

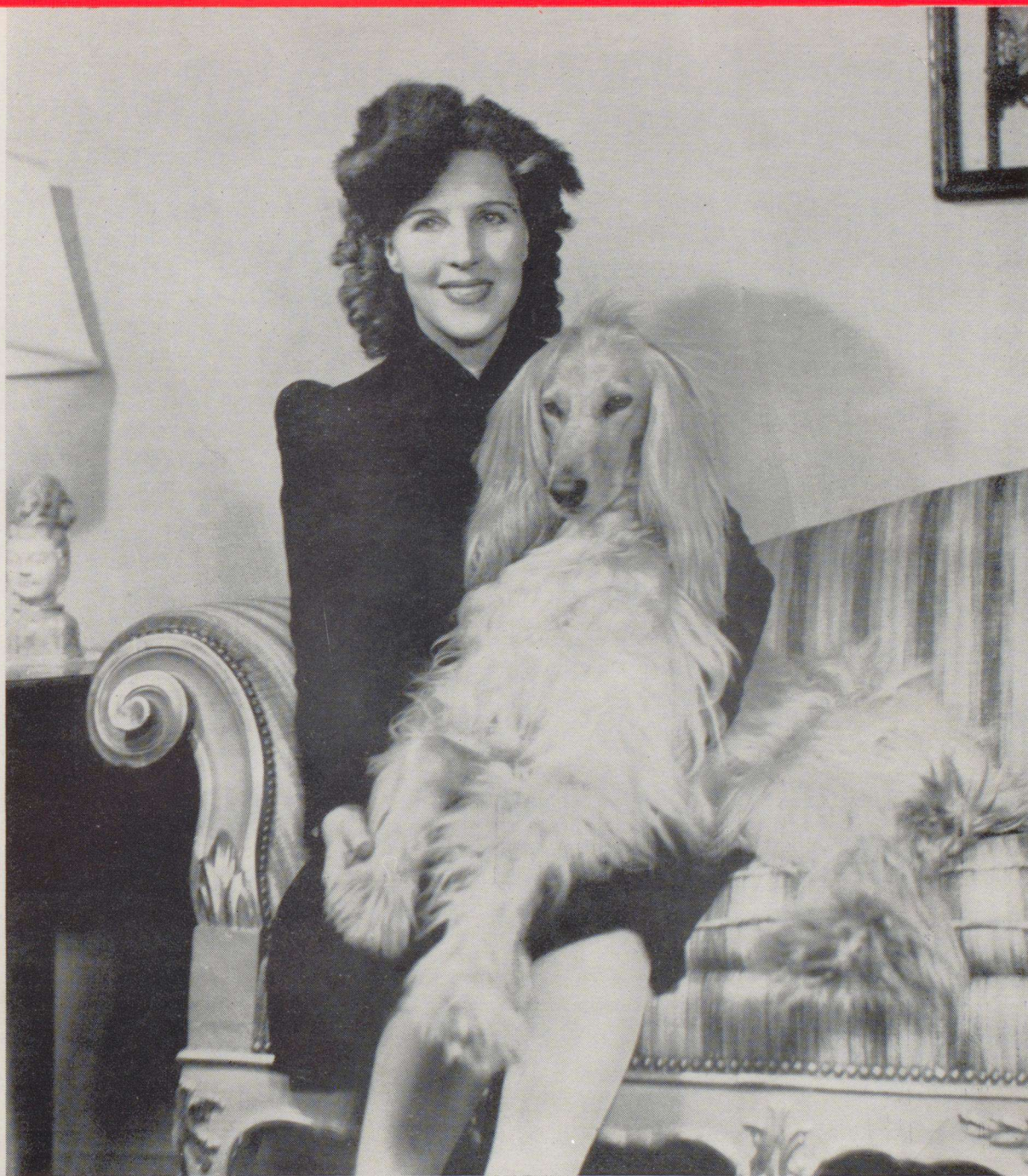
# DOGS

## *in Canada*

(KENNEL AND BENCH)

APRIL  
1942

Vol.  
No.



MRS. MARION FOSTER FLORSHEIM  
with her imported international winning Afghan Hound  
CHAMPION RANA OF CHAMAN

# MEMO FROM THE EDITOR

**TO:** All our readers and especially the members of the Canadian Kennel Club.

**RE:** The future policy of Dogs in Canada.

**B**Y POPULAR demand DOGS IN CANADA departs from its role of being solely the official organ of the Club, and will endeavour to prove a magazine of interest to all dog lovers. While the new policy commences with this number, our readers are cautioned not to regard this issue as being wholly representative as to size and content of what we hope to make the magazine. Articles of general reader interest to every lover of "man's best friend" will be sought and published. In addition to this, regular departments will be initiated to take in notes and news on canine activities both in Canada and elsewhere. For example:

## **Our Allies Across the Border**

In which we will endeavour to convey an accurate picture of the activities of our friends to the south.

## **Brevities from Britain**

A report on canine affairs overseas.

## **Club Activities**

A section devoted to club doings.

## **From the Editor's Mailbag**

A column or two of interesting and thought-provoking letters received by the Editor.

## **The Bulletin Board**

A report on events to come, including shows and trials.

## **Reading for Knowledge and Pleasure**

Reviews of newly published books. The editor will be pleased to reply to enquiries regarding available books on any doggy subject.

## **At the Shows**

Being a report on "what's doing" at the shows, sanction and championship.

## **Pacific Paragraphs**

In which our readers in British Columbia may report activities in that province.

## **The Prairie Parade**

Devoted to notes and news from the Prairie Provinces.

## **Ontario Omnibus**

What's doing in Canada's central province.

## **Eastern Newsgrams**

Old Quebec and the Maritimes in the news.

## **A Veterinarian Speaks**

An authoritative word or two on canine ills.

## **Let's Talk About—**

Any subject on which there may be a diversity of opinion. A collection of our readers' thoughts.

## **Oddities**

Amusing and otherwise.

## **Breed and Other Columns**

Will be instituted when it is evident that there is sufficient support to warrant their continuance.

## **MEMBERS—**

### **You Can Help:**

1. By sending news to the Editor.
2. By submitting articles on any subject pertinent to dogs. Such articles can be edited, if necessary.
3. By communicating your thoughts and ideas to the Editor.
4. By patronizing our advertisers and informing them that you propose to do so.
5. By advertising in *Dogs in Canada*.
6. By "talking" *Dogs in Canada* to every prospective subscriber. Send names and addresses of all such prospects to the Editor.
7. Build good will for yourself! Give a year's subscription to *Dogs in Canada* to every one who purchases a dog from your kennel.

Our readers and, in particular, our members, are invited to communicate to the Editor their ideas and opinions on how DOGS IN CANADA can achieve its objective. Address your letters to:

**The Editor, DOGS IN CANADA, 25 Melinda St., Toronto, Canada**

# DOGS

## IN CANADA

FORMERLY KENNEL AND BENCH

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## *Editorial*

THE spring equinox falls on the 21st day of March but to most Canadians the advent of Spring is more noticeable in the month of April. While at this particular period in the history of mankind spring is but the signal for far-reaching offensives by those engaged in war, nonetheless, spring still brings to our mind the knowledge that a myriad of things, which during the winter months lay dormant, will again come to life presaging the coming of summer.

Perhaps it is coincidental that with the coming of spring Dogs In Canada takes a new lease on life, commencing with its April issue. It may be erroneous to sketch a similarity between things animate and an inanimate subject such as Dogs In Canada, however, just as sap is to a tree, spreading as it does throughout its many parts, just so will a good canine magazine give extra life to the sport to which it will endeavour to feed the enthusiasm so necessary at this particular time.

The Board of Directors of The Canadian Kennel Club have agreed that Dogs in Canada shall have for its objective an interesting, educational as well as an informative magazine. The measure of our success in this direction will depend largely on the support the magazine receives.

A special effort will be made to increase the attractiveness of the magazine by the publication of articles which will prove of interest to all dog lovers. Regular columns will be instituted to take in subjects and news pertinent to dogs and those who take an active interest in our sport. The editor will be glad to receive articles, news and pictures of interest to our readers.

To reiterate: We will endeavour to make Dogs in Canada the magazine that you want it to be. This cannot be done without your support. Canada needs a canine magazine. This is your opportunity to see that she gets it. LET'S GO!

BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS!

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# DOGS OF

**W**AR DOGS have been the allies of man ever since there were such things as war and men. They guarded camps as sentinels—Attila preferred to trust his camp to his dogs rather than his Huns—they watched at the outposts, they acted as messengers and when the day of battle came they fought by their master's side, as good a warrior as he and sometimes better, for it is recorded in the Spanish war with the Indians that there was on the Spanish side a dog "so courageous in the war that the Indians were more afraid of his teeth than of any other Spanish weapon, and the owner received extraordinary pay every month for the services that were done by that dog." At Marathon, which now, celebrated for running, was once known for a grand stand, there was a certain Greek hero who was a dog, and he fought so valiantly that his effigy was engraved on his master's tablet. And the Spartan dogs fought in battle, bristling with spiked collars. The Romans had experience of the value of battle dogs, for when Marius defeated the bravest warriors among them were the women and the dogs. So in the thoroughgoing Roman way they also recruited dogs, and being armored legions themselves, they clad their dogs in armor, too. There is a bronze relief in the Naples Museum showing an armor-clad dog defending a Roman outpost from the Barbarians.

A powerful dog, spiky-collared and armor-plated, was a formidable foe; and it is said in Evlia Effendi, they could bring down a man from horseback, "however stout a fellow he may be"; and it goes on to say these were "large dogs of the size of asses, fierce as lions . . . covered with rich cloth, silver collars and neck rings, and a circle of iron points round the neck. Some of them are all clad in armor. They assail not only wolves but dragons, and go into the fire." No doubt dogs appreciated the value of their armor as shielding them from wounds, but one may cast a few grains of doubting salt upon the story of Johannes de Plano Carpini, who writes of the "dogges, which in the midst of sharpe winter cast themselves into the water. Afterwards they wallowed in the dust upon the maine land, and so the dust being mingled with water, was frozen to their backs, and having often times so done, the ice being strongly frozen upon them, with great fury they came to fight against the Tartars. And when the Tartars threw their darts, or shot their arrowes among them, they rebounded back againe, as if they had lighted upon stones, and the rest of their weapons could by no means hurt them"; and they eventually drove the Tartars out of their (the dogs') country!

War dogs were as good in battalions as in "single spies", for Pliny relates that the Colophonians took great care in training their dogs for war, and made squadrons of them, "which fought in the first ranks with wonderful boldness and would never give back", as P. Camerarius says. And Aelian states that when the Magnesians warred with the Ephesians, their first line of battle was of large dogs, and the second of slaves, so if the enemy wanted a further

dose administered, then came in the forces of Magnesia.

To come to later times, when the Emperor Charles V. of Spain was at war with France, our Henry VIII sent him 400 war dogs, each "garnished with good yron collers". And so splendidly did these British dogs fight that at the siege of Valenca, Charles V was delighted with their prowess, for they not only fought the enemy, but routed the enemy's dogs; and he held up these canine warriors as examples to his Spanish soldiers. Our modern dogs of war no longer march to battle, brave in velvet and silver armor, but are chiefly associated in the mind with little barrels—liquid first aides-de-camp—which they carry around when they seek for the wounded. But in the sixteenth century their fighting array was the object of much care; and as was right in an age in which armor reached its highest point of skilled workmanship and beauty, that of their canine allies came also to its perfection. We reproduce a photograph of a veritable suit of sixteenth-century dog armor from the



Armor of a dog of war, from the Armeria, Madrid.

famous "Armeria" of Madrid, that world-renowned collection of arms and armor founded by the Emperor Charles V, and from its inclusion among the armor trophies of this dog-appreciating Emperor it is open to us to believe, as is deliciously possible, that this wonderful little suit of mail may have been worn by one of the identical war dogs that carried the fighting fame of England from Henry VIII into Spain. Note the chased metal back plates, shaped, and fitted and buckled over the spine, the fine-linked chain mail that guarded the neck, the studded breastplate that would turn a blow against the shoulder, the little helmet with its earpieces, padded underneath so as to rest softly on the skull, and the feather plume in token of honor, the high, strong collar, and, underneath all, the velvet, gold-bordered coat which kept the hind-quarters warm and was buttoned down the neck and across the chest. We are indebted to Miss Ella Casella for this extremely interesting photograph of a unique relic of the days of canine chivalry. L. C. S.

## Britain's Are Better Than Germany's

The first and only establishment of its kind in Great Britain, at an Army School near London, is now training dogs lent by their owners for service during the war. Hitherto the work has been largely experimental; now a regular system is turning out fully trained dogs at a rapid rate. And, of the dogs offered, a much higher percentage than in Germany, where a large number had to be rejected as unsuitable, are proving useful for war service.

Messenger dogs, mostly Border collies and other sheepdogs, learn to carry dispatches swiftly and silently under realistic battle conditions. Others, Alsatians and crosses of lurchers, greyhounds, terriers and so on, are trained

in guiding patrols to enemy positions, or, for static defence, in giving warning of enemy approach. They act like pointers, although real pointers and other gun dogs cannot be used because their instinct for game might distract their attention from the war.

Britain's war dogs live in comfortable, roomy loose boxes, sometimes two or three together, and are fed on cooked horseflesh and biscuits. The officers and men who train them are selected for their peace-time experience with dogs—they are either breeders or trainers engaged in Britain's important dog-breeding industry, now known to dog lovers in many quarters of the globe for its fine specimens of most breeds.

## Branch of Ontario Bird Dog Association Formed in Toronto

For the first time in many years there will be a field trial for Setters and Pointers in the Toronto vicinity. The date is Sunday morning and afternoon, April 12th, 1942. The local committee includes, Harold Crang, Frank Fallis, Fred W. Rife and Jack Willis. A. C. McDermott is the secretary-treasurer and Dr. Alan Secord the chairman.

Through the courtesy of Scarborough Township and their able game warden, Homer Burke, it has been arranged to secure suitable grounds consisting of waste overgrown fields south of Westhill. Mr. D. J. Taylor of the Department of Game and fisheries is providing a number of cock pheasants to be released prior to each event.

All events (Puppy, Novice and Toronto Championship) are to be judged according to shooting conditions existing in southern Ontario. Namely: Dogs must be under control and are expected to hunt in front of the handler in the same manner that is desired during an actual pheasant hunt in the open season. The events are held with the hope of attracting many local dogs that are used as hunting dogs in the Toronto vicinity. Entrants are limited to amateur dogs and their owners.

A course approximately 200 yards wide by 400 yards long is laid out in a field containing heavy weed cover. A live cock pheasant is to be planted in the weeds prior to each heat in the open event so that the dogs and handlers know that somewhere on the course there will be game to be found and pointed. By this means it is hoped to provide game for each dog and to thus eliminate working the dogs over barren ground. The dog is judged on the manner in which he covers the course, his thoroughness, and style and the way he answers to the commands of his handler.

There is a great thrill to watch bird dogs questing into the wind with the scent of game in their nostrils and a bigger one to see them freeze as if turned to stone on a point indicating they have located and held the game.

Anyone interested or wishing information should call the secretary, "Art" McDermott, at 30 Bloor Street West, K1. 2744.

The annual spring trials of the Ontario Bird Dog Association will be held at Niagara-on-the-Lake on April 18th and 19th.

### DOGS' WOOL USEFUL

According to an A.K.C. bulletin, it is nothing new to use dog wool in knitting. In fact, men's suits and women's dresses have been woven from the wool combed out of the coats of certain breeds. In the past it has been used mostly for experimental purposes and few kennel owners ever bothered to save dog wool.

The wool of the Bedlington terrier, for example, is described as very much like Angora. An appeal was recently voiced that breeders save the wool combed from their dogs so that it may be carded and eventually made into sweaters and mufflers for our fighting men.

## Our Frontispiece



The imported Afghan Hound Ch. Rana of Chaman owned by Mrs. Marion Foster Florsheim. This picture taken at the Capital City Kennel Club show, Washington, D.C., where Rana was Best in Show.

Our frontispiece depicts a very charming young lady who is making history in the States in Afghan Hounds. Mrs. Marion Foster Florsheim is extremely versatile; for she is achieving fame as an aviatrix, is a designer of some extremely practical flying clothes. Quoting from *The Woman Flyer*, May, 1941: "She seems to be endowed with that automatic attention, a psychologist has spoken of as necessary to fliers. . . . The reason she has successfully delved into a variety of activities seems obvious." Last spring Mrs. Florsheim was the only woman among 10 students winning scholarship rating in a class of 140 in the Government's Civilian Pilot Training Competition at the Bridgeport Municipal Air Port. She was recently entrusted with the responsible task of flying a big commercial plane from Miami to Long Island.

In dogs, Mrs. Florsheim came bang to the front when her beautiful hound Ch. Rana of Chaman—imported from England—won the Hound Group at Westminster last year and was a muchly fancied candidate by the vast Madison Square audience for the Best in Show. He looked very much the aristocrat he is and his beautiful coat and condition made him the cynosure of all eyes. Since that date Ch. Rana has gone from one triumph to another, and on October 19th, 1941, won the Supreme honour of Best in Show

at Washington, D.C., National Capitol Kennel Club—a most popular award. Space does not permit giving a full list of his wins—up to date he has been 33 times Best of Breed, 30 times placed in the Hound group and 10 Best in Hound Group.

