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DOGS AND
THEIR OWNERS

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VOL. XVII.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1904.

NO 11.

Fox Terriers—At Stud

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 Albion—Albion Beagle Kennels, Toronto.
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 Westmount Collie Kennels—Charles Thomson, Montreal.
 Willowdale Kennels—F. C. McLean, Hull.
 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.

REGISTRATIONS

BEAGLE.

BITCH.

HER MAJESTY (7645)—Fred Peel, Durham, Ont. Breeder, John G. Harvey. Todmorden. Whelped Sept. 15, 1901. White, black and tan. Sire, Bugler (5750). Dam, Village Bell (5777).

COLLIES.

DOGS.

FRASER'S LADDIE (7642)—D. H. Fraser, Northport, Ont. Breeder, J. Chas. Panter, Belleville. Whelped June 27, 1904. White with sable head, sable markings. Sire, Newlight Laddie (7330). Dam, Newlight Iva (7331).
 GLASGOW (7618)—R. W. Scott, Port-

MEMPHIS BOBS (7628)—C. D. Smith & Co., Memphis, Tenn. Breeder, A. Lamont, Toronto. Whelped July 17, 1904. Sable and white. Sire, Royal Bobs (7626). Dam, Lamont's Bess (6212).
 MEMPHIS LADDIE (7629)—C. D. Smith & Co., Memphis, Tenn. Litter brother to Memphis Bobs (7628).

MEMPHIS REX (7630)—C. D. Smith & Co., Memphis, Tenn. Litter brother to Memphis Bobs (7628).

MOUNTAINEER MONROE (7634)—D. G. Ganton, Elmvalle, Ont. Breeder, H. B. Hungerford, Kansas City, Mo. Whelped March 28, 1902. Black, tan and white. Sire, Parbold Polygamist, Ch. Parbold Piccolo (Ch. Wellesbourne Conqueror—Parbold Pinafore). Parbold Plum (Ch. Barwell Perfection—Parbold Patient).

PEARCE'S JACK (7648)—R. S. Pearce, Belleville, Ont. Breeder, J. Chas. Panter, Belleville, Ont. Whelped Feb. 25, 1904. Dark sable and white. Sire, Parbold Polygamist, Ch. Parbold Piccolo (Ch. Wellesbourne Conqueror—Ch. Parbold Pinafore), Parbold Plum (Ch. Barwell Perfection—Parbold Patient). Dam, New-light Nancy (7597).

ROSEDALE TIM (7627)—Jas. McCracken, Toronto. Breeder, John McArthur, Toronto. Whelped August 10, 1904. Sire, Rosedale Hero, Rosedale Laddie (6917). Pilot's Nell (6360). Dam, Pee-wee, Rosedale Laddie (6917), Rosedale Beauty (7009).

ROYAL BOBS (7626)—Jas. McCracken, Toronto. Breeder, J. M. Freer, Toronto. Whelped Dec. 18, 1899. Sable and white. Sire, Highland Jock, Bruce (Scotland's Bruce—Dunburn Daisy), Maple Sunlight (3792). Dam, Wellesbourne Lady (4881).

WOODMANSTERNE HOPE (7635)—A. W. Medd, Millbrook, Ont., breeder, owner. Whelped July 28, 1904. Sable and white. Sire, Ontario Hope (7154). Dam, Woodmansterne Connie (7077).

BITCHES.

ESKBANK YACK (7625)—Alex. C. Miller, Toronto. Breeder, A. C. Macdonald, Buffalo. Whelped April 13, 1903. Sable and white. Sire, Braehead Piccolo, Annandale Piccolo (Ch. Parbold Piccolo—Annandale Bangle), Annandale Ruby (Annandale Ideal—Annandale Beatrice). Dam, Parkhill Eureka, Parkhill Squire (Finsbury Pilot—Cathkin Lass), Primrose Peggy (Rightaway—Seafeld Daisy).

FLOSSEY OF NORTHUMBERLAND (7647)—Ezra Cressman, Haysville, Ont. Breeder, A. B. Armstrong, Warkworth, Ont. Whelped Feb. 10, 1904. Sable and white. Sire, Roughlan Sandy (5388). Dam, Scotty, Line (6804), Highland Lass (5409).

MEMPHIS QUEENIE (7631)—C. D. Smith & Co., Memphis, Tenn. Litter sister to Memphis Bobs (7628).

STADACONA VENUS (7646)—Gus. A. Langellier, Quebec City. Breeder, John Grant, Moes River, P.Q. Whelped Aug. 10, 1904. Sable and white. Sire, Ben Davis (6983). Dam, Lassie of Dundee (6709).

STEEL'S VIOLA (7623)—Otto W. Purgens, Chicago, Ill. Breeder, C. W. Steel, Toronto. Whelped Nov. 17, 1903. Sable and white. Sire, Sweetman's Victor (6757). Dam, Sweet Rois (5925).

COCKER SPANIELS.

DOGS.

RED JACKET (7632)—J. J. Frantz, Montreal. Breeder, Walter Wright, Co-bourg, Ont. Whelped June 20, 1904. Red. Sire, Red Roddy (5107). Dam, Red Nellie (6769).

RED REX II. (7633)—C. M. Rullison, Montreal. Breeder, Walter Wright. Whelped June 20, 1904. Red. Sire, Red Roddy (5107). Dam, Red Nellie (6769).

BITCHES.

BLACK MARIA (7621)—Eva Byham, Port Hope, breeder, owner. Whelped April 19, 1903. Black. Sire, Black Silk (6505). Dam, Daisy (7620).

DASY (7620)—Eva Byham, Port Hope. Breeder, Thomas Burt, Port Hope. Whelped May 21, 1902. Black. Sire, Shirley (5667). Dam, Silkey (7619).

SILKEY (7619)—Thomas Burt, Port Hope, Ont. Breeder, Thos. Tuir, Port Hope. Whelped April 10, 1899. Black. Sire, Silk Jacket (4609). Dam, Fanny, Ch. Revellie (Guy Silk—Mina), Mina (4344).

ENGLISH SETTERS.

DOGS.

DASH W. (7130)—T. C. Watson, Edmonton, N.W.T. Breeder, John Brown, Edmonton. Whelped Jan. 17, 1903. Orange. Sire, Gould (5600). Dam, Norah (6178).

ROSS' CHUM (7637)—F. W. Ross, Quebec City. Breeder, H. H. Wootton, Montreal. Whelped July 17, 1904. Black, white and tan. Sire, Sutton Boy (6263). Dam, Sue Montez (7500).

BITCH.

LADY GAY RODFIELD (7616)—J. B. Dale, Petrolia, Ont. Breeder, Geo. D. Conner, Battle Creek, Mich. Whelped July 11, 1904. White, black and tan. Sire, Fairland Ben, Rodfield (Antonio—Nellie Hope), Doll Gladstone (Gladstone's Boy—Speckle Gown). Dam, Baby Earl, Dave Earl (Count Gladstone IV.—Dan's Lady), Top's Queen (Rod's Top—Lucille S.).

AIREDALE TERRIER.

BITCH.

COLNE HAZEL NUT (7649)—S. Black, Toronto. Breeder, Jos. A. Laurin, Montreal. Whelped April 30, 1903. Black, grizzle and tan. Sire, Colne Master Nut, Ch. Dumbarton Briar (Ch. Master Briar—Ch. Dumbarton Lass), May Not (Willow Nut—Duchess of York). Dam, Colne Walton Flyaway, Ch. Hyndman Briar (Willow Nut—Gill Trap), Rudee (Rocket—Topsy).

FOX TERRIERS, W. H.

DOGS.

CANNINGTON NIPPER (7615)—Mrs. E. N. Maltby, Manor, Assa., breeder, owner. Whelped Aug. 16, 1903. Black, white and tan. Sire, Ch. Bull's Eye, Barkby Ben (Meersbrook Ben—Barkby Vixen), Cairnsmuir Marjorie (Matchmaker—Alfreton Flirt). Dam, Cairnsmuir Lesson (7056).

RAGS (7622)—A. G. Dunnet, Carp, Ont. Breeder, A. A. Macdonald, Deer Park. Whelped Dec. 2, 1903. Sire, Aldon Vagrant, Aldon Vandal (5531), Aldon Donna (Ch. Meersbrook Bristles—Vandalla), Dam, Aldon Dainty, Ch. Claude Duval (Ch. D'Orsay—Clytha Starlight), Aldon Ecstasy (5529).

IRISH TERRIERS.

DOGS.

JERRY MANDER (7644)—Fred W. Kerr, Brantford, Ont., breeder, owner. Whelped May 21, 1904. Red. Sire, Crowgill Michael (6891). Dam, Victoria, Jerry (Ch. Milton Muddler—Mavourneen), Lady (5787).

RAMPANT BUFF (7617)—R. Quirouet, Quebec. Breeders, Kerr Bros., Brantford. Whelped July 1, 1903. Red wheaten. Sire, Rampant Rolf, Rampant Result (Ch. Bolton Woods Mixer—Ronda), Rampant Regina (Ch. Bolton Woods Mixer—Crowgill Kitty). Dam, Nellie, Rex (Dunboy Consolation—Sheila), Mollie M. (Canadian Ambassador—Killeny Girl).

TIM O'ROURKE (7636)—T. D. McGaw, Toronto. Breeder, Rev. J. D. O'Gorman, Gananoque, Ont. Whelped March 29, 1904. Red. Sire, Bullet Proof (5904), Dam, Celtic Lass, Ch. Straight Tip (6516), Winsome Lass (Ch. Breda Mudler—Molly).

MANCHESTER TERRIERS. DOGS.

CAPT. McSQUINT (7638)—J. H. Farley, Cleveland, O., breeder, owner. Whelped July 17, 1904. Black and tan. Sire, Sterling (7203). Dam, Flossie R. (5390).

CHIPPEWA CHIEF (7639)—J. H. Farley, Cleveland, O., breeder, owner. Whelped July 17, 1904. Black and tan. Sire, Sterling (7203). Dam, Flossie R. (5390).

MAJOR O'SHUFFLE (7640)—J. H. Farley, Cleveland, O., breeder, owner. Whelped July 17, 1904. Black and tan. Sire, Sterling (7203). Dam, Flossie R. (5390).

BITCHES.

DAINTY DUCHESS (7641)—J. H. Farley, Cleveland, O., breeder, owner. Whelped July 17, 1904. Black and tan. Sire, Sterling (7203). Dam, Flossie R. (5390).

SWEET BRIER (7642)—J. H. Farley, Cleveland, O., breeder, owner. Whelped July 17, 1904. Black and tan. Sire, Sterling (7203). Dam, Flossie R. (5390).

VELVETEEN (7643)—J. H. Farley, Cleveland, O., breeder, owner. Whelped July 17, 1904. Black and tan. Sire, Sterling (7203). Dam, Flossie R. (5390).

Transfers.

BRIAR LADY (7270)—Airedale Terrier—S. Black, Toronto. Name changed to COLNE WINNIFRED.

MAY FAIRY (5882)—Collie. Present owner, John McArthur, Toronto.

