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DOGS

A PICTURE BOOK OF PURE BREDS



By JAMES L. CANNON



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DOGS





Dogs

A PICTURE BOOK OF PURE BREDS

Written and pictured

by

JAMES L. CANNON

Author-artist

of

HOOFBEATS, A Picture Book of Horses



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