

THE ILLUSTRATED

BOOK OF THE DOG.

BY
VERO SHAW, B.A. CANTAB.,

Assisted by the Leading Breeders of the Day.

WITH AN APPENDIX ON
CANINE MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

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CONTENTS.

CHAP.	PAGE
I. HISTORICAL AND LITERARY	1
II. KENNELS AND KENNELING	6
III. GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF DOGS	17
IV. EXHIBITING, BUYING, AND SELLING	28
V. TECHNICAL TERMS	37
VI. THE MASTIFF	40
VII. THE ST. BERNARD	53
VIII. THE NEWFOUNDLAND	67
IX. THE SHEEP-DOG	73
X. THE BULL-DOG	83
XI. THE DALMATIAN OR COACH-DOG	95
XII. THE BULL-TERRIER	98
XIII. BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIERS	107
XIV. WHITE ENGLISH TERRIERS	113
XV. THE DANDIE DINMONT	116
XVI. THE IRISH TERRIER	123
XVII. THE SCOTCH TERRIER	133
XVIII. THE SKYE TERRIER	137
XIX. THE BEDLINGTON TERRIER	143
XX. THE AIREDALE TERRIER	150
XXI. THE YORKSHIRE TERRIER	155
XXII. THE TOY TERRIER	159
XXIII. TOY SPANIELS	162
XXIV. THE PUG	173
XXV. THE ITALIAN GREYHOUND	178
XXVI. THE POMERANIAN	181
XXVII. THE MALTESE DOG	186
XXVIII. THE POODLE	189
XXIX. THE BLOODHOUND	198
XXX. THE IRISH WOLFHOUND	204
XXXI. THE DEERHOUND	219
XXXII. THE GREYHOUND	236
XXXIII. COURSING	243
XXXIV. THE WHIPPET	255
XXXV. THE STAG-HOUND	259
XXXVI. THE FOX-HOUND	261
XXXVII. THE FOX-TERRIER	274
XXXVIII. THE HARRIER	301
XXXIX. THE BEAGLE	309
XL. THE DACHSHUND	314
XLI. THE BASSET-HOUND	333
XLII. THE OTTER-HOUND	340
XLIII. BREAKING SPORTING DOGS	345

CHAP.	PAGE
XLIV. THE ENGLISH SETTER	351
XLV. THE RUSSIAN SETTER	374
XLVI. THE GORDON SETTER	376
XLVII. THE IRISH SETTER	383
XLVIII. THE SPANISH POINTER	389
XLIX. THE ENGLISH POINTER	392
I. THE RETRIEVER	414
II. THE SPANIEL	426
LII. THE SUSSEX SPANIEL	432
LIII. THE CLUMBER SPANIEL	439
LIV. BLACK SPANIELS	443
LV. THE NORFOLK SPANIEL	448
LVI. COCKER SPANIELS	450
LVII. THE WATER SPANIEL	452
LVIII. THE ENGLISH WATER SPANIEL	458
LIX. THE IRISH WATER SPANIEL	462
LX. FOREIGN DOGS	467
LXI. THE ESQUIMAUX DOG	470
LXII. THE SWEDISH BEAGLE	477
LXIII. THE SCHWEISS-HUND	479
LXIV. THE GERMAN MASTIFF	481
LXV. THE LEONBERG	488
LXVI. THE BERGHUND	495
LXVII. FRENCH BREEDS	496
LXVIII. ASIATIC DOGS	510
LXIX. AUSTRALIAN DOGS	515
LXX. BREEDING, PUPPING, AND REARING	520

CANINE MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

I. INTRODUCTION—DIAGNOSIS—SOME SIMPLE REMEDIES	532
II. RULES FOR PRESCRIBING—CLASSIFICATION OF DRUGS—ADMINISTERING MEDICINES—POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES	539
III. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	545
IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS	567
V. DISEASES OF THE LIVER, SPLEEN, AND PANCREAS	577
VI. DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS	585
VII. THE BLOOD AND BLOOD DISEASES	588
VIII. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	607
IX. INTERNAL PARASITES	614
X. DISEASES OF THE SKIN	618
XI. DISEASES OF THE EYE AND ITS APPENDAGES	632
XII. DISEASES OF THE EAR	637
XIII. DISEASES OF THE MOUTH AND NASAL ORGANS	643
XIV. DISEASES OF THE GENITAL ORGANS	648
XV. ABSCESS, DISLOCATIONS, FRACTURES, WOUNDS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, ETC.	650
XVI. RABIES AND HYDROPHOBIA	654

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

COLOURED PLATES.

	TO FACE PAGE		TO FACE PAGE
THE BLOODHOUND "DON"	Frontispiece	THE POMERANIAN AND MALTESE	185
THE MASTIFF "WOLSEY"	41	THE POODLE "RONT0"	197
THE ST. BERNARD BITCH "ABBESS"	57	THE DEERHOUND "SPEY"	225
ROUGH-COATED ST. BERNARDS	61	THE GREYHOUND "LAUDERDALE"	241
THE NEWFOUNDLAND "LEO"	65	THE FOXHOUND	265
SHEEP DOGS, SMOOTH AND ROUGH COATED	81	FOX-TERRIERS, WIRE-HAIRED AND SMOOTH	297
BULL-DOGS	93	DACHSHUNDS	329
BULL-TERRIER AND DALMATIAN	97	BASSET HOUNDS	337
ENGLISH TERRIERS, WHITE AND BLACK-AND-TAN	113	THE ENGLISH SETTER "RANGER III."	365
BEDLINGTON AND DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS	121	THE IRISH SETTER "GROUSE II."	385
THE IRISH TERRIER "SPORTER"	129	THE POINTER "WAGG"	409
SKYE TERRIERS, DROP AND PRICK EARED	137	WAVY AND CURLY-COATED RETRIEVERS	425
TOY SPANIELS	169	CLUMBER AND SUSSEX SPANIELS... ..	441
PUG, ITALIAN GREYHOUND, AND YORKSHIRE TERRIER	177	THE IRISH WATER SPANIEL "CAPTAIN"	465

DRAWINGS ON WOOD.

