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The stone residence of the Loring's

A New Halo for Newfoundland

Miss Elizabeth B. Loring's Waseeka Kennels Glorify Anew This Grand Old Breed

By ARTHUR FREDERICK JONES

THE essence of all that is worth consideration is simplicity. Yet it is surprising how often man strays from the simple path. He tries to make of existence something more mysterious and exciting than it is in reality, yet he succeeds only in creating confusion.

That is the principal ailment of international finance today. The earliest and most substantial rules of barter and trade have been distorted. Our modern principles do not bear resemblance to the precepts from which they have grown. Consequently, there has come a period of re-adjustment; a condition which emphasizes the eternal need for simplicity.

Possibly it is strange that such thoughts should be stirred by a dog—rather a breed of dog—but they came to mind when, recently, I visited the Waseeka Kennels of Miss Elizabeth B. Loring at Ashland, Massachusetts, which is a small village sitting on the outskirts of the thriving town of Framingham. Yet the remarkable creatures in that splendid establishment reminded me of nothing as much as simplicity, substantiality, and integrity. They are Newfoundlands.

There is no breed quite like the Newfoundland. He has gone on for generations, propagating his kind, handing down his canine traditions, and retaining a serene

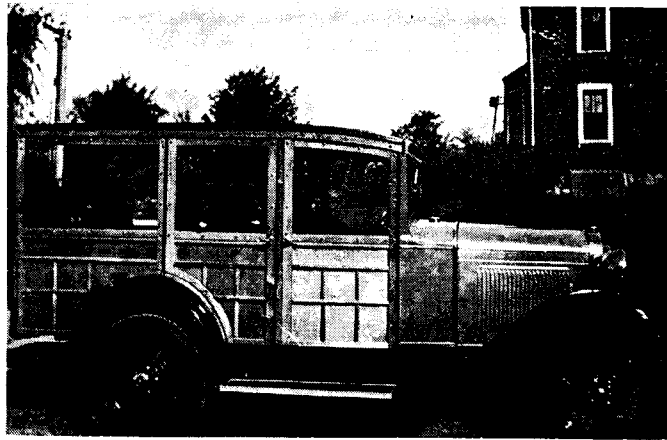
obliviousness to conditions surrounding him. At least, that is the impression he creates, and the manner in which he has been bred for several hundred years is not alien to such a picture. Perhaps, the qualities that have been attributed to the Newfoundland can be shared in part by his owners, for certainly they have not tried to make of this grand breed anything unnatural.

Glorification is not necessary to the Newfoundland. He is his own best advertisement. Whenever he appears in public he is the center of attention, yet he cares very little for indiscriminate attention. This is a breed which maintains its air of serenity under practically all circumstances. It refuses to become panicky over inconsequential situations, yet on sufficient provocation it will become a matchless, dynamic protector.

The sagacity of the Newfoundland is remarkable. At times it seems able to reason like a human being. Miss Loring tells a number of stories which illustrate the point. One is of a carpenter who gave one of the Newfoundlands part of his lunch, every day, in the hope of keeping the friendship of the dog. Although this went on for several weeks, and although the dog always tolerated him, it never lost sight of the fact that the carpenter did not really belong on the estate.

THEN the Lorings departed for their Boston winter home. There was some work to be done in the country house, and the carpenter planned to do it without more formality. He attempted to enter the house, but he could not advance further than the foot of the steps leading to the main door for a Newfoundland stood adamant guard there.

There is also the tale of how the Lorings discovered that this breed maintains vigilant watch over its masters. This was some years ago, before the owner of Waseeka knew as much



WHEREIN WASEEKA TRAVELS

The Newfoundlands of the Waseeka Kennels are never subjected to the rigors of baggage cars and crates. Seven can be accommodated in this light truck

about the breed as she does today. Miss Loring had heard stories of the Newfoundland being an unfailing guard, but one day, when walking through the woods with her mother, there arose a discussion as to whether or not the breed actually did keep a close watch.