Ch. Rana, a beautiful cream, is descended from a long line of winners. His sire is Ch. Westmill Bayezid Ansari, and the Westmill dogs in Great Britain are noted for their good heads and coats. He is at stud at a reasonable fee, and has a lovely temperament. Mrs. Florsheim has recently imported from Mrs. Sharpe of Ireland a fine bitch named Tajana of Chaman, whose blood lines contain the names of many famous British Champions, and lovers of the breed are anxiously awaiting the debut of Tajana. A sensational purchase was made last December by Mrs. Florsheim when she acquired Ch. Rudiki of Prides Hill, also a winner of Best in Show, and his daughter, Ch. Rudika—the heroine of the Afghan Hound Club of America's match show last year from Mrs. Sherman Hoyt. This superb pair of reds won the brace class at the last Westminster Show, and were greatly admired. The ancient Afghan Hound, just about the oldest breed there is, is fortunate in having so charming an adherent as Mrs. Marion Foster Florsheim.

Phyllis Robson.

Certain breeds of dogs have much fuller coats than others and consequently have a greater proportion of wool to offer. Also there are many different textures.

If the dog owners were organized in the collection of wool, it is quite prob-

able that the millions of dogs on this continent, could produce enough wool to make this a very valuable contribution to the national welfare.

It has been found that it takes the wool of four standard poodles to make enough for one pullover sweater.

# A FEW OBSERVATIONS

By

WILLIAM H. PYM

**D**OG show days are right at hand and never before have there been so many opportunities for exhibitors to render genuine community service by raising funds for war charity purposes, as well as presenting their dogs before the public in open competition in a manner that will bring credit on the "fancy" as a whole. It cannot be too often repeated that regardless of how serious we may take our dogs, or ourselves, we are still a very small minority in any community and it behooves us to keep our best foot forward as those opposed to us are not the least bit backward in seeking legislation that would drive every dog from urban communities with excessive taxes, etc., so the following is written merely in the spirit of an exchange of ideas for what it may, or may not be worth. Cleanliness at a dog show is not secondary to even godliness—both are highly essential. Those who cannot provide cleanliness that insures the good health of the animals on exhibition, as well as the comfort of their patrons, have no place in modern dog show management.

The days of sawdust and straw, as well as obnoxious disinfectants are rapidly disappearing. Pleasing disinfectants can be procured if you are willing to pay a fair price for same. That "common exercising plot" outside the show building where proper sanitation cannot be maintained in any kind of weather, and where healthy dogs were exposed to the resultant filth and germs detrimental to the good health of every dog in the show, belongs to the dark ages.

We must have been a careless, if hardly lot, to have tolerated the old conditions so long. At the Vancouver Exhibition Dog Shows we have provided indoor exercising rings that are serviced by a special attendant after every use. We have separate rings for the males and females, with a special ring for the toy breeds. These rings are so handy that disgusting sights in the judging ring are practically eliminated in their entirety.

It should be understood that you cannot introduce such an innovation without opposition from the odd one you are trying to protect. An exhibitor does not take his dog to a dog show to romp and play, or to build muscle on the dog; nor has he a right to permit his dog to foul lawns and sidewalks adjacent to the show building. Our indoor exercising rings are merely a dignified place where your dog can attend to nature's calls without embarrassment to owner or patron. But these rings would not be very dignified if the walls surrounding same were not of sufficient height to obstruct all view from the outside. Let us take a look at the judging ring. If you entered a mercantile establishment you would find the finest articles offered for sale displayed under the most favourable conditions. When you go to a theatre you find that some one has taken great pains to create a pleasant atmosphere; so why ask the exhibitor, or the patron at a dog show to be enthusiastic about a makeshift judging ring. Great care

should be exercised when planning the judging ring so that it will be serviceable as well as attractive.

The great majority of judging rings have a rail about three feet from the floor, just high enough to obstruct the view of many spectators, or a makeshift roped off affair. Both are wrong in principle and practice. An eighteen inch solid wall around the ring meets all of the requirements, and it is a preventative against an all too prevalent practice of some on the other end of the leash who neglected to take their dog to the exercising ring before bringing him to the judging ring, permitting the animal to use a corner post as so often occurs.

How many times have your friends shuddered when the ring steward called out in a loud voice to bring in some bitch class? You know you do not want your infants to hear this word, so why use it, or tolerate it, when the word female is quite as expressive?

Before some one accuses me of becoming too genteel in connection with dog shows, I hasten to say that if the truth were told it would be admitted that the word "bitch" has driven more ladies and children away from dog shows than any other agency. Why do we make ourselves obnoxious to this vast group of potential exhibitors. Certainly I know that the word is used practically everywhere, and has been since 1856, but it still has not gained any glamour and this is 1942.

Place numbers are very necessary on the walls of the judging rings if the

buyers of catalogues are to be given a sporting chance to keep up with the proceedings (blackboards notwithstanding).

Ring stewards are highly essential if carefully chosen. There are too kinds of ring stewards. First the competent lady or gentleman who assists the judge as the judge alone directs. Secondly, the type who are so busy "judging the show" himself that he hasn't the time to attend to his legitimate duties—avoid the latter at all costs.

In this modern age dog shows to be successful must be considered from a modified theatrical point of view. Novelties that are really entertaining can easily be worked into the proceedings. Even the usual Championship Parade can be glorified into an entertaining feature with customer appeal.

At the Vancouver Exhibition Dog Shows we elaborate on our Championship Parade. In addition to the rosette bearing the name of the individual dog, we also have a printed card bearing the name of the dog and owner, which is mounted on the pedestal as shown in the accompanying illustration, and the whole is photographed.

Practically any breeder can quote pedigrees back to the misty past, but how many of these statisticians have ever seen the likeness of the ancestors of their present day Champions? By our method we have a complete photographic record of our shows for historical purposes. We intend to use these photographs for decorative purposes in our proposed new dog show building so that the exhibitors of ten, twenty or more years hence may view pictures of the great Champions which created dog show history, as well as their owners.



This picture is one of many taken of champions entered in the Champions Parade at the Vancouver Exhibition shows and illustrates several of the suggestions made by Mr. Pym. Notice particularly the pedestal and the specially prepared card indicating the name and owner of the champion shown in the picture. Notice also the low yet effective ring wall and the place members.

# Let Me Help to Make Your Dog A Champion... It Can Be Done!

I am open to take a number of dogs to the following shows:

**APRIL 17th—London**

**APRIL 18th—Windsor**

**MAY 16th—Hamilton**

*Special Rate for the Circuit. — Make your reservations early.*

**ALF LOVERIDGE, 57 Rawlinson Ave., Toronto, Ont.**

**(MOUNT PLEASANT and EGLINTON EAST)**

**'Phone MOhawk 8368**

**(NOTE NEW LOCATION)**



In following this procedure great care must be exercised so that the actions of the owner, dog, and photographer, synchronize with the running commentary over the public address system if the maximum effect is to be secured. Great strides forward have been made in other communities in Canada along the lines herein suggested, but none of us have even scratched the surface of the possibilities available to us.

There will of course be those who will scoff at your innovations, and may even attempt to place obstacles in your path—but what of it? Sour grapes have the same effect in any community, but the pain soon wears off. Yet it would be an interesting revelation to some if they would get out and about in the world and see what is really going on to make dog shows great sporting and entertaining events that appeal to a great sport loving people. It all boils down to this folks, with due regard to the public, and a little showmanship, dog shows can be placed in the same category as any other form of commercial entertainment, and still be the show case for the breeders and exhibitors stock in trade.

## Civilian Defence Plans Include the Care of Pets

**T**HE question of preparedness for dogs is being given consideration in many quarters in the United States, along with other important civilian defense plans.

One of the first things every dog owner should discover is whether he has complete command over his animal at all times and particularly under alarming and unusual conditions. The important obligation of every dog owner is to see that his dog is a help, not a menace, in case of emergency.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has printed a list of 14 suggestions for the protection of dogs during air raids. Here they are:

1. License should be worn at all times. (We add identification disc to this.)
2. All dogs should be kept under strict control during air raid warnings.
  - (a) On leash. (b) Yard dogs chained. (c) House dogs confined to one room.

- (d) Do not turn dogs loose.
3. Keep drinking water available.
4. Exercise dogs near home.
5. Dogs will not be permitted in air raid shelters.
6. Do not permit dogs to roam day or night.
7. A box of ashes or sawdust kept in house and changed daily will help meet sanitary needs.
8. In mild cases of fear use sodium bromide. Small dogs two grains, medium dogs five grains. Aspirin will do, 2½ grains for toy dog, size of a Pekinese; 10 grains for a Great Dane. If not quiet within an hour or two, repeat.

Dogs are easily suffocated by smoke and may dash back into their burning home in search of their master unless restrained by leash.

10. An injured animal frenzied by pain should be handled with gloves or wrapped in a blanket, so that it cannot bite. Keep your face away from

injured animal's head. Support broken bones.

11. Take unwanted or stray injured animals to a local animal welfare organization.

12. Take your injured or sick animal to a veterinarian.

13. Burns must be treated promptly. In minor cases apply strong cold tea. Cover burn with picric acid ointment, caron oil or plain vaseline, to keep air out. See vet if burn is serious.

14. Serious bleeding may be stopped by pressure. Do not leave tourniquet on for more than 20 minutes.

Additions or modifications of the above will be found feasible by many. The main point is have a regular plan of action mapped out for yourself and your dogs ahead of time. Familiarize yourself and your dog to a regular routine so that under stress both you and your animal will be a help rather than a hindrance.

## Sex Predetermination

**I**N THE September, 1939, issue of DOGS IN CANADA, there appeared a short reader on the predetermination of sex. Those interested may recall that the formula given prescribed an alkaline solution where males were desired and an acid solution to produce females. The alkaline solution required a 2 per cent solution of sodium bicarbonate in distilled water, and the acid solution, a 2 per cent lactic acid solution in distilled water. As much of the solution as possible was to be introduced in the vagina and aspirated in and out at least three times just prior to mating. If no mating occurred within one hour, the douching of the female was to be repeated.

Dr. Elmer Roberts, professor of genetics, Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois, reported the following findings at the annual convention of the American Society of Animal Production:

	Litters	Males	Females	Litter Size
2% Lactic Acid	32	111	163	8.56
3% Lactic Acid	69	166	301	6.77
3% Sodium Bicarbonate	35	157	122	8.09
5% Sodium Bicarbonate	70	366	177	7.76

Through the courtesy of H. Dean, a breeder of Irish Setters, located at Waldheim, Saskatchewan, we have further figures showing the results ob-

tained using a bicarbonate of soda solution of varying strengths:

- (1) Female "A", on which a 2 per cent solution was used, had a litter of 5 males and 2 females.
- (2) Female "B", using a 3 per cent solution, had a litter of 10 males and 2 females. This female in a previous litter by the same sire and where no solution was used, had a litter of 5 males and 7 females.
- (3) Female "C". The strength of the solution was stepped up to 5 per cent and a little of 5 males and 1 female resulted. The previous litter out of this female by the same sire and untreated, resulted in a litter of 7 males and 7 females.
- (4) Female "D", on which an even stronger solution was employed, 10 per cent, had no litter.

Mr. Dean's report proves more interesting when it is noted that the same stud dog was used on all four females when treated. An ordinary hard rubber goose-neck nozzle syringe was used. The solution was mixed with two quarts of warm water.

When the article to which we refer above was printed, we suggested that those who employed it in their breeding operations should keep a record of the results obtained. The Editor would appreciate hearing from anyone who may have used the formula prescribed.

# SAVE THE PUPPIES

By  
GERTRUDE W. DREW

**T**O-DAY when conservation of all resources is of such national importance it is not both timely and fitting that all breeders of pure bred dogs turn their attention more seriously to costly puppy mortality?

We cannot estimate any approximate amount of the loss in dollars and cents nor can the annual wastage be registerably calculated, yet every breeder knows his or her individual loss and a rough compilation of these facts would in many cases show an incredible liability.

Whether your interest in dogs be a business or a hobby you cannot afford to lose one puppy. To the breeder it is discouragement, to the hobbyist, disappointment; each in turn have their sinister effects and sooner or later they "quit the game" badly disillusioned.

Dog breeding is primarily an industry and it requires considerable industrial effort. Secondly it is a science in which luck and fate play no part but where the application of common sense plus study play the major successful role.

To those breeders who are earnestly endeavouring to improve the various strains by selective and line breeding the loss of valuable young puppies means an eventful loss to dogdom and an impediment in the progress of breeding. It also may mean the difference between a litter full of worthy prospective champions and just a bunch of mediocre pups. No one can presage in the very early stages of life what a puppy may or may not turn out to be. The good ones may be those which have not survived an hour possibly not more than five minutes. It is therefore the purpose of this short article to deal with the preservation of the infant puppy.

I do not share the opinion of those who believe in the destruction of part of a large litter in order that the remaining portion may have a better chance of survival. In the majority of cases under normal conditions a bitch can satisfactorily raise her large family until such times as the puppies can be given supplementary feedings, which may begin at from two to three weeks. Naturally enough the bitch will require an enormous amount of milk-producing food in order to do her task well.

It is no phenomena for a bitch of the larger breeds to whelp from ten to twelve or even more puppies and one need not speculate with apprehension her ability to raise them. Nature seldom errs and when the litter is large so also is the milk supply. No harm can result from following such a program providing the bitch has had proper pre-natal care.

Before whelping a suitable whelping box should be prepared to which the bitch has become accustomed. This box should be of ample dimensions allowing the bitch to turn around or change her position without danger of tramping or lying on the pups. For the larger breeds a box five feet by three feet by one foot is found to be ideal, raised from the floor a distance of four inches will prevent dampness in it and under it. A smaller box may be used for the smaller breeds although this size makes

an excellent exercise pen in which the puppies later learn to walk and play.

When the actual time for whelping arrives the bitch becomes nervous and restless. See that she is as quiet as possible and away from all other dogs; make her warm and comfortable and keep strangers away. In all probability she will deliver her puppies without assistance. This however, cannot be depended upon. She may encounter trouble and prolonged difficulty in labour may cost you the lives of the entire litter as well as the life of the bitch. It is therefore necessary to keep complete vigilance over her and if she goes beyond four hours, expert attention should be sought.

Your worries will be greatly simplified if the bitch whelps normally, and, here let me stress the importance of keeping the newly born puppies from becoming chilled. Puppy mortality at this particular time is appalling and practically all of it can be laid to the hand of neglect. Chills are fatal. They are the bane of the infant puppy.

Again complete watchfulness should be exercised. Chills can be avoided. In cases of large litters or where the mother is apathetic or very sick, the wet puppies should be removed and dried and placed in a box or basket prepared for such an emergency. The makeshift nursery is merely a box or basket with a hot water bottle of moderate temperature in the bottom covered with some woollen material. A soft cloth may be used to cover the pups. Succeeding puppies may be added from time to time. It is advisable to leave one or two with the bitch and remove the nursery basket from her proximity. They will thrive in the warmth and when whelping is finished and the mother made comfortable, the puppies may then be returned to her. If you can save the puppies for four days in all probability with proper care they will survive.

While the proper time to consider the puppy's health is before it is born much can be done afterward in the way of supplementary feeding to bring them

on quicker and enable the bitch to recover her condition in much shorter time.

Opinions differ as to the choice of foods which are to be used in supplementing the natural milk and serious mistakes are made due to ignorance. The digestion of the young puppy can easily be ruined by carelessness and the indiscriminate use of improper foods. The most common mistake made is the use of cow's milk as a substitute and hundreds of puppies literally starve to death or have their development severely retarded by its continued use.

The breeder will be well advised to make a thorough study of puppy feeding and become cognizant with those foods which after years of research and numerous experiments are known to be ideal.

The rapidly developing body in the early life of the puppy calls for food of high nutrient value with a plentiful supply of the necessary vitamins. Properly fed puppies will have good bone and teeth as well as solid flesh and while it is not my intention to prescribe or advise any particular food I do stress the need for better education in this important phase of breeding. It might be borne in mind however, that first and foremost the dog is a carnivorous animal and therefore a goodly percentage of his food must be meat.

From the supplementary feeding stage which should be gradual, beginning at about two weeks of age we pass quickly on to complete weaning. This period can be critical if done abruptly, however the foregoing routine if followed, amply prepares him for the transition and no setback should be experienced.

Much more data could be written relative to the preservation of young puppies particularly in the direction of pre-natal care. This however, is another angle in the process of breeding and should be treated under a separate heading.

The information contained herein although limited may, it is hoped, be of some assistance to the less experienced breeders as well as reminding the veterans of the fraternity that now more than ever before is the need to save the puppies of paramount importance.



**"FOUR STALWARTS"**

Taken at the Shepherd Dog Club of Canada Specialty Show last October this picture includes (left to right): Alex L. Gooderham, Secretary to the Shepherd Club; Miss Marie Leary, owner of the well-known Cosalta Kennels and judge of the show; "Jimmie" Strachan, who acted as ring steward; and Phyllis Robson, Editor of the Dog World (England).

