an emergency. As a general rule, however, everything will go on satisfactorily, provided that the bitch is not unsettled by unnecessary intrusions on her privacy, though, of course, an occasional and stealthy visit to her is desirable in case all may not be well.

For the first three or four days after she has whelped the bitch should be encouraged to partake of gruel in considerable quantities, but it is a grave mistake to allow a vessel of this food to remain by her long enough for it to turn sour, as that will assuredly affect her milk and so injure the puppies she is suckling. After all traces of feverishness have left her, biscuits soaked in broth, and gradually some flesh, may be substituted for the gruel and, in fact, she can be allowed her usual fare, though it must not be forgotten that there is a great strain on her owing to the exertions of the litter, and therefore her diet should include meat and any other strengthening form of food.

There is no necessity at all, but most decidedly the reverse, for interfering with the bitch in the management of her puppies under normal conditions; and the less the youngsters are handled for the first few days of their existence the better it will be. Most particularly of all it may be laid down that their bed is not interfered with in any way if possible; this injunction to the beginner being necessary by reason of the fact that the bitch forms her bed in such a way that the puppies lie on the floor—hence the necessity for boards beneath them, as recommended above—with the straw piled up all around them. The reason she

adopts this course is obvious, as it enables her to keep the puppies clean in their bed, and prevents them soiling and wetting the straw they have to lie upon.
—The Stock-keeper, England.

THE MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG PUPPIES.

The puppies, having been brought into the world, remain blind for eight or nine days, the eyes of some of them opening earlier than those of others, but in all cases the process is a gradual one. It may also be observed at this point that the noses are, in the first instance, pink or flesh-colored, becoming gradually spotted and often not entirely black or dark, as the case may be, until their possessors are nine or ten months old, or even more. This is a peculiarity of the canine race which often concerns inexperienced breeders very much, and causes them to write frantic appeals to editors of papers, of whom they desire to know if the puppies are pure-bred or not. Whilst upon the subject of change of color in puppies, it may likewise be stated that the coats of many varieties alter in later life. For instance, such breeds as Dandie Dinmonts and Yorkshire Terriers are whelped black-and-tan, while Dalmatians are born white, and therefore there is no cause for agitation on the part of owners.

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Returning, however, to the question of the early management of puppies, it can conscientiously be written that the less they are interfered with, assuming, of course, that the bitch is a good mother and her supply of milk is sufficient, the better. Of course, at the same time, circumstances may arise which render it necessary that they should be handled; for instance, there may be a dead or a weakly puppy, or perhaps there are more in the litter than the bitch can provide for, and then the family has to be disturbed. Under all normal conditions, however, the dam is fully capable of attending perfectly well to her offspring, and consequently she may be left alone. All visits, especially from interested strangers, should be disallowed.

When they reach the age of about a fortnight old, the puppies will be usually found to be willing to be taught to feed a little on their own account; and the lesson may be conveyed to them by means of a saucer in which a little finely crushed biscuit thoroughly steeped and softened in gravy is placed. Very often a good deal of patience has to be exercised at first, but it can usually be overcome by patience, and by giving them a little of the mixture at the end of one's finger at first, for they soon find out what the saucer is there for when they get to like its contents. At first

only a very little of this food should be given the puppies, but the quantity may be gradually increased as they get older, though on no condition should their food be allowed to remain beside them too long, as it is apt to become sour or soiled and therefore unwholesome. Besides this, some bitches are unable to resist the temptation of stealing their puppies' fare, and so the young ones do not get their share, whilst all the time the owner is under the impression that they are doing very well. Some people use a great deal of cow's milk in their kennels, but this is a form of food upon the value of which opinions differ very much, and if given it should be diluted by water—about three parts milk to two, not more, of water—and have a little sugar added. When at the age of two weeks, provided that they are a fairly healthy lot, those puppies belonging to breeds the tails of which it is the fashion to dock are old enough to be operated upon. The way to proceed is to draw back the skin of the tail from the end in the direction of the body of the pup, and to feel for a joint at the part selected, which ought to be at about one-third of the way down the tail, measuring from the body. Then the remaining two-thirds may be easily and painlessly removed by a sharp pair of scissors, cutting through where the joint is,

and the puppy can be returned to its mother, who will attend to it.