SO it was decided to test the dogs which were scampering through the underbrush, quite out of sight of Mrs. and Miss Loring. One screamed as if being molested. It seemed hardly a second before several of the big fellows were at the side of the ladies. The Newfoundlands investigated the entire section for possible hoboos, and thereafter refused to leave the Lorings until they were back at the kennels.



THIS BREED ADORES CHILDREN

No one dare harm a child placed in the care of a Newfoundland, for the breed seems to inherit an infinite degree of love for babies, and a zeal for guarding them

SIMILAR stories in connection with the breed and its experiences at Waseeka are legion. But to repeat them is needless, since they all tend to prove that the Newfoundland has all the reactions of the other breeds plus dignity and a regal bearing that makes him truly a canine king.

He is a massive dog, having one of the largest heads, the heaviest bone, and one of the greatest weights in dogdom. He looks ponderous, but if you see him romping on a lawn large enough for his needs, you will form a different opinion of him. He may be a giant, but he is normally active.

The Waseeka dogs are all very active. The Newfoundlands found there are raised in the proper manner, and as a consequence "cripples" are unknown. The word cripple when used in this sense refers to a large dog whose development is so incomplete — mainly through the lack of proper nourishment—that he is very shaky on his legs. In contrast to such a condition, the Waseeka Newfoundlands are as lively as terriers.

Miss Loring admits that it is somewhat of a task, even though a pleasurable one, to give a breed as large as the Newfoundland sufficient nourishment and exercise to keep him in shape. It is also her contention that no

one should undertake to raise this dog unless the fancier is able to give the dog the proper care. At Waseeka, the conditions are especially suitable for breeding the Newfoundland.

There are nearly 20 miles of bridle paths through the Loring and the two adjoining estates, and these paths are put to constant use. Every dog in the kennel has at least six or seven miles of road work every day during cool weather, and since there are more than 20 dogs in the kennel, it will be seen that the weekly mileage is something like 1,000 miles. That, with the huge quantity of raw beef they consume, keeps them in

excellent shape. Each dog has from 1½ to 3 lbs. of beef per day, which for the entire kennel runs to about 1,200 lbs. per month.

THESSE things are mentioned merely to give an idea of what it is to choose the Newfoundland as a hobby. Yet he is such a worthwhile dog that no amount of work seems a trouble. Indeed, it is often that a breeding kennel grows from a single, pet Newfoundland. That was the case with Waseeka. There had never been a thought of a kennel on the Loring place until the advent of a loveable Newfoundland.

It was back in 1922 that Chieftan's Brucie came to the Ashland, Massachusetts, estate, and he lived there in supreme happiness for five years. During that time, he inspired Miss Loring with a very strong desire to own a kennel of this breed. The almost human intelligence displayed by Brucie gave the owner of Waseeka the conviction that the Newfoundland is the finest of all breeds.

Miss Loring has discovered in the Newfoundland the same kind qualities which were portrayed so clearly by Sir Edwin Henry Landseer, R. A., more than a century ago, in his famous head of Neptune. To her, it is proof conclusive that the dog has come down to the present time without losing an iota of its original character. Of course, the dog which Landseer depicted was a black-and-white specimen. This type has since been called the Landseer Newfoundland out of respect to the renowned animal painter who brought it world-wide attention. The majority of Newfoundlands are solid black.

The death of Chieftan's Brucie left an aching void in the Loring household. There did not seem to be any way of replacing the good-natured fellow. Miss Loring did not think it possible to find another, even of the same breed, with such a disposition. So it was many months



THE OWNER AND A FAVORITE

Miss Loring not only knows the breed thoroughly, but she also has a natural genius about raising dogs that makes toward greater success

before another Newfoundland was acquired.

THIS one was Harlingen Jess of Waseeka, and with her importation from England in 1927, the Waseeka Kennels came into existence.