WOODMANSTERNE CONNIE (7077)—Collie. Present owner, A. W. Medd, Millbrook, Ont.

TOBE P. (7322)—English Setter. Present owner, John G. Harvey, Todmorden.

Correction.

FAIRFAX RODERICK (7575)—American Foxhound—Geo. Easdale, Ottawa. Color should be black, white and tan.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

We understand that the impossibility of obtaining a suitable building has again deferred the holding of the proposed dog show in Hamilton.

* * *

The Irish Terriers purchased in England by Mr. Ross Finley, who has vigorously espoused the breed, have arrived in Montreal in good shape. The dog is Cushendall, a most beautifully bred one by Chinados, ex Charming. He was bred by Mr. Mayall, who is well known in England. The two bitches are known as Red Caprice and Red Cress, and were bred by Mr. Cinnamon.

* * *

Mr. Nicolls, of Montreal, has lately imported several good-looking Newfoundlands, a breed that several years ago was very popular here, and a favorite with the garrison. The original stock appeared to die out for lack of interest.

* * *

It is no secret that Mr. John G. Kent, one of the advisory committee of the

World's Fair Dog Show, has been entirely dissatisfied for months past with the way that affairs in connection with the show were being proceeded with. He expressed his opinion plainly to Col. Mills, chief of the Live Stock Department, and finally quietly handed in his resignation as a member of the committee.

* * *

It is now ancient history, but the following letter, dated as late as October 11th, will prove of interest, as showing in part what the Live Stock Department thought of the whole matter:

St. Louis, Oct. 11th, 1904.

Mr. John G. Kent, 14 and 16 Front street east, Toronto:

Dear Sir,—Col. Mills regrets very much that you have been annoyed in the matter of the bench show. He appreciates your unselfish interest in the success of the show, and the trouble you have taken,

and desires to express the highest personal regard.

Without going into the reason, the affairs of the show as affected by the advisory committee came to a complete deadlock and most unfortunate misunderstanding. Col. Mills informs me that he was under the impression that the eastern members of the committee were keeping you posted as to their movements and plans. The advisory committee have all resigned, and the entire management of the show has been placed in my hands.

I beg to assure you that it will be a personal pleasure if you can be present at the show. I wish also to say that it will be a gratification to breeders, and they will find it to their interest to be fully represented.

I am able to say that the entries can be kept open until within a few days of the show. This is made possible by the catalogue system, which can be kept entirely up to date from day to day. It is, of course, unusual to keep entries open in that manner, but I think it is fully justified on account of the unfortunate conditions which caused a misunderstanding on the part of exhibitors up to within a recent date. I can, therefore, say that if any of your friends desire now to make entries they will be received and fully taken care of up to the 20th, and possibly beyond that date. I take the liberty of sending a number of blanks under separate cover. You have perhaps seen from the papers the names of the judges, namely, Messrs. Mortimer, Dr. Jarrett, Cole and Byers. You will do me a favor if you will inform any intending exhibitors to fill out the pedigree blanks and attach thereto the certificate of your Kennel Club. In other words, it is not necessary that the blank itself be sent to the Kennel Club for certification, the only part being that

certificates in some form be filed with the entries.

Hoping for your continued interest in the show and your presence, I am, very truly yours,

Jos. A. Graham,
Superintendent of Show of Dogs.

• • •

The news of the dispersal of the well-known Norfolk Kennels of Fox Terriers will be learned with regret. Mr. Gooderham has expended freely of his time, money and energy and built up the most successful kennel of smooths, not alone in Canada, but in America. He has of late been interested in civic matters in Toronto, and these, with his business affairs and yachting, will occupy all his time. Other breeders, both large and small, should benefit, as no dogs are reserved.

TESTIMONIAL.

New York Zoological Park, under the management of the New York Zoological Society. William T. Hornaday, director. 183rd street and Southern boulevard.

New York, Aug. 6th, 1904.

Spratt's Patent (America), Limited, 450 Market street, Newark, N.J.:

Gentlemen,—We enclose herewith another order for your Forage Biscuits, which now meet our views to an extent that is very gratifying. We feel really indebted to you for the pains you have taken in developing this product to correspond with our samples and our peculiar wants, as we find these biscuits very beneficial for our giraffes, African antelopes generally and other particularly valuable hoofed animals. The bears, also, are very fond of them. Yours very truly,

(Signed),
W. T. Hornaday, Director.

Montreal Collie Club Show.

I enclose herewith list of winnings as the result of the eighth show held by the Montreal Collie Club. It was intended that this show should be held on Thanksgiving Day, as in previous years, but owing to the late date appointed it was thought advisable to hold it earlier.

The show was held on the Corporation Quarrie Grounds, Outremont, Saturday afternoon, October 22.

The weather was all that could be desired, and an entry of 47 dogs or 98 entries greeted the judge, who was no other than that well-known breeder and fancier, Mr. Jos. Reid. In spite of the large number of classes, the judging was finished early, after which refreshments were served gratis to members and visitors, a large number of whom were present, including many ladies.

As usual, the fall show is a field day for members only, no entry being charged, and the grounds are free to the public. This we believe to be one of the many ways of bringing the Collie to the front and advancing the welfare of the Collie. Result of judging:

Class No. 1, 6 entries—1, Rannoch Sport, Jas. Ainslie; 2, Ben Loyal Prince, W. Gilmour; 3, Ben Loyal Duke, W. Gilmour.

Class No. 2, 4 entries—1, Rannoch Jean, Jas. Ainslie; 2, Rannoch Rose, Jas. Ainslie; 3, Ben Loyal Lassie, W. Gilmour.

Class No. 3, 7 entries—1, Cairngorm Tippo, G. Robinson; 2, Prince Conrad, W. Kilgour; 3, Strathearn Laddie, W. Kilgour.

Class No. 4, 5 entries—1, Cairngorm Rose, R. C. Binning; 2, Rannoch Kate, Jas. Ainslie; 3, Duchess, G. A. Robinson.

Class No. 5, 4 entries—1, Cairngorm Tippo, R. C. Binning; 2, Captain Tyne, C. Walters.

Class No. 6, 6 entries—1, Cinderella, G. Hill; 2, Cairngorm Rose, R. C. Binning; 3, Viola, C. Walters.

Class No. 7, 6 entries—1, Carlo of Park Hill, A. McD. Drummond; 2, Cairngorm Tippo, R. C. Binning; 3, Captain Tyne, C. Walters.

Class No. 8, 6 entries—1, Cinderella, G. Hill; 2, Cairngorm Rose, R. C. Binning; 3, Viola, C. Walters.

Class No. 9, 6 entries—1, Rannoch Laddie, Miss A. Ainslie; 2, Carlo of Park Hill, A. McD. Drummond; 3, Cairngorm Tippo, R. C. Binning.

Class No. 10, 8 entries—1, Cinderella, G. Hill; 2, Braehead Sweet Lassie II., A. F. Gault; 3, Cairngorm Rose, R. C. Binning.

Class No. 11, 7 entries—1, Rannoch Laddie, Miss A. Ainslie; 2, Carlo of Park Hill, A. McD. Drummond; 3, Cairngorm Tippo, R. C. Binning.

Class No. 12, 10 entries—1, Cinderella, G. Hill; 2, Rannoch Heather, J. Ainslie; 3, Rannoch Duchess, J. Ainslie.

Class No. 13, 2 entries—1, Ben Loyal Duke, W. Gilmour; 2, Ben Loyal Laddie, W. Gilmour.

Class No. 14, 2 entries—1, Rannoch Maid, J. Ainslie; 2, Ben Loyal Lassie, W. Gilmour.

Class No. 15—No entries.

Class No. 16, 1 entry—No award.

Classes Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23, 2 entries—1, Cairngorm Tippo, R. C. Binning.

Classes Nos. 18 and 20, 1 entry—Cinderella, G. Hill.

Classes Nos. 22 and 24, 2 entries—1, Cinderella, G. Hill; 2, Lanark's Blossom, J. E. Henderson.

Class No. 25, 4 entries—1, Cairngorm Belle, R. C. Binning; 2, Ben Loyal Beauty, W. Gilmour; 3, Gipsy, F. Clark.

COLLIES AT STUD

COILA LADDIE

Fee \$10.00

Sire

**New York, Boston, Montreal
Toronto and Ottawa
Winners.**

Sable and White

Knight Errant II.
ex snowdrop

COILA KILTIE

Fee \$10.00

Winner at

**New York, Boston and
Ottawa this year.**

Tricolor

Coila Laddie ex
Wishaw May

For particulars, pedigree and list of winners sired by Laddie apply to
4.05 J. CHARLES PANTER, Newlight Collie Kennels, Belleville, Ont.

Classification.

Class 1, puppy dogs under 3 months; 2, puppy bitches under 3 months; 3, puppy dogs under 6 months; 4, puppy bitches under 6 months; 5, puppy dogs under 9 months; 6, puppy bitches under 9 months; 7, puppy dogs under 12 months; 8, puppy bitches under 12 months; 9 and 10, novice dogs and bitches who have never won a first prize at any show; 11, open dogs; 12, open bitches; 13 to 24 were for other than sable or sable and white; 25, litter class, brood bitch with litter, puppies only to be judged; age limit, 2 months.

John R. Lewis,

Sec.-Treas. M.C.C.

FOLLICULAR MANGE.

Is There a Cure?

Mange we "have ever with us," and such a simple remedy as set forth in the following prescription given in the English Stock-Keeper, is worth a trial, even if it does not effect a cure:

I have often seen it stated in the doggy papers that there is no cure for black (follicular) mange. I have had the misfortune to own dogs afflicted with this troublesome disease, and have lost a good many of them until I tried the following cure, which I have found to work like magic. I have tried almost every cure advertised, given in books, or that I have heard of, but the results have

generally been nil or prejudicial, especially in the use of mercurial ointments and the "four oils." The former have made the case worse, or had no effect, and the latter has given the dogs chills. Now for the cure: To a quart of kerosene or paraffin oil add a large tablespoonful of common salt, and shake well. Saturate the seat of the disease with this, and well outside, three or four times, at intervals of two or three days. It is better, especially if the dog shows two or three spots on various parts of the body, to give it a bath in the oil, letting it soak well into the skin, but drying the dog's coat to prevent a chill. A course of this treatment will cause the skin to come off as scurf, and after the third or fourth application, if the scurf has been combed out, and the dog has been given a bath, a clear, healthy skin will be found underneath. I have never had any recurrence of the disease after the dog has been given a complete soaking, but when I have only treated the spots as they appeared I have found the disease reappear after I thought the dog was cured. At the same time that I treated the dogs as above I gave them in their food once or twice a day a dose of Ethiops mineralis (Hydrarg. sulph. cum sulph.), for medium Terriers as much as will go on a threepenny-piece. If any of your readers are sceptical about the above treatment, I can only ask them to give it a trial. If they

will communicate the results through your columns, I am sure it will be doing "our friend the dog" a good turn. The dogs generally make rather a fuss when the oil is applied, but they soon get used to it, and I have never known it do any harm. In bathing the dog with the oil, the eyes, of course, must be protected.