## American Champions of special interest to Canadian Fanciers

**D**URING the course of a year hundreds of dogs are exported from Canada to the United States and it is always of interest to notice those dogs which eventually earn their American championship. Likewise it is most pleasing to hear of Canadian-owned dogs winning the coveted title across the line although, under present conditions the visits of Canadian exhibitors to the major shows in the United States are less frequent. The records have been examined with a view to presenting a report on dogs, of especial interest to Canadian fanciers, which have earned their American championship since January 1st of last year. Here they are:

Springer Spaniel male, **SIR DONALD OF TORS PARK** (153023), bred by Mrs. Margaret Ryan of Toronto. Donald is by Trevillis Fearless ex Trevillis Lizzy, both dogs imported by Mrs. Ryan and both are sired by English Ch. Dry Toast.

Doberman Pinscher male, **OTTO OF NAVIGATOR** (156920), bred by George A. and Mrs. Taylor of Ottawa. Otto was sired by the well-known Ferry von Rauhelsen of Giralda.

Great Dane female, **GLAD OF LYN-DEE** (155655). Glad was bred and campaigned to her Canadian championship by Mr. and Mrs. Carl M. Jernigan of Jefferson, Ont., before being exported to the United States. She is by Am. Ch. Czardas von Eppeleinsprung-Noris out of Am. and Can. Rhona of Kittyglade.

Airedale female, **ROCKLEY HIDDEN TREASURE** (148994). Rockley Airedales have made an enviable record in the United States, therefore it is not surprising to find yet another Rockley earning its American Championship. Hidden Treasure was bred by Sid Perkins, owner of the internationally known Rockley Kennels, and is also a Canadian champion of record. Out of Rockley Glitter, Treasure was sired by the well-known Ch. Cotteridge Brigand, imported by Mr. Perkins.

Bull Terrier female, **CHARLWOOD DREAM GIRL** (164306), bred by W. B. Lewis, and campaigned to her Canadian championship by Bev and Stan Lewis before exported to the States. By Buxton Haberdasher ex Charlwood Idle Flirt, Dream Girl has for her grand-sires, Ch. Bricktops Spitfire and Ch. Trafalgar Son of a Gun.

Cairn Terrier male, **CROCK OF CAIRNDANIA** (150720). Another Cairndania Cairn earns its American championship. Bred and owned by Mrs. G. W. Hyslop of Brockville, Crock is also a Canadian champion and is by Ch. Chunk of Crockshed ex Rane of Kilmelfort, both dogs imported by Mrs. Hyslop.

Cairn Terrier male, **MARS OF MELITA** (150785). Mrs. L. M. Wood of Victoria, B.C., imported Ranntaich of the Shelling of Melita in whelp to Firebrand of the Shieling and in the resultant litter we find Mars of Melita who was campaigned to his Canadian championship by Mrs. Wood before being exported to the States.

Fox Terrier (Wire) male, **BARO-**

**VIAN SUPERIOR** (130755). Best in Show at the Lions Gate Kennel Club show in 1936, Superior was bred by G. Tyson of Vancouver and is a Canadian champion of record.

Kerry Blue Terrier male, **ENBUSKA'S SON OF KENMARE** (159296). Bred by Fred C. Spiker of Hamilton, Ont., this Kenmare-bred male is by Ch. Lisnalea Enbuska out of Ch. Netswell Renee, both dogs imported by Mr. Spiker.

Sealyham Terrier female, **FELBOURNE FIRST FLIGHT** (149187). Bred by Mrs. Mary D. Gardner of Edmonton. First Flight was campaigned to her Canadian championship by Mrs. B. Davidson of Victoria before being exported to the United States. She is by Ch. Hillsome Solo Flight of Robin Hill out of Ch. Felbourne Fifi, the latter also bred by Mrs. Gardner.

Pug female, **WINNA TREASURE O'KIM** (162232). Bred by Miss Winifred M. Steggall of Montreal, this female is by Ch. Capers of Swainston, imported by Miss Steggall, out of Victorian Little Dorrit.

Bulldog male, **KAMEL MOROVIAN MAINSPRING** (140231). Imported from England and exported to the United States by Reg. P. Sparkes of Toronto,

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Our readers are asked to keep us informed of dogs bred, owned or imported by Canadians which later earn their American championship. If this list should prove incomplete, a letter to the Editor will assist in correcting an unintentional omission.

## What is Wrong with the Terriers?

By **WALTER H. REEVES**

Anyone interested in any of the many Terrier varieties must view with considerable concern the great decline in entries in the Terrier classes. I know that some Terrier specialty clubs have been trying to find the reason why their breeds are losing their popularity.

One Club, the Scottish Terrier of America, has, I believe, solved the reason for the decreasing interest and entries, namely, "over preparation of coats". It takes a clever coat artist to prepare a Terrier's coat in the fashion our Terriers are shown today and as I have often said, a good coat today is a handicap, for good harsh coats will not grow the nanny-goat beards, cowboy chaps, and the excessive under-body furnishings.

What chance has a novice's Terrier which is not prepared for the show ring by a coat artist? None! To keep up the interest in the exhibition and breeding of dogs we must have a fertile ground

of novice exhibitors. They won't all stay in the sport but for years now through over preparation of coats we have been killing them off on their debut in the show ring, their Terriers in many instances being dismissed without even a cursory examination by the judge. He glances at the novice's Terrier and noting his lack of preparation very often will not trouble to even handle the Terrier, forgetting that the novice has paid his entry fee for his opinion.

We often hear of the "good old days" when the trimming rules were so stringent that even a cutting comb was taboo and I don't think any of us want to see the old time trimming rules enforced again, but unless we want to continue seeing our Terrier classes getting smaller and smaller something must be done and that quickly.

I think every one will agree that our handlers are ever willing to help the novice, but the handler system has changed. When I used to come out from England to judge in America prior to 1914, the handlers usually did not make an appearance in the ring until the Open Classes. Today they start with the Puppy Class. Many novices blame the judge but he is helpless for he is in the ring not to judge on "futures" and very seldom does the judge have a chance to tell the novice that his Terrier has merit but lacks preparation.

My suggestion is that we should have a class in all the popular breeds confined to novice exhibitors that have never won a first prize at a championship show and also allot a worthwhile special to the best novice exhibitor's dog.

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# JUDGING REQUIRES STRENGTH, COURAGE and DETERMINATION

By ALEX DALZELL, J.P.

MUCH has been written on the subject of judges, and, whether of dogs or other pedigree livestock, there will always be criticism and controversy.

It may seem strange, but it is rare for anyone who has been privileged to act in the capacity of a judge, to express the view that they have a liking for the job. The reverse is generally the case, but I "hae my doots" about the sincerity of this as judging is perhaps the most interesting phase of pedigree dog breeding, and, indeed, it would seem to be the ambition of many to function in this capacity.

No doubt, there are a lot of knowledgeable people who would make excellent judges, but, for several good and sufficient reasons, they shrink from the responsibility involved. There is the man, or woman, who fears to offend friends and others with whom he or she may be in daily contact. It is possible, too, that the potential judge may be under an obligation to a likely exhibitor and rather than risk giving offence he refuses the task.

The thought of an error of judgment also looms large in the mind of the more sensitive. Fearing a mistake may mar his reputation as a shrewd and discerning fancier and bring forward the mortifying charge that "he doesn't know a good 'un from a bad 'un".

It will be appreciated that one might anticipate or infer additional reasons why successful breeders and exhibitors hesitate in the matter of judging. Some might consider that even one of the factors mentioned would be a sufficient deterrent, and the full combination an insurmountable obstacle.

Judging requires strength, courage and determination, yet one sometimes hears that "bluff" will carry the day. Was there ever such a farcical and ludicrous statement? "Bluff" may carry the day, but beyond that period not an inch. I could relate some instances of "bluffers" judging dog shows, but as the efforts were final and they never reappeared in the judging ring no more need be said.

I have tried to indicate the qualities required in a judge, and to these confidence should be added. The capable judge will be resolute in putting aside all considerations of personal friendship, but in this it is necessary to exercise care and discretion. It may be that in this category a friend will, beyond any shadow of doubt, have the best dog in the class, and while friendship must not permit of favors, neither should it be allowed to operate in the reverse direction. It is altogether unimportant if the ringsider whispers to his neighbor that "the winning owner is a friend of the judge". If the thought of this being said causes the judge to penalize a good dog in the hands of a known friend then the proper place for the judge is outside, rather than inside, the ring. It is the exhibit only that should count, to the complete exclusion of everything else.

The greatest danger, both to himself and the exhibitor, is the judge who lacks confidence yet wants to do right.

*This article appeared in the Dog Word, England, and is reproduced here through the kind permission of its Editor, Mrs. Phyllis Robson, who is presently staying in Toronto between frequent trips to the United States.*

*Mr. Dalzell, a resident of Belfast, is one of Britain's most able and popular judges and his remarks should prove of special interest to all those contemplating judging.*

It is not difficult to visualize his actions. Before his appointment materializes this type of judge is likely to scan and follow with feverish anxiety the progress of events in the breed he is called upon to judge. Show reports are closely studied in order to ascertain how exhibits likely to come under him fare at the hands of other judges. Probably, he will visit shows in advance of his own with this end in view, and also maybe as a means of recognizing aspirants for his favors. If unable to attend identification is still possible by means of a catalogue perused in a quiet corner of the venue on the morning of his own show or possibly in a place which a policeman might describe in evidence as "where people go for a certain purpose."

The result of this hectic period of worrying is that utter confusion of mind exists and instead of getting down quietly and methodically to the interesting job of examining and placing the exhibits in order of merit, the spineless one is hesitant, shifty and unstable. Verily, a judge of this type is a menace.

Fortunately, there are not many judges in the classification referred to, otherwise the ideal towards which we progress would be seriously retarded.

An eminent authority has stated that judging is a profession, and in support of this contention he uses the following words: "Whether a man's interest in dogs is for pleasure or profit, when he takes on the duties of a judge he under-

takes professional work, and he must have trained himself for the profession, and have learned the technique of the craft."

There are few who will not be in full agreement with this view, but how many seek to become really proficient in the "technique of the craft"?

No doubt the specialist in one particular breed is thoroughly familiar with the standard of points of that variety. He has demonstrated this and his capabilities by producing specimens that have gained the highest award. He is, in consequence, looked upon and acknowledged as an authority and a fit and proper person to judge the breed. So he is, from the standpoint of knowledge, but there are other considerations, one of which is judging experience. He must learn to appraise the respective merits of exhibits and weigh up the relative value of these together with faults and defects.

The judge's task is not merely confined to placing the dogs in order of merit. True, it is the main objective, but it is very desirable that he should demonstrate to exhibitors and ringsiders that he is sure of himself and of the task he has undertaken. By system, method and deportment he should be impressive, but entirely without pomposity or pedantic swagger, the latter being only necessary with the person lacking in common sense and who possibly parades this to cover up some inherent weakness.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of good judging. It is comparatively easy to pick out the best dog in a kennel, but when it comes to a really hot entry, or what is even more difficult, an entry of second-raters, there is need for much mental exertion.

Above all things, concentration is an asset in the judging ring. It is the secret of success. By concentrating the judge becomes unconscious of all those extraneous things, many of which I have mentioned. If this quality is not in your make-up "it is better", as the authority states, "to go into the ring attached to a dog and not with a book and pencil".

Ending on a personal note, for which I crave indulgence, I wish to say that over a long number of years many shows and many varieties of dogs have been judged, and I have yet to find them other than events that gave the utmost interest and pleasure. The claim is not made that decisions gave complete satisfaction to all who honored me with their entries, but never have I been the recipient of an unkind word or even the victim of sarcastic comment. One, of course, hears from lips other than those that uttered them, references that one would not describe as complimentary, but in nine cases out of ten they are garbled or completely untrue, and probably conveyed with an ulterior motive. There may be one or possibly two amongst a crowd of exhibitors who may feel sore and complain, but the vast majority of our dog-loving enthusiasts have a sympathy and respect for the judge carrying out his arduous and important duties.

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## Brevities from Britain

By PHYLLIS ROBSON

A WOMAN with a Labrador Retriever entered a restaurant in London the other day and ordered a plate of soup and a bread roll. She broke up the bread into the soup and put it before the dog which sat on a chair beside her. A woman at an adjoining table at once protested forcibly. She pushed the dog off the seat with her umbrella and then used it to strike the protesting dog-owner over the head. The manageress separated them and they left—one to the police station to complain that she had been assaulted, the other to the Food Office.

Mrs. Hester Higgins, whose name is famous in Cocker Spaniels, says: "A soldier wandering around the village where I live the other day began to talk to my dogs, so I stopped as I always do if they want to have a look. He told me he loved to read dog papers, so I enquired what breed he was interested in. He replied that he had once had a dog but that he was fond of them and liked reading about them!"

Optimists predict a boom in dogs is on the way in England. Offers up to \$25,000 are being made for farms in the west of England by buyers who are anxious to increase the country's dog population. Those who forecast a boom say that dog breeding combined with farming promises big profits. In 1939 when the dog population reached its highest figure, 3,021,500 licenses were taken out. In the first year of the war the number of Britain's dogs declined by 220,000, last year it fell another 175,000. This was the result of advice from the Kennel Club that breeders should restrict their activities, consequently in some breeds young stock is now scarce. Certain experts calculate that young brood bitches now selling around \$30.00 will be worth double that sum by the end of the war. Their progeny, when nearing a year old, fetch equally high prices, and of course additional profits are expected from show dogs especially from the American buyers. Some super-optimists even suggest that there will be a big demand after the war by German breeders for British Dachshunds and Alsations! All of which sounds like wishful thinking and if the Kennel Club clamps down on breeding at the request of the Government the same as it did in the last war the optimists will be converted to pessimists.

Extracts from letters written to a milk office:

"I posted the form by mistake before my child was filled up properly."

"I have a baby eighteen months old, thanking you for same."

"Sorry I have been so long filling up the form, but I have been in bed with my baby for two weeks and did not know it was running out till the milkman told me."

"I am glad to say that my husband who was reported missing is now dead."

"Unless I can get my husband's pay, I shall be forced to live an immortal life."

"You have changed my boy into a little girl, will this make any difference?"

"In accordance with your instructions I have given birth to twins in the enclosed envelope."

There is much talk these days of training dogs for army purposes so a letter from a friend of mine who is interested in training Shepherd Dogs may be of interest:

"I still get an uncensored letter or two from Sweden. In Karelia the Russians left 800 war trained dogs alone. I always knew that they had the biggest war dog establishment of any nation, but I didn't know when I visited one of their war dog schools which was just across the frontier, that they were counted in thousands. The last time I went to Germany in 1939 I was told privately that the German army had 5,000 in training and I expect they did for on the Russian front, both they and the Russians have been using them a great deal. As you can imagine they are extremely useful in that wild type of country for they can patrol miles and miles." My friend in discussing the value of training dogs for the army to man work with which she disagrees says: "I never saw a properly trained man-work dog in this country. They are all bark and bite. At one time the German police had a most 'hush-hush' lot of dogs, which were meant to quell any civil rising. They were only let out at night and then they were let out straight onto a crowd of dummies, which have raw meat stuck all over them, so they were trained to pull down a kill. Well I got a permit to see these particular dogs in their kennels. They were cross-bred Mastiffs standing about 30 inches at the shoulder and they simply made me shiver. However, they would be very useful for dealing with a mob of people who were unarmed." An interesting sidelight on German police mentality.

Air raid precaution workers roared with laughter recently as German bombs fell all around in a south coast town when the wall of a bombed workman's house collapsed. The wall's collapse exposed a man standing in the middle of a first floor bedroom wearing only his shirt, shaking his fist and cursing Adolf Hitler and Marshal Hermann Goering. The man was not so much angered by the ruin of his house as he was by the fact, "I can't find my trousers."

The shepherd's dog, it is often asserted, is naturally clever. This is substantiated by an illustration adorning a leaflet issued by the secretary of the International Sheep Dog Society giving the list of dogs registered last year. The picture shows a shepherd's dog holding with its eye a trio of ducks at the edge of a main road. It is recorded that the dog, aware of the danger to ducks seeking to cross the road at this point, always herded them back to safety, although the Collie (named Guess) had never been specially trained to do so. A fairly representative number of dogs from the U.S.A. have again been registered in the Society's Stud Book, a number from Ireland and, of course, a goodly representation from England, Scotland and Wales.

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### CANADIAN JUDGES AT AMERICAN SHOWS

The following Canadians have functioned as judges at American shows recently:

At the Eastern Dog Club Show at Boston on February 22nd and 23rd, Mrs. Kenneth D. Marlatt of Oakville passed on Airedales, Fox Terriers and Sealyhams, and at the same show Robert A. Ross of Montreal functioned as the all-rounder doing those breeds not assigned to other judges, and Groups 4 and 6.

At Dayton, on February 21st and 22nd, Walter H. Reeves passed on a number of breeds not otherwise assigned to specialty judges and in his assignment included best in Groups 2, 3, 5, and 6, and Best in Show.

At Detroit Kennel Club show on February 28th and March 1st, W. C. Baldwin judged Irish Water Spaniels and a number of breeds in the Hound Group, including his favorites, Beagles and American Foxhounds. At the same show John Ritchie of Ottawa passed on English Springer Spaniels.

At the International Kennel Club show on March 28th and 29th, William H. Pym of Vancouver passed on a number of breeds, including Dachshunds, Newfoundlands, Bull Terriers, Chows and Best Toy.