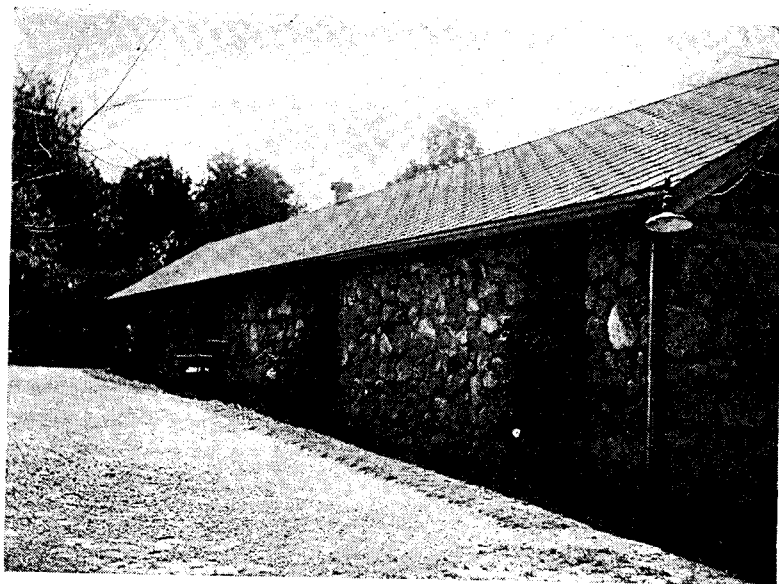
Since that time, there have been

many Newfoundlands at Waseeka, but even today there is none to quite take the place of old Brucie. He had been showered with attention, possibly because he was the only one. But now the same attention must be divided among a number of dogs, and consequently no dog is quite so "spoiled."

Miss Loring launched her Waseeka Kennels' enterprise in the proper manner by purchasing some of the best stock available. And surprising as it may seem, she discovered that England apparently had the best of it. Like almost everyone else, she had imagined that the proper place to buy Newfoundlands would be in the British island colony of that name. But investigation disclosed that there were far better specimens to be found in England.

Having decided upon this, Miss Loring went abroad, early in 1927, and personally inspected many of the English kennels to see what was available. In this she was given considerable advice by Miss May Van Oppen of Barnet, who has been breeding Newfoundlands since before the war. And previous to the time that Miss Van Oppen started to raise this huge breed, her father had gained a considerable reputation for having very nearly the best of the breed to be found any place. So Jess was shipped home to America in June of 1927, and soon afterward there followed some of the other dogs that have since been headliners at Waseeka.

THE formal kennel structure which now houses the Waseeka dogs did not take shape until three years ago, but in the interim, Miss Loring was discovering many things about the housing of a large breed. She discovered what is desirable and undesirable in a kennel building. As a consequence, the picturesque, modern stone building now in use is very nearly ideal. It is the opinion of the owner that no one should build a permanent kennel upon



MAIN BUILDING AT WASEEKA

The spacious, one-story structure in which all the show dogs are quartered is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the United States, and is absolutely fireproof

entering the dog game, but should wait for practical suggestions that will be presented to the one taking care of the dogs by the state of their health, the ease of cleaning, and similar points.

One of the first things that impressed me upon my visit to the Waseeka Kennels was the absolutely fireproof nature of the building. The walls of the structure are constructed of stone, the roof is of asphalt shingles, the pen partitions are of sheet iron and sheet rock, the passageways are of concrete, and the pens are floored with cork bricks.

Some wood has been used, but a fire would have a very difficult time getting started.

The building is 16 feet wide and 75 feet in length, thus being a long and narrow structure that has no dark corners. It is divided into five main sections. The office is on one end. Then comes a row of five pens. The combined kitchen and workroom is in the center. Then follows a row of three pens, and the puppy room is on the other end.

THE entire inside of the building is painted a battleship gray which makes the place not only very clean



SOME OF THE YOUNGER ELEMENT

There is something appealing about any Newfoundland, but the puppies are devastatingly appealing. Miss Loring finds it hard to part with them

looking, but very pleasant as well. It has a high vaulted ceiling, which is rather neat in appearance, in addition to eliminating drafts.