F. Martin.

40 College place, Brighton

In reference to the above letter our veterinary expert writes:

Assuming the diagnosis of the disease has been accurate, your readers should be obliged to your correspondent for reciting his experiences. He is correct in his complaint of the inefficacy of his earlier experiments, and his later and apparently successful ones deserve a trial. The difficulty in follicular mange arises from the deeply-seated refuge of the parasite and the approach being blocked by exudation. A limpid, penetrating agent, in itself a parasiticide, or acting as the vehicle of one, is what is required, and kerosene conforms in a moderate degree in both conditions. There are many others which prove effective in some cases, but success is seldom uniform, and it is to be feared others will not have the easy triumphs above described.

LADIES' KENNEL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Minutes of council meeting of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America, held November 5, 1904, at No. 580 Fifth avenue, New York. Present: Mrs. Kernochan, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Smyth, Miss Alger, Miss Grace, Miss de Coppet and Miss G. de Coppet. The secretary's and treasurer's reports were accepted as read.

The resignations were accepted of Mrs. K. J. Bradley-Dyne, Mrs. A. H. Higginson, Mrs. Bache, Mrs. T. L. Shreve, Mrs. H. D. Whitefield, Miss Maud Livingston and Mrs. L. T. Martin as council members. The following ladies were elected members: Miss Marian Bourne, Miss A. W. Thayer, Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mrs. J. C. Norton, Miss Anna Bach, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt and Mrs. Norman E. Mack.

Those dropped for non-payment of dues are Mrs. E. W. Clark, Mrs. Frank Hone, Jr., Mrs. S. M. Ferguson, Miss M. Johnson, Mrs. Wm. R. Lowe, Miss Cynthia Roche, Mrs. H. E. K. Will and Miss R. E. Zimmerman.

It was recommended by the council that the association premierships should be given up, and the matter will be brought before the next general meeting.

It was also decided to offer all the association challenge cups at the next Westminster Kennel Club Show, and six cups at Philadelphia and six at Boston. On motion, adjourned.

G. de Coppet,
Secretary, L. K. A. of A.

November 6, 1904.

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.

A Freak Dog Show—The "Great World's Fair Dog Show" a Jest and a Fizzle.

The mountain has labored and brought forth—a mosquito. An irritant animal that will cause discomfort to more than one, as it should. St. Louis, properly organized and properly managed, should have had America's record dog show. As it turned out, it would have been far wiser to have long ago abandoned the whole thing. Rightly or wrongly, the whole blame is laid to account of American Kennel Club officials. Most of those present at the show appeared to exonerate the St. Louis Purchase Exposition, but we do not pretend to judge between Col. Mills and his committee of management or mismanagement, some of whom saw disaster long ago. Mr. Graham did the best he could, doubtless, in the short space at his command, but it were really better left undone. Mr. James Watson, Mr. Frank Dole, Messrs. Ben Lewis and Ben Junior we met early in the week. Mr. Morris had been in St. Louis some days with an exhibition of poultry. Mr. Crangle was also here with Valley Farm Russian Wolfhounds. There was quality here and in Setters, Pointers, Beagles, Irish and Bull Terriers and a few other classes, but the awards tell the tale pretty plainly.

We heard numerous questions asked in the crowded aisles of the little barn in which the dogs were benched. Instance: "Where are the rest of the dogs?" "When do the rest of the dogs come in?" "Is this all there are?" and so forth.

The four "jurors," not common judges, Messrs. Mortimer, Jarrett, Cole and Byers, had an easy task in judging the 217 dogs entered, many of which were absent.

Draw the curtain on another "World's Fair Dog Show." Farce! Vale.

Airedale Terriers—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—1, S. C. Davis' Colne Malcolm. Section 2—Puppy dogs, six and under twelve months—1, 2, H. McJones' Colne Wallace, Colne Bruce; 3, J. Moore's Moorestown Frisco.

Beagles—Section 1—Dogs, one year or over—1, 2, Windholme Kennels' Windholme's Robino III., Windholme's Matchless; 3, H. W. Deen's Garrison's Pilot; 4, Miss Anna B. Lewis' Daily News. Section 2—Puppy dogs, six and under twelve months—1, 2, Windholme Kennels' Windholme's Forward, Windholme's Rock. Section 3—Bitches, one year or over—1, 2, H. T. Peters' Windholme's Fearless, Windholme's Faultless; 3, B. H. Niederfield's Janey. Section 4—Puppy bitches, six and under twelve months—1, 2, Windholme Kennels' Windholme's Fault, Windholme's Circe. Section 5—Four animals of either sex, any age over six months—1, H. T. Peters' sire Ch. Windholme's Robino II. with Ch. Windholme's Robino III., Ch. Windholme's Matchless, Windholme's Faultless, Windholme's Circe. Section 6—Bitches, two animals of either sex, any age over six months—1, Peters' dam Windholme's Cycle with Ch. Windholme Matchless, Ch. Windholme Robino III.; 2, Windholme's Faultless with Windholme Fault, Windholme Forward.

Black and Tan Terriers—Section 1—Dogs, one year or over—1, E. O. Hunter's Bright Eyes. Section 3—Bitches, one year or over—1, Hunter's Betsy.

Boston Terriers—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—1, M. B. Robinson's Oarsman; 2, J. H. Horrigan's Aladdin's

Gift: 3. T. Kelly's Boylston Jim. Section 2—Puppy dogs, six and under twelve months—1. C. O. Simpson's Budweiser. Section 3—Bitches, one year old or over—1. S. R. Craven's Betty M; 2. 4. H. Thomas' Little Anna, Ideal Miss Fanchon; 3. H. D. Riley's Grizel. Section 4—Puppy bitches, six and under twelve months—1. M. W. Robinson's Bob Roy Phizz; 2. Mrs. J. W. Burton's Burton's Martha.

Bulldogs—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—1. M. J. Olsen's Roseneath Stone; 2. C. Haggenjos' Clyde Nestor; 3, withheld. Section 2—Puppy dogs, six and under twelve months, withheld. Section 3—Bitches, one year and over—1. 2. Haggenjos' Twinkle, Nana; 3. Mrs. Van Nuy's Ingwer. Section 6—Two animals of either sex, any age over six months, produce of one bitch—1. Haggenjos' dam Solace with Tinker and Nana.

Bull Terriers—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—1. Oscar Lewisohn's Princeton Monarch; 2, 3. D. W. Godard's Bobby Buster, Joe Wonder; 4. W. H. Hauschulte's Lord Dudley; 5. W. B. Wever's Cosantville Laban. Section 2—Puppy dogs, six and under twelve months—1, 3. J. Cole's Cole's Jerry, Cole's Flyer; 2. J. E. Biler's Cole's Judge. Section 3—Bitches, one year or over—1. O. Lewisohn's Edgewood Marguerite of Navarre; 2, withheld. Section 4—Puppy bitches, six and under twelve months—1. J. Cole's Cole's Delcina. Section 5—Four animals of either sex, any age over six months, get of one sire—1. J. Cole's sire Smuggler with Cole's Terry, Cole's Judge, Cole's Flyer, Cole's Delcina. Section 6—Two animals of either sex, any age over six months, produce of one bitch—1. J. Cole's dam Trilby, with Cole's Terry, Cole's Judge; 2. Trilby, with Cole's Flyer, Cole's Delcina.

Chesapeake Bay Dogs—Section 1—Dogs, one year or over—1. A. M. Goghlin's Gammon Gata. Section 2—Puppy dogs, six and under twelve months—1. A. M. Coghlin's Wa-Wa. Section 3—Bitches, one year old or over—1. Coghlin's Clairvine.

Chihuahuas—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—1. H. Raynor's Midget. Section 3—Bitches, one year old or over—1, 2. Rayner's Nellie, Bonita. Section 4—Puppy bitches, six and under twelve months—1. Rayner's Chiquita.

Collies—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—1. G. Higginson's Winnetka Christopher; 2, 4. S. Untermeyer's Greystone Bredalbane, Greystone Faugh-a-Baliagh; 3. T. S. Griffith's Glen-Tane Bounder; 5. H. G. Lepman's Thorndale Hope; 6. W. F. Mulhill's General Mul. Section 2—Puppy dogs, six and under twelve months—1. Higginson's Winnetka Prince; 2. J. Phelldorfer's Charlie Clinckor. Section 3—Bitches, one year old or over—1. Untermeyer's Greystone Rose; 2. Higginson, jr.'s, Winnetka Nell; 3. Mulhall's Mrs. Wiggs. Section 4—Puppy bitches, six and under twelve months—1. D. E. Gardner's Ravenswood I Will; 2. Mulhall's Follette; 3. Ravenswood Collie Kennels' Ravenswood Dollie Var-don; 4. Higginson, jr.'s, Winnetka Baby. Section 5—Four animals of either sex, any age over six months—1. G. Higginson, jr.'s, sire Ballyarnett Eclipse with Winnetka Christopher, Winnetka Prince,

Collies, Cocker Spaniels.

The best prize winning strains of the above constantly for sale.

Dr. C. Y. FORD,
KINGSTON, - - ONTARIO.

Winnetka Nell, Winnetka Baby; 2, Ravenswood Kennels' sire Ch. Heacham Galopin with Ravenswood Dollie Vardon, Ravenswood Ideal, Ravenswood I Will, Ravenswood Show Me. Section 6—Two animals of either sex, any age over six months, produce of one bitch—1, D. E. Gardner's dam Ravenswood Liberty Bell with Ravenswood I Will, Ravenswood Show Me; 2, M. D. McNab's dam Sunshine Phillis with Winnetka Nell, Winnetka Baby; 3, Ravenswood Collie Kennels' dam Ravenswood Pert with Ravenswood Dollie Vardon, Ravenswood Ideal; 4, W. F. Mulhall's dam Black Pearl with Follette, Mrs. Wiggs.

English Toy Spaniels—Black and Tan—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—1, Mrs. Sarah Gusner's Tom Thumb; 2, Mrs. D. B. Lester's Ashton Favorite. Orange and white—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—1, F. G. Boesger's Unique Wee; 2, T. Morrison's Chanto. Section 3—Bitches, one year old or over—1, Boesger's Unique Dot; 2, Morrison's Duchess. Section 6—Two animals of either sex, any age over six months—1, Morrison's dam Ashton Golden Belle with Chanto, Duchess. Tri-color—Section 2—Puppy dogs, six and under twelve months—1, Mrs. L. Leon's Cottage Leon; 2, Mrs. F. S. Frederick's Calumet Dodo.

Foxhounds, American—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—Col. E. Morrell's Foxy Miller. Section 3—Bitches, one year old or over—Ph Carmen.