	PAGE		PAGE
Buffon's Genealogical Table (Fig. 1)	4	Cat Foot (Fig. 16)	38
Kennel, with side entrance (Fig. 2)	7	Cow Hocks (Fig. 17)	38
Stable Fitted as Dog Kennel (Fig. 3)	8	Elbows out (Fig. 18)	38
Portable Bench (Fig. 4)	9	Hare Foot (Fig. 19)	38
Range of Kennels (Fig. 5)	10	Pig Jaw (Fig. 20)	39
View of Kennels at Glen Tana (Fig. 6)	11	Rose Ear (Fig. 21)	39
Plan of Kennels at Glen Tana	12	Splay Foot (Fig. 22)	39
Kennel Fence (Figs. 7, 8)	13	Undershot (Fig. 23)	39
The Home for Lost Dogs	15	Canis Molossus (Figs. 24, 25)	41
Feeding-trough (Fig. 9)	20	Mr. Wallace's "Turk"	43
Drinking-vessel (Fig. 10)	21	Mastiff in 1820	45
Dog Clothing (Fig. 11)	30	Mrs. Rawlinson's Mastiff Bitch "Countess"	49
Double Swivel Dog Chain (Fig. 12)	31	St. Bernards of the Hospice	59
Travelling-box for Dogs (Fig. 13)	32	Mr. A. Byewater's "Disraeli"	71
Diagram of Dog (Fig. 14)	37	Scotch Bob-tailed Sheep Dog	81
Button-ear (Fig. 15)	38	Mr. George Ure's Bull-dog "Sir Walter"	89

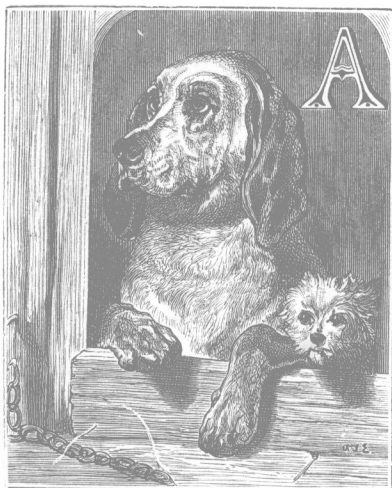
	PAGE		PAGE
Original Bull and Terrier Cross	101	The Setter Bitch "Novel"	372
The Small-sized Bull-terrier "Nelson"	105	Setters in 1805	377
Old-fashioned English Terriers	109	Spanish Pointer	389
Irish Terriers "Kate" and "Badger"	124	Early Foxhound and Pointer Cross (after Desportes)	399
Irish Terrier "Sport"	125	German Pointers	405
The Working Skye Terrier "Flora"	141	The Pointer Bitch "Belle"	409
The Airedale Terrier "Thunder"	152	Flat-coated Retriever	417
Ancient Engraving of Toy Spaniels... ..	163	The Retriever "Sailor"	420
Early Type of Toy Spaniels	167	The Black Spaniel "Kaffir"	444
Head of Pug	175	Water-Dog, from an old print	452
Black Pomeranian	183	The Water-Dog of 1803	456
German Poodles	193	The Water-Spaniel of 1803	457
Head of Bloodhound "Luath XI."	201	The Esquimaux Dog "Sir John Franklin"	473
Irish Wolfhound "Scott"	217	The Swedish Beagle "Jerker"	477
Scotch Deerhounds	233	The German Mastiff	484
The Greyhound Family	239	The Tiger German Mastiff Bitch "Flora"	485
The Fox-terrier "Brokenhurst Sting"	289	The Leonberg	489
The Harrier "Countess"	304	The Berghund "Moulon"	493
Dachshunds, from an old print	316	White Vendéen Hound	497
Dachshunds, from an old print	317	Vendéen Hound (Griffon)	498
Dachshunds, from an old print	320	Head of Griffon de la Vendée	499
Terrier Type of Dachshunds... ..	321	Chien de Normandie	502
Group of Dachshunds	325	Chien de Gascogne	502
Rough-coated Dachshunds	329	Chien Poitou	504
Basset à Jambes Torses	336	Race d'Artois	505
Basset à Jambes Droites	337	Half-bred Artois	505
The Basset-hound "Model"	338	Thibet Mastiff	511
The Otter-hound "Lottery"	343	Smooth Chinese Dog... ..	513
Dogs and Partridges (after Desportes)	357	Chinese Crested Dog... ..	514
The Champion Setter "Ranger"	364	The Dingo "Lupus"	517



THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF THE DOG.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORICAL AND LITERARY.