Each pen is 8 by 12 feet, which is large enough for three fully-grown dogs. There is a sleeping bench in each pen, and this may be hinged back against the partition during the daytime. Each of these benches is about 5 feet square. It has already been mentioned that the floor is composed of cork bricks, and these have been found very satisfactory for they are not good conductors of hot and cold waves.

Ventilation is provided by large Dutch doors. Each pen has two sets of these doors hung on the same door jamb. Double doors of this kind cut the force of the wind and prevent drafts. Also, these doors are somewhat different from others in that the large center panels are of Cello-Glass rather than wood. In summer, the Cello-Glass is removed from one set of doors and screening substituted. This permits the dogs to remain in their pens and still have plenty of air.

Running water is provided in every pen at the Waseeka Kennels. The cold water pipe is laid in a trough that runs the entire length of the building. Of course, it is controlled from the kitchen. This enables the kennelman to water all the dogs without carrying water to each pen.

THE pen partitions are about 4 feet 8 inches high. Since a Newfoundland can easily see over that if he stands on his hind legs, several rows of iron bars have been placed above the partitions. Everything is built very strongly, for Newfoundlands range in weight from 100 to 145 lbs. and this is sufficient to cause considerable destruction to flimsily built pens.

The heating of the kennel is done by hot water, and the radiators are of the flat type, fastened to the ceiling. The automatic oil burner of this system is a very neat affair that is located right in the kitchen. It is not only thermostatically controlled, but there is an alarm attached to it so that should the heat drop below

or go above a certain temperature, a bell rings in the kennelman's house.

The apparatus may be regulated to any desired temperature. Usually there is just enough heat to make the building comfortable for anyone working there. Of course, when there are young puppies, it is necessary to have it slightly warmer, but in the main, Newfoundlands like the cold. Their thick, flat coats are excellent protection against almost any degree of cold.



WASEEKA'S SEA KING

This young dog may become quite as famous as the present leaders. He is by Ch. Harlingen Neptune



A MATCHLESS PAIR

Ch. Seafarer and Ch. Waseeka's Wayfarer are two of the greatest of the breed in the United States

INCIDENTALLY, Miss Loring says that the usual order of things is completely reversed in the breeding of Newfoundlands. It is customary with most breeds to arrange the breeding so that the whelping dates will be in the spring of the year. This gives the puppies clement weather in which to develop. But the owner of Waseeka has discovered that Newfoundlands whelped in the fall of the year thrive much better than do spring puppies.

The kitchen is a fairly large space, about 12 x 16 feet in size. In addition to the furnace, already mentioned, it contains full-sized bath tub; a large sink with spacious drain boards; an oil stove for heating the pressure boiler that is sometimes used in the preparation of occasional stews; large racks for the drying of the food pans; a refrigerator; and an electric coil stove that is used only for heating milk and hot water. And despite the fireproof construction, a fire-extinguisher hangs in a corner of the kitchen.

While the pressure boiler is mentioned in connection with the cooking of food for the dogs, Miss Loring has discovered that Newfoundlands prefer a diet of raw meat to anything else. However, it is cooked occasionally. This beef, incidentally, is appetizing enough to be used for human consumption. In the winter, the diet is sometimes varied with mutton or lamb.

The two rows of pens are practically identical in detail. All have doors opening into the concrete passageway, and all are flooded with light from the Dutch doors and from the windows set high up in the outside passage wall.



CH. WASEEKA'S WAYFARER

Somewhat overshadowed by the phenomenal success of his kennelmate, Seafarer, this grand one, Wayfarer, also has a remarkable career in the ring

The puppy room faces the Southeast and has windows on three sides. This is a spacious affair, 10 by 16 feet in size. It is divided by a small fence into two sections, so different litters may be placed there conveniently.

All pens, including the puppy room, have outside runs. Some are of concrete, and others are of dirt. The concrete ones are used when it is deemed necessary to tighten up the feet of the dogs, but ordinarily the others are more comfortable for them.



SUPERINTENDENT CANN

George Cann, superintendent of the estate, often handles the dogs in the show ring

Each run is the width of the pen, and about 150 feet in length. Awnings partly cover all the runs, and there is a sleeping bench in each one. The heaviest type of Anchor Post fencing forms all the runs.