Fox Terriers, smooth—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—1, Sabine Kennels' Sabine Reynard; 2, B. G. Williams' Sabine Rowton; 3, R. McNeil's Bowton Besom. Section 2—Puppy dogs, six and under twelve months—1, J. B. Able's Oxford Vic; 2, Bumpkin. Section 3—Bitches, one year old or over—1, Sabine Kennels' Sabine Reverie; 2, B. G. Williams' Sabine Diana. Section 4—

Puppy bitches, six and under twelve months—1, Sabine Kennels' Sabine-Fiancee. Section 6—Two animals of either sex, any age under six months, produce of one bitch—1, Sabine Kennels' dam Sabine Sunbeam with Sabine Reynard, Sabine Reverie.

Great Danes—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—1, W. M. Alexander's Alexander's Duke of Wurtemberg. Section 3—Bitches, one year old or over—1, S. W. Fordyce, jr.'s, Meta; 2, G. Bardes' Dorothy; 3, G. C. Davis' Tipsy.

Greyhounds—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—1, B. F. Lewis, jr.'s, Landsdowne Coldstream. Section 3—Bitches, one year old or over—1, Lewis, jr.'s, Landsdowne Hallstream.

Irish Terriers—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—1, 2, E. R. Adams' Borthwick Rascal, Borthwick Star; 3, Royal Kennels' Royal Bandmaster. Section 2—Puppy dogs, six and under twelve months—1, Adams' Borthwick Timothy.

Japanese Spaniels—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—1, Dr. A. Darling's Koma.

King Charles Spaniels—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—1, Mrs. F. S. Frederick's Calumet Royal Lad.

Maltese Terriers—Section 3—Bitches, one year old or over—1, 2, W. P. Farmers' Da Da, None Such.

Pointers—Section 1—Dogs, one year or over—1, Lewis' Ch. Mark's Rush; 2, H. A. Utermann's Tick Jingo; 3, C. T. Hall's Sporty Cuss; 4, Niderfield, jr.'s, Bang Spot. Section 3—Bitches, one year or over—1, E. S. Chase's Fairacre Jady; 2, 3, H. W. Kemp's Jewell's Girlie, Lady Spect; 4, E. Bone's Benes Queen. Section 4—Puppy bitches, six and under twelve months—1, J. Cole's Toot. Section 6—Two animals of either sex, any age over six months—1, H. W. Kemp's dam Bessie Hudson with Lady Speck, Jewell's Girlie.

Poodles, curly—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—1, The Eberhart Kennels' The Rascal; 2, W. Hulvershorn's Bobbie; 3, Marie Bright-Haldeman's Black Prince.

Scottish Terriers—Section 1—Dog, one year old or over—1, T. C. Carr's Nosegay Crimson Rambler; 2, J. L. Moore's Acorn. Section 2—Puppy dog, six and under twelve months—1, Moore's Kentucky Colonel; 2, Carr's Clan McLeod. Section 3—Bitches, one year or over—1, Carr's Clan Lassie; 2, F. C. Ewing, M. D.'s Valdora Gem; 3, Moore's Nosegay Anemone; 4, Ewing's Nosegay Asphodel; 5, Cole's Red Dragon. Section 4—Puppy bitch, six and under twelve months—1, 2, Carr's Clan Auburn Maid, Clan Ringlet; 3, Moore's Kentucky Belle. Section 5—Four animals of either sex, any age over six months—1, Carr's sire Nosegay Crimson Rambler with Clan Lassie, Clan Ringlet, Clan McLeod, Clan Auburn Maid. Section 6—Two animals of either sex, any age over six months, produce of one bitch—1, Moore's dam Nosegay Anemone, with produce 1 no name, produce 2 no name.

English Setters—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—1, Miss A. B. Lewis' Bracken O'Leck; 2, Fernkas' Cole's Black Prince; 3, E. Rainer's Prince Rainer; 4, F. J. Smith's Vic's Rod. Section 2—Puppy dog, six and under twelve months—1, 2, Cole's Blue Prince, Cole's Ranger. Section 3—Bitch, one year old or over—1, Miss Lewis' Mallwyd Di; 2, G. O. Smith's Stella Fly; 3, E. S. Fishback's Bird Leaf. Section 4—Puppy bitch, six and under twelve months—1, 2, Cole's Cole's Novel, Cole's Duchess; 3, J. E. Webster's Maud W. II. Section 5—Four animals of either sex, any age over six months, get of one sire—1, Cole's sire Mallwyd Prince J. with Cole's Ranger, Cole's Rake, Cole's Sulphide, Cole's Beauty. Section 6—Two animals

of either sex, any age over six months, produce of one bitch—1, Cole's dam Lady Cole, with Cole's Blue Princess, Cole's Novel; 2, Cole's dam Lady Cole, with Cole's Sulphide, Cole's Rake.

Gordon Setters—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—1, H. B. King and G. C. Cain's Ch. Downham Victor.

Irish Setters—Section 1—Dogs, one year or over—1, J. Donahoe's St. Cloud Blarney; 2, D. L. Carmichael's Shamrock Signal. Section 3—Bitches, one year old or over—1, Lewis' Ch. Red Bess II.; 2, J. F. Cartwright's Lady Auburn. Section 4—Puppy bitch six and under twelve months—1, R. A. Henkinson's Miss Rye Setter.

Pugs—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—1, 2, The Eberhart Kennels' Champion Gold Coin, Champion Loki. Section 3—Bitches, one year old or over—1, 2, The Eberhart Kennels' Champion Bessie Penrice, Zazel Eberhart. Section 6—Two animals of either sex, any age over six months, produce of one bitch—1, The Eberhart Kennels' Daisy Belle, with Tommy Tucker, Sister Loki.

Cocker Spaniels—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—1, C. H. Gore's Black Diamond; 2, J. W. Gardner's Banner Mike; 3, 4, J. L. Sebolt's Little Ben, Ebony Boy; 5, Gardner's Judge II.

CRESCENT KENNELS.

Breeders of High Class Irish Terriers.

AT STUD.

Tim O'Rourke.

(C.K.C. 7636)

Bullet Proof ex Celtic Lass.

A few good puppies generally for sale.

CRESCENT KENNELS,

32 Crescent Road, - t.f. - Toronto.

Section 3—Bitch, one year old or over—1, Mrs. W. H. Halliday's Lansdowne Ada H.; 2, Gardner's Nira B. Section 6—Two animals of either sex, any age over six months, produce of any one bitch—1, Gardner's dam Kate Keller, with Baby G, Clyde; 2, Gardner's dam Nira B., with Judge II., Big Boy; 3, Scholt's dam Little Daisy, with Little Ben, Ebony Boy.

Irish Water Spaniels—Section 3—Bitches, one year old or over—1, J. L. Hank's Nancy Hanks.

St. Bernards, rough—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or older—1, C. Messick's Brutus M. Section 3—Bitches, one year old or over—1, R. A. Hamlin's Lady H. Smooth—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or older—1, 2, M. M. Feilchenfeld's Sir Violet; 2, Sir Violet, Jr.

Toy Poodles—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—1, 2, F. B. Simner's Prince, Wee Wee II.; 3, The Eberhart Kennels' Prince Vigo. Section 3—Bitches, one year old or over—1, 4, Mrs. Jacobs' Snow Drop, Baby Princess; 2, 3, F. B. Simner's Princess Tiny, Princess Beauty; 5, Mrs. E. W. Leonard's Leonard Beauty. Section 4—Puppy bitches, six and under twelve months—1, 2, Mrs. Simner's Snow Ball III., Kublich. Section 5—Four animals of either sex, any age over six months, get of one sire—1, Mrs. F. B. Simner's sire Major with Princess Tiny, Prince IV., Snow Drop, Tutie; 2, Mrs. Simner's sire Damon with Wee Wee II., Princess Beauty, Snow Ball, Kublich. Section 6—Two animals of either sex, any age over six months, produce of one bitch—1, Mrs. Simner's dam Princess Beauty with Princess Beauty II. Princess Tiny; 2, Mrs. Simner's Princess Beauty with Snow Drop, Baby Princess; 3, Mrs. Simner's dam Princess Tiny with Wee Wee II., Kublich.

Russian Wolfhounds—Section 1—Dogs, one year old or over—1, Valley Farm Kennels' Ch. Bistri of Perchina; 2, W. C. Rodgers' Valley Roe Boy. Section 2—Bitches, ditto—1, Valley Farm Kennels' Lorva of Foronsove; 2, Catherine the Great.

Yorkshire Terriers—Section 3—Bitches one year old or over—1, J. Pezch's Topsy.

THE TERRIER OF TO-DAY.

There's a dog that's black or brindle,
With a penetrating eye;
One whose courage naught can dwindle,
One whose beauty cannot die;
He is keen in fight, and never
Known to quail when held at bay;
He's our "Scottie," smart and clever—
The Terrier of to-day!

No breed of dog perhaps has caused so much controversy as that of the Scottish Terrier. About twenty-five years ago so diversified was his nomenclature that he rejoiced in the appellations of the "Scotch"—not Scottish—the Cairn, Highland and Aberdeen Terrier. Another characteristic name for him was the Diehard. Regarding the derivation of the latter term, it is recorded that George, fourth Earl of Dumbarton, had a famous pack of Scottish Terriers which were so noted for their pluck that they were called Diehards, and that his regiment, the Royal Scots, was named after his favorites, "the Dumbarton Diehards." According to the best canine authorities, however, it appears that the origin of the Scottish Terrier emanated from a breed that was known at one time in various parts of Scotland as the short-haired and working Skye Terrier. The so-called Aberdeen Terrier is said to have been simply an inferior offshoot of the old Skye or Scottish breed, and

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| 13. Fire Watch. | 23. Snowy Meg. |
| 14. Fire Meg. | 24. Duchess of Bloomsbury |
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he probably annexed the name of the Granite City by reason of his being more freely propagated there at one time than in other places. So little in vogue once was the Scottish Terrier outside of his native glens that when a class was formed for the variety by the Kennel Club in 1875 only one weedy looking dog came forward to be judged, and at that time almost any small nondescript dog north of the Tweed was designated a Scotch Terrier. In the days before dog shows were instituted, therefore, great differences of opinion existed as to what a Scotch Terrier should be like. There was naturally much want of regularity in the type, and also great difficulty in finding capable judges for it. The variety, such as it was, was then chiefly in evidence amongst sporting lairds, gamekeepers, shepherds and crofters. The dog was kept for use and not for his beauty and companionship, as he is now

To draw a badger, unearth a fox, kill rats, weasels, stoats and other vermin were his duties, and if he could not perform them to the satisfaction of his master he was looked upon as "nae wurth his meat," and as often as not kicked for his deficiencies.

Whatever his past history may have been—and it certainly is one of more or less obscurity—no one can deny the beauty of face, the intelligence of expression, the symmetry of form and the smart and compact "tout ensemble" of the "Scottie" of to-day. As a sportsman, a house dog, a companion or an ornament surely he is "par excellence" the Terrier of his time!

His picturesque appearance is in keeping with the beautiful surroundings of his native glens, and from an aesthetic point of view no prettier little canine can be found.

His eye is a brown that is bright,
And peeps from a punishing head;
His ears are erect and aright,
And stamp him a beauty well bred.
His coat is hard, brindled and strong,
And his tail's been commended a lot,
He's the pick of the Terrier throng—
The beautiful, brave little Scot!