When they are six weeks old most puppies are fit to be weaned, though some require to be on the dam for a little longer time. The sooner, however, that they can be taken away the better it is for the bitch, whose strength and constitution are severely tried by the exactions of a litter of healthy puppies, especially after their teeth begin to show. The process of weaning, however, should be a very gradual one, as the bitch ought to be removed at first for one hour a day, then for two or three, and so on, until the final separation is effected. Meanwhile the puppies should be encouraged to attend to feeding themselves more and depending upon their mother less. Their food may be more solid, and in the case of some breeds a little minced-up meat may be added; in fact, everything possible should be done to keep them in good condition and contented.

Foster Mothers.

At this point a digression may be made in order that a few words may be said on the subject of foster mothers, whose services are occasionally indispensable when puppies are being reared. At the same time, it must be admitted that there are not many experienced breeders who like foster mothers, as their use involves a great deal of trouble and much anxiety. In the first place a healthy bitch, suitable in size and temper, has to be procured, which under the most favorable conditions is not always an easy matter, but this initial difficulty is immeasurably increased by the fact that it is absolutely essential that she whelps at the same time as the other does, or within a day or so. Having succeeded in getting hold of such an animal and reconciling her to her new home, the owner is on tenderhooks until he sees her taking kindly to her adopted family

and ceasing to lament the loss of her own. In fact, the removal of the foster mother's puppies and the substitution of those belonging to another bitch is very ticklish and anxious work when it has to be faced. The best way to proceed is to entice the foster mother away from her puppies in the night—it is always best not to use any approach to force if it is possible to avoid it—and to effect the exchange as swiftly and silently as you can. Unfortunately, neither lot of puppies is likely to assist by keeping silence but the suspicions of the foster mother may in some degree be allayed if the bodies of the newcomers are smeared with a little of her own milk, and some of the soil or damp that is in her nest, so that they may smell as like her own puppies as possible. Then, as she cannot see the fosters until daylight, she may take to them more readily than she would otherwise have done; but there are always possibilities of troubles, and so the less the dog breeder has to do with foster mothers the better.

Sometimes, too, the other bitch has a say in the matter, as she may object very strongly to being deprived of some of her offspring and may vent her displeasure on those which are left her. Happily, this is not often the case, but it does occur, and therefore the more expeditiously the whole business is conducted the greater the chances of success; so if the services of a competent assistant can be procured, the owner is acting wisely if he avails himself of them.

The Care of Puppies After Weaning.

It usually happens that all the puppies lose flesh when they are finally separated from their dam; but they soon pick up again if properly fed and looked after. At first they should have food every three hours or so from as early as possible in the morning—and therefore their attendant should be an early riser—until night, for, as explained above, it

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is not advisable that what is given them to eat should be allowed to stand about the kennel. Little and often should be the maxim, and all care must be taken that the puppies' food is fresh and sweet. After a week the intervals between meals may be reduced, until at length only three a day are provided. Nor should it be forgotten that the youngsters must be taught to lap water, as sometimes they do not seem to see it in the drinking vessels until they know what it is.

Great care must be paid to the cleanliness of the puppies' bed and surroundings, else they will not only cease to thrive, but will be much more liable to contract distemper at an early age, when their constitutions are too weak to combat the disease. It is imperatively necessary that they are kept warm and dry, but a run in the yard on a fine day, provided no other dogs are about, will benefit them greatly, for fresh air and sunshine are good for all living things, and particularly young ones. Very often the stomachs of the puppies swell out, not after meals only, but at other times and feel hard to the touch. This is probably due to the presence of worms, the extirpation of which will be referred to later on.—The Stock-Keeper, England.

THE MANAGEMENT OF PUPPIES.