The office at the Waseeka Kennels is possibly the most interesting one of its kind. Certainly, it is typically New England, and a very quaint room. It is furnished simply, but richly. On one side of the room stands a mahogany knee-hole desk, dating from the Queen Anne period, which was early in the seventeenth



CH. SEAFARER

A son of the great Ch. Siki, this dog has been best in show twice, best working dog nine times, and seven times second in the working group

century. At the other side is another antique piece, a secretary almost two centuries old. High-backed, antique chairs carry out the style of decoration, while the floor is covered with an antique Oriental rug. Perhaps the only notes of modern times are supplied by the large sofa which takes up one wall, and by the huge ribbon cases which adorn the wall. The sofa has a most unusual cover. It is made of bench show ribbons won by the Waseeka dogs.

In addition to the building already described, there is an isolation kennel about 15 by 20 feet in size that is used for dogs returning from shows. It has two pens, and is supplied with its own stove. Then there is another and smaller building for visiting bitches. Both have their own runs that are securely fenced so that the Waseeka dogs cannot come near.

THERE is also a third building, somewhat larger than the two described, that is used in winter as an overflow kennel and as an indoor exercising run. In this connection it might be said that Newfoundlands do not mind any amount of cold, but sometimes, in that section of Massachusetts, a crust of ice forms over the ground that cuts the pads of the dogs. For that reason it is desirable to have a place where they can run indoors. The building, in question, is 15 by 45 feet in size. It is equipped with a few portable pens, while the remainder of the space is left clear.

It might be imagined that it is difficult to run a kennel of Newfound-
(Please turn to page 88)

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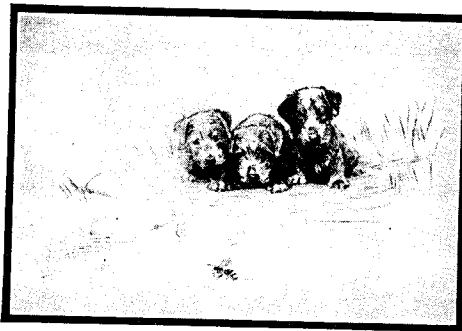
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that guide our steps to-day. And the way we now walk will soon become tradition for another age. Certainly, Westminster of this year of great depression is going to become worthy tradition, something that future generations of dog lovers will look back upon and say:

"Dog lovers, they were. For no one but dog lovers could have done such splendid things!"

A NEW HALO FOR NEW-FOUNDLAND

(Continued from page 13)

lands. Miss Loring does not find this to be true. On the contrary, she believes that they require less care and cause less trouble than almost any other breed. As long as they are permitted to live in a natural way they get along splendidly. They love to swim, especially, and it has even been found necessary to erect a heavy, portable wire fence around the swimming pool near the main residence. The dogs make a bee line for the pool whenever they are released.

Their feeding is no trouble. In addition to the beef and mutton, they have kibbled biscuits. With the exception of some special cases, this constitutes their entire fare. The puppies are fed bone meal, tomatoes, and milk and eggs, while Viosterole and cod-liver oil are given frequently. The small puppies start on three ounces of food, given three times a day, and the amount increases steadily.

Since this is not a widely known breed, it was thought interesting to give a few figures on the weights of the breed from early puppyhood, and Miss Loring has supplied this information. At one week they usually weigh three pounds. At 14 weeks, they have advanced to 46 pounds. They ordinarily weigh 66 pounds at four and one-half months; and when fully grown, they vary from 100 to 145 pounds. They reach their full growth at 18 months, but their heads continue to develop and tighten up much longer than that. They may be considered mature at about two and one-half years.

The number of puppies in a litter varies from two to eight, although there are exceptional cases of more than that number. A close watch is kept over the youngsters in their early stages of development. They are weighed every week up to three months, and then about every month.