S in former works relating to dogs but small attention has been devoted by the authors to the modes of classification adopted by the earlier writers on the subject, a brief notice of the principal cannot but be of interest. As to later works, in several encyclopædias there has been an attempt made to classify the different varieties, but such classification has, so far as our observation carries us, invariably been founded on the structural development of the different breeds alone, and not unfrequently on comparison with the characteristics of other animals, little or no attention having been paid to the various temperaments and capabilities of the several breeds. Visitors to the great shows of the present day, on the contrary, must be struck by the extreme simplicity of the arrangement of the catalogues, which invariably divide the candidates into two divisions, namely, one for sporting, and one for non-sporting dogs. In our opinion this is an ample distinction, for all practical purposes; since in the present day, in consequence of dogs being so much better understood than they formerly were, the uses and capabilities of each breed are well appreciated by those at all interested in them. Moreover, the large increase in the number of breeds (owing to the manufacture of so many new varieties of late years) has rendered an elaborate classification undesirable, as being likely to complicate instead of facilitating the task of distinguishing between the various breeds.

The majority of the earlier writers on the dog, however, adopt different classifications in the lists of dogs published by them, and these, being of some considerable historical interest, we propose recapitulating; whilst due attention shall be given to the scientific division of Cuvier, in which the structural development of the dog is compared with that of other mammals.

Before turning our attention to the various works on the dog which have from time to time appeared in our own language, we may mention that in the earlier part of the Christian era only two races of dogs out of the sixteen or seventeen known to the ancients, are stated to have been recognised by them as hunting dogs. These were Greyhounds, and dogs hunting by scent. Arrian,

however, also called the younger Xenophon, who wrote in the year A.D. 130, affirms that dogs hunting by sight and not by scent were quite unknown in the time of Xenophon the elder. At the same time Arrian, in his work above alluded to, most accurately describes our modern Greyhound; and the anonymous translator of this writer, who has been the means of rendering his works so popular, fairly shows the dog to be of Celtic origin.

The earliest work on dogs in English is a MS. in the British Museum, entitled the "Mayster of Game," and is written by Edmund de Langley. This work was published in the fourteenth century, and deals principally with hunting subjects, though frequent allusion is made to dogs therein.

The earliest *printed* work in the English language in which the various breeds of dogs then in existence are referred to, is the "Book of Field Sports," written by Dame Juliana Berners, Prioress of Sopwell Nunnery, in Hertfordshire. This lady, who was born about the end of the fourteenth century, thus expresses herself in the above work:—"Thyse ben the names of houndes, fyrste there is a Grehoun, a Bastard, a Mengrell, a Mastif, a Lemor, a Spanyel, Raches, Kenettys, Teroures, Butchers Houndes, Dunghyll dogges, Tryndeltaylles, and Pryckeryd currys, and smalle ladyes poppees that bere awaye the flees." From this catalogue it would appear that the list of dogs which came under Miss Berners' notice was a very limited one. It is, however, an important one; inasmuch as it shows that many of the breeds of dogs then in existence have retained at least their names until the present time, in spite of the vast increase in number of breeds.

The next work from which we are able to quote is a short treatise on English dogs, originally written in Latin, by Dr. John Caius, physician to Queen Elizabeth, and published in 1576. There was, however, also a translation of the work in old English, which we quote as more clearly showing the ideas of the time. According to Dr. Caius—

All Englishe dogges be eyther of	{	A gentle kind, serving the game. A homely kind, apt for sundry necessary uses. A currish kind, meet for many toyes.
-------------------------------------	---	---

The first of these three classes is divided by Dr. Caius into two sections—viz., Venatici, which were used for the purpose of hunting beasts; and Aucupatorii, which served in the pursuit of fowl. The Venatici are treated by this author as follows:—

Dogges serving y pastime of hunting beastes are divided into	{	Leverarius, or Harriers. Terrarius, or Terrars. Sanguinarius, or Bloodhounds. Agaseus, or Gzehounds. Leporarius, or Grehounds. Lorarius, or Lyemmer. Vertigus, or Tumbler. Canis furax, or Stealer.
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The next section of Dr. Caius's work is taken up by the dogs used for pursuing fowl, viz., Aucupatorii, which consisted of—

Dogs used for fowling.	{	Index, or Setter. Aquaticus, or Spaniell.
---------------------------	---	--

Section three is entirely devoted to the Spaniell Gentle, or Comforter. And Section four consists merely of—

Canis Pastoralis, or the Shepherd's Dogge.	} which hath sundry names derived from sundry circumstances, as	} The Keeper's or Watchman's. The Butcher's Dogge. The Messinger's or Carrier's. The Mooner. The Water Drawer. The Tinker's Curr. The Fencer.
The Mastive, or Bandogge,		
called Canis Villaticus,		
or Carbenarius.		

In the sixth section are the—

Admonitor, or Wapp.
Vernerpator, or Turnespet.
Saltator, or Dauncer.

The varieties of dogs contained in these six sections prove that there was at all events a considerable increase in the number of the breeds of dogs between Dr. Caius's time and that of Dame Berners. The former, however, is extremely vague and rambling in many of his statements concerning the dogs he describes in his work; but the value to be attached to that will scarcely be diminished by this fault on his part, when it is remembered that Dr. Caius's work is the first book published in the English language which solely confines itself to the various breeds of dogs, and the manner of hunting them.

Shakespeare seems to have been a student of Dame Juliana Berners' work, for in *King Lear*, Act III., scene 6, the following lines occur:—

"Be thy mouth or black or white,
Tooth that poisons, if it bite.
Mastiff, greyhound, mongrel grim.
Heund or spaniel, brach or lym,
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make them weep and wail;
For, with throwing thus my head,
Dogs leap the hatch, and all are fled."