Assuming that the puppies have finally left their dam, and that all has gone well with them during the earlier

stages of the separation, there is not much for the owner to do beyond keeping them clean and providing them with a sufficiency of proper food and exercise. Unfortunately for the welfare of many a puppy it is not everyone who is entrusted with the responsibility of looking after a kennel who pays proper attention to the above matters, the result being that his charges do not thrive as they otherwise would. Puppies that are not kept properly clean become verminous and generally unthrifty, which not only retards their growth and development, but so weakens them that they are unable to combat the troubles which are often associated with teething and other infantine ailments.

It is important, therefore, that their bed should be kept scrupulously clean, the soiled straw being removed daily and replaced by new, whilst the floor of their kennel should be cleansed thoroughly and be kept well covered with coarse sawdust if the weather is cold. At any time, however, it is bad for the youngsters to be allowed to lie on any cold substance, which fact should be laid to heart by those who have them in charge.

Their food should be sufficient and wholesome, and it is best that three meals at least should be supplied to them every day. Biscuits soaked in broth will do very well for the first and last meal, and to the midday one a little meat may be added, but not much. Oatmeal is rather apt to disarrange the

stomachs of the puppies and should be avoided, as there is often a tendency to diarrhoea which should not be encouraged in any way. If this should occur, the addition of a little powdered chalk to their food will often check the evil, but not infrequently worms will be found to be the cause of all the mischief.

Worms.

As a matter of fact, most puppies suffer from worms, which carry off many a promising youngster soon after it is weaned, either by extreme scouring or by fits. Consequently it is by no means an unwise course to take to give all fairly strong puppies a dose of worm-powder when they leave their dams. A preliminary fast is necessary if the medicine is to effect its purpose, but it will not be wise to keep them too long from food, as their strength could not endure the tax upon it. Six or seven hours will therefore be enough; or, better still, if the puppies are vigorous, the medicine may be administered on empty stomachs before the morning meal.

The two best vermifuges for ordinary use are santonine and areca nut. The former is a crystal, and is both an easy and clearing medicine to give, but an overdose is liable to produce fits. It is impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule as to how much of it should be given, as puppies differ so much in strength and size, but an ordinary dose is from one to four grains, and it may be administered in a little butter. Areca nut is a much more common remedy for worms, and is given in larger quantities than the santonine, the ordinary dose being two grains for every pound the dog weighs. It is certainly a very efficacious vermifuge and a safe one, but the objections against it are, first, that it is a dirty and not over easy medicine to administer, and, secondly, that

if not quite freshly grated its virtues disappear; consequently, if this is the remedy selected the nuts should be newly grated. It may be given mixed up in butter, or in a spoonful of milk or gravy forced down the puppies throat. Half an hour after the vermifuge has been given, many owners administer a small dose of castor oil, but this is a rather drastic course to pursue in the case of young and possibly delicate puppies, upon whose interiors the medicine alone will usually operate freely. Before leaving the subject of worms it may be added that very often a single dose will have no effect, and sometimes when it does it fails to extirpate all the worms. It is therefore best to administer two or three doses of worm medicine at intervals of not less than a week in the case of puppies or three days when adult dogs are being treated, but here again everything must depend upon the health and strength of the animals.

Teething Troubles.

The puppies will begin to get their first teeth some time before they are six weeks old, that is, before they are weaned, and in the case of the more precocious members of the litter, a

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good deal of unpleasantness is caused to the bitch when they suckle. It is not the first teeth, however, that bring anxiety to their owner, but the second ones, as until these have come through and are finally settled in their places, there is no knowing whether the dog is going to have a good mouth or not. Consequently, when any of the first teeth show signs of becoming loose, they should be inspected almost daily and removed if it appears that their remaining longer in the gums will prejudicially affect those beneath them when the latter come up. It does not do to extract these first teeth too soon, and the operation, if it becomes necessary is not one for anybody but an expert to undertake if they are tight in the head, so the beginner, if he is a wise man, will take care to consult somebody who understands the matter better than he does.