# The Rabbit-Hunting Beagle

By L. E. EUBANKS

*Yet if once we efface the joys of  
chase  
From the land, and out-root the  
stud,  
Goodbye to the Anglo-Saxon race!  
Farewell to the Norman Blood!*

**B**IG game hunters, men who have the leisure, means and courage to go into foreign jungles for elephants, lions and tigers, can laugh at the rabbit-hunter all they please; there are too many of the latter for their extinction. Rabbit hunting may be plebian, inexpensive, without risk, too close to home, and all those other things some writers have said; but it is great sport, and possibly some of its apparent faults are really virtues.

For the sportsman who gets his keenest enjoyment from his dogs' work, trailing and chasing bunny is just as pleasurable as lion-hunting. No man who gets his biggest kick from hearing dog music on the trail can do better than go out with a pack of beagles. The lion-hunting Airedale is a more courageous dog, greater in many ways; but there is no finer voice in the dog world than that of the happy little beagle hound.

For the maximum of sport, you'll want a pack of beagles, six or eight; but you must *not* train them as a pack. Teach them individually; then each will hunt for the nest or trail, and the whole pack will "open up" and work as a unit when one dog has jumped the game.

The beagle has his height at nine months of age, though complete maturity does not arrive until six or eight months later. There has been a great deal of useless discussion as to the best age at which to begin training. Since even young dogs must have exercise, they might as well be going in the right direction. Your caution should be not to overwork him nor expect too much of him. This is his kindergarten course.

Generally, a beagle will be interested in running rabbits by the time he is six or eight months old, and from then on his training may proceed rapidly.

The practice of training a puppy by working him with an experienced dog has both good and bad points. Nearly always he will learn to find bunny quicker than when alone, simply because the trained beagle finds game more easily than you can for the puppy. But if the older beagle is a fast dog and enthusiastic on his own hook—as most of these dogs are—he will run right away from the youngster. The latter will cry then, because he can't keep up, and the first thing you know he has formed the "constant yap" habit. The dog that barks all the time is as big a fool as the one that won't bark at all. Nearly always the best "mentor" for the puppy is his mother; he will work to better effect with her than with any other dog.

It may seem strange, but experience has proved that chasing (sight running) should be taught before trail-finding. What you want is the chase and the music, and to insure this at its best the dog's greatest interest must be in capturing the rabbit, rather than in the trail itself.

Fortunately, too, in this form of sport the easy capture of a live rabbit makes it entirely feasible to give the puppy all the sight running lessons he may require. Merely interest him in the rabbit as you hold it, then put it down ahead of him and motion for him to pursue. A few repetitions will whet his interest to a keen edge, especially

if you arrange for him actually to capture the game.

Training the puppy without others of his kind, you have to make a dog of yourself, as it were. Take him right into the cover and search for a rabbit nest. When the game is scared up, the puppy may surprise you, if he sees it plainly, and give instant chase. But if very young and wholly inexperienced he will, most likely, stay with you—unless he has been taught sight running.

The idea now is to teach him to handle the rabbit trail; no rabbit dog, no matter how fast a runner, is thoroughly equipped for business without that knowledge.

Assuming that you have seen the rabbit, take the puppy to that place, get down on your all-fours and pretend to be searching for something. The dog will stay close to you and be much interested. Snapping your finger, get his head near the ground, and nine times out of ten he will scent the trail. Coach him along with your hand, so that he will sense that the odor runs off overground instead of downward. Some puppies, when they first get a scent, want to dig straight down for the animal!

This may not work the first time, but it will not have to be repeated often—not with a beagle pup—until he will catch on. Selection of good trailing dogs, damp rather than dry and dusty, will help by making the scent easier of detection.

Of course the trail will soon sidetrack and puzzle the youngster. Then if you have seen which way the rabbit went, you can put your pupil right again. But let him work with the problem a while. If he gets the pick-up by his own efforts a big step has been made, for he will never forget it.

If necessary, "circle" with him, keeping his nose down with a coaching hand, as before. Once he re-finds a trail in this way, he will circle of his own accord afterward. The hound's wonderful instinct for trailing seldom needs much instruction.

After the puppy has learned to roust out a rabbit for himself and trail it, another danger confronts the trainer. The youngster will overrun; when he loses the rabbit he will rush right on headlong and in a moment be utterly confused. Some dogs will set about earnestly to find the trail, and they should be permitted to try; but any disposition to loaf and stall, nosing around in a half-hearted way, must be nipped in the bud. Take the little hound up and try him on a new run, giving him some easy job at regaining a trail—this for encouragement.

Some puppies give up immediately when they lose the trail, confess themselves beaten and go back to their masters. The only way to cure this is to increase the dog's interest in his work. The best way is to get him into the actual chase of a sighted rabbit. In the meantime—until this happy event comes off—take him back to his job and work with him. Be careful, however, not to overtire and disgust him. Short daily workouts are more satisfactory than half a day once or twice a week.

On the other extreme, we have the dog that can hardly be made to give up a trail, even a hopeless one. You have to be firm with this type, or he will exhaust himself and you—possibly get into trouble by trespassing on posted territory. Don't whip him, his ambition and grit are commendable, but gently force him to come when you call him off.

In dealing with a beagle, you need not worry over his barking at the right time. His judgment and discretion in this respect are simply marvellous. He knows when to use his voice; he does not tongue when looking for a lost trail. A fox cannot hide out to one side and laugh at a beagle; because this dog makes so little noise when puzzled that he is liable to spring a surprise at any second. Many foxhounds keep Reynard constantly informed as to their exact whereabouts with their ceaseless noise.

And the beagle has other qualities that help to make him a good foxhound; his being the premier rabbit dog doesn't preclude usefulness on other game. He has sufficient speed, can outrun a fox on open ground, and he has the bottom to keep it up. He will run twenty hours out of twenty-four and keep it up day after day—if his master is foolish enough to permit it. He can navigate the snows and thickets just as well as the fox can, and he can dig "like nobody's business". What's more, he can kill the fox when it is dug out, and do it in quiet, workman-like style.

As one fellow expressed it, a beagle could not track a wood mouse as a weasel does, but he seldom fails to get a nose full of rabbit. Any dog that can take the straight double of a cottontail after bunny has done 200 or 300 feet of it has a good nose, and this any good beagle will do. And he will not often fool you; the music box will not open up until he is off again.

## ENGLISH SETTERS

Bred from Rummey and Glen Grove bloodlines. Beautiful dogs of type and quality. Promising puppies and older dogs for sale.

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## FAIR GLEN KENNELS

F. L. RIFE, Owner  
382 Willard Ave. - Toronto, Ont.

## The Bulletin Board

The spring parade of shows is on, commencing with the Greater Winnipeg Kennel Club show on March 20th and 21st. Dog shows are very necessary if interest in our sport is to be stimulated, and, for that matter, maintained. Every dog breeder reaps the benefits of shows whether or not he is a regular attendant, so do your part, enter and attend every show within a reasonable distance.

The following shows are scheduled at this time of writing:

*April 7th, at Edmonton.* The Lord Mayor's Stork Club show. For premium lists write Miss Marguerite Mulligan, 10432 86th Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

*April 11, at Victoria.* The Victoria City Kennel Club show. Show Secretary, Mrs. F. Clark, 136 Wellington Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

*April 17th, at London.* The London Canine Association show. Show Secretary, Gar McFadden, 41 Palace Street, London, Ont. Wm. J. (Bill Westcott) of East Lansing, Mich., will judge Cocker Spaniels. Wm. W. Rooney of Montreal will judge all other breeds, groups and Best in Show.

*April 18th, at Windsor.* The Windsor Kennel Club show. Show Secretary, Mrs. Wm. G. Wellwood, 61 Reedmere Avenue, Riverside, Ont. H. D. Parish of Fairgrove, Mich., will judge Cocker Spaniels; D. J. Lerch of London, English Springer Spaniels; F. H. Secretan of Toronto, Terriers, Group 4; Marshall M. Burlingame of Detroit, Non-Sporting breeds and Group 6; Mrs. Vera Fordham of Highland Park, Mich., Children's Handling Classes; Capt. H. Dudley-Waters, Highland Creek, Ont., all other breeds, Groups 1, 2, 3, and 5, and Best in Show.

*April 24th and 25th, at Vancouver.* Two shows to be held by the Vancouver Exhibition Association. For premium lists write: Major S. C. McLennan, Exhibition Park, Vancouver, B.C.

*May 16th, at Hamilton.* The Hamilton Kennel Club. Show Secretary, G. Lawless, 86 Harmony Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

The complete reports of these shows will appear in *Dogs in Canada*.

### RABIES

The Veterinary Director-General for Canada in his report for the year ended March 31st, 1941, reports that four cases of rabies developed among a number of hunting dogs from the Southern United States a short time after their entry into Saskatchewan for temporary stay for training purposes. No other cases occurred throughout the Dominion for the period mentioned.

### THE SPORTSMAN

"Sportsman, sir?" asked Mr. Jingle, abruptly turning to Mr. Winkle.

"A little, sir," replied that gentlemen.

"Fine pursuit, sir, fine pursuit. Dogs, sir?"

"Not just now," said Mr. Winkle.

"Ah, you should keep dogs—fine animals—sagacious creatures—dog of my own once—Pointer—surprising instinct."

—*Pickwick Papers.*

## Here's a Tip Worth Following!

Don't Miss Canada's Finest One-Day Show

### THE HAMILTON KENNEL CLUB Annual International Dog Show

(Under Canadian Kennel Club Rules)

will be held in

THE ARENA, BARTON STREET EAST

on

**Saturday, May 16th, 1942**

Judges Will Be Announced Later

Send for Premium List to:

**G. LAWLESS, Secretary**

86 Harmony Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

'Phone 4-9690

### "Keep 'Em Fed Right"

**O**UR praise for the Gaines-coined phrase, "Keep 'Em Fed Right"! Here is the expression of a principle that deserves the support of every person with an interest in dogs!

Notice we say "principle". It is *only that* which we are endorsing, not Gaines Food or any other brand of food. No, so far as foods themselves are concerned, we've always been strictly neutral and we intend to remain so.

The threatened imminence of a canned dog food shortage is only one of

many reasons why "Keep 'Em Fed Right" is so apt an idea at this particular time. The fact is that during wartime dogs have a very definite role to play. At no other time is the companionship, loyalty and comfort that a dog offers so important to so many people as when homes are being broken up because of the war effort and boys are leaving to join the armed services. Yet dogs cannot be at their best in their chosen role unless they are healthy and happy. And "Keeping 'Em Fed Right" is a very basic factor in governing the health and happiness of any dog.

### "FIRST-AID TREATMENT"

By JAMES D. STRACHAN

**I**N THESE very difficult times when the peoples of the world are so constantly in danger of injury from a million or more different causes, it is only a simple precautionary measure for national governments to make arrangement for the training of men and women for the examining of wounds and the determining of injuries sufficient to control danger until the matter has been taken over by a skilled physician or surgeon.

The foregoing has its very special application to "Dogs in Canada", the official organ of the Canadian Kennel Club, that was so grievously injured slightly over twelve months ago. The extent of the injury was promptly determined but its control was necessarily a long drawn out process and the attention of the skilled physician has only now been obtainable.

The President of the Canadian Kennel Club, —who we may designate the skilled physician, —has taken the case up with his Directors, —who we may designate as the trained ambulance men, —together with Mr. Brown, the newly appointed editor, and from this combination of attention it is hoped that the magazine may soon be restored to a greater measure of robust health than it has ever enjoyed hitherto.

The doctor will readily admit that he can only do so much for his "patient", and he will agree that a great deal must be left to those capable of giving it "first-aid treatment", and that the time for such prescribed concerted action is right now. The responsibility for the "convalescent period" is not the President's responsibility alone, nor is it the Director's responsibility, nor is it the Editor's responsibility; it is our combined responsibility. His, yours and mine. Do not let us shirk our duty in this respect.

To get we must be prepared to give, and if we honestly desire to get our Dogs in Canada into the channels of circulation that lead to sales and service, that command the attention of space buyers with national advertising appropriations to place, that will make you reach for your slippers, your pipe and your magazine, then you must do something towards the earnest endeavor now being sponsored by your President, the Directors and the Editor. With this support the flag of the official organ will again fly from the top-mast.

These few words are representative of the writer's own desire to co-operate. I am helping, how about you? Remember Mr. Churchill's words—"Give us the tools and we will finish the job!"

# DOGS HOTEL

By  
JANET HOLYOAKE

THERE was once a man called Mr. Smith, who bred Great Danes.

Now Mr. Smith's Great Danes were quite exceptional dogs because they were impossible to fault. Indeed, Mr. Smith spent a great deal of his time in actually ASKING people to find fault with his dogs; and not only asking people to find fault with them but offering, if they could, to stand them a drink. As very few people were able to point out any defects in his Great Danes, Mr. Smith seldom had to buy himself a drink.

Which was a very satisfactory state of affairs.

Sometimes, Mr. Smith won prizes with his dogs. But not often, because most of the judges under whom he had the misfortune to exhibit, invariably turned out to be rogues. Either they took an instant dislike to Mr. Smith's face as he walked into the ring; or they disapproved of the cut of his clothes; or they may have noticed that he had a hole in his sock and out of sheer prejudice they never so much as took one glance at his dogs.

Which just shows that the majority of judges are NOT SPORTSMEN.

But worse—sometimes, out of the kindness of his heart, Mr. Smith would offer these judges a drink beforehand; though he, a poor working man who bred dogs just for the love of the game and not for what was to be got out of it, could ill afford such lavish hospitality. But did those drinks make a bit of difference? Not likely! When richer men could offer five course dinners washed down with champagne.

Which just shows that the majority of judges are nothing but a set of hide-bound CAPITALISTS.

The gross injustice of it all was, that many other breeders, who had been literally tumbling over one another before the show began, to purchase some of Mr. Smith's unfaultable stock, seldom re-appeared when the show was over to clench the deal.

Which just shows a lot of things about the majority of judges.

But was Mr. Smith's indomitable will to be conquered? Never! Could he be blackmailed or badgered into giving up the game? Never! Would he courageously carry on breeding his superb Great Danes? Forever! Or at all events until an honest judge made an appearance at last and recognised their qualities.

Which just shows what a sportsman, what a gentleman, what a tough guy, what a fighter was Mr. Smith.

But unfortunately, while waiting for this miracle to come to pass, Mr. Smith was obliged to go on feeding his Great Danes at great expense. And to allow large dogs, with large stomachs and large appetites to loaf about eating their heads off, is no joke. So Mr. Smith had to think something out. But an idea quickly presented itself. It struck him that to feed his large dogs, all he had to do was to acquire a few small dogs likely to produce a quicker turnover, and make use of the profits to buy more food.

Which just shows that if choice had not directed Mr. Smith's feet along the

*Those not seeing eye to eye with the fictitious Mr. Smith's methods in this story might like to read, as an antidote, Miss Holyoake's ideas on the question of boarding kennels. "The Memoirs of a Boarding Kennel" by Miss Holyoake contains much valuable advice that will interest professionals as well as amateurs, and a copy can be secured through the office of Dogs In Canada. Price \$3.00.*

path of "dog-breeder", fate would undoubtedly have offered him the role of successful financier.

He went one better, he decided not to go to the unnecessary expense of buying small dogs but of offering instead, to take in other peoples. It was an inspiration. He would taken in boarders.

Now Mr. Smith was not a man to let the grass grow under his feet, no sooner had this excellent idea presented itself than he was determined to put it into practise. So the very next morning he knocked the bottom out of a soap box; painted it white; wrote "Dogs Hotel" on it in large black letters; hoisted up the post that supported Mrs. Smith's washing line; nailed the notice on top of the post; and stuck it outside the front gate. During the night, a gale of wind blew the post lob-sided. But if the owner of a worthless-nondescript-mongrel-dog could not read a notice unless it was dead straight, heaven help him! And Mr. Smith left the notice skew-wiff and went off to have a drink and court custom.

Thanks to his natural loquacity, and to the fact that he made a special point of opening negotiations with husbands in a suitable environment, and discouraged wives from visiting his kennels like the plague, Mr. Smith soon collected quite a lot of customers. The "Dogs Hotel" began to flourish and the best of it was, it was really no trouble to run at all.

As soon as the dogs arrived—and their owners had gone—Mr. Smith just shoved them into an empty kennel at the bottom of the garden. Now and then, for the sake of their health, he hauled them out by the scruffs of their necks and chained them up in the back yard for an airing. Couldn't let the little blighters loose in the chicken run where the Great Danes were exercised, because they were such devils for escaping. Some of the pampered little beggars brought baskets and cushions with them—barmy! But never-the-less, Mrs. Smith wrapped up these things most carefully in pieces of newspaper and stored them in the cupboard under the stairs.

Which just shows what conscientious observers of other peoples property, were Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Food presented few problems either, for weren't these little Fidos fed on scraps at home? So why change their diet and upset their digestions? Some of the more bloated ones brought lumps of meat with them which the Great Danes enjoyed immensely. Of course most of them howled the place down, which was only to be expected in strange surroundings, and when the neighbours objected, Mr. Smith was soon able to gauge to a nicety, just how much stimulating refreshment was required to quell their nerves and take their minds off the disturbance. And Mr. Smith could afford now, to be generous.

Which just shows that keeping a "Dogs Hotel" is simply money for jam.