Linnæus, in his classification of animals, enumerates the following breeds of dogs:—

Canis Familiaris, or Faithful Dog.	Canis Anglicus, sometime Bellicosus, or Mastiff.
Canis Domesticus, or Shepherd's Dog.	(The above is the Canis Mastious of Ray)
Canis Pomeranus, or Pomeranian.	Canis Sagax, or German Hound.
(The above being the Chien Loup, or Wolf-dog of Buffon.)	Canis Gallicus, Hound.
Canis Sibiricus, or Siberian Dog.	(Also C. G. Venatorius, or sagacious Hunting Dog.)
Canis Islandicus, or Iceland Dog.	Canis Scoticus, Bloodhound.
Canis Aquaticus Major, or great Water Dog (Grand Barbet).	Canis Avicularis, Pointer.
Canis Aquaticus Minor, or lesser Water Dog.	Canis Aquatilis, Barbet (see above).
Canis Brevipilis Pyrame.	Canis Cursorius, Greyhound.
Canis Parvus Melitans, or little Maltese Dog.	Canis Hibernicus, Irish Hound.
Canis Extrarius, or } Spaniel.	Canis Turcicus, Turkish Hound.
Canis Hyspanicus }	Canis Graius, Scotch Hunting Dog.
Canis Pilosus, or Hairy Maltese Dog.	Graius Hirsatus, rough Scotch Hunting Dog.
Canis Leoninus, or Lion Dog.	Canis Italicus, Italian Greyhound.
(This was a small dog, having long hair on the fore-part of the body like a lion, the hinder part only growing short hair.)	Canis Orientalis, Persian Greyhound.
Canis Variegatus, or Little Danish Dog.	Canis Egyptius, Hairless Greyhound.
Canis Hybridus, or Bastard Pug Dog, also called Roquet.	Canis Laniaris, Lurcher.
Canis Fricator, or Pug Dog.	Canis Fuillus, Boarhound.
Canis Molossus, or Bulldog.	Canis Vertigus, Turnspit.
	Canis Americanus, the Ala.
	Canis Antarcticus, New Holland Dog.

Gervase Markham and Nicholas Cox, in the works they publish, allude chiefly to sporting dogs and their functions, at the same time making the smallest allusion to such varieties as did not enter into their sports. The writings of these authors cannot therefore be considered as standard works on the dog, nor do they apparently profess to be so.

Since the time of Linnæus several of the above varieties have apparently ceased to exist, while others have become amalgamated with each other, but it is still evident that many breeds alluded to by the Swedish naturalist are the originators of similar varieties in existence at the present day.

In Daniel's "Book of Rural Sports," published in the early part of the present century a subdivision of British dogs into the three following sections appears:—A. The most generous kinds; B. Farm Dogs; C. Mongrels. Of these the former is again subdivided into three subdivisions—viz., (1) Dogs of chase; (2) Fowlers; (3) Lap-dogs; in fact, the classification of Dr. Caius is exactly carried out by the writer.

Daniel's work also reproduces a very curious genealogical table of the different races of dogs which Buffon drew up, in which all are described as originating from the Sheep-dog. This theory scarcely demands contradiction; but we append the table, which is of considerable interest as representing the ideas of that great naturalist.