There is no positive time for a puppy to get his second mouth, but about nine months is the usual age, though cases — rare ones certainly — have been known when everything has been over at four months and then, again, the nine months' limit is often exceeded. Neither is there any means of telling a dog's age by its teeth as is the case with horses, as the food the animal is in the habit of eating, the possibility of its being in the habit of carrying sticks or stones in its mouth or gnawing the woodwork of its kennel, as some dogs persist in doing, all affect the condition of the teeth and render it impossible for any one to tell its age with accuracy. This assertion may be disputed, but it is correct all the same, in spite of the fact that a policeman who gave evidence not long ago before a London magistrate in a case of a dog's license, swore positively that he could decide with certainty a point upon which nine practical dog breeders out

of ten will admit is past their power to express an opinion, much less swear upon.—Stock-Keeper.

NOTES FOR NOVICES.

Amongst the ailments which are common to the spring and summer time amongst dogs, one of the most common is dysentery, or its milder form, ordinary diarrhoea. The complaint is one which is particularly destructive to puppies, but in their case it is usually due to one specific cause, i.e., worms. We have many times, in this column, dealt with the best means of treating puppies affected in that way, and have, over and over again, emphasized the importance of dealing with them, on account of the danger which exists in allowing puppies to suffer from such a plague, and there is no necessity for us to enter upon that again here. What we have in mind is a

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form of dysentery which is brought about partly as a consequence of extreme heat in some cases, and also by the consumption of unwholesome garbage. A dog can consume and digest a good many things which are unwholesome, but some kinds of food have a tendency to develop dysentery. There is nothing more likely to produce this than sour oatmeal, or semi-liquid of any kind, which has been prepared for some time, and has set up fermentation. Some breeds of dogs are much more prone to be affected by this than others; and besides that there are a variety of causes operating during the hot weather—particularly insanitation of any kind in close, dirty, ill-ventilated kennels. Whatever the cause may be, it is desirable that treatment should be entered upon without delay, and in most cases the best possible treatment is a good dose of castor oil. Although at first sight it may appear that such a remedy would only aggravate the symptoms, yet in reality experience shows that very often the best possible way to stop an attack of dysentery is to give something that will rid the system of the offending matter, which sets up irritation, and is the cause of that complaint. Castor oil not only does this, but it also has a soothing tendency; and, it may be added that in a good many cases, the drastic dose of castor oil may be given at first, and if this is followed by occasional doses of sweet olive oil, the effect will be excellent, and far better than treatment of the opposite kind.

It may now be remarked that dysentery is, or may be, a symptom of several quite different complaints, and that it is not desirable in all cases to stop it, because it may be that Nature is in this way throwing off the ill-humours of the body, and it is very undesirable to stop the process too suddenly. In cases of distemper, for instance, there is often diarrhoea as an active symptom, and the

probability is that any unwise measures taken to stop this on a sudden, will cause the animal to have paralysis—a very undesirable change. Then, again, diarrhoea or dysentery may be one of the accompaniments of jaundice. Jaundice is a condition in which, by reason of the liver condition in which, by reason of the liver becoming obstructed, and unable to perform its functions properly, what is known as bile passes into the blood, and shows itself in the eyes and about the lips, by the more or less bright yellow color of those parts. Here, again, it is undesirable to stop the dysentery too suddenly. Yet again, as has already been said, worms are a frequent cause of this complaint, and it would be sheer folly to treat a dog with chalk mixture, or something of that kind, for diarrhoea, when, as a matter of fact, worms are the cause of the complaint. Really what is required in all these cases whatever their origin may be, or whatever disease they may accompany, is that the animal should be prevented from becoming too weak and run down. This can best be avoided by some simple treatment, such as the castor oil treatment recommended in the preceding paragraph, or in a good many cases by dieting only. Demulcent fluids, such as barley water and milk, which most dogs will take freely, have an excellent effect; and it would be well to put a dog suffering from these symptoms on liquid or semi-liquid food of that kind for a few days, until it is certain that the symptoms are yielding. And even then, care should be taken not to throw matters back by giving a lot of solid, indigestible food, but the dog should be put back on this by steady degrees, just in the same way as you would cautiously feed up a human patient to ordinary food after a severe illness.