Naturally, there were drawbacks. The less pleasant customers, for instance, had a habit of turning a bit "crusty" at times. Some of them complained that their dogs looked thin when they came to fetch them, and it often took Mr. Smith quite a time to convince them that on the contrary, when the dog arrived, it had been upon the point of collapsing from apoplexy caused by gross over-eating and it was only due to Mr. Smith's careful and judicious dieting that its life had undoubtedly been prolonged.

Others actually complained that their dogs smelt. And what dog does not smell one would like to know? Did his customers expect Mr. Smith to wash the little devils in eau-de-cologne and dust them all over with talcum powder?

One particularly offensive little man even threatened to SUMMONS him! Just because his nasty little tyke had gnawed a hole right through Mr. Smith's valuable and un-replacable kennel door and bolted in the night. Good riddance, was Mr. Smith's private opinion of the catastrophe. Why people wanted to keep these splay-footed, soft-coated, undershot, lob-eared monstrosities, much less pay through the nose to board them out, was past his comprehension. But that was their own business, and out of sheer good heartedness, Mr. Smith had actually offered, on this particular occasion, to put the matter right by selling the man one of his faultless Great Danes—at an absurdly reduced figure—to replace his lost dog. And the offer had been turned down! Not only turned down, but the owner of this miserable little kennel-eating mongrel had had the audacity to retire in a positive frenzy and refuse to pay his bill.

As a compensation, there were a few people who never questioned Mr. Smith's methods, and who did not seem to mind in the very least, what happened to their dogs.

Which just shows that there are a few sensible people about after all.

But did any judges, show secretaries, other members of the great dog fraternity, or a single fellow breeder ever recommend one boarder, to Mr. Smith's "Dogs Hotel"? Not one!

Which just shows what a scandalous, trade-destroying, handicap is PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY.

Renew your membership  
now if you have not  
already done so!

# HERMAN E. MELLENTHIN

By MISS A. ELSIE MAYHEW

WHEN the news of the sudden death of Herman E. Mellenthin became known dog breeders and dog owners the continent over were deeply shocked. Cocker Spaniel breeders especially mourned him for he was the man who had done most to bring their breed to the popularity it presently enjoys. Years ago he said, "There is no reason why a Cocker Spaniel should not head the Sporting Group, even go Best in Show and I will breed one to do it." "My Own Brucie" did it for him and Mr. Mellenthin had begun to develop Cockers for Field Trial and obedience work.

He was well known to Canadians, having exhibited dogs and judged in Toronto at the Winter Fair and the C.N.E. His last Canadian appointment was at the C.N.E. last Fall when an all-time record number of Cockers were benched for his judgment.

Born in Wisconsin in 1888 Mr. Mellenthin became interested in Cockers at the age of sixteen and by 1912 had a fair sized kennel. One of his dogs was Best of Breed in Chicago in 1912 and 1913. He was also interested in horses and came to New York State with the famous Tommy Murphy. Mr. Mellenthin said that he owned much of his success in breeding Cockers to the things Mr. Murphy taught him about breeding horses. He settled in Poughkeepsie and in 1917 married Edith Case, who, with his daughter Myrtle and son George, survive him. He established an Insurance and Real Estate business which is now known as Mellenthin and Travis but his dogs, his gun and his fishing rod were his real life. Two years ago he purchased a farm on the outskirts of the city and was fast making it into what he said was a real place for a man to live and be happy.

Mr. Mellenthin is credited with having bred and sold more good Cockers than any other man. The topmost honours in dogdom had come to him. Best in show at Morris and Essex. Best in show at Westminster in both 1940 and 1941. As his fame grew Mr. Mellen-

thin spent more time judging, visiting kennels and aiding dog lovers establish kennels. This latter he said was his greatest pleasure.

He had the keenest sense of humour and a quiet smile. After his "My Own Brucie" went Best in show at Westminster, he presented the judge with a picture of him handing out the trophy and on the back he wrote: "For value received for thirty years hard work." He has judged at all the large shows in the U.S.A. and was unanimously chosen to pick Best in Show at Westminster this year. He had planned a trip with an old Cocker friend to various kennels, immediately after and was at Walida Kennels of Mr. and Mrs. Waters H. Davis, Jr. of West Redding Conn., when he suffered a heart attack. He appeared to be recovering and plans were made for his removal to Poughkeepsie when a second attack caused his death.

A New York sports writer says of him: "There are times when its not fun to be a sports editor—to see fellows slip from their peak—pushed aside by coming youngsters, other times when you have to write "Finis" to those who are at the top of their chosen fields. Today it is Herman E. Mellenthin—He has raised his last Cocker and judged his last show, so soon after dogdom conferred one of its highest honours on him. Those who were privileged to see him smile so happily as he joined the winner for pictures of Best in Show will probably have his memory the way Herman would best have liked it,

His death leaves a vacancy which no individual can quite fill. "My Own Brucie", the dog which embodied all he had striven for, lives on. His sons and daughters are winning for breeders all over the continent. They are Mellenthin's monuments; but long after Brucie is gone and his get have retired dog breeders and fanciers will remember Herman Mellenthin for the kindness he showed them and the time he gave to them."

Desiring to perpetuate his memory a



One of the late Herman Mellenthin's proudest moments occurred when his "Ch. My Own Brucie" was awarded Best in Show at Westminster last year. The picture shows (left to right): Dr. Samuel Millbank, Mr. Mellenthin, J. Gould Rennick, Chairman of the Show Committee, and Joseph P. Sims, the Judge.

## There's Real Quality

in

## Dr. Ballard's Dog Biscuits

All we ask is that you buy Dr. Ballard's for your dog just once. He will make sure you make a habit of it.

Dr. Ballard's (Ontario) Animal Foods Limited

Toronto, Ont. Vancouver, B.C.

group of breeders have mapped plans to sponsor the Herman E. Mellenthin Memorial stake at the Philadelphia Kennel Club each year. I am sure there will be many private memorial stakes in added effort by small breeders to show their appreciation.

### MARCH ISSUE LATE

If our readers wondered why the March issue was considerably delayed in delivery, these few words may be in order. To be sure we anticipated a delay of several days for very obvious reasons, the "shortness" of the month (February), the time involved in the preparation of the chartered stenographer's report of the annual meeting and the setting in type of the report, but in all sincerity your Editor hastens to suggest that the delay which actually took place was certainly not anticipated and was due to circumstances beyond our control.

Our future policy envisages the prompt delivery of the magazine if for no other reason than that our advertisers require and certainly deserve this service. A strict observance of our closing dates for advertising and reading matter is therefore essential. If proofs are desired, advertising copy and cuts should reach us not later than the 17th of the month and in no case later than the 20th. News and other reading matter should reach this office not later than the 18th.

Your co-operation, please!

# Westminster Kennel Club Show

The sixty-sixth annual show of the Westminster Kennel Club is now history. For the fifth consecutive year there was a decline in the number of entries, 2,388 dogs entered representing 94 breeds as compared with 2,738 entered for the 1940 show.

The "Squire of Pougkeepsie," Mr. Herman Mellenthin of the internationally known "My Own" Kennels, selected the West Highland White Terrier, Ch. Wolvey Pattern of Edgerstoune, for Best in Show. This imported female is owned by Mrs. J. G. Winant, owner of the Edgerstoune Kennels and wife of the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Best in Sporting Group, judged by Dr. Samuel Millbank, was the Springer Spaniel, Ch. Timpanogos Melinda, owned by Mrs. R. E. Allen. In the Hound Group, Judge Mrs. Sherman R. Hoyt selected the Borzoi, Tyddo of Romanoff, owned by Louis Murr. Judge George N. Owen picked the Old English Sheepdog, Ch. Merriedip Master Pantaloon as best in Working Group. In the Toy Group, Judge Miss Jean Hinkle placed first the Pomeranian, Ch. Moneybox Currency, owned by Mrs. Vincent Matta. The Miniature Poodle, Ch. Ramoneur of Catawba, owned by Mrs. P. H. B. Freylinghuysen, was selected as best of the group by Judge John G. Bates.

As usual there were a number of Canadians in attendance and from information we have been able to secure Canadian owned and/or bred dogs fared as follows:

## Cocker Spaniels

THE HERALD OF MARJOLEAR, owned by Alroy K. Butler of Toronto. 3rd in Limit Dogs (Black).

## Dachshunds (Smooth)

HAAKON ELLENBET, owned by D. R. Feetham, of Toronto. 3rd in American-bred Dogs.

BLUE GOLD, owned by Mrs. George McConaghy, of Fairbank, Toronto. 2nd in Puppy Bitches (6-12 months).

## Airedale Terriers

WARLAND WARBOY, owned by Sid Perkins, Toronto. 2nd in Open Dogs. INT. CH. ROCKLEY RIOT ACT, bred by Sid Perkins. Best of Breed.

## Bull Terriers

BUXTON WHITE OAKS, owned by W. W. Rooney, Montreal. 2nd in Open Bitches.

## Cairn Terriers

RANNAT OF CAIRNDANIA, bred by Mrs. G. W. Hyslop of Brockville. 1st in Puppy Dogs.

KILMET OF CAIRNDANIA, owned by Mrs. Hyslop. 2nd in American-bred Dogs.

BONNIE OF ROSE HALL, owned by Mrs. Hyslop. 2nd in Puppy Bitches.

LITTLE PIMPERNEL OF CAIRNDANIA, owned by Mrs. Hyslop. 1st in Limit Bitches.

BELPIE OF CAIRNDANIA, owned by Mrs. Hyslop. 3rd in Open Bitches.

## Fox Terriers (Smooth)

AM. CH. GLAMOUR GIRL, owned by Frank and Mrs. Beer of Toronto. 1st in Open Bitches, Winners, Best of Winners and Best of Opposite Sex.

MENOW, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Beer. 1st in American-bred Bitches.

GLORIOUS GIRL, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Beer. 1st in Limit Bitches.

LITTLE ANDLEY'S GOLD RUSH, owned by Wm. McDermont of Belleville. 3rd in American-bred Dogs.

## Kerry Blue Terriers

KENMARE CANADIAN, owned by F. C. Spiker, of Hamilton. 1st in Puppy Dogs.

KENMARE BLUE BONNET, bred by Mr. Spiker. Winners Bitches, Best of Winners and Best of Breed.

KENMARE BLUE BEETLE, bred by Mr. Spiker. Reserve Winners Bitches.

Int. CH. DOWNSVIEW DOLPHIN, owned by Mrs. Gladys Leslie, of Oakville, Ont. Best of Opposite Sex.

## Skye Terriers

CH. GEORGE OF MERRYMOUNT, owned by Mrs. R. Percy Adams, of Montreal. 1st in Limit Dogs, 1st in Open Dogs, Reserve Winners.

CH. RAGGEDY LADY OF TALISKER, owned by Mrs. Adams. 1st in Limit Bitches, 1st in Open Bitches, Winners and Best bred by exhibitor, bitches.

## Pomeranians

FAIRBANK GOLDEN DAWN, owned by Mrs. M. McConaghy of Fairbank, Toronto. 3rd in Puppy Bitches (6-9 months).

SABLE GLOW, owned by Mrs. McConaghy. 2nd in Puppy Bitches (6-9 months).

GENT, owned by Mrs. C. Walker of Toronto. 2nd in Limit and Open Dogs (red, orange or cream).

## Pugs

WINNA GUY FAWKES, owned by Miss W. M. Steggall of Montreal. 3rd in Puppy Dogs.

WINNA JOHN PEEL, owned by Miss Steggall. 1st in Limit Dogs, 1st in Open Dogs (fawn), Winners, Best of Winners and Best of Opposite Sex.

CH. CAPERS OF SWAINSTON, owned by Miss Steggall. 2nd in Open Dogs (black).

CH. WINNA TREASURE O'MI-K, bred by Miss Steggall. Best of Breed.

WINNA LADY PAMELA, owned by Miss Steggall. 2nd in Puppy Bitches.

## Boston Terriers

ARGO YOU'RE THE ONE, owned by Mrs. M. Firman of Toronto. 3rd in Sr. Puppy Dogs.

## English Bulldogs

AM. CH. KAMEL WHITE KNIGHT, owned by Reg. P. Sparkes of Toronto. Best of Breed, 3rd in the Non-Sporting Group.

A number of Canadian exhibitors attending the Westminster Kennel Club show took in the Associated Terrier Specialty shows also several of the other shows forming the circuit. The awards to their dogs as reported to this office are as follows:

## Associated Terrier Clubs

### Specialty Shows

#### Bull Terriers

BUXTON WHITE OAKS, owned by W. W. Rooney of Montreal. 2nd in the Open Bitches Class.

#### Fox Terriers (Smooth)

AM. CH. GALMOUR GIRL, owned by Frank and Mrs. Beer of Toronto. 1st Open Bitches, Winners and Best of Winners.

MENOW, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Beer. 2nd in American-bred Bitches.

GLORIOUS GIRL, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Beer. 2nd in Limit Bitches.

THROUGH TRAFFIC, bred by Mr. and Mrs. Beer. 1st in Puppy Dogs Class.

PRETTY CASHIER, bred by Mr. and Mrs. Beer. 1st in Puppy Bitches.

BEST BRACE to dogs owned by Mr. and Mrs. Beer.

## Kerry Blue Terriers

KENMARE BLUE BONNET, bred by F. C. Spiker, of Hamilton, Ont. Best of Breed.

CH. KORACAN OF KENMARE, bred by Mr. Spiker. Best of Opposite Sex.

## Boston Terrier Specialty Show

ARGO YOU'RE THE ONE, owned by Mrs. M. Firman. 1st in Jr. Puppy Dogs.

## Eastern Dog Club Show

### at Boston

#### Skye Terriers

CH. GEORGE OF MERRYMOUNT, owned by Mrs. R. Percy Adams of Montreal. 1st in Open Dogs, and Winners. SCHEHALLION, owned by Mrs. Adams. 3rd in Open Dogs.

CHUMMIE'S HEIR OF MERRYMOUNT, owned by Mrs. Adams. 1st in Limit Dogs.

RAGGEDY LADY OF TALISKER, owned by Mrs. Adams. 1st in Open Bitches, 1st Bred by Exhibitor, Winners Bitches, Best of Winners and Best of Breed.

#### Pugs

WINNA GUY FAWKES, owned by Miss W. M. Steggall of Montreal. 3rd in Puppy Class.

CH. CAPERS OF SWAINSTON, owned by Miss Steggall. 1st in Open Dogs, Winners and Best of Winners.

## Elm City Kennel Club Show

### at New Haven, Conn.

#### Pugs

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## FIVE AND A HALF YEAR WAIT

An Associated Press report in *The Cleveland Plain Dealer* of February 7th tells this story from Fort Benton, Mont.:

It was a raw, gusty autumn day in 1936. The passenger train chugged into the Great Northern station, and expressmen hustled their miscellany aboard—trunks, suitcases, crates, milk cans. Two coffins bearing the bodies of shearers were loaded in. The train pulled out.

On the station platform lay a big dog. Lowered head, stilled tail and stricken, mystified eyes bespoke his trouble.

The dog was Shep—lean, tough, schooled in the prairie country technique of nipping at the hoofs of straggling sheep.

Nobody could say who had owned him; perhaps one of the shearers. Every day and night for five and a half years Shep wandered out to meet the trains. His master never came back.

His story got in the papers. Camera-men shot his picture. A nationally famous cartoonist sketched the story. Shep's legend grew, as conductors pridefully pointed him out to curious travellers.

Trainmen began to feed him scraps from dining cars, and Shep grew fat. Today he waddled onto the tracks. A train struck him. He was dead when they picked him up.

# When Your Dog Rides

By L. E. EUBANKS

**T**WO of my sportsmen friends returned from a day's hunting with very little game but some new information about dogs—new to them.

One of the dogs they took would not ride in the automobile without being held, and because of his desire to stay on the ground the other three, too, were allowed to "foot it".

I warned Fred, one of the hunters, that the distance to the game fields was too great, that the dogs would arrive too tired for work, but he laughed at me. "How about the dogs of the North?" he asked. "They go forty or fifty miles a day on the run and draw a load."

"Go ahead then," I answered; "you'll find that your setters and pointers are not Eskimo dogs."

The mistake that Fred and Carl made is more common than might be supposed—the belief that dogs possess unlimited endurance. The ability of the northern dogs is no more a measure for dogs in general than the endurance of a bunch of Marathon runners is for men in general. The Eskimo dogs are trained for their work and little or nothing else, and come of an ancestry that has always been so used. Furthermore, they are not asked to do their best work after a long journey—as Fred's dogs were.

Dogs differ extremely in their willingness to ride. Some take great pleasure in it; they will board a train or jump into an auto, sit and look out, or curl up and rest, in perfect contentment. I have seen dogs that loved a canoe like a farmer dog loves the team he follows; there are even aviation dogs, most frequently small terriers, that guard a hangar or go with the birdman and assist him in several ways during flight.

But in spite of all this, riding is not quite natural for dogs. Though some enjoy it and seem never to suffer from it in any way, others never will ride willingly. Some, too, who at first find it disagreeable are trained into it, in a measure. It depends somewhat on the breed and size, also on the place. Any of the small house dogs usually ride willingly, whereas a big outdoor dog can hardly be forced to stay aboard. Some hunting dogs will ride when in town, but as soon as the car gets out a ways and a few birds appear, these hunting dogs want to nose about and run.