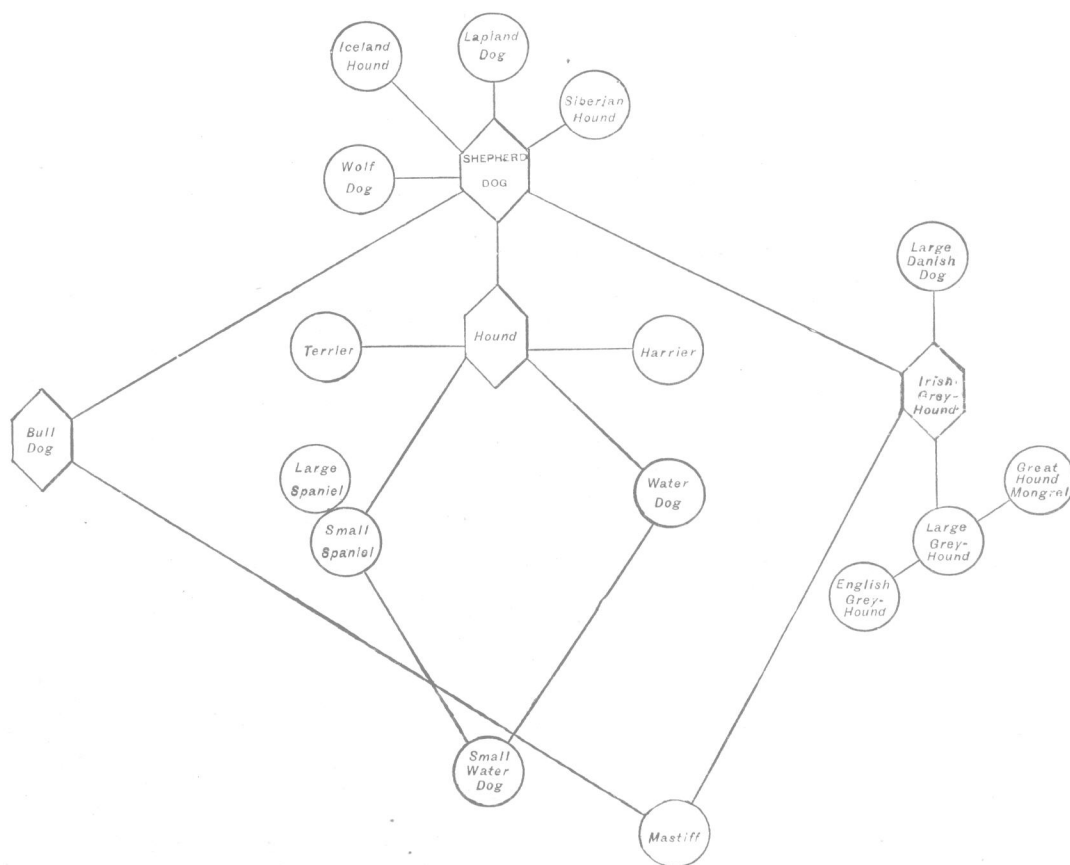


FIG. I.—BUFFON'S GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE DIFFERENT RACES OF DOGS.

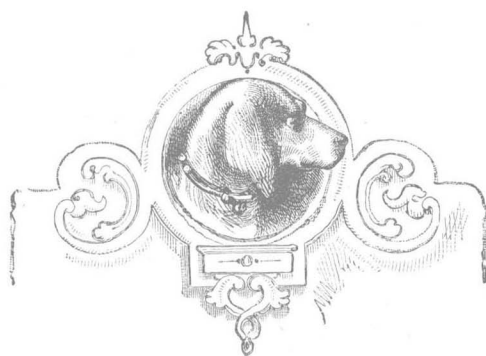
The arrangement adopted by Cuvier is regulated, as we have said before, chiefly by the structural development of the various breeds. He divides the canine world into three groups—namely, Matins, Spaniels, and Dogues. In considering the first group—Matins—he observes that the anatomical character of the division are—head more or less elongated, with the parietal or side bones gradually drawing towards each other. In this category he includes the Dingo or New Holland Dog, the Molossus, the Danish Dog, the lesser Danish or Dalmatian Dog, Scotch and Irish Greyhounds, Italian Greyhound, and the Boarhound.

Spaniels, or the second group, have the head only moderately elongated, and the parietal bones do not approach each other, but swell out so as to enlarge the cerebral cavity. In this division, in addition to the various breeds of Spaniels, there are included Newfoundland, Alpine Spaniels (this breed is described as partaking of the appearance both of a Newfoundland and Mastiff, and no doubt belonged to the St. Bernard species, from the stories related concerning their rescue of benighted travellers), the Hound, the Sheep-dog, and the Wolfhound.

The third division—Dogues—comprised those breeds in which the muzzle is more or less shortened, the skull high, the frontal sinuses considerable, and the lower jaw extends beyond the upper. In this group Cuvier includes the Bulldog and the Mastiff; but it certainly appears that the Mastiff is considerably out of place amongst a class of dogs whose leading characteristic is being underhung; in addition to which the Molossus, or Mastiff, is included by him in the first group.

Bewick's work is chiefly valuable on account of the engravings contained in it, as the letterpress so closely follows the *dicta* of former writers. The illustrations, however, render this book highly interesting.

Having now enumerated most if not all of the earlier writers of importance upon the dog, and the divisions created by them, and having already expressed the opinion that for present practical purposes the division of sporting dogs from their non-sporting relations is sufficient, we may now proceed to the practical details of our subject, adhering in this work to the divisions adopted by the leading show committees in the arrangement of their catalogues.



CHAPTER II.

KENNELS AND KENNELING.

"ANY place is good enough for a dog," is a venerable aphorism easy of quotation and capable of frequent application by those uninitiated in the management of dogs; but it is nevertheless wholly without foundation in fact, as those who have attempted to kennel valuable stock in unfitting quarters have discovered to their cost. There are many breeds which are totally unadapted for confinement in towns—at all events in numbers exceeding one or two. Dogs are not, like poultry and pigeons, pets whose natural tendencies can be rendered subservient to the will and desire of their masters. No amount of artificial feeding and attention can, in the case of many varieties, adequately supply the want of unlimited exercise, which is especially essential in the case of growing puppies, whose eventual success on the show-bench or in the field will greatly depend upon the development of bone and muscle, and the symmetry of a clean and well-proportioned body. In all breeds, the more exercise obtained the better it is for the dog; but in the case of certain varieties, especially ladies' toy-dogs, free exercise is not the absolute necessity which renders the successful breeding of the larger varieties an impossibility in crowded neighbourhoods. We do not for one moment doubt or deny that excellent specimens have been born and bred in the hearts of great cities, but these must be regarded as simply the rare exceptions which make manifest the rule. Nothing but the strictest attention to cleanliness can possibly be looked to as a means of successfully combating the diseases which are for ever lurking in the precincts of crowded kennels; and it is well-nigh hopeless to expect dogs to be clean either in person or habits, where a sufficient amount of exercise is denied to them. As an instance, one of the largest and most experienced breeders of the larger breeds of dogs in the neighbourhood of London, not long since had his entire kennel of puppies and young dogs swept off within the space of a few days. On inquiring into the cause of this calamity, we were informed that the disease had the appearance of typhoid fever, which we were not surprised to hear, having a lively recollection of the state of the kennels on a previous visit to them.