A good many dogs suffer from stomach trouble in various forms, and one of the commonest of these is what

is known as colic—a condition of acute pain in the intestines, due in most cases to the presence of undigested or indigestible food, or it may even be due to a stoppage, such as would be caused by a piece of bone becoming lodged in one of the passages and preventing, in this way, the carrying on of the digestive processes. Frequently puppies are sufferers from colic, and the first idea that suggests itself to the owner is naturally the question whether or not the puppies are suffering from worms. Most puppies do suffer in this way, and in most cases it will be found that an attack of colic is due to this plague. It is not so in every case, however, and if the owner be fairly satisfied in his own mind that worms are not the cause, and if his puppies whine and howl with what are apparently colicky pains, the probability is that the food which they are having is to blame, and a change should be tried at once. Puppies are fed on all sorts of food nowadays, many of which are entirely unsuitable for them. Too often the food is of too easy a nature for digestion, rather than of an indigestible nature. It is just the same with puppies as it is with babies; nowadays there is a tendency to give this sort and that sort of "easily digested" food, specially recommended for the purpose, when as a matter of good sense it would be far better to give foods which require more digestion. These patent foods, if used unwisely, when there is no real need for them, have a tendency to allow the digestive powers of puppies to deteriorate. There is nothing like plain, wholesome food for puppies—a little fresh meat, some hard biscuits to gnaw, and bones to bite. They are hardy little chaps as a rule, and it takes a great deal of plain natural food to upset their systems. What does upset them and cause colic and things of that sort is to give them sour food of a mealy type, which has started

to ferment. This should most carefully be avoided, and all food given to puppies should be absolutely fresh and sweet and wholesome.

Very often in a litter of puppies there are some which are more vigorous than the others, and as all puppies are by nature of a greedy and voracious character, it is a good plan to keep an eye to the whole litter at feeding time, so as to see that any which are stronger and more capable of taking care of themselves than the others should not be allowed to ride roughshod over the weak ones, which, if they begin to fall behind, will probably never make up the leeway and so, instead of having an even-sized litter of puppies, all equally thriving, there will be later on two or three forward ones, and the rest will "come in nowhere." The greediest puppies ought to be checked, whilst any which show signs of being dainty feeders need to be encouraged, and have a little feed all to themselves, so that it is quite certain that they will get the average amount of food. Puppies need to be fed on nourishing food; at the same time, it should be food which will tend to grow bone and sinew and muscle. A little bone meal of good quality is very useful for growing puppies, as it tends to build them up in frame; and with regard to most breeds the dictum holds good that the biggest and weeliest puppies turn out the best dogs at the finish. Every vessel used for puppy feeding should be prepared fresh for every meal, care being taken that none whatever is left over from one meal to another, because the chances are that it may be sour and give rise to colic or dysentery, or some other trouble, which would prove much more expensive than it would be to throw any waste food that is left to the pigs. Of almost equal importance with feeding puppies is the question of exercising them, and it may be stated as a general rule that when puppies are old

enough the more exercise they get the better. Puppies kept in confinement, particularly on brick floors, are far more liable to weakness of the limbs and bow-leggedness, and things of that sort, than are puppies which have ample room to exercise themselves, and are not subject to any of the diseases which tend to make them delicate instead of strong.

A good deal of skin complaint and blood diseases prevalent amongst modern dogs is undoubtedly traceable to the disease known as scrofula, which is not only very troublesome in some of the forms which it takes, but is of a hereditary nature, very hard to be got rid of when once it has established itself in a family. We particularly see the results of scrofula in the case of some of the varieties of pet dogs. These have to a large extent been produced by what is known as in-breeding; that is, as the result of close relationship between parents, which has a tendency to diminish size and stamina. In-breeding is entirely opposed to all the laws of Nature and of Nature's selective process, about which learned men of science have written so much. The same results can be seen in other directions, and sometimes under natural conditions, as, for instance, when a rabbit warren becomes swarming and overcrowded it will be found that the general quality of the rabbits deteriorates. The writer of these lines at one time took a particular interest in that topic, and was in the habit of shooting through three coverts in three different counties. In one of these districts the rabbits were very thick and no fresh blood had been turned down by the gamekeepers for a long time. Here the rabbits were small, and for the most part diseased. In another, where for some years a regular system of introducing fresh blood in the shape of Belgian hares had been carried out, the rabbits were strong, healthy, and of large size.