From being a mere working dog a quarter of a century ago, the Diehard, as he is still often called, has become a great society favorite. He is growing more and more the fashion, and increasing in popularity both in Great Britain and America. The reasons are not far to find, when to his afore mentioned attractive qualities are added his fascinating ways and his patrician manners. Though a favorite of fashion, petted, and even idolized, he never loses his hereditary gameness and watchfulness. His instincts for the protection of property and person always remain the same. Whether his lot in life be that of a stable dog or, inversely, that of a pampered pet of some over-indulgent gentlewoman, who assigns to him the cosiest of fireside rugs and the downiest of carriage cushions, his character may still thus be described:

To his master he's docile and sage,
Obedient, loving and true;
But, by Jove! can't he show lots of rage
When there's sentry-go duty to do?
Than much larger dogs he's more game—
Who shall dare to affirm he is not?
There is pluck in each inch of his frame;
He's a fighter of fame is the Scot!

Many instances of his wonderful sagacity are recorded. In more homely words, he is indeed "a wiselike beastie," inasmuch as he can often find his way home over strange ground more easily than a human being.

On one occasion a "Scottie" belonging to the writer, which was quite new

to Edinburgh and the district, became lost at Joppa. After a search for him of some time without any successful result, the writer returned to his rooms at the West End of Edinburgh. The Terrier had not come home. About 11 p.m., however, of the same day, an interrogative bark was heard in the street outside the rooms, and the dog was asking for admittance. He had thus found his way not only from Joppa to Edinburgh, but right across the city, a distance of about five miles.

The Scotch Terrier is not an easy dog to rear successfully. He requires to be very carefully and constantly attended to as a puppy if he is to attain any victories on the show bench. Once full grown, however, he is very hardy, and with his fine, warm winter's coat, not incommoded by cold weather. Though judges still vary considerably in their opinions regarding him, they are more or less generally agreed that he should have a long, punishing head, a dark, small, bright eye, and diminutive pricked ears. Further, that he should be low built, and not too long in the body, with a hard haired, weather resisting coat, plenty of bone and muscle, and forelegs straight, or almost straight. The weight of a full grown dog should not exceed about twenty pounds, and bitches should scale a pound or two less. In the show ring a candidate should be full of fire and spirit, giving tongue profusely, and threatening fight toward all his neighbors. The old fashioned and hardest color is probably a brown brindle, though lots of good specimens may be seen on exhibition and elsewhere that are black or gray brindles. The first Kennel Club Show which had a class that filled for Scottish Terriers was held at the Alexandra Palace, London, in 1879. Since that time they have been exhibited at most of the leading shows in the coun-

try, up to the present period, and at many of the large modern ones special judges are appointed solely to adjudicate upon the breed. There are, further, now three Scottish Terrier clubs—viz., the Scottish Terrier Club, the Scottish Terrier Club of England, and the London Scottish Terrier Club.—Illustrated Kennel News.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL BREEDING.

Paradoxical as it may appear, it is nevertheless a positive fact, that whilst breeding dogs is to a certain extent a lottery, a man is at the same time almost sure to succeed in the long run if he adheres to the proper methods which command success. The great and only course to follow is to breed from healthy stock and to stick to blood. By adopting the latter expression, it is intended to impress upon the mind of the novice the important and uncontrovertible fact, that though experimental and fantastic crosses may occasionally succeed in individual cases, such things in the vast majority of cases bring disappointment in their train, and result in the undoing of many years of careful breeding. An unhealthy dog or bitch ought never to be bred from unless under the most exceptional cases, by anybody who has conceived the very laudable ambition of establishing a strain of his own, for, as must be obvious to the meanest capacity, the infirmities of the parents will probably appear amongst their descendants, if not in the first, at all events in some subsequent generation.

In-breeding.

This is still more likely to be the case amongst in-bred dogs, and in establishing a strain there must be a certain amount of sibbing, i.e., in-breeding resorted to when it is desired to fix the

type. Opinions differ a good deal as regards the best way to proceed in the in-breeding line, but speaking generally, experience has shown us that putting father to daughter or mother to son is preferable to breeding brother to sister. Of course, it must be patent to the merest beginner that a continuous system of close in-breeding, or even practising the same for a couple of generations, would affect the stamina, constitution and size of the family, and consequently an out-cross of some kind is absolutely necessary. When this is resorted to, as it very often must be, it is wise to seek for a suitable animal which belongs to a different branch of the original strain from which the parents of the family for which the cross is being sought for has come; in fact, a distant relative though not a full blooded one.

Due observance should, of course, be paid to the points which it is desired that the puppies should possess, and it is reasonable to hope that the perfections of the one parent may obliterate the failings of the other—hence the greatest of all reasons for advocating the advantages of judicious in-breeding, as when a certain strain is known to possess peculiar characteristics of its own which are strongly marked, it is not as likely that these characteristics will be affected if a distant member of the family is used as a cross as they will be if outside blood is introduced.

It should always be remembered that when a type is not strongly impressed upon a strain, an outside cross is just as likely to produce the bad points of both parents in their offspring as the good ones, and hence the desirability, one might say necessity, of fixing certain characteristics, which can only be accomplished by judicious sibbing.

Gay Deceivers.

The stud dog or the brood bitch, which above all others are to be shunned

for breeding purposes, are great prize winners of doubtful parentage. In the first place these animals may be the results of the rankest flukes in the way of crosses; or secondly, they may possess—a generation or two back, or perhaps even more—a strain of blood which might introduce some most objectionable failings into a strain. Consequently, the dog breeder who means to be successful must ever be on his guard against the good-looking flat-catcher, and if he is a cautious man he will look ahead and look back as well as at the present. Once get a cross of objectionable blood into your strain—and it is remarkable, if the matter is followed up, how often the blood of two families which are good in themselves will fail to nick with each other—and there is no saying when or where it will crop up. Possibly the effects of the bar sinister may not appear for years, and this is the greatest misfortune that could fall upon a breeder, as, believing himself to be safe, he may have got the taint into the blood of every member of his kennel during the interval; but when it does show itself it may prove to be the undoing of years of thought. Crosses, to put it plainly, should be well considered, and to the man who takes the trouble to make the proper inquiries, there is generally some useful information to be derived from the experience of others.

Stud Dogs and Brood Bitches.

Speaking generally, it is not desirable that a bitch should be bred from until she is about eighteen months or so of age. Individual animals, of course, vary in the extent of their development, but the offspring of quite immature dams are seldom robust in constitution, or altogether satisfactory, no matter how good-looking they may be. In the case of Bulldogs and large-headed varieties, which are by their formation difficult puppies to be brought into the world, it

is unwise to allow a bitch to remain so long unbred from that the bones and muscles connected with the passage through which the puppies pass become set, and so difficult to relax. Therefore the bitches of such breeds may be allowed a litter at an earlier age than others, but after the first one they may be given a rest for at least one heat.

So long as his energies are not overtaxed, a dog may be used for service when he is a year old, or even under. Occasionally it is for his benefit that this should be so, but it is not likely to be otherwise than unbeneficial to his subsequent development if his subscription list is other than a very limited one, until he is at least eighteen months old.

Amongst the many trials which beset the dog owner who goes in for breeding is the possession of a valuable and well-bred bitch which has earned for herself the unenviable distinction of being either barren or a shy breeder. Such an animal is a most disappointing acquisition to any kennel, and, unfortunately, there is no infallible remedy that can be suggested. It may be mentioned, however, that some five-and-twenty years ago a correspondent of one of the sporting papers related that he had been successful in obtaining puppies from more than one bitch that had borne the reputation of being non-breeders, and he described his method of procedure. It was to reduce the strength of the bitch by blood-letting almost to the point of fainting, and then, without delay, introducing her to the dog. The idea, it must be admitted, is not attractive, and very possibly it may be entirely fallacious, but the present writer adopted it in the case of a Greyhound bitch which was a pronounced non-breeder, and she presented him with a litter of six. The experiment was not repeated as the bitch in question was sold; and under any circumstances should any owner of a pre-

sumably barren bitch think of trying it, he should avail himself of the services of a veterinary surgeon to perform the operation of blood-letting, else it may be found to be impossible to check the bleeding. Possibly the case referred to above was of the nature of a coincidence and the Greyhound bitch would have bred under any circumstances, but the circumstances were as described, and she did not suffer in any way, either at the time, as the bleeding was apparently quite painless, or in her future life.

A stud dog or brood bitch which is over-burdened with a load of superfluous flesh is far less likely to produce stock than one which is in good hard condition at the time of service, and the more healthy and active lives such animals lead the greater is the probability of their offspring being strong and vigorous. No doubt many puppies have been bred in the midst of unwholesome surroundings and under very disadvantageous circumstances, but taken as a general rule, it is the offspring of the parents who are in sound condition that make the most healthy dogs, and which in their turn beget the best constitutional puppies.

Lastly, it may be suggested that autumn and winter whelped puppies are not usually so well developed dogs as those which are born at other times of the year, this being due to the fact that their earlier existence is not associated with warm and sunshine, which are so essential to the welfare and growth of all young animals.—Stock-Keeper.

EXHIBITING DOGS.

Having attempted to instruct his readers in the elementary principles of kennel management and breeding dogs, the writer may perhaps go a little further and offer a few suggestions upon exhibiting for the benefit of the beginner.

As in most branches of life, experience will be found the best teacher by those who show dogs, but still there are a few preliminary lessons to be learned, which, if laid to heart, may save the novice money and minimize the disappointments which every exhibitor, however eminent, has to endure at some time or other.

The Mistake of Being Over-sanguine.

To commence with, it may be laid down as an unvarying rule that if anybody intends to succeed as an exhibitor he (or she) must always show the best animals he can. Of course, a few prizes may be picked up here or there with a moderate dog in second rate company at minor shows, but there is no certainty about this, as in the first place a pot-hunting exhibitor may swoop down upon the small fixture at which the beginner is exhibiting and clear the board; or else some extra good puppy, or novice, which is destined to be a champion of the future, may be making its first appearance upon the occasion. It is safe to assert, therefore, that the prize is never won until the judging slips are safely landed in the secretary's office, especially as sometimes judges make palpable mistakes in their placing of the dog, and even when the awards have gone up on the board the exhibitor is not invariably safe, as his representative may be disqualified in consequence of some techni-

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cality or breach of the rules. Possibly, therefore, it is better for the exhibitor not to feel too sanguine until his money is paid him after the show, but under any circumstances it is incumbent upon him to be prepared for disappointment.

Under any circumstances the disappointed exhibitor must play the game and accept the blows of evil fortune as a sportsman should. This does not imply that he need accept an injustice lying down, but it is meant to suggest, and very strongly, too, that it is not only unwise but undignified to create a scene and raise querulous complaints, addressed to the public at the ring-side, against the decisions of the judge. This sort of thing never does anybody any good, and usually gets the disappointed one laughed at behind his back; indeed, it has not been an unknown occurrence for his acquaintances to draw a well-known bad loser out after his dogs have been beaten, in order to enjoy the spectacle of seeing him making himself look ridiculous. Consequently the beginner should be most particularly careful to keep cool if bad luck greets his earliest appearances in the show ring.