When a dog dislikes to ride and has to be held or tied, he usually has a reason. And even when he hasn't, the situation has its dangers—when dogs are made extremely nervous and tired by riding. Sportsmen living in a city usually take their guns, fishing rods, dogs, etc., in a car to the hunting grounds, and they are often vexed and mystified to find upon arrival that the dogs are disinclined to hunt. They are too nervous, and often actually sick, much as persons get seasick on a voyage. Car sickness is not at all uncommon on trains.

The dog that does not actually suffer from riding wants out for other reasons. It may be "just a fool notion to tear around and exhaust himself", but

you better stop the car and let that dog out or secure him in some way, for he is likely to jump the first time you forget him for a moment. I saw a cocker spaniel jump through the open window of a street car and get almost killed by landing in front of an automobile. Similarly, I once took a shepherd dog into a buggy with me and got him nearly killed. He sat by me, trembling, and the first time I took my hand from his shoulder over the dashboard he went! He landed clumsily, for we were going fast, and the front wheel ran over him before he could recover his legs—though he wasn't seriously hurt.

The injuries are not always to the dog. Many run-aways have been caused by dogs' leaping out of horse-drawn vehicles, and many canoes have been upset, often with dire results, in a similar way. It is best never to take a dog into a small, easily tipped boat of any kind—never a dog that has not shown exceptional adaptation to riding and a high degree of self-control.

Generally, the owner's reason for wanting his dog to ride is commendable. He dislikes to see the animal exhaust himself, especially on a hot day, trying to keep up with the vehicle. Rapid transit has certainly been hard on dogs; but the better way, when riding is injurious or extremely distasteful to your pet, is to slow down your car, motorcycle or carriage. Use forethought, and if you are going to have to travel at speed that will distress the dog, leave him at home for that trip.

When you do take the dog into your car, the worst thing you can do, if he is either nervous or subject to car-sickness, is to make him lie down on the floor. Many people in travelling across the ocean have found that they become sick if they remain below in a cabin, but suffer much less when they stay up on deck where they can see the water and the ship's surroundings.

## Soviet Uses Dogs To Save Wounded

Dogs now have a new task in aiding the Red Army. They are being used to drag wounded Soviet soldiers from the battlefields on little sledges after the soldiers have been found by first-aid men. Alsations do most of this work, but Airedales have also been found capable.

Soviet war dogs have many other jobs, but none is more important than this new activity. In temperatures as low as they are at present much depends on the speed with which wounded men are taken back to dressing stations. Few of these dogs are wounded, for they move so close to the ground.

Good care is provided for the animals used in the Soviet Army. The army's veterinary service includes preventative and prophylactic treatment.

Most of the treatment of wounded dogs or horses is administered at or near the front, but the army has special trucks to carry horses back to veterinary centres like one that the writer visited in Moscow, which has nine such

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The same principle applies to the riding dog. If he will 'stay put', the running board is a good place for him, but when inside he should be allowed to sit where he can see the ground and the objects you are passing. The sway of the car is more pronounced at its rear end, and for that reason the front seat is a somewhat better place for the dog.

With both sides weighed—the injury from too long a journey on foot, and the unnaturalness of riding—what is the right course? Very simple; let the dog ride a part of the time, and run occasionally. This is better for both dog and hunter, since the animal will not stiffen in his muscles as he does from a long continuous ride.

Watch the dog's eyes; if they water much when he is riding and he sneezes frequently he may be contracting conjunctivitis or rhinitis. In simple language, these mean inflammation of the eye and of the throat, respectively. Dr. W. J. Lenz, professor of veterinary anatomy, states that these disorders may easily develop in a dog that rides too continuously in an open car.

centres.

The centre visited was one devoted to surgical treatment, infectious cases being taken to special hospitals. The centre has an electrically controlled operating table, invented by a Russian professor, which stands vertical while the horse is strapped on and then slowly moves down, pulling the horse with it. It has also an X-ray department and an artificial sunlight section, in which a horse was receiving rays to speed up the recovery of what had been a shoulder sore. There also are physiotherapy and clinical laboratories and a permanent hospital department for nursing civilian horses and pets.

One horse brought in during the Moscow battle, after having been wounded in the field, belonged to a high officer, who visited his mount several times. During the period of bombings a number of horses were treated for shell splinters and like injuries. No horses were lost.—(Reuter, "The New York Times", February 8th, 1942).

# Facts and Figures

WITH THE EMPHASIS ON STATISTICS



**B**ALD statistics can, at times, be very boring, but there is little doubt they can convey a wealth of information. No better method of indicating the relative popularity of the various breeds may be found outside of the all-revealing statistics showing the registrations, breed by breed, for any given year and over a period of time.

No doubt most fanciers will find interesting, the breed registrations in the Canadian Kennel Club Stud Book since the Canadian Kennel Club was founded in 1888. In this issue are listed the registrations of the breeds forming groups 1 and 2 and in coming issues we will list the registrations for the balance of the recognized breeds. It should be noted that wherever the year 1889 is set forth below, the number of registrations given are for the years 1888-1889. Likewise the registrations given for the year 1892 in reality cover the years 1891 to 1898, inclusive.

In order to complete the picture and indicate the relative number of registrations of any one breed, as compared with the total registrations for the year, it is our intention to set forth in a coming issue, the total registrations for all breeds in every year since the Club was formed. Further to this, we will endeavour to find space to compare the standings of the more popular breeds throughout the years, not only in Canada, but also in the United States and Great Britain. Breed registrations for 1941 will appear in a later issue.

## GROUP 1—SPORTING

**GRIFFONS (Wire-Haired Pointing)**—1925, 1; 1928, 1; 1929, 1; 1930, 2; 1939, 7.

**POINTERS**—1889, 54; 1892, 102; 1899, 6; 1900, 11; 1901, 21; 1902, 16; 1903, 13; 1904, 8; 1905, 17; 1906, 13; 1907, 9; 1908, 13; 1909, 10; 1910, 7; 1911, 6; 1912, 12; 1913, 3; 1914, 6; 1915, 11; 1916, 11; 1917, 5; 1918, 1; 1919, 2; 1922, 1; 1923, 2; 1924, 9; 1925, 3; 1926, 4; 1927, 4; 1928, 22; 1929, 19; 1930, 30; 1931, 14; 1932, 13; 1933, 10; 1934, 26; 1935, 18; 1936, 22; 1937, 26; 1938, 38; 1939, 18; 1940, 28.

**POINTERS (German Short-Hair)**—1931, 1; 1932, 2; 1933, 1; 1934, 2; 1935, 6; 1936, 10; 1937, 4; 1938, 10; 1939, 2; 1940, 8.

**RETRIEVERS (Chesapeake Bay)**—1892, 4; 1899, 3; 1900, 6; 1901, 1; 1903, 1; 1904, 1; 1906, 3; 1907, 1; 1908, 3; 1909, 1; 1911, 4; 1912, 4; 1913, 2; 1914, 5; 1915, 2; 1916, 1; 1917, 9; 1918, 1; 1919, 9; 1920, 9; 1921, 16; 1922, 18; 1923, 25; 1924, 45; 1925, 60; 1926, 61; 1927, 50; 1928, 99; 1929, 41; 1930, 58; 1931, 58; 1932, 18; 1933, 17; 1934, 40; 1935, 30; 1936, 21; 1937, 45; 1938, 22; 1939, 26; 1940, 15.

**RETRIEVERS (Curly-Coated)**—1913, 4; 1914, 8; 1915, 1; 1927, 7; 1928, 9; 1931, 1; 1933, 4; 1937, 2; 1938, 8; 1939, 2.

**RETRIEVERS (Flat-Coated)**—1913, 3; 1914, 1; 1929, 1; 1930, 12; 1931, 2; 1932, 17; 1933, 13; 1934, 11; 1937, 1.

**RETRIEVERS (Golden)**—1927, 4; 1928, 6; 1929, 4; 1930, 10; 1931, 21; 1932, 17; 1933, 31; 1934, 19; 1935, 16; 1936, 26; 1937, 24; 1938, 26; 1939, 18; 1940, 3.

**RETRIEVERS (Labrador)**—1907, 5; 1921, 1; 1922, 1; 1923, 4; 1924, 12; 1925, 14; 1926, 33; 1927, 8; 1928, 31; 1929, 31; 1930, 33; 1931, 26; 1932, 49; 1933, 55; 1934, 76; 1935, 81; 1936, 118; 1937, 112; 1938, 116; 1939, 39; 1940, 126.

**SETTERS (English)**—1889, 157; 1892, 232; 1899, 15; 1900, 20; 1901, 32; 1902, 47; 1903, 30; 1904, 22; 1905, 18; 1906, 26; 1907, 21; 1908, 27; 1909, 15; 1910, 11; 1911, 21; 1912, 30; 1913, 34; 1914, 26; 1915, 7; 1916, 30; 1917, 7; 1918, 19; 1919, 15; 1920, 9; 1921, 29; 1922,

27; 1923, 39; 1924, 78; 1925, 84; 1926, 76; 1927, 79; 1928, 127; 1929, 119; 1930, 88; 1931, 101; 1932, 71; 1933, 112; 1934, 106; 1935, 105; 1936, 145; 1937, 163; 1938, 159; 1939, 128; 1940, 121.

**SETTERS (Gordon)**—1889, 31; 1892, 19; 1899, 2; 1900, 1; 1901, 1; 1906, 1; 1907, 3; 1908, 2; 1909, 2; 1915, 1; 1916, 4; 1920, 1; 1922, 7; 1924, 4; 1925, 14; 1926, 7; 1927, 6; 1928, 10; 1929, 5; 1930, 6; 1931, 4; 1932, 12; 1933, 1; 1934, 5; 1935, 10; 1936, 6; 1937, 9; 1938, 2; 1939, 8; 1940, 5.

**SETTERS (Irish)**—1889, 43; 1892, 141; 1899, 15; 1900, 13; 1901, 11; 1902, 4; 1903, 12; 1904, 6; 1905, 9; 1906, 10; 1907, 18; 1908, 11; 1909, 11; 1910, 19; 1911, 9; 1912, 6; 1913, 14; 1914, 16; 1915, 18; 1916, 28; 1917, 27; 1918, 15; 1919, 9; 1920, 12; 1921, 41; 1922, 43; 1923, 62; 1924, 60; 1925, 65; 1926, 75; 1927, 58; 1928, 65; 1929, 157; 1930, 79; 1931, 93; 1932, 122; 1933, 90; 1934, 104; 1935, 115; 1936, 148; 1937, 198; 1938, 187; 1939, 125; 1940, 124.

**SPANIELS (Brittany)**—1934, 2; 1935, 3; 1936, 7; 1940, 5.

**SPANIELS (Clumber)**—1889, 27; 1892, 7; 1899, 2; 1902, 1; 1903, 2; 1910, 1; 1911, 1; 1912, 1; 1914, 3; 1925, 1; 1926, 2; 1928, 2; 1931, 1; 1933, 1.

**SPANIELS (Cocker)**—1889, 397; 1892, 551; 1899, 66; 1900, 62; 1901, 86; 1902, 91; 1903, 109; 1904, 108; 1905, 85; 1906, 126; 1907, 80; 1908, 118; 1909, 112; 1910, 100; 1911, 42; 1912, 77; 1913, 66; 1914, 48; 1915, 51; 1916, 121; 1917, 97; 1918, 75; 1919, 75; 1920, 130; 1921, 201; 1922, 195; 1923, 286; 1924, 350; 1925, 337; 1926, 349; 1927, 368; 1928, 385; 1929, 431; 1930, 363; 1931, 473; 1932, 510; 1933, 611; 1934, 717; 1935, 976; 1936, 1,100; 1937, 1,180; 1938, 1,315; 1939, 1,183; 1940, 1,051.

**SPANIEL (English Cocker)**—1940, 67.

**SPANIELS (English Springer)**—1914, 1; 1915, 8; 1917, 3; 1921, 13; 1922, 92; 1923, 248; 1924, 234; 1925, 389; 1926, 371; 1927, 462; 1928, 436; 1929, 417; 1930, 305; 1931, 322; 1932, 330; 1933, 375; 1934, 347; 1935, 451; 1936, 490; 1937, 365; 1938, 436; 1939, 428; 1940, 293.

**SPANIELS (Field)**—1889, 20; 1892, 31; 1899, 7; 1900, 2; 1902, 1; 1903, 4; 1904, 5; 1910, 1; 1914, 3; 1915, 4; 1916, 3; 1917, 1; 1918, 2.

**SPANIELS (Irish Water)**—1889, 8; 1892, 51; 1899, 1; 1900, 3; 1901, 6; 1902, 14; 1903, 16; 1904, 3; 1905, 9; 1906, 7; 1907, 2; 1908, 6; 1909, 3; 1910, 3; 1911, 5; 1912, 3; 1913, 6; 1914, 6; 1915, 6; 1916, 1; 1917, 4; 1918, 14; 1921, 5; 1922, 3; 1923, 18; 1924, 9; 1925, 7; 1926, 32; 1927, 31; 1928, 41; 1929, 13; 1930, 7; 1931, 10; 1932, 12; 1933, 4; 1934, 13; 1935, 8; 1936, 9; 1937, 13; 1938, 15; 1939, 4; 1940, 1.

**SPANIELS (Sussex)**—1889, 4.

## GROUP 2—SPORTING (HOUNDS)

**AFGHAN HOUNDS**—1937, 3; 1938, 1; 1939, 8; 1940, 13.

**BASSET HOUNDS**—1937, 9; 1938, 7; 1939, 9; 1940, 11.

**BEAGLES**—1889, 33; 1892, 146; 1899, 15; 1900, 9; 1901, 16; 1902, 12; 1903, 23; 1904, 15; 1905, 14; 1906, 10; 1907, 14; 1908, 10; 1909, 20; 1910, 32; 1911, 12; 1912, 6; 1913, 7; 1914, 8; 1915, 4; 1916, 6; 1917, 18; 1918, 24; 1919, 18; 1920, 20; 1921, 28; 1922, 30; 1923, 75; 1924, 81; 1925, 108; 1926, 119; 1927, 104; 1928, 113; 1929, 101; 1930, 175; 1931, 137; 1932, 125; 1933, 179; 1934, 162; 1935, 181; 1936, 145; 1937, 160; 1938, 165; 1939, 138; 1940, 119.

**BLOODHOUNDS**—1892, 8; 1899, 6; 1901, 1; 1904, 3; 1905, 7; 1906, 4; 1907, 17; 1908, 5; 1909, 4; 1911, 13; 1912, 5; 1913, 2; 1914, 5; 1915, 4; 1916, 13; 1917, 5; 1918, 11; 1919, 4; 1920, 12; 1922, 3; 1923, 8; 1924, 1; 1925, 17; 1926, 10; 1927, 2; 1928, 6; 1929, 4; 1930, 8; 1931, 10; 1932, 10; 1933, 8; 1934, 17; 1935, 8; 1936, 9; 1937, 3; 1938, 4; 1939, 3; 1940, 8.

**BORZOIS**—1892, 2; 1899, 5; 1900, 9; 1901, 5; 1902, 9; 1903, 7; 1904, 1; 1906, 5; 1907, 7; 1908, 10; 1909, 8; 1910, 21; 1911, 17; 1912, 29; 1913, 25; 1914, 41; 1915, 10; 1916, 53; 1917, 62; 1918, 61; 1919, 84; 1920, 106; 1921, 84; 1922, 97; 1923, 84; 1924, 162; 1925, 191; 1926, 116; 1927, 139; 1928, 136; 1929, 97; 1930, 63; 1931, 33; 1932, 39; 1933, 29; 1934, 37; 1935, 30; 1936, 43; 1937, 16; 1938, 30; 1939, 25; 1940, 16.

**DACHSHUNDS (Long-Haired)**—1933, 1;

1934, 8; 1935, 12; 1936, 8; 1937, 12; 1938, 12; 1939, 7; 1940, 7.

**DACHSHUNDS (Smooth)**—1889, 9; 1892, 36; 1899, 4; 1900, 7; 1901, 10; 1903, 4; 1905, 6; 1906, 3; 1907, 6; 1908, 11; 1909, 9; 1910, 3; 1912, 3; 1913, 2; 1914, 4; 1916, 1; 1917, 1; 1930, 7; 1931, 10; 1932, 18; 1933, 33; 1934, 50; 1935, 66; 1936, 92; 1937, 126; 1938, 157; 1939, 163; 1940, 125.

**DACHSHUNDS (Wire-Haired)**—1934, 1; 1935, 1; 1936, 8; 1937, 6; 1938, 2; 1939, 4; 1940, 2.

**DEERHOUNDS (Scottish)**—1889, 7; 1892, 5; 1899, 1; 1900, 1; 1906, 1; 1908, 1; 1909, 2; 1913, 1; 1920, 2; 1922, 1; 1937, 2; 1938, 12; 1939, 3; 1940, 1.

**FOXHOUNDS**—1889, 32; 1899, 9; 1900, 9; 1901, 12; 1902, 15; 1903, 6; 1904, 9; 1906, 8; 1909, 9; 1910, 3; 1911, 2; 1912, 2; 1916, 13.