In fact, it would have been quite an easy matter to pick out from a heap the rabbits which had come from these different places, and there was clear evidence of the effects of overcrowding and close relationship and want of new blood in the warren.

Anyone who has had experience in making post-mortem examinations of dogs will bear out the statement that a larger number of small pet dogs have signs of scrofulosis—which is, of course, only another form of tuberculosis—in the organs than of larger dogs. In fact, the whole system of many a pet dog seen on the show bench to-day is one that may be described as practically rotten. The least thing, the least disturbance out of its ordinary course, will bring it out with eczema. Its teeth, as it gets older, become decayed and unwholesome, it suffers from dyspepsia, so that it has to be fed on all sorts of carefully selected foods, and in a dozen other ways it shows evidence of departure from Nature's principles. On the whole, the disposition to scrofula intensifies itself as generations go on, if the method of in-breeding or close breeding be continued. The only way to get rid of it—and this will take a good many generations to do it effectively—is to take care that no relationship whatever exists between parents. This, however, is to sacrifice show points, and as long

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as dogs have to be bred for show points there will be that objection to surmount. No medical treatment is really effective in scrofulous cases. You may try all sorts of things, but you will never thoroughly eradicate it from the system. A dog which is scrofulous by nature, can, of course, be kept going by various methods, medicinal and otherwise, but the disease is in the blood, and you cannot change the blood. All you can do is to give tonics, of which the best is iron in some form or other. Hypophosphite medicines, and things like phosphate of iron, in the form of chemical food or some such other blood nutritive as this, will have as much effect as anything. A dog with a scrofulous tendency must be constantly dosed with these things, and must be fed on the plainest of food, and be exercised as much as possible. Once let its system become sluggish, and the unhealthy tendency in its nature will show itself at once in disease of all kinds. Small pet dogs for this reason always look better when they are kept right out in the country, where they have plenty of room to play about, and probably the unhealthiest specimens to be found are those which are kept in the drawing rooms of aristocratic houses.

One of the questions which is frequently put to us and to others who give advice to novices on dog matters is that of the best means of deciding the age of a dog. Novices in purchasing dogs

are almost as likely to be deceived as are novices who purchase horses on their own responsibility. The dog fancy is composed for the most part of gentlemen of repute, and when a novice is purchasing a dog from anyone well known, the seller's assurance as to age can, of course, be relied upon; moreover, in the case of dogs registered with the Kennel Club, there is ample evidence of age. There are, however, many cases in which novices want to purchase dogs about which they have no certain knowledge, and such persons would like to have some idea as to the best means of forming a general notion, as to the truth or otherwise of a statement made to them, with respect to the age of a dog offered them for sale. It is not by any means a difficult matter for an experienced fancier—a man who has had the handling of a good many dogs can as a rule tell pretty nearly what their age is—although of course even experts are liable to be deceived. The condition of the teeth is to some extent a guide; where puppies are concerned it is undoubtedly so, for a careful examination of the mouth of a full grown dog will reveal forty-two teeth, either present or apparent, that is to say that there should be signs of the dog having possessed forty-two teeth of which twenty-six are double teeth. Besides the question of number, it will be safe to assume that a dog with a bad set of teeth is a fairly old one. When

a dog gets past his third year, there is in most cases more or less discoloration, which points to the fact that the animal hind, will probably never make up the is no longer very young. In some cases, of course, the teeth show this bad color and disposition to become covered more or less with a deposit of tartar—and in view, allowance must be made for the conditions under which the dog has been kept. Another matter worth considering is the general demeanor of the dog—dogs have a disposition to get gray about the head (and particularly round the eye) when they get old—they are less capable of moving about energetically and they are not as playful as in their younger days. These are a few of many points that want looking into, and the consideration of which will help the novice—but we should strongly advise a new beginner in any doubt, to take notice of an old fancier, who will probably be able to tell at a glance whether the dog submitted to him is about the age which the seller alleges him to be.