The Best Dogs are the Cheapest.

If his dogs are good ones they are certain to receive their deserts in due course, and consequently they will repay their owner for his outlay in money or in trouble, or possibly both. Moreover, a good, well-bred dog or bitch may materially enhance its value by appearing at a show even if he gets beaten, for there are generally plenty of people who appreciate its merits, with the result that if it be a dog it may attract stud fees, or if a bitch its puppies may be sought after. It is no disgrace for a good dog to get beaten in a strong class; and if the judge makes a mistake by placing it behind an inferior one in either good or bad com-

pany, the circumstance is usually drawn attention to, and the defeated one earns the sympathy of the public and thereby gains a valuable advertisement. On the other hand a moderate dog never gains much by being exhibited, for if he wins it will usually be in poor company, so that there is not much to be proud of in the achievement; or if he gets beaten the popular verdict will probably be "Serve him right," which is worse.

The fact is that a second-rate dog is rather a white elephant to his owner, as he usually costs a fairly big sum to buy, and is as often as not a difficult article to sell. On the other hand, there is always a demand for good dogs of most breeds, whilst misfits can generally be disposed of to people who want a dog for a companion and not for show at a modest figure which the owner of a second-rater could not afford to accept.

Avoid Old or Worn-out Animals.

It sometimes happens that a beginner commences his career as a showman by purchasing one or two well nigh worn-out old dogs, with which he hopes to make a name as an exhibitor. This is a most unwise course to pursue, for it practically leads him nowhere, as by the time they have won a few prizes the antiquated tykes are done for, and their possessor has to commence over again. Consequently, as a general rule, the inexperienced buyer had better be very shy of purchasing old dogs, or, in fact, well-known prize-winners of any age, which may be offered to him at exceptionally low prices. Of course, there are exceptions to every rule, and he may be lucky in getting a bargain offered to him, but the novice should endeavor to ascertain exactly before he concludes a deal why it is that the owner of a prizewinner is offering him the animal at a low figure, and why some well-known

exhibitor of the variety has not secured the bargain.

Eschew Long-priced Puppies.

In dealing with the other extreme, it may be suggested with some confidence that the beginner will not be displaying an inordinate amount of wisdom if, upon his own responsibility, he purchases a puppy at a large figure, simply because it has won prizes in good company. This is simply because many a precocious youngster is nothing more or less than a sort of canine flash-in-the-pan, and therefore entirely fails to sustain its earlier reputation when it reaches the adult stage of its existence. A puppy that looks like lasting, if so be that he is at the top of his class, is a very valuable asset in his owner's kennel, and consequently is not likely to be sold, unless for some sufficient reason which may be discovered, unless his master has a dark one or two that are morally certain to beat him when he or they came out. At all events, a puppy which has been overshadowed may always be regarded with suspicion, as either his owner may be credited with a desire to have made the most of him before he gave signs of losing his form, or else it is quite possible that the protracted exertions he has undergone may have affected his health and power to develop as he ought to.

Of course, it must be distinctly understood that heaps of puppies which have won prizes, and which have subsequently been sold at long figures, develop into very valuable show dogs, besides making great names at stud. Likewise there is no desire on the part of the writer to lay it down as an inflexible rule that old and seasoned winners have not proved most satisfactory purchases when they have changed hands. Indeed, cases have been known in which exhibitors have

quite built up reputations for themselves by buying ancient prize animals and showing them successfully. These lines, however, are written in the hope that they may be of service to beginners, and consequently the advice may be repeated, that the latter will never be acting wisely if they pay long prices for any dog upon their own judgment, and will be acting very indiscreetly if, unaided by advice, they dabble in very old animals or precocious puppies. In short, the legal maxim, *caveat emptor*, is one that specially applies to such transactions, and it ought to be remembered that no discredit applies to a seller for getting the best price he can for his dog, provided, of course, that he is not guilty of misrepresentation when describing the animal and alluding to its merits.—Stock-Keeper.

TALKS TO DOG OWNERS.

Walking Puppies.

One of the greatest difficulties that beset the owner of an extensive kennel is the disposal of his young and growing dogs. A breeder on a large scale must naturally possess a considerable number of immature animals, a few of which he may feel confident will develop into something beyond the ordinary, but as has been observed above, puppies often alter so wonderfully that it is not always easy even for an expert to discriminate between them. Consequently, an owner, when he feels that their blood is good, can scarcely be blamed if he shrinks from destroying the puppies which he believes will grow into valuable dogs; whilst if he lets other people have them there is a greater danger menacing him, inasmuch as his best puppy may get into the hands of a formidable rival. On the other hand, there is the knowledge that probably, if he

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decides to keep all his young stock on the premises, there will not be sufficient room to accommodate them; and, as overcrowding is a very fruitful source of disease and likewise is responsible for the degeneracy of many promising pups, their owner is compelled to try and find quarters for his young dogs elsewhere.

The best—in fact, the only—course to pursue is that adopted by most breeders upon an extensive scale, from masters of Foxhounds downwards, and that is to arrange with reliable persons to take charge of a pup or two until they are wanted. The chief difficulty is the matter of expense, upon which subject the ideas of some people who are willing to take in canine boarders are very generous as regards their own profits. Then, too, there is always a risk that the puppies will either be neglected or else overfed and pampered to such an extent that their health becomes seriously affected. It is difficult to say which of these two evils is the greater, but probably it is the latter, as few puppies are likely to be so ill-treated or ill-fed by a person who hopes to be paid for their keep as to be beyond restoring to health; whereas one which is spoiled by injudicious feeding and luxurious living is quite likely to be ruined in constitution and to be unfit for any sort of work hereafter.

A farm would be an ideal place to select, only agriculturists keep fowls and other stock and do not care about their getting worried by precocious puppies, who are often full of mischief. On the other hand, perhaps the worst person to place the pups in charge of is he, sometimes it is she, who, through sheer kindness of heart, will spoil the animal by ill-regulated feeding. So after all the best sort of home for the youngster is a cottage in the country where the fare is homely but nutritious, and practically unlimited freedom may be enjoyed. If the owner of such a humble abode is a sensible man, he will realize that he can earn a substantial addition to his income by walking puppies, and earn it easily too, if he carries out the instructions that are given him. Dog breeders, therefore, should lose no opportunity when they are in country places for looking out likely people for taking care of their puppies, as unless arrangements are made beforehand, it often occurs that puppies are kept by far too long about their owner's kennel whilst a temporary home is being sought for them.

The Disposal of Superfluous Stock.

What to do with his puppies or other stock when he decides to part with them is a difficulty which agitates the mind of many a dog breeder who possesses a val-

uable strain; as he is not unnaturally averse to running the risk of his blood finding its way into the kennel of a rival. Sometimes the decision is arrived at to destroy all the superfluous stock, this being a needlessly cruel and rather selfish way of settling the matter, but if carried out it certainly possesses the merit of being effective. Upon the whole, however, the better plan is to dispose of the animals without supplying the pedigrees, and, if possible, without letting their breeder's name be known, for then, unless the dogs turn out unexpectedly well, the chances of their causing their first owner much inconvenience, if any, in after life are very remote. A really good-looking dog of a popular variety is pretty sure to realize more than the cost of rearing him, even if his pedigree and breeder are unknown, and few owners find their kennels so remunerative that they can afford to indulge in the expensive precaution of making away with all the animals they may not happen to want.

Destroying Dogs.

It is really remarkable to consider, when the state of civilization at which the country is supposed to have arrived at is remembered, the colossal ignorance that exists regarding the speediest and most painless methods for destroying dogs. Of course there are a certain number of inhuman brutes about who attach not the slightest importance to the sufferings of a dog that they mean to deprive of its life, so long as their object is accomplished; but happily there are others, and they are in the vast majority, who desire that all unnecessary pain should be avoided. Unfortunately a number of these people are unable to arrive at a proper conclusion on the subject, and consequently most unwillingly they inflict the most horrible cruelties

upon their victims. Perhaps a man who is entirely unacquainted with the use of firearms sets himself the task of shooting a dog with a gun, or maybe with a revolver, and what a horrible, ghastly mess he often makes of it; or it may be decided that the wretched brute shall be drowned, but the execution is likely to be bungled owing to an insufficiency of water, or to the dog being improperly secured, with lamentable results. If poison is used, there are men about who would be quite offended if they heard any doubts of their good sense or intelligence expressed, but yet these self-same people will inflict upon an old favorite the most awful agonies through their ignorance of drugs and their consequent neglect to provide a suitable one for the occasion. An educated man who deliberately administers such a poison as strychnine to a dog should be handed over to Mr. John Colam and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who, it is to be hoped, would read him a lesson in practical chemistry which he would remember for the remainder of his life.

The lethal chamber is of course the best agent for taking the life of a dog, or of anything else for that matter; but a luxury of this description is beyond the reach of most owners, and almost invariably so in cases of sudden emergency. For all ordinary purposes, therefore, Scheele's prussic acid may be recommended as providing a speedy and consequently almost painless death, as it acts almost instantaneously, and a most minute dose applied to the back of the tongue in a glass syringe is all that is necessary. This poison, however, is difficult to obtain, but, fortunately, a chemist is usually accessible, and for the humble shilling most of them will be willing to bring the existence of an old favorite to a painless end. Chloroform,

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of course, if properly applied, is an effective agent to use, but in the hands of an amateur practitioner its effects are uncertain, the result being unnecessary suffering to the unfortunate victim. So, after all, Scheele's prussic acid is the best, the safest and the most humane medium to employ.—The Stock-Keeper.

NOTES FOR NOVICES.

Among the numerous vermifuges recommended by good authorities, areca nut takes the most prominent place. It is important that freshly ground areca nut should be administered, and unless you are quite sure that the powder you are buying is perfectly fresh, it is a wise plan to purchase the whole nut and grate it as required on a nutmeg grater. Then there can be no possibility of its being stale. Areca nut is most decidedly the best all round worm medicine for puppies, being safe, and as a rule effective. The dose, of course, varies according to the breed and age of the dog, but as a rule it will be found that two grains for every pound the dog weighs is a good standard to work upon. There are various ways of administering areca nut; it can be made up with some suitable excipient into a pill, or be added to broth or stew; this is a good way of giving it, as the dog swallows it without noticing anything. It can also be mixed with honey, for a dog will easily lick this out of a spoon. When giving areca

nut, as little as other food should be given with it, because other things only tend to interfere with its action, which ought to be as free as possible.

Although areca nut is the best remedy for worms in young puppies, when they get nearly full grown they are liable to suffer from tape worms, and then it is necessary to give something more effective. The best remedy for tapeworm is extract of malefern; this is the most successful vermifuge known for adult dogs. It should be obtained in gelatine capsules, which are so clean and very easily administered. It can be given in the form of an emulsion, but it is very nauseous, and a great deal of struggling is occasioned when an attempt is made to give it to a dog in this form. Always use the capsules, then the dog tastes nothing and swallows the medicine unsuspectingly. Some dogs, however, seem unable to keep any kind of medicine down, and after two or three experiences of physic they become so knowing that sickness would be most likely to follow after nothing more serious than a sugar plum. Santonine is another good vermifuge, but it is supposed to cause everything to appear yellow to the dog's sight. This may be so or not, but still it is very effective in ridding a dog of internal parasites.