Newfoundlands are large sized dogs, but they are not hard to handle. Preparation for a show is not an especially difficult task, for the thick, flat coat requires nothing more than a little brushing. And if that is done frequently through the year, as it is at Waseeka,

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going to a show means little more than piling the dogs into the station wagon, and setting out. This light truck is large enough to carry seven Newfoundlands. They are not placed in crates, but are chained.

Miss Loring usually exhibits some of her dogs herself, the others being handled in the ring by George Cann, now the superintendent of the Loring farm. Cann was formerly the kennel manager, but even though he has undertaken a much larger position, he still finds time to "make" the shows with the Waseeka string.

This breed is not difficult to handle in the ring, but it must know and have confidence in the handler. And as this state of mind does not come quickly with a Newfoundland, the dogs will show to much better advantage if they have known the handler for a long time.

The actual training for the show ring starts at about four weeks of age, or at the time when the puppies are old enough to have their first brushing. Considerable patience is needed to make them stand quietly, so that their points are displayed to the best advantage, but even the most lively youngsters will recognize authority in a short time.

The leading winner now in the kennel is that wonderful specimen, Ch. Seafarer. He is one of the greatest sons of England's noted sire, Ch. Siki, and is out of Kaffir Girl. Shown in the working group nine times in 1930, Ch. Seafarer went best in show twice, best working dog nine times, and seven times took second in the working group. It was at Barnstable and at Middlesex that he captured best in show, while twice he headed the working group at Greenwich shows.

Another topline is Ch. Waseeka's Wayfarer which was three years old in January, 1932. He is by Sancho II out of Harlingen Jess, and is a very

handsome specimen. Incidentally, it is planned to enter Seafarer, Wayfarer, the younger Waseeka's Sea King, and a fourth dog, as a team this year. Sea King is by Ch. Harlingen Neptune, another good one at Waseeka, and out of Vesta of Waseeka. Just a year old in September of 1931, Sea King is one of the finest of the younger generation at the kennel. The still unchosen fourth dog will probably be Waseeka's Jack Tar which is a full brother of Sea King, but out of a younger litter.

Among the best of the bitches is that splendid brood matron, Harlingen Jess of Waseeka. She also is a daughter of the great Ch. Siki. When I saw her she needed only three points for her championship. Then there are two nice looking bitches. The first of these is that English and American champion, Seagrave Blackberry, another daughter of Ch. Siki. She won the challenge certificate at Crufts in 1930. The other is Waseeka's Ocean Breeze which is a full sister of Ch. Waseeka's Wayfarer. And Vesta of Waseeka must not be forgotten. She is proving a dependable brood matron. The newest addition to the kennel is the bitch, Water Witch of Drummond, purchased recently from Karl Brown and bred by Montague Wallace of Saskatchewan, Canada.

Miss Loring takes particular pride in bringing forth well matched braces and teams. And she has had remarkable success in classes of that sort. Two years ago she won the best working brace class at Toronto. At Westminster, she carried off the prize for the best working team in 1931. And for two years, her Newfoundlands have captured both best working brace and best working team in show at the Eastern Dog Club event in Boston.

Waseeka has had a great amount of success to date, and it is likely to have even more in the future, because it goes about things in an efficient, scien-

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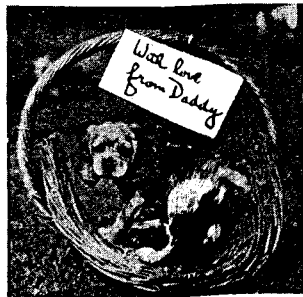
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tific manner. But behind all its meticulous care is a real love of dogs. Newfoundlands are the principal breed at Waseeka, but Miss Loring and her parents are broad-minded enough to see the appeal in other breeds as well.

Thus you will find two chows, one collie, and a St. Bernard also in the kennels. These dogs are good ones, too, and are sometimes shown, but the Newfoundland remains as the outstanding feature of Waseeka. This kennel is bringing this historic North American breed back to the prominent place it should enjoy in canine circles.

HOW TO KEEP YOUR DOG WELL

(Continued from page 55)

one side of her face. She has difficulty in eating too. I am afraid she has had a case of distemper and this fit is the beginning of chorea. Can you suggest any treatment?