One of the most troublesome diseases to which dogs are subject is that known as mange, and there is one form of mange known as "follicular," which is caused by an insect in the same way as the other forms of mange are brought about—and one of the worst features of this disease is that the small irritating pustules formed on the skin have a tendency to run into one another, causing large scabs which denude the animal of hair to such an extent, that very often it is a difficult matter to get the skin right again, even when the disease has been dealt with satisfactorily. On the whole, the complaint is not so intensely irritating to the dog as is the form known as sarcoptic. Sarcoptic mange, however, is more likely to attack dogs kept under better conditions. It is said that the reason why this form of mange is so very troublesome is, that the way

the insect burrows, prevents it from being reached by external applications with the same ease that you can get at the sarcoptic mange insect. There is, moreover, another unpleasant feature about this particular type of mange, and that is, that it reduces the dog's condition very much—making it quite feeble and debilitated. It may, however, be said of this complaint, that no dog ought to be allowed to get into such a state that the disease should cause any loss of condition like this. At the first symptom of skin disease—be it mange or eczema (the novice need not stop to inquire which), prompt treatment should be resorted to in the form of a good antiseptic lotion and some carbolic ointment; and there is not much likelihood then of any further serious development. Promptitude above all things is essential in dealing with skin complaints in dogs, and the safest line to take, is to give a good tonic medicine in pill or capsule form, and then to watch the skin carefully, using antiseptics in the manner suggested, the probability being that the disease will be stamped out before it has taken a firm hold. On the other

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hand, negligence—which is really a plain name for the optimistic supposition that makes fanciers say, "Oh, I don't think it will be much, I will wait and see"—often involves very serious trouble and expense.

During the heat of summer, one of the commonest complaints dogs suffer from is ear canker. We have often referred to ear canker in this column, but as the number of inquiries relating to it does not grow any less, we may as well go over the ground again. There are really two kinds of ear canker—they are known as "external" and "internal." External canker is a scrofulous condition of the flap of the ear, and is really not far different from the disease known as eczema. It might almost be described as a localized form of eczema in many cases. The proper treatment for it consists in sponging the parts—which are always more or less raw from scratching and biting, and in the case of Spaniels and other field dogs, are often in a condition of continual irritation from contact with thorns and other sharp obstacles—with tepid water containing a little permanganate of potassium, or some other antiseptic, which will at once cool the burning sensation which the dog experiences, and will remove any discharge which may happen to be there. After this has been done, anoint with a little carbolized vaseline or some other simple ointment, and if the case be a very bad one, try the effect of tying up the dog's ears with a bandage, tethering the feet, of course, to prevent this from being scratched off. The other form of ear canker—that known as internal—is a condition in which the inside of the ear is in a state of inflammation and irritation, giving rise to a very unpleasant

discharge, which needs to be treated by constant syringing. The safest thing to syringe with is tepid water, unless the discharge is very bad, and then a little carbolic acid should be dissolved in the water. If, however, it is only a mild attack, it is better to try and cure it by not using any chemical substances, because after all clean water is one of nature's own antiseptics, and in many cases a syringe two or three times a day, with simple tepid water, will do the dog's ear more good than anything. Very often there is an accumulation of wax in the ear, which is the real cause of the suppuration being started, and for a condition like this there is nothing better than syringing. The best syringe for a dog's ear is what is known as a ball syringe, which can be obtained from any chemist. In some cases, however, the best thing to use is a douche—a simple apparatus by means of which a continued stream of water can be injected. With many dogs, particularly those of a sensitive, nervous disposition—the douche method is very much better than the syringe method, and the fancier must use his judgment accordingly.—Our Dogs.

(To be continued.)

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