Directly a dog is suspected of having worms, he should be taken in hand and proper treatment resorted to. It is a

great mistake to allow the worms to accumulate, for that often has a fatal result. A dog can never be well and in good condition when suffering from these parasites, and all possible means should be used to get rid of them. Where puppies are concerned, it is absolutely essential that they should be treated, for worms often cause fits, which end in death. As a rule, puppies suffer from little round worms, and these will accumulate to such an extent that the intestines become absolutely blocked up with them, and it is no uncommon experience to find a bunch of worms as large as a man's fist, after a puppy is dead. With puppies, the best thing to do is to endeavor to keep them free from worms by administering mild doses of aperient medicine regularly. By this means the worms are prevented from accumulating. When puppies are badly infested, they lose flesh and do not eat, their stomachs being distended, and they then become subject to these fits, which are as likely as not to end fatally. Fits are very often caused by administering a vermifuge, because the medicine disturbs the worms. This, of course, makes it dangerous to give strong worm medicine to puppies, and dog owners should always adopt the preventive method, for under this treatment a puppy can never become badly infested.

The presence of worms naturally tends to reduce a dog in condition, and many dogs remain permanently so until a thorough dosing is given them, which is effective in ridding them of the nuisance. Change of air and surroundings will often have a wonderful effect in pulling a delicate animal together, and make him sturdy and well. If in the country, where it is possible to get a good deal of milk, let the dog have as much as he will take. This is as good for invalid dogs as for human beings. Then again

dogs can get so much more exercise in the country than in the town; they can scamper about to their hearts' content without interfering with anyone or anything; whereas in town it is so different. In fact, a holiday will put new life and vigor into a dog just as it does into a man. Dogs always do better in the country with plenty of fresh air and healthy exercise, and that is why owners of valuable dogs often make arrangements for them to live in the country. They are less likely to suffer from contagious diseases, although, of course, they are just as liable as town kept dogs to contract disease at shows. Still, it is certainly much healthier for a dog to live in the country, but if that is not possible, endeavor to take him away for a holiday occasionally.

It is a very common thing to see the hair of a dog falling out, and this is brought about by several causes. It is very foolish and ignorant for people to think that their dogs are suffering from mange, just because a little hair is coming off. Very simple treatment will often effect a cure, and it is quite wrong for people to begin to plaster a dog all over with horrible preparations of turpentine, tar and other choice things. This will usually tend to increase the trouble, rather than to cure it, apart from the fact that such applications make a dog feel thoroughly miserable. Now in the majority of cases, a little simple attention in the way of a few blood pills, with a change of food, will work wonders. Sometimes this loss of hair is caused by insufficient grooming. Dogs' coats need attention regularly. Occasional spasmodic brushings do very little good. What is needed is a daily grooming with a rather soft brush. Just a few minutes' attention every day will go a long way towards preventing loss of hair or skin disease. We do not be-

lieve in constantly dosing dogs; a little blood medicine occasionally certainly is good, but they do not need to be physicked for every slight trouble that their owner may think they are suffering from.

When a dog is suffering from skin complaint, whether it be simple loss of hair or eczema in a pronounced form, it is very necessary to give some internal medicine. For this purpose, there is nothing much better than capsules containing Blaud's pill mass. This is an excellent medicine for slight cases of eczema and irritation of the skin, for it is a splendid tonic and blood nutritive. This is a good medicine to give when a dog's hair begins to come off, such as we explained in the preceding paragraph. In cases of very bad eczema of long standing, it would be well to try a course of arsenic and iron in combination. Arsenic has a wonderful effect in all cases of skin complaint, but it is a very strong poison and great care needs to be exercised in its administration. There is one objection to it, however, that it cannot well be discontinued when once it has been used. It must be left off very gradually; that is to say, when two doses have been given daily, they should be reduced first of all to five doses in two days, then to one dose a day, and so leave it off very gradually. It is safest to give arsenic in capsules, for then the dose is sure to be exactly the same every time it is given; this is much more satisfactory than trusting to so many drops, poured out of a bottle.—*Our Dogs.*

We are frequently asked to explain why, without any apparent cause, dogs lose their hair. The reason generally is to be found in the fact that the dog's blood is out of order and charged with impurities. Naturally, then, the treatment for loss of hair should consist in the administration of blood nutritives.

Blaud's pill mass is an excellent medicine for all skin troubles, and should be given in capsule form. As soon as the system can be got into good order again the hair will begin to grow. Systematic grooming helps to induce hair to grow on bare patches; it stimulates the roots, and dogs should if possible be groomed for a few minutes every day. Regular grooming does a great deal towards keeping a dog's coat in good condition. If there is any evident irritation of the skin, such as eczema, which shows itself as a red rash, a nice clean lotion should be used—something that will make the dog feel cool and comfortable. We have several times recommended in this column the use of the British Pharmacopœia preparation known as "glycerine of carbolic acid." This is an excellent lotion, which any lady may use without hesitation, and when a dog has been treated with it, his skin is softer and cooler.

We are most frequently appealed to for advice on skin and coat matters by fanciers who are intending to exhibit their dogs. Now, as there are a good many shows on at the present time, it seems an appropriate opportunity for making a reference to the subject of preparing dogs for show. Many fanciers do not realize the necessity for preparation until the time has gone by for doing any real good. They try to get a dog ready just two or three days before he is sent to a show, and the result is that he does not show off to advantage. Dogs need to be prepared for weeks before a show; the coat must, of course, be got into excellent condition by grooming and careful attention. The appearance of the coat is a most important item. Then a dog needs to be put through some sort of training in order that he may carry himself to advantage and show his various points. He must be

taught to behave himself well when he is being examined, and he must be good tempered. These things count for so much when a dog is being exhibited. Of course, this training takes time, and it cannot be rushed in at the last moment. In time it will become a habit to always carry himself to advantage and to look stylish, if this careful training be carried on from puppyhood.

The way to make a dog look his best is to aim at keeping him in good condition by careful dieting, and particularly by regular exercise. Do not let dogs get idle and lazy, but keep them well amused so that they are always on the alert, with good appetites, always ready for their meals. Under these conditions their health should always be good. It is most important that a dog which is about to be exhibited should be free from worms. These pests should be sought after a month or six weeks before the show comes on, because, of course, the drastic treatment that has to be resorted to will tend to reduce the dog in condition. Let him have two or three good dosings, so that it is perfectly obvious that he is entirely free from them, and then all that is needed afterwards is an occasional mild aperient pill, just to keep the pests from getting a lodgment again. There is always a certain amount of risk in sending a dog to a show, for he so often brings home different contagious diseases. Distemper is often introduced to a kennel of dogs through this very agency. There is really no way of making a dog "proof against distemper"; if he has once had it, in all probability he will not have it again, but it is not impossible for a dog to suffer from distemper twice. All that can be done is to see that the dog is in perfect health when sent away, for as is well known, all disease germs require

suitable ground, as it were, in which to develop, and they are not so likely to develop with a healthy dog as with one that is ailing. Of course, very stringent rules are laid down at shows, and all dogs are examined before they are admitted; this has done a great deal towards lessening the risk of contracting disease, but it is almost impossible to do away with it entirely.

There are two principal reasons why distemper is responsible for so heavy a mortality amongst dogs; the one is a want of promptitude on the part of dog owners in dealing with the first symptoms, and the other insufficient nursing when a dog is convalescent after an attack of distemper. So many people wait until a dog is very ill before treating him, and by that time he is often too far gone to be affected by medicine. Immediate treatment is what is required; a dog should be taken in hand as soon as he shows any signs of a cold. Discharge from the eyes and nostrils is so often the forerunner of distemper, and if steps are taken to cure this, a bad attack is often prevented. Then as to careful nursing, dogs, like human beings, become very weak after a serious illness, and need to be gradually brought back to their normal state of health. A relapse is always exceedingly dangerous, and a large number of dogs die annu-

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ally through want of proper nursing at this critical period. Do not be in too great a hurry to put a dog on to his usual food, for if this is done before the system is capable of assimilating it, more harm will be done than good. Then care should be taken that dogs recovering from distemper do not contract a chill during convalescence, for that is a very serious matter. Distemper is so virulent a disease that we would emphasize most strongly the necessity for prompt action at the outset, and careful nursing during convalescence.

During the time that a dog is suffering from distemper, it is well to watch carefully for any symptom of paralysis, which would be indicated by twitching of the muscles and sometimes by a fit. There are a great many of these cases nowadays—more than there used to be by far. Perhaps the best preventive is to give occasional doses of Easton's syrup, and in case a fit should occur bromide of potassium must be resorted to, and a dose of it be given every three or four hours. Very often when a dog has distemper diarrhoea is present, and it is not well to stop it altogether. It should be checked, but not stopped, for it is an effort of Nature to rid the system of all ill-humors. In such cases as these a dose of castor oil should be given, for that will clear away all foetid matter from the intestines and will leave the bowels soothed. During distemper there is always more or less discharge from the eyes and nostrils, and this needs to be sponged away with warm water containing a small quantity of some antiseptic. Where skin disease, such as eczema, is present, local remedies will need to be applied to allay the irritation, which is often very great. Skin disease is another of Nature's methods of throwing distemper out of the system,

and it should be regarded as a kind of safety valve, for dogs that suffer from skin complaint rarely, if ever, develop paralysis or chorea.

Many people think that it is impossible for a dog to escape distemper. This is entirely false, the idea having become prevalent, no doubt, because nearly every dog does suffer from distemper at some time or other. It is, however, possible for him to escape if he never comes into contact with any germs of distemper, for this complaint, like many others, is a contagious one, and dogs easily contract it. When buying a dog, it is always usual to inquire if he has had distemper, but as many dog owners when selling a dog will assure you that he has had it, and got over it, just so that they may get a higher figure for him, it is just as well to always regard a new purchase as though he has not had distemper and to take all precautions, being constantly on that lookout, so that in the event of his showing any symptoms of the disease, prompt measures may be resorted to. Never take anything for granted when buying a dog, then you will be safe. By way of further precaution, if you have other dogs, quarantine him for at least a week and give him a good physicking with a blood mixture, and two or three aperient doses, so as to clear his system before introducing him to his kennel companions.