All dogs, but more especially puppies, suffer more or less from being chained up. Not only does the collar almost invariably leave an unsightly ring in the hair on the neck, and thereby considerably affect the dog's beauty, but the frequent struggling at the chain drags the shoulders out of all shape, and affects the proper development of that part of the body. Any one, therefore, who wishes to rear fine animals, but more particularly if he proposes to gain reputation as a successful breeder or exhibitor of canine stock, should, before embarking on such an enterprise, well consider the means at his disposal for comfortably and at the same time economically housing the dogs by whose instrumentality he trusts to arrive at the desired goal. We use the word economically in the last sentence advisedly; for any person who starts by investing a large sum of money in elaborate kennels is doing what all practical people will consider a very rash action. Many a young beginner in dog-breeding has retired in disgust from some disappointment or other circumstance, just at the moment when,

had he persevered, victory was within his grasp : what use, then, is the elaborate range of kennels which he has erected ? The stock can be sold, perhaps at a profit, or without much loss ; but the outlay upon the buildings can never be recouped ; and the disgust with which the owner contemplates his ill-success is heightened by the loss entailed. We propose, therefore, to suggest expedients, the majority of which we have seen in use, by which dogs can be warmly and comfortably housed at a comparatively nominal sum, though we must of course also describe a higher class of kennel architecture and fittings.

Unfortunately some owners are compelled, from want of space, to keep their dogs chained up, instead of in yards where they can be loose. In such instances, as also in the case of watch-dogs, it is very desirable that the kennels provided should be of a slightly different construction from those generally met with. In the latter the fault lies in the opening being placed in the front, so that both wind and rain are able to reach a dog, even though he is crouched at the back of his kennel. A great improvement is gained by the opening being made in one side, as this gives the dog an opportunity of getting out of the way of such

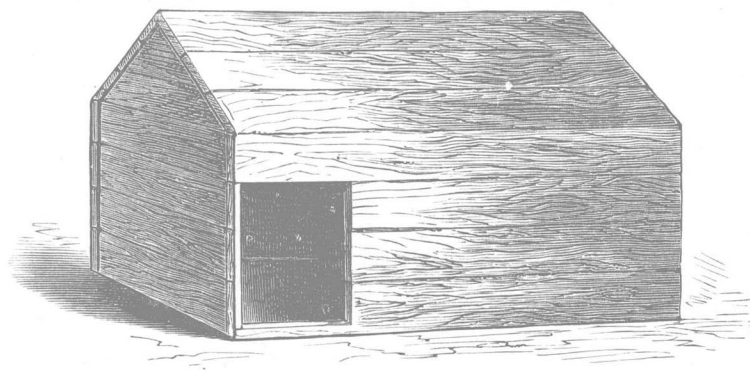


FIG. 2.—KENNEL, WITH SIDE ENTRANCE.

inconveniences, and the benefit he derives from the extra protection must be obvious to every one. Fig. 2 gives an exact representation of an improved kennel such as we suggest ; and if dogs must be kept on the chain, we strongly recommend that this style of kennel be adopted. It is also the best pattern that can be adopted for all detached kennels, whether the inmate be confined or at liberty during the day ; and may be given as our model of a kennel for any dog sleeping or kept in a back-yard. The next best is an ordinary kennel, or even simple barrel, arranged with face towards the wall, as described further on.

All out-door kennels in which dogs are destined to sleep should be raised from the ground, for double reasons, as the damp would rot the floor of the kennel and also give the dog cold. A couple of pieces of three-inch quartering placed underneath, or even some bricks, serve this purpose in every way. It is not good to chain a dog to his kennel, for if he is a powerful animal he may drag it from its position. A stout piece of quartering or a post should therefore be buried from a foot or so in the ground, and the chain fastened to the piece which is above the surface. A staple is not so good a fastening for the chain to be fixed to as a screw ring, the latter not being nearly so likely to become loosened by the constant jerks it will receive.

The simplest and most economical arrangement for a regular kennel is a stable, if such accommodation is to be obtained ; and the addition of a dry and secure stable-yard attached to the same is a considerable further advantage. The means by which the various stalls can

be turned into almost unexceptionable kennels are various and simple, but perhaps that shown in Fig. 3 is as useful and effective as any. It will be seen from the diagram that all required to convert an empty stall into an excellent kennel for a dog or dogs of any size are a few strips of wood and some extra strong wire netting. It is always well to line the lower half of the front (marked A in the figure) with wire, as well as the upper, as it prevents any possibility of the dog gnawing his way out. The upper half (B) is better fronted with wire only, as it enables visitors to see the dogs more easily. The cross-beam (C) should be of considerable strength, as great pressure is often put against it by the dogs if they endeavour to escape. Of course, in the case of the larger breeds, or destructive specimens of the smaller

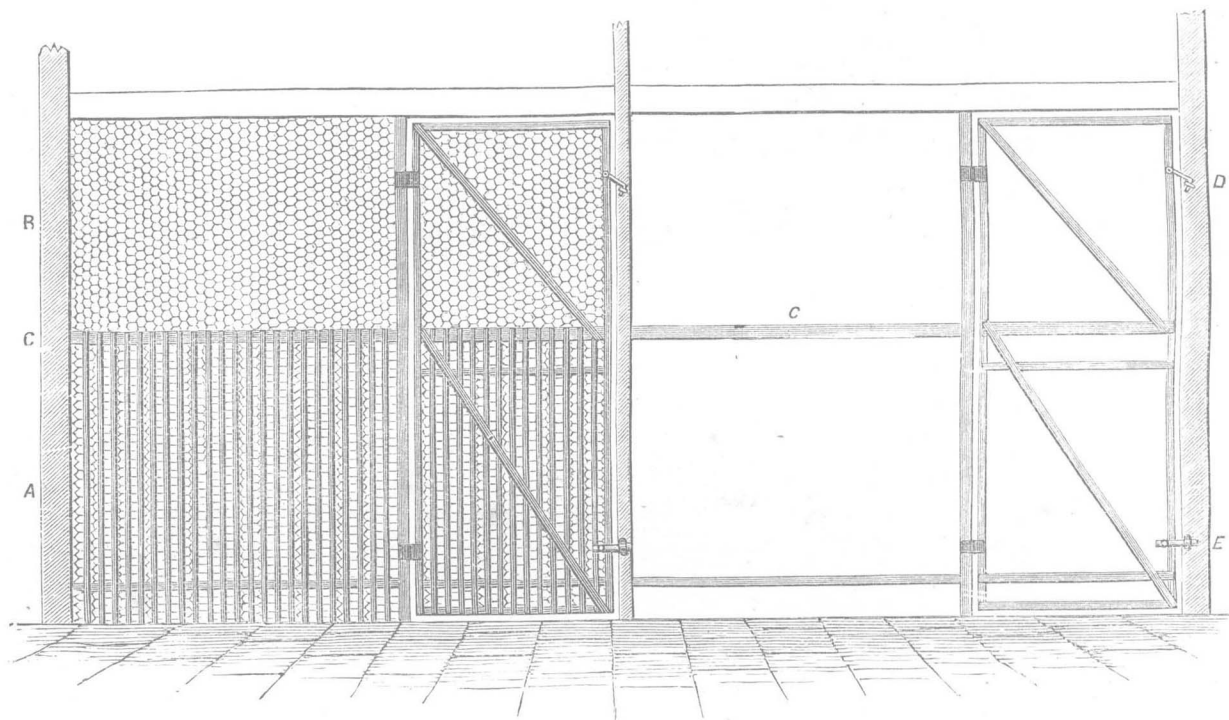


FIG. 3.—STABLE FITTED UP AS A DOG-KENNEL.

varieties, it will be necessary to substitute iron rails for the wire and wood work; but personal experience has taught us that the additional expense of iron rails is in the vast majority of cases quite unnecessary. We have kept scores of dogs, chiefly Bull-dogs and Bull-terriers, in the above sort of kennel, and have never known one to eat out of them. Due attention must, however, be paid to two things—(1) get wire of *extra* strength and thickness, and (2) be sure your doors come well down to the ground.

Whilst on the subject of doors, attention should be directed to a most important feature in their construction: *always have two fastenings on each door*. If there is only one, it is liable to come unfastened in the night, either through the instrumentality of the traditional cat, or the carelessness of the feeder; and the result is a serious disturbance, and perhaps a free fight in the kennel. Nothing seems to exasperate dogs when in confinement more than to witness a kennel companion roaming about the premises alone, and we have suffered severely from dogs breaking loose of a night. The best description of fastening by far is a bolt for the lower half of the door (see E), and a hook catch on the upper. It is a good plan to fix the latter in such a

position that when it falls into the staple to close the door it is on a downward slant, as shown in the cut at D. This will prevent it from coming unfastened easily. The above system of fastening doors applies to all sorts of kennels with equal importance.

Having arranged the front of *such* kennel (as shown in Fig. 3) to his satisfaction, the beginner has little more to do; for when a wooden bench has been erected in one corner, about eighteen inches from the ground, for the dog to sleep on, and the sides and back well lime-washed, the quondam stall is quite ready for the reception of its canine lodger. The lime-washing is most essential, if the dog's health and general comfort are to be considered; when properly done, it not only renders the kennel clean and tidy in appearance, but has the effect of destroying the innumerable insects which are sure to infest the abode of every sort of dog, unless very stringent measures are taken for their extermination.

We much prefer such *portable* benches as that shown in Fig. 4, the back and one side of the bench being carried up for a foot or more. This prevents the dogs from injuring their coats against the whitened wall when turning round in their beds. The bench, being quite



FIG. 4. — PORTABLE BENCH.

detached from the wall, is also far less likely to harbour vermin; and finally, whenever occasion requires, it can be taken into the open air and thoroughly scrubbed with some disinfectant, which effectually disposes of any that may have gained a lodgment. Such benches are also very handy for placing about wherever required.

A gentle slope of the floor is highly desirable, as a drain-pipe can easily be run under the ground in front of the kennels, by which the water is enabled to run off, thereby increasing the salubrity of the establishment. In the case of the larger varieties of dogs, this arrangement becomes almost a matter of necessity, and the trifling outlay it involves most amply repays a breeder by the increased comfort it affords his pets, as well as by the effect it has upon the appearance of his kennel.