**FOXHOUNDS (American)**—1892, 19; 1905, 12; 1907, 3; 1908, 6; 1913, 5; 1914, 2; 1915, 5; 1917, 2; 1918, 10; 1919, 22; 1920, 14; 1921, 9; 1922, 6; 1923, 8; 1924, 13; 1925, 9; 1926, 11; 1927, 16; 1928, 18; 1929, 20; 1930, 7; 1931, 2; 1932, 1; 1933, 36; 1935, 1; 1936, 1; 1937, 24; 1938, 8; 1939, 20; 1940, 3.

**FOXHOUNDS (English)**—1892, 3; 1905, 1; 1914, 1; 1917, 9; 1918, 2; 1919, 2; 1920, 4; 1921, 3; 1922, 16; 1923, 1; 1925, 1; 1926, 1; 1940, 4.

**GREYHOUNDS**—1889, 33; 1892, 44; 1899, 2; 1900, 7; 1901, 4; 1902, 6; 1903, 6; 1906, 7; 1907, 3; 1908, 2; 1911, 1; 1912, 1; 1913, 2; 1914, 2; 1915, 4; 1918, 7; 1919, 2; 1920, 11; 1922, 2; 1923, 11; 1924, 16; 1925, 15; 1926, 10; 1927, 16; 1928, 1; 1929, 8; 1930, 2; 1932, 1; 1934, 1; 1937, 11; 1938, 31; 1939, 12; 1940, 12.

**HARRIERS**—1892, 1; 1901, 3; 1902, 1; 1905, 1; 1906, 1; 1907, 3; 1910, 1; 1926, 20.

**NORWEGIAN ELKHOUNDS**—1928, 1; 1929, 2; 1931, 1; 1932, 6; 1936, 5; 1937, 9; 1938, 10; 1939, 15; 1940, 4.

**SALUKIS**—1938, 2; 1939, 1.

**WHIPPETS**—1892, 1; 1905, 2; 1909, 1; 1910, 2; 1911, 1; 1912, 3; 1913, 1; 1914, 10; 1915, 5; 1916, 1; 1917, 1; 1918, 5; 1919, 3; 1920, 2; 1921, 3; 1922, 3; 1923, 24; 1924, 24; 1925, 8; 1926, 18; 1927, 17; 1928, 14; 1929, 29; 1930, 28; 1931, 1; 1932, 5; 1933, 11; 1934, 7; 1935, 8; 1936, 2; 1937, 3; 1938, 6; 1939, 13; 1940, 6.

**WOLFHOUNDS (Irish)**—1889, 1; 1909, 1; 1910, 1; 1919, 1; 1920, 3; 1921, 4; 1922, 3; 1923, 1; 1924, 10; 1925, 11; 1926, 3; 1927, 4; 1928, 8; 1929, 3; 1931, 3; 1932, 3; 1933, 9; 1934, 7; 1935, 9; 1936, 6; 1937, 6; 1938, 5; 1939, 4.

## MANY DOGS EVACUATED FROM HAWAII

C. E. Harbison's Kennel Bulletin reports that there have been a number of dog and cat evacuees from Hawaii since the bombing of Pearl Harbor. A group of 32 dogs and cats arrived recently and they were put under the care of Charles W. Fredrichs, Secretary of the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. These were shipped to various parts of the country—a Dalmatian to New Jersey—a Bull Terrier to Hollywood, Cal.—a dachshund to Seattle, Wash.—an Irish Setter and a Persian cat to Indiana—a Llewellyn Setter to Georgia—a Springer Spaniel to Washington, D.C.—and a cocker spaniel to Michigan.

These dogs and cats all arrived in home-made crates and over the door of one which enclosed a dachshund was a sign which read: "Call me Fritz. Give me food and fresh water. ALOHA!"

As Chas. W. Fredrichs says, "There may be those who point to the horrors of war and say that civilization is on the wane—that the world is no better than it was a thousand years ago, but I won't agree with them. When people who are under the stress of war can and will take the time, shoulder the expense and assume the responsibility to see that their pets are saved and protected—they are proving that civilization is still on the march."

# BREEDERS' REGISTER

## AIREDALE TERRIERS

Glenalla Kennels (Reg'd). John G. Watson, 61 Gladstone Avenue, Chatham, Ont.  
Rockley Kennels (Reg'd). Sid Perkins, Fish Merchant, 1280 Danforth Ave., Toronto, Ont. 'Phone HArgrave 9002.

## BOSTON TERRIERS

Disturber Kennels. Mr. and Mrs. Paddy Boughs, 14 Delaware Ave., Toronto. 'Phone LLoydbrook 7910.  
Fashion Kennels. R. H. D. Sim, 96A Gothic Ave., Toronto, Ont. 'Phone JUnction 6235.

## CHOW CHOWS

Yan-Kee Kennels. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ormond, Mississauga and Queen Elizabeth Way, Port Credit, Ont.

## COCKER SPANIELS

Kappa Kennels. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Clouse, Kingsville, Ont.

## COLLIES (Rough)

Cedar Valley Kennels. C. F. Bulmer, 77 Wellesley St., Toronto, Ont. 'Phone Midway 3097.

Quarrybrae Kennels. G. Getty, 95 Argyle St., Toronto, Ont. 'Phone KEnwood 4584.

## ENGLISH SETTERS

Fairglens Kennels (Reg'd). F. L. Rife, 382 Willard Ave., Toronto. 'Phone LYndhurst 6775.

## GERMAN SHEPHERD DOGS

Briardale Kennels. Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Weller, 540 Kingston Rd., Toronto. 'Phone WAvorley 6731.

## BENCH AND FIELD

Shepherds of Northmere.  
Alex Gooderham, 49 Wellington St. E. Kennels. E. H. Tooke. Clarkson, Ont.

## RETRIEVERS (Labrador)

Moydrum Kennels (Reg'd). C. A. Temple, M.D., Box 172, Millbrook, Ont.

## SCOTTISH TERRIERS

Haldon Kennels (Reg'd). Mrs. H. E. Batt, R.R. No. 3, Guelph, Ont. 'Phone 386, Ring 2-1.

## SHETLAND SHEEPDOGS

Coltness Kennels (Reg'd). J. D. Strachan, Prop., 34 Hambly Ave., Toronto. 'Phone HHoward 0587.

## WELSH TERRIERS

Malabar Kennels (Reg'd). S. W. Scarpa, Point Fortune, Que.

## VARIETY

Campbell's Kennels. Mrs. Wm. Campbell, East Front, No. 2 Highway, Cornwall, Ont. 'Phone 2100J5. Collies, Cocker Spaniels, Boston Terriers.

## Reading for Knowledge and Pleasure

### \*The Ideal Boston Terrier

By Josephine Z. Rine

A revised edition of a former work by Miss Rine, "The Ideal Boston Terrier" covers everything that should be known about this popular breed including new chapters on the selection of a puppy, how to prepare for the show ring and forty additional halftone cuts of outstanding dogs making a total of almost one hundred illustrations.

A fancier and exhibitor of long standing, and an editor, author and contributor to numerous journals, Miss Rine is recognized as one of America's most authoritative and informative writers on the breed.

Published by the Orange Judd Publishing Co. Inc., this book sells at \$2.50 (American funds).

### \*Fox Terrier Club Annual and Stud Book (1941)

As usual, this annual publication of The Fox Terrier Club of England contains much information useful to both Smooth and Wire Fox Terrier breeders. Copies are available at five shillings each, post free. Address your orders to N. Dawson, Bevis Marks House, London, E.C.3, England. A few copies of the 1938, 1939 and 1940 annuals are available at the same price.

### \*The Dachshund

By Grayce Greenburg

The Judy Publishing Company announces the publication of a new fourth edition on the Dachshund by Mrs. Greenburg, a breeder of many champions and a foremost authority on the breed. Really an original work, this greatly enlarged and improved edition carries a large number of pictures and a special insert presents a 24-generation

pedigree of a present-day Dachshund, going back to the first registered dog of the breed in Germany.

Those who love the curious, whimsical, alert distinctive Dachshund may secure a copy of this book at the price of \$2.50 postpaid (American funds).

Orders for these or other books may be sent direct to **DOGS IN CANADA** who will be pleased to place your order on your behalf.

## Club ACTIVITIES

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Kennel Club of Canada, Inc., was held in the Board Room of the Keefer Building on January 20th. Dr. Macdonald of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Seeing Eye Service, reported that due to war conditions a "Seeing Eye Dog" could not be procured this year and consequently the Club's annual show, held for the purpose of raising funds to buy dogs for the blind in Canada, will be postponed for 1942.

For the past five years this Club has donated one of these trained dogs from the proceeds of each show, and if no change in the situation occurs next season, Mrs. L. H. D. Sutherland, immediate Past President of the Club and now its Honorary President, stated that future shows may be staged to benefit war activities.

The officers elected for 1942 are as follows:

Honorary President, Mrs. L. H. D. Sutherland; President, Mrs. James Dempster; First Vice-President, Mrs. J. H. Preston; Second Vice-President, Miss W. M. Steggall; Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. H. Chapman; Honorary Secretary, Miss V. H. Robson; Directors, Mrs. R. Percy Adams, Lady Meredith; Miss W. M. Steggall; Executive Committee, Miss Eleanore Morrice, Mrs. R. N. Watt, Mrs. H. W. Thorpe, Mrs. W. W. Angus; Auditor, J. M. Trainor, C.A.; Ontario Representatives, Mrs. G. G. Thompson, Mrs. G. W. Hyslop; Maritime Representative, Miss A. O'Brien; U.S.A. Rep-

resentatives, Miss Laura F. Delano, Mrs. W. Constable; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. McLearn.

The Hamilton Kennel Club held its annual meeting recently and the following were elected to direct the affairs of the Club for the current year:

Honorary President, J. N. Dalley; Honorary Vice-President, T. H. Ross, M.P.; President, W. P. Gudgeon; Vice-President, F. E. Lock; Secretary-Treasurer, G. Lawless; Board of Directors, T. Frankland, A. Garrick, W. Foster, F. Patrick, C. J. Heaslip, A. Arnold, Mrs. M. Smith, Mrs. N. Springstead, Mrs. T. H. McClure.

The officers of the London Canine Association for the current year are as follows:

President, Fred C. Hessel; 1st Vice-President, E. H. Lever; 2nd Vice-President, Wm. Cooper; Secretary-Treasurer, Gar McFadden; Executive Committee, J. Ness, Norm Ruddy, A. E. Swanwick, Fred Harvey.

The London club had a very good year in 1941 and its members are now busily engaged in making preparations for their show on April 17th.

The Officers of the Alberta Kennel Club for the current year, as elected, are as follows: President, Mr. Phil E. Heather; 1st Vice-President, Mr. Frank Ashmead; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. Bert Forrest; 3rd Vice-President, Mr. Robert Thomson; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Edgar Higgin. Executive Committee: Mrs. D. Johnson, Miss Eileen Mitchell, Miss M. E. Brown, Mr. H. P. Saunders, Mr. Frank Musgrave, Mr. T. Coleman.

The Club plans to hold two shows in conjunction with the Calgary Stampede, the particulars of which will be released later.

## ALL SOLD!

Yes, all sold! All 250! Mrs. Phyllis Robson, popular editor of the *Dog World* (England), has asked your Editor to convey these few words of thanks to all those who purchased one or more of the "Dogs of the Empire" discs of which we spoke in a previous issue. Every one of the 250 discs entrusted to Mrs. Robson to sell has been disposed of and EVERY cent of the proceeds was promptly sent to the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund in England. Thank you!

### ALBERSTAN COCKER KENNELS (Reg'd)

### COCKER SPANIELS FOR SALE

Two black and white males, whelped May 24th, 1941.

Sire: Ch. Alberstan Rhapsody in Blue.  
Dam: Whip-Crack of Ware (Imp.)

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. DAINARD  
R.R. 3, New Westminster, B.C.  
Green Timbers, No. 99 Highway

# The Value of . . . Constructive Criticism

By S. H. RASTALL, Secretary of the New Zealand Kennel Club, Inc.,  
in the New Zealand Kennel Club Year Book

*I never barked when out of season;  
I never bit without a reason;  
I ne'er insulted weaker brother;  
Nor wronged by force or fraud another,  
Though brutes are placed a rank below,  
Happy for man could he say so!*

\* \* \*

THE art of criticism is considered to be as old as Man himself. We recognize it as a human attribute in every democratic country. People criticize each other every day of their lives. They criticize their manners, their speech, their method of doing things, their habits, and their dogs. It was a news item stating that at Florence a doctor was sentenced to a term of imprisonment on Italy's Devil Island, off Sicily, for criticizing Fascism, that intrigued me to write on this subject. Free expression of candid opinion is a heritage that can only be preserved by eternal vigilance, and brings about a process of evolution by common consent.

The critical faculty of a canine commentator must be highly developed to be really effective, and the critic must be fair, dispassionate and an authority on the breed or breeds which are the subject of his criticism. It can be and is of immense value when given on these lines, and is welcomed particularly by those who breed and keep dogs for the love of them. Even the professional or semi-professional dog breeder will appreciate its value under such circumstances.

Criticism is so universal in its implications that laws have had to be made to regulate it and protect people when it oversteps the bounds and becomes slander, if spoken, and libel if printed. In spite of its universality, people oddly enough are inclined to resent criticism when it is directed at themselves. Burns prayed in verse for some power to be given to people that they might see themselves as others see them. As one commentator put it, the conceit would be taken out of many people if that were possible.

From whatever angle constructive criticism is aimed at it should always be welcomed, and it will be noticed in the preceding pages that overseas judges from three different countries have each singled out some special defect that in their opinion, and as they saw it, there is some detail that has been overlooked that would be better rectified if the 100 per cent perfection so desirable in all things is to be attained.

The chief function of criticism is to knock conceit off its pedestal and place values in their right perspective. Criticism is essentially a process of evaluation and from this aspect we should approach it in our canine affairs. Primarily, the effect of criticism by our judges, for instance, should be to safeguard and maintain high standards of quality and point to where defects occur and can by efficient methods be improved upon.

How often is a judge asked to give

his opinion upon a dog when in most cases it is not his real opinion that is sought, but merely the questioner hopes that he will pass some flattering remark? In many instances when he gives his candid opinion how often is it resented?

Turning to another aspect of criticism, we have the weekly column writers and their correspondents who are frequently criticizing club management and Kennel Club government, suggesting alterations to rules, the Challenge points system, and other matters.

Some of us are unduly sensitive to

criticism, but is it not better for our own good that there should be criticism and that we should receive it gratefully, than that people should be encouraged to pamper us with fulsome flattery? So long as criticism is constructive it should be welcomed by all of us, because it is an essential part of the process of education.

As already pointed out, it is of immense help when given fairly and in a proper spirit with an effort for genuine improvement in some particular direction, but how often do we read in the news columns devoted to canine affairs of writers criticizing merely for the sake of criticizing, which is more often than not of a pointless and destructive nature. However, let me conclude by saying when it comes to personal matters we should be slow to criticize each other; rather should we be generous with our praise one to another, and we should never forget to sympathize with the underdog and those in trouble

## This 'n' That About the Shows



THE Greater Winnipeg Kennel Club championship show held in Winnipeg on March 20th and 21st, with W. T. "Billy" Oates of Vancouver, B.C., placing the awards is now history, and will be remembered from every point of view as one of the greatest and finest shows held in Winnipeg for many years. The past four weeks have been most strenuous for the members of the show-giving Club, and especially those on whose shoulders most of the hard work fell, but the reward is that the show was a huge success.

This is the seventh annual show the Club has sponsored for the benefit of the St. Agnes Guild of the Children's Hospital of Winnipeg. In such times as we are now experiencing, there was some doubt a month ago as to whether the show would be the financial success it has been in previous years, due to so many people being so actively engaged in war charity work, but even with this important work going on the Club felt that such a worthy cause as the Children's Hospital should not be neglected. So this year in face of many obstacles the Club made an "all-out" effort to go over the top, which they did in a very admirable way. While all the returns are not in at this writing, I am quite safe in saying that the gross receipts from this two-day show will be over \$2,000.00, which is a lot of money considering the \$1.00 entry fee (twenty-five cents for each additional class) and a ten-cent admission fee to

the show. Over ten thousand people paid a dime a piece to see this show—a lot of people in any man's town. A rough estimate is that in the neighbourhood of \$1,200.00 will be turned over to the St. Agnes Guild of the Children's Hospital of Winnipeg. I mention these figures and facts to show other show-giving clubs in Canada what can be done with proper organization and unity.

The consensus of opinion is that "Billy" Oates did a magnificent job of judging. For his best dog in show he selected the Doberman bitch, "Clive Von Rupprechteim", owned by Frank Bagnall of Winnipeg and handled by George Kynoch. His reserve best in show was the Irish Setter dog, "Ch. Laddie of Fairmont", owned by Ernie Jones of Winnipeg and handled by Ray Warren. Other group winners included the Wire Fox Terrier, Carry On of Tynedale, owned by Mr. and Mrs. R. Hansey of Langley Prairie, B.C.; the Peke, Sou Chow of Orchid, owned by Mrs. A. R. Caruso of Winnipeg; the Canadian-bred Beagle, Am. Ch. The Great McGinty, owned by F. W. MacKay of San Francisco.

Members of our sister club, The Fort Garry Kennel Club, were generous in their support both in exhibits and patronage. The Secretary (her first show) did an excellent job; as did the Assistant Secretary, who is to be congratulated on the way she handled the advance ticket sale, as well as her other duties.

Congratulations from the fancy in general to: Frank Bagnall and Marg. Kelley, whose marriage was an event of interest on March 14, —quite an acceptable wedding gift—"Best In Show" right off the bat. To Ernie Jones and Gladys Evans, who were married on March 13th. Their dog was reserve best in show. To Bill McAulay and Sylvia Washington who took each other onto themselves on March 7th. Also to Mr. and Mrs. Ken Paget on the birth of a son (their first) on the first day of the show—boy, was Ken's chest sticking out. W. H. CHADDERTON.

### ABERDEEN SCOTCH TERRIER KENNELS (Registered)

F. H. SECRETAN, D.C., Proprietor  
Have for sale two male puppies, three months old, black brindle, high class show specimens.

Sire: Aberdeens Clansman, whose parents are Ch. Desril Rock (imp.), top Terrier Group winner of 1940, and Ch. Susan of Agbrigg (imp.), 21 times shown, 18 times Best of Breed.

Price and further particulars, apply  
45 RICHMOND ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.  
WA. 5313 — Evenings, ME. 1979

# The Canadian Kennel Club, Incorporated

From the office of the Secretary-Treasurer

## MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of The Canadian Kennel Club, Inc., was held in the Board Room of the Club's offices, 25 Melinda Street, Toronto, on Thursday, March 5th, 1942, at 6.30 p.m. The president, W. J. Rise-wick, presided. Officers and directors present included: Walter H. Reeves, Miss A. Elsie Mayhew, James D. Strachan and Capt. H. Dudley-Waters, M.C.

The secretary reported that all officers and directors had given their consent to the holding of the special meeting of the Board.

### Adoption of Minutes

It was moved by Mr. Reeves, seconded by Captain Waters and carried:

"That the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors held on Thursday and Friday, February 5th and 6th, be adopted."

### Complaints

The Board considered three complaints and decided the action that should be taken in regard to each.

### Letter From the "American Field"

A letter from the *American Field* was read in respect to the *Field Dog Stud Book*.

The secretary's reply to this communication was read and endorsed by the Board. It was agreed that no further action be taken.

### Letter From Hugh C. Guthrie

A letter was read from Hugh C. Guthrie in which Mr. Guthrie asked for permission to enable the Guelph Kennel Club to substitute award cards for ribbons at a show it contemplates holding later in the year. The following resolution was moved by Captain Waters, seconded by Mr. Reeves, and carried:

"That in view of Mr. Guthrie's letter the Guelph Kennel Club be granted the right to use award cards in lieu of ribbons."

The Board agreed that as a war measure the requests of other show-giving clubs to substitute award cards instead of ribbons should be granted.

### Appointment of Representatives in Ontario

The Board considered the appointment of representatives in Ontario and after discussion it was agreed that the representatives appointed for 1941 would be re-appointed. They are as follows: London, G. McFadden; Ottawa, E. A. Runions; Windsor, George Hewson; Kingston, C. L. Bowen; Huntsville, C. J. Christenson.

### General Accounts and Special Accounts

The following statement of General Accounts for January was presented for payment:

Salaries, C.K.C.	\$ 390.00
Records Office Levy	400.00
Rent	75.00
Telephone	12.76
Light	4.50
Directors' Travelling Expenses:	
Advance Payments to:	
W. H. Pym	\$ 200.00
H. P. Saunders	150.00
MacKenzie Matheson	200.00
George Kynoch	100.00

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of The Canadian Kennel Club, Inc., will be held in the Club's Board Room, 25 Melinda Street, Toronto, on Thursday evening, April 9th, 1942, commencing at 6.30 p.m.

Morrison D. Earle	70.00
W. W. Rooney	40.00
Mrs. Pat Randall	125.00
To attending meeting Jan. 15:	
Miss Mayhew	\$ 2.00
Capt. H. Dudley Waters	2.00
Walter H. Reeves	5.00
Vic. W. Williams (Expenses)	16.21
Rent of Safety Deposit Box	5.00
Postage	32.28
Stephens Sales Ltd. (Stencils)	4.59
Office Specialty Mfg. Co. (Stationery)	17.20
George Everall Co. Ltd. (Envelopes)	66.33
Grand & Toy Ltd. (Office Supplies)	22.00

## The Canadian Kennel Club (Incorporated) 1942

### Patron

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ATHLONE, K.G.,  
Governor-General of Canada

### Honorary President

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE  
McFARLAND, Toronto, Ont.

### OFFICERS

#### President

W. J. RISEWICK, Toronto

#### Vice-President

WALTER H. REEVES, Oakville

#### 2nd Vice-President

WILLIAM H. PYM, Vancouver

### DIRECTORS

#### Alberta

H. P. SAUNDERS, Calgary

#### British Columbia

MACKENZIE MATHESON, Caulfeild

#### Manitoba

GEORGE KYNOCH, Winnipeg

#### Maritimes

MORRISON D. EARLE, Saint John

#### Ontario

MRS. E. BROWN, Toronto

MISS A. ELSIE MAYHEW, Markham  
WM. McDERMENT, M.B.E., Belleville  
JAMES D. STRACHAN, Toronto  
CAPT. H. DUDLEY-WATERS, M.C., J.P.,  
Highland Creek

#### Quebec

W. W. ROONEY, Montreal

#### Saskatchewan

MRS. PAT RANDALL, Saskatoon

Rebates: Mount Royal Toy Dog Club	14.00
Petty Cash Expenditure	5.45
Exchange	1.00

\$1,960.32

### Dogs in Canada

Production	\$ 192.22
Postage	11.77

\$ 203.99

And it was moved by Mr. Strachan, seconded by Captain Waters, and carried:

"That the statement of General Accounts for January, as presented, be paid."

The following statement of Special Accounts for January was presented for payment:

Mount Royal Toy Dog Club (Donation) \$25.00

And it was moved by Mr. Strachan, seconded by Captain Waters, and carried:

"That the statement of Special Accounts for January, as presented, be paid."

The statement of advertising discounts for the February issue of *Dogs In Canada* was endorsed.

The following applications for membership were considered: Bankview Mink Ranch (H. Picotte, owner), Highwater, Que.; Boug Brothers (E.O. & R.F.G.), 58 Wharnccliffe Rd. N., London, Ont.; J. W. Crooks, 76 Coulter Avenue, Weston, Ont.; J. S. Hall, Box 113, Canmore, Alta.; Jack G. Irving, 516 Luci Court, Fort William, Ont.; Arthur B. Key, Box 806, Gananoque, Ont.; Mrs. John J. MacDonald, R.R. No. 4, Dunnville, Ont.; H. M. Miller, Bell Crossing, Ont.; Mrs. A. Neville, Buckingham, Que.; K. K. Paget, 25 Bessborough Apts., Winnipeg, Man.; S. D. Porteous, Needles, B.C.; Mrs. Elizabeth Richards, Cochin, Sask.; T. E. Thomas, 713 Fifth St. N.W., Calgary, Alta.; E. J. Umphrey, 50 Connaught St., Oshawa, Ont.

And it was moved by Mr. Reeves, seconded by Miss Mayhew, and carried: "That the applicants be received as members."

The following Kennel Names were ordered granted:

Courtenay—Mrs. J. C. Angus, Como, Que.

Greenfield—Mrs. E. J. Lockie, Markham, Ont.

Old Kinsale—Major L. E. Cuttle, Noyan, Que.

Quintesside—Roger E. Parks, Belleville, Ont.

Reedmere—Carrie M., Marie Y. and W. G. Wellwood, Riverside, Ont.

Shanrahan—Miss M. L. Tyrrell, Edmonton, Alta.

White Pickets—Mrs. C. Pearson, Downsview, Ont.

The following show dates were ordered granted: April 3rd, B.C. Gun Dog Club; April 11th (changed from April 18th), Victoria City Kennel Club, Inc.

Judges for the following shows were approved: London Canine Association; Windsor Kennel Club; Saskatoon Kennel Club.

### Printing of Stud Book, Volume 45

The secretary presented quotations on the printing of *Stud Book*, Volume

April 17th  
London, Ontario

116 miles

April 18th  
Windsor, Ontario

See advertisement in March issue of Dogs In Canada.  
Windsor Show will be held in Jackson Park Pavilion, instead of Marketorium, as advertised.

45, as received from Richardson, Bond & Wright, and Litho Print Limited. It was moved by Mr. Strachan, seconded by Mr. Reeves, and carried:

"That the contract for the printing of the 1941 *Stud Book* be awarded to Richardson, Bond & Wright."

#### Bonds

The secretary reported on the cash reserves of the Club and was directed to purchase Victory Bonds to the amount of \$2,000.00.

#### Dogs in Canada

The future policy of *Dogs In Canada* was considered. Letters from Officers and Directors not present were read in respect to the future policy and after discussion it was agreed that an effort would be made to make the magazine into an interesting, educational and informative publication, the limit to which this effort would be conducted being only that the magazine should not become an undue financial burden to the Club. It was moved by Captain Waters, seconded by Mr. Reeves, and carried:

"That Norman F. Brown be appointed as Managing Editor."

Quotations on the printing of the magazine were considered and the selection of a printer was left to the Editor.

The meeting adjourned at 11.15 p.m.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR KENNEL NAMES

The following applications for Kennel Names will be considered by the Board of Directors of The Canadian Kennel Club, Inc., on Thursday, May 14th, 1942. Any person having objection thereto should communicate promptly with the Secretary, Canadian Kennel Club, Inc., 25 Melinda Street, Toronto, Canada.

Greenhaven—Alex. H. and Mrs. Gardner, London, Ont.

Jaydee—G. V. Jacquemain, Windsor, Ont.

Montreast—Hugh Victor Kenny, Montreal East, Que.

Wind Flower—Hazel and Arthur Whiting, St. Catharines, Ont.

#### NEW CHAMPIONS

Pomeranian

Royaume Queenie of Minegold (149247)  
Yorkshire Terrier

Janie's Nutmeg of Rosevale (154504)

#### LITTER ANNOUNCEMENTS

##### CAIRN TERRIERS

March 7th—By Playboy of Kairnox ex Happyhill Linda, owned by Roger E. Parks, Belleville, Ont. Males: 1. Females: 3.

March 12th—By Playboy of Kairnox ex Quinteside Black Tulip, owned by Roger E. Parks, Belleville, Ont. Males: 4.

March 17th—By Blencathra Brandysnap (imp) ex Blencathra Cherry (imp), owned by Roger E. Parks, Belleville, Ont. Males: 1. Females: 2.

Breeders should note that for 50c a litter whelped may be reported in this column. It is one form of advertising at little cost. A mating may also be reported for the same fee.

## An Item or Two of Interest

At its annual dinner held at the time of the Westminster Kennel Club show, the Dog Writers' Association presented Mrs. M. Hartley Dodge with the annual medal given by the association for outstanding service. The presentation represented not only an appreciation of what the Morris and Essex show has meant to the dog world but was also recognition of Mrs. Dodge's fight against compulsory rabies inoculation and the organizing of the new model Dog Law of New Jersey.

C. E. Harbison, editor of the dog section of *House & Garden*, a Conde Naste publication, was elected President of the Writers' Association for 1942. Other officers included: 1st vice-president, Jack Baird; 2nd vice-president, Arthur Roland; 3rd vice-president, Elric B. Davis; 4th vice-president, Maxwell Biddle; secretary-treasurer, Arthur Paterson. Bert Heath, editor of the *Kennel Review*; Roslyn Terhune and Wentzel Ruml, Jr., was also elected as members of the Board of Governors.

\* \* \*

At the American Shetland Sheepdog Specialty Show at Cincinnati on March 13th, James D. Strachan's Coltness Colored Boy was placed first in American-bred, second in Limit and first in Open (any other color). His Coltness Cynthia was placed third in Limit, third in Open (any other color). At the Cincinnati Kennel Club show on the following two days Colored Boy was awarded second in Limit and third in Open.

When motoring from Cincinnati to Detroit where he stayed prior to going on to the Chicago show, Mr. Strachan narrowly missed the tornado which swept several of the Central States, resulting in material losses running into millions of dollars and death to some sixty-five people.

\* \* \*

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New York City is distributing Air Raid Cards to be affixed to front doors when there are persons and animals sleeping within.

\* \* \*

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Kenyon have recently suffered a severe loss by the death of their Chow Chow bitch Choonan Che Yen, which they imported from England just prior to the outbreak of war.

Choonan Che Yen was winner's bitch at the 1941 Montreal Spring and Fall Shows, winner's bitch at the Hamilton Fall Show, and Best of Breed at the Toronto Ladies' Club Kennel Show, August last, and only lacked one point for her Canadian Championship.

Mrs. Kenyon has now imported a young bitch from Mrs. R. W. Spike, owner of Chia-Wan Kennels, Port Huron, Michigan. This is a red Chow of both Red Monarch and Blue Monarch blood lines.

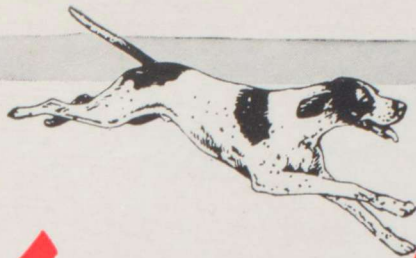
Every now and then some magazine outside the field of publications devoted to the interests of "man's best friend" comes forward with an excellent story on dogs. A short time ago it was the *Saturday Evening Post* with a story involving a Basenji. The latest to come to your Editor's attention is "The River Brethren", by R. G. Kirk, appearing in the March issue of the *National Home Monthly*, published at Winnipeg. Whether your fondness for any particular breed falls on or between the tiny Chihuahua and the giant Irish Wolfhound, you will enjoy this narrative of a Newfoundland known as "Shipmate" and an English Bulldog with the totally un-British name "Der alte Donnerkopf", otherwise known as "Old Thunderhead". How these representatives of two such good-natured breeds could, from a rather unpleasant beginning, develop their relationship into a canine analogy of the age-old story of Damon and Pythias makes most engaging reading. Read it and ask for more!

\* \* \*

Many Canadian fanciers, especially the Dachshund fanciers, have heard with much regret of the passing some weeks ago of Herbert Bertrand, owner of the Ellenbert Farm at Greenwich, Conn., home of many famous winning Dachshunds. Especially well known to followers of the "Dachsie" on this side of the border is his "Ch. Dimas Earthstopper, who after attending the Ontario fall circuit of last year, added his Canadian championship to his English and American championship. Ever ready to contribute his time and money to anything pertaining to dogs, he was regarded by all as a splendid sportsman. In June of last year he donated through the Greenwich Kennel Club an ambulance to the British War Relief. A native of New York, Mr. Bertrand graduated from Columbia University in 1912, and was associated with the Crucible Steel Co. until he founded his own firm five years ago. To his wife, Mrs. Ellen Clarke Bertrand, we extend our deepest sympathy.

\* \* \*

At a recent quarterly meeting of the delegates of the American Kennel Club an amendment to the rules was adopted making it possible for member-club and licensed all-breed shows to decide the best local dog in the show. The same process leading to the selection of Best in Show will be followed, that is, in each breed the best local dog in that breed will be selected from local class provided for the purpose, the best local dog in each breed will compete in local group classes and from these group winners the "best local dog in show" will be selected.



# Keep 'em fed right

## A Chance for Breeders to be of Service to Pet Owners



● Because of its dominant position in the industry, the Gaines Food Company has launched a big nation-wide campaign to reaffirm the importance of the dog in the American home.

● This campaign pays tribute to the companionship, the comfort, the devotion that a loyal dog offers in these critical times. And it makes the obvious point that if dogs are to be at their best to do their bit, their owners must "Keep 'Em Fed Right."

● Here is a campaign as timely as it is constructive and as necessary as it is broad-



Like their parents, these sturdy 7-week-old Bull Puppies are fed Gaines Foods. Their dam, K's Judy O'Grady, is owned by Herbert J. Knapp, Camillus, N. Y., their sire, Cairncross Chancellor, by Dr. Leslie K. Cook, Syracuse, N. Y.

visioned! Tie in with it. Do so, if you wish, by recommending Gaines—a food that fulfills every known nutritional need of any normal dog. Or merely urge every dog owner with whom you are acquainted to "Keep 'Em Fed Right." But do one or the other! This is your crusade as well as ours.



TRY GAINES FOR 30 DAYS—AT OUR RISK

# GAINES

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2114 Queen St. E., Toronto, Ont.

- Send FREE illustrated feeding booklet  
☐ Send samples of GAINES MEAL and KRUNCHON  
☐ Send sample of GAINES FORMULA 107-A

Kennel Name .....

Name .....

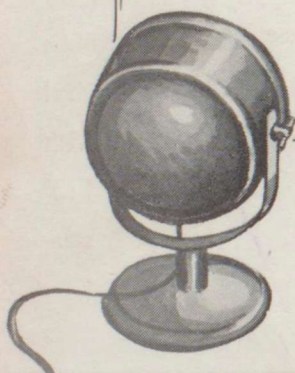
Address .....

City ..... State .....

We have ..... dogs, mostly .....  
 (Number) (Breed)



**..SPOTLIGHT ON  
THE WELL-BEING OF  
DOGS IN WARTIME...**



Though many normal things are overshadowed by today's events, be sure that the welfare of dogs will not be left in the dark. Watchful as ever of dogdom's interests, Spratt's are maintaining a staff of experts who will be pleased to give the benefit of their specialized knowledge on any canine problem, whether wartime or otherwise.

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