I am worming her in the morning with capsules. She weighs 17½ pounds. Any help or advice you can give me on either of these cases I will be very grateful for.—Mrs. W. S. B., Columbia, South Carolina.

ANSWER:—It is difficult to treat an eye condition without seeing it. I recommend that you take the dog to the oculist again and follow his directions. If it is a deep scar on the cornea, it may require considerable time to remove and in some cases there will be a shadow for the rest of the animal's life. I have considerable success in these cases from the use of a ten per cent solution of dionin, which requires a narcotic prescription form. In some cases it is necessary to use local applications of tincture of iodine while the eye is desensitized with a local anæsthetic. Perhaps your doctor will not resent these suggestions from a veterinarian.

I am afraid there is not much you can do for the case of chorea, which has progressed to a point which usually does not yield to treatment. The best you may expect is a cripple. I consider it is more humane to put the dog to death in a painless way. In some cases there is more or less improvement after a long period of dosing with iodine, arsenic, or a double bromide of gold and arsenic. Take the dog to a veterinarian for advice. If he agrees with my opinion, let him put an end to the poor thing.

ACTIVE ANAL GLANDS—WIRE FOX-TERRIERS

QUESTION:—I have one wirehaired

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foxterrier puppy four months old and one bitch five years old that have small abscesses in the rectum which expel a yellow pus when pressed. I would appreciate your advice as to what to do for same.—H. J. T., South Haven, Michigan.

ANSWER:—Every normal dog has two simple glands placed laterally to the anus and opening by ducts into the terminal of the rectum. Usually these glands secrete a semi-solid yellowish gray material which is expelled by the passage of the stool. Occasionally, the character of the secretion changes and it may appear as a yellow pus-like fluid. As a general rule, no treatment is necessary. Continual squeezing leads to irritation or inflammation. If your patients are annoyed by the discharge, use a hot compress on the anus for five minutes and follow with iodox ointment, which should be massaged thoroughly. Repeat the application daily. In some cases it is necessary to cauterize the glands with nitrate of silver. This should be done by a veterinarian.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS—NEW-FOUNDLAND, SCOTTISH TERRIERS

QUESTION:—I am in trouble with my dogs and, as usual, come to you for advice. I am a breeder of Newfoundland dogs. And while my bitches have large litters, ten or twelve, the first week plays havoc so I can only raise four or five. My friends and fellow breeders all over the country report the same condition. Will you please give the cause and cure, if any.

I also raise Scottish terriers. When females come in season only slight coloring, no swelling. Discharge only lasts a few days and all is off. Can I give something to help this?

A young male of the same litter does not seem very keen with other bitches. All seem perfectly healthy. How old should a male be before being put to stud?—B. B. H., Huntington, West Virginia.

ANSWER:—It is almost impossible to answer your first question without making a clinical examination. I am inclined to think that the trouble lies in imperfect feeding during pregnancy and the nursing period. The development of a large litter places a great strain on the bitch. Everything which goes into the puppies must be digested and assimilated by the mother and carried to the uterus by the blood stream. It follows that insufficient food or incorrect food will produce weak puppies which die at birth or soon after. Therefore, a pregnant bitch must be given plenty of meat—raw or cooked—milk, eggs, some vegetables and some cereal in an easily digestible form. The vegetables should not be given during the last week of pregnancy or during the nursing period. The bitch should be exercised during pregnancy. Care should be taken that the bowels and kidneys function correctly while the bitch is carrying her young. Some breeders give cod-liver oil, viosterol, or both, during pregnancy and nursing.

Probably the Scottish terriers would come into normal œstrum if they were fed raw beef, eggs, and cod-liver oil as a staple diet with the addition of such roughage as may be found necessary. This is true for both dogs and bitches. Exercise and exposure to the direct rays of the sun are highly beneficial. The dog may be started at stud at one year. At first he should not be used too often.

DIET—YEAR-OLD FOX TERRIER

QUESTION:—I would appreciate it very much if you would give me some information on the feeding of a year-old wire foxterrier. The dog has just