There are a good many cases of jaundice prevalent at the present time, particularly amongst sporting dogs, and the principal reason for this is to be found in the fact that dogs are often more or

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less overworked, and are liable to contract a chill on the liver when the weather is wet and unfavorable, unless they be properly looked after. Unfortunately a good many sporting dogs have to put up with very rough and inconsiderate treatment. The effect of exposure to wet is more likely to be serious during the early part of the shooting season than later on, because many sporting dogs have been living a life of comparative ease and idleness during the summer, and then are suddenly put to work. This involves great exercise as well as exposure, and it is not at all to be wondered at that many of them get a chill on the liver, which may, and, in fact, in most cases does, turn to jaundice, unless prompt measures be taken to deal with it. Jaundice is easily distinguishable by the yellowish appearance of the whites of the eyes and the lips and the exposed parts of the body, and this yellow appearance is to be found in the distribution of the bile through the blood, the liver having become congested or obstructed by some such cause as a chill. The bile, instead of taking its usual course, becomes diverted into the circulation, and so is carried to all parts of the body, and causes this characteristic yellow, or greenish yellow, appearance.

Of course, other dogs besides sporting dogs are subject to jaundice, although at the moment we have sporting dogs particularly in mind. The feeding of house dogs and small pet animals with all sorts of unnatural foods will predispose them to liver complaint, but in their case it does not as a rule turn to jaundice, but rather inflammation of the liver. Inflammation of the liver may turn to jaundice in the case of a chill, as, for instance, when a dog fed up to this unhealthy condition is plunged into cold water. This is a very dangerous

thing, and although a cold water plunge is not likely to affect a dog in ordinary health, and accustomed to regular exercise, yet it is a very dangerous thing for a dog which has been kept under the unnatural conditions we referred to. Sometimes jaundice will break out as almost an epidemic in a kennel of Fox hounds or other sporting dogs, and in such a case the cause will have to be looked for in some other direction, and will most likely be found to be due to some unhealthy food, such as diseased horseflesh, or something else of a similar character, which has affected all the dogs more or less alike. It is important that dogs should be fed upon wholesome food, and horseflesh, so long as it is healthy, is quite a satisfactory food, but on no account should the flesh of a diseased animal which has died from tuberculosis, or which has been killed as too diseased to be kept alive any longer, be given to dogs even in small quantities.

With regard to the treatment of jaundice and of liver complaints generally, it may be said that most cases will yield to calomel treatment. Many writers object entirely to the use of calomel, saying that it causes injurious after-effects, but in our experience this is not the case so long as it is used properly. There is no doubt that the habitual use of calomel as a laxative medicine for dogs would be highly injurious; but, on the other hand, an occasional dose has a marvellous effect in clearing the liver and restoring the system generally, particularly if it is followed by a few doses of some saline aperient, such as Epsom salts. It may be remarked that the old-fashioned human medicine, composed of a blue pill at night, followed by a black draught in the morning, is precisely similar treatment to what we recommend for dogs. A blue pill is composed of

mercury, and calomel is also another form of mercury, whilst a black draught owes its chief virtue to the presence in it of Epsom salts, and therefore to give a dog a dose of calomel at night, followed by a dose of Epsom salts the following morning, is a perfectly rational course of treatment. We may be asked what is the dose of calomel and generally speaking it may be said that one grain for every ten pounds the dog weighs would be a fairly good dose. If the first dose does not prove satisfactory, the treatment should be repeated again in two days' time, if necessary the dose being slightly increased. There is no danger whatever in giving a dose of calomel of a considerably higher strength than what we have just referred to.

When a dog has once had an attack of jaundice he will always be liable to liver trouble, and upon the slightest provocation he will be laid up again. It is most important, therefore, that special care should be taken of a dog which has once had this trouble, both in the direction of dieting and also by giving occasionally a little medicine to keep the liver and system generally in good order. A good general liver medicine for dogs is to be found in cascara sagrada, which is best given in the form of the gelatine capsules supplied by veterinary chemists, or it may be given in tabloid form if preferred. For our own part we prefer the gelatine capsule method, because the extract of cascara in that form is more liquefied, and acts better than do the tabloids, which are composed of hard dry extract. Of course, what suits one dog will not necessarily suit another, and in a good many cases it will be found that cascara does not act effectively. In any such case it would be well to try Epsom salts, or, in the case of pet dogs, a little ordinary fluid magnesia, such as

is given to children, will be found highly beneficial. Care should be taken to avoid an excess of the starchy type of biscuit for such dogs. Wholemeal or wheat meal biscuits are better than plain biscuits, because the coarse material of which they are made prevents congestion of the system; and even coarse brown bread will answer very well, soaked in gravy or milk, as part of the daily rations of a pet dog. A little attention to this matter will do more than anything else to prevent the various liver troubles against which we have here particularly warned the fancier.

Mr. Lee's good Bulldog, Shields' Rodney Stone, is again at the service of breeders, and good puppies and grown dogs can also be procured from the Hamilton enthusiast.

Crescent Kennels, Toronto, are offering the Irish Terrier, Tim O'Rourke, at stud, and also have good puppies of the breed for sale. Tim is by Bullet Proof, ex Celtic Lass, and so is of the best breeding as well as being a good specimen individually.

Lucky Baldwin puppies are offered for sale by Mr. S. Black, Toronto.

WINNIPEG SHOW.

Winnipeg Dog Show will be held on November 30th, December 1st, 2nd and 3rd, and the rules of the Canadian Kennel Club will govern. Mr. Clarke, the secretary of the show, has matters well in hand, and Mrs. Thompson, as superintendent, is looking after things generally. The help of the Western Canadian Kennel Club has also been secured, so that with these varied interests a nice entry and an enjoyable time are confidently looked forward to. Mr. John Davidson, Monroe, Mich., will judge all classes.

L. K. A. OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A meeting of the Ladies' Kennel Association of Massachusetts was held November 14th, 1904, at Copley Square Hotel, Mrs. E. H. Seagrave presiding. There were twenty members to answer the roll call, and the resignations of Misses Dyke and Sharpsteen were accepted. After the report of the last meeting and the treasurer's report was read and the correspondence disposed of, the following specials were extended to the Westminster Kennel Club for its coming show in February, 1905: Mrs. J. G. Faine offers through the Ladies' Kennel Association of Massachusetts a trophy for the best Cocker Spaniel, any color, other than champion, of opposite sex to the winner of the L. K. A. of Massachusetts' Cocker trophy, owned and bred by exhibitor. Dog must have won at least third prize before competing. To be won three times by same owner, not necessarily with same dog; open to members only. A bronze medal will be given by the L. K. A. of Massachusetts to commemorate each win. Mrs. E. W. Clark offers through the L. K. A. of Massachusetts a sterling cup for the best pair of American-bred Blenheim puppies, one year old, open to all. A club cup, value five dollars, for the best American-bred Welsh Terrier, owned and shown in the ring by a member. Dog must have won third prize to compete. The Grand Challenge, King, Speed, Harris, Thayer, Limit, Secretary Clark (for Maltese Terrier); Gooderham shield, Weston, Miss Fanny Brooks' for Scottish Terriers, Boston Terrier, Scottish Terrier and Cocker trophies; French Bulldog and Mrs. E. W. Clark's for French Bulldogs, all under the usual conditions.

For Rhode Island Kennel Club's show additional specials are the Grand Challenge, Limit and Miss Fanny Brooks' trophies, all under the usual conditions.

An interesting and instructive talk on the "Psychological Observations on Dogs" was given by Miss E. A. M. Gamble, one of the professors of Wellesley College, and whom with her own Cocker Spaniel showed some experiments in breathing which influence the action of the brain. Moved to adjourn to December 12th, 1904.

L. M. Speed, Secretary.

ENTRIES FOR THE POINTER CLUB'S TRIALS.

New York.

Herewith please find entries to the several stakes to be run at our forthcoming field trials at Barber, N.C., commencing December 12. The rank of the dogs entered will offset lack of numbers. An additional event has been added by the board of governors of the club, to be known as the Pointer Club Stake, open to Pointers that have been placed in any recognized field trial, President R. A. Fairbairn adding one hundred dollars; this stake to be a post entry and shall be run immediately after the regular events of the Pointer Club have been decided. The entry will be twenty-five dollars, and the added money and stake to be divided—fifty per cent. to first, thirty per cent. to second, and twenty per cent. to third, free of any reduction.

The Members' Stake will close before starting.

Derby.

Top Notch Salesman, liver and white dog, by Top Notch Mason King—Top Notch Jingolette, July 3, 1903; Top Notch Kennels.

Top Notch Steady, liver and white bitch, by Top Notch Launcelot—Top Notch Lady Pippin, June 29, 1903; Top Notch Kennels.

Top Notch Tic Tac, liver and white dog, by Rex—Sister, July 14, 1903; Top Notch Kennels.

Pearl's Light, white and liver dog, by Jingo's Light—Dot's Pearl, January 27, 1903; W. P. Austin.

Searchlight, white, black and tan dog, by Jingo's Light—Lady Rip Rap, Jr., May 30, 1903; W. L. Skidwell.

Duke, liver and white dog, by Baby Kent—Fair Acre Cero, June 11, 1903; Dr. James S. Howe.

Upland Accident, black dog, by Upland Silver Socks—Upland Gay Isabel, January 2, 1903; H. B. Rathbone.

Furlough Romp, lemon and white bitch, by Fairlough Tip—Mackay's Bloom; George J. Gould.

Fair Acre Queen, liver and white bitch, by Fair Acre Puzzle—Flora, January 26, 1903; R. A. Fairbairn.

All-Age Stake.

Top Notch Brownie, liver and white dog, by Bruce—Birdie; June —, 1901; Top Notch Kennels.

Top Notch Launcelot, liver and white dog, by Royal Kent Hessen—Fandango II., January 7, 1901; Top Notch Kennels.

Steele's Rap, liver and white dog, by Young Rip Rap—Jingo's Opal, May 12, 1902; Walter L. Steele.

Champion Bessie Bang Bang II., liver and white bitch, by King of Lynn—Trilby Bang Bang, March 26, 1899; Dr. James S. Howe.

Bobs, liver and white dog, by Bob—Aklet; George J. Gould.

Fairlough Turk, black and white dog, by Fairlough Tip—Flora; George J. Gould.

Fred T., liver and white dog, by Rush of Sam—Fleet Rip Saw, March 14, 1901; Bernard Baruch.

Copper Coin, liver and white dog, by Lad of Jingo—Hal's Belle, April 2, 1902; W. P. Austin.

Free-for-All Stake.

Top Notch Brownie, liver and white dog, by Bruce—Birdie, June, 1901; Top Notch Kennels.

Top Notch Launcelot, liver and white dog, by Royal Kent Hessen—Fandango II., January 7, 1901; Top Notch Kennels.

Copper Coin, liver and white dog, by Lad of Jingo—Hal's Belle, April 2, 1902; W. P. Austin.

Steele's Rap, liver and white dog, by Young Rip Rap—Jingo's Opal, May 22, 1902; Walter L. Steele.

Champion Bessie Bang Bang II., liver and white bitch, by King of Lynn—Trilby Bang Bang, March 26, 1899; Dr. James S. Howe.

Bobs, liver and white dog, by Bob—Aklet; George J. Gould.

Fairlough Turk, black and white dog, by Fairlough Tip—Flora; George J. Gould.

Fred T., liver and white dog, by Rush of Sam—Fleet Rip Saw, March 14, 1901; Bernard Baruch.

C. F. Lewis, Secretary.

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