A good simple form of in-door kennel having been now described, attention may be drawn to special out-door erections of a very similar character, which we have proved by experience to be admirably adapted for those varieties which are of a hardy constitution, or even for those of more delicate nature, when they are not required to be in first-class show condition. The reason of the remark *apropos* of show condition will be understood by those who read the chapter on showing dogs, so need not be gone into further here. Such a form of kennel may be erected against a garden or any other wall, and consists of a series of compartments which closely resemble the stalls of a stable, and possessing a front of wooden or iron railings, as described in Fig. 3. We can vouch for the many good qualities of this kind of kennel, having erected many for the accommodation of our own stock; and the dogs always seemed

to do well in them, except when in delicate health, when naturally they were removed into warmer quarters. The size we built each stall in our kennels was ten feet deep by eight feet wide, and the dogs which inhabited them were Bulldogs and Bull-terriers, of from thirty-five to fifty pounds weight. We mention this, as it is desirable to explain to inexperienced readers as nearly as possible what arrangements were made, so as to enable them to judge for themselves of what size to erect their kennels; as, of course, this depends upon the variety of dog they propose keeping as well as upon the accommodation at hand. The stalls should be covered in by a lean-to roof for at least three-quarters of their depth from the wall, as wet ground is one of the worst things possible for a dog to stand on for long; and a wooden bench at the back of each must be provided. There is no occasion for this bench to be raised as high from the ground as the one alluded to in the description of the in-door kennel, for in the present instance the dog is not expected to sleep on it, at all events in cold weather. Three pieces of board each a foot wide and a yard long firmly nailed crossways on a couple of pieces of three-inch quartering forms an admirable bench of this description. The roof should be of weather boarding, covered over with the best felt, well

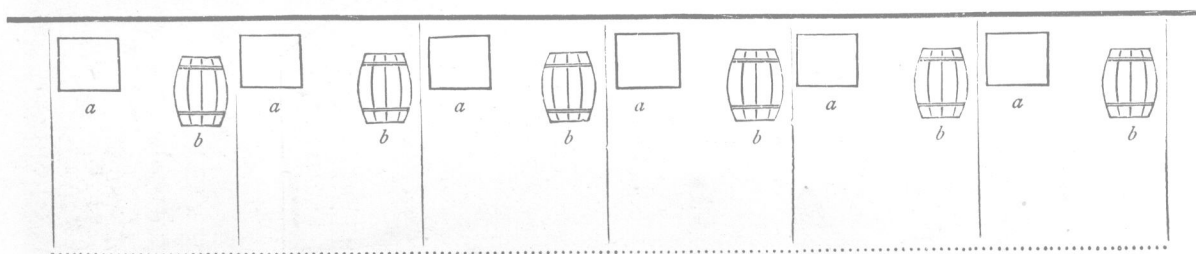


FIG. 5.—RANGE OF KENNELS.

tarred and sprinkled with coarse sand or gravel. Corrugated iron roofing is most objectionable, for in the summer the extent to which it attracts the sun renders the life of the unfortunate creature underneath it simply intolerable; and most other roofings cost a considerable sum of money, which, as we have said before, it would be bad policy for a beginner to expend. Whilst upon this subject, however, we may remark that a tile roof well "pointed" is by far superior to all others, and in appearance it is certainly second to none. Under this description of roofing an owner may rest assured that his pets are as cool in summer and warm in winter as they can possibly be without the aid of artificial heat, which of course cannot be applied to out-door kennels. Thatch is cool in summer and warm in winter also, but it affords such a welcome retreat for all sorts of vermin that its adoption cannot be recommended.

The knotty subject of sleeping accommodation for dogs up to at least fifty pounds weight in such a range of kennels is easily settled, if the master of the establishment is not too ambitious in his views. A common petroleum barrel, which can be obtained in numbers of almost any oilman, with a hole cut in one end, forms a most admirable kennel for dogs inhabiting these stalls. It is highly desirable that the barrel should be purified from the effluvia of the petroleum to as great an extent as possible, and this is easily managed by placing a handful of lighted straw inside after the hole has been cut to admit the dog. This will ignite any petroleum which may be left in it, and when this is accomplished a thorough rinsing out, followed by a stand in the fresh air for a day, renders it fit for any

dog's reception. If any extra effect be required, the barrels can be painted the colour which their owner most admires, and it may be added that they can easily be kept in their place by bricks or wedges of wood. The arrangement of the whole range of stalls will be readily seen from Fig. 5, where *aa* represent the low benches, placed at the back a few inches from the wall and partition; and *bb* are the barrels for sleeping in, placed with the *face* towards the back wall, and about two feet from it. A barrel thus placed with the face towards the wall makes a very good substitute for the more costly kennel shown in Fig. 2, as the wall in front of the entrance will keep the rain or wind from driving in.

This sort of kennel can also be so constructed that in winter or inclement weather wooden



VIEW OF KENNELS AT GLEN-TANA.

fronts, each containing a glazed window, can be fitted in front of the outside rails. These, if the yards are covered over all the way, make first-rate enclosed sheds for puppies or delicate dogs. A communication can easily be made with the next kennel, if empty, and the dogs can thus get a run in the open air, the wooden front not being of course attached to it. By this arrangement an owner can have all or part of his kennel open to the air as he pleases.

Where space and means permit, it is of course possible to erect more complete and specially-adapted accommodation. By the permission of the owner, and the kind assistance of Mr. George Truefitt, of Bloomsbury Square, the architect under whose superintendence were erected not only the kennels but all the other buildings at the shooting-lodge, we are enabled to give a view and ground-plan of the kennels erected for Mr. W. Cunliffe Brooks, M.P., in the forest of Glen-Tana, Aberdeenshire. It is built for stag-hounds, setters, and pointers, and is one of the most complete and compact examples we have met with of a gentleman's kennel for a good team of sporting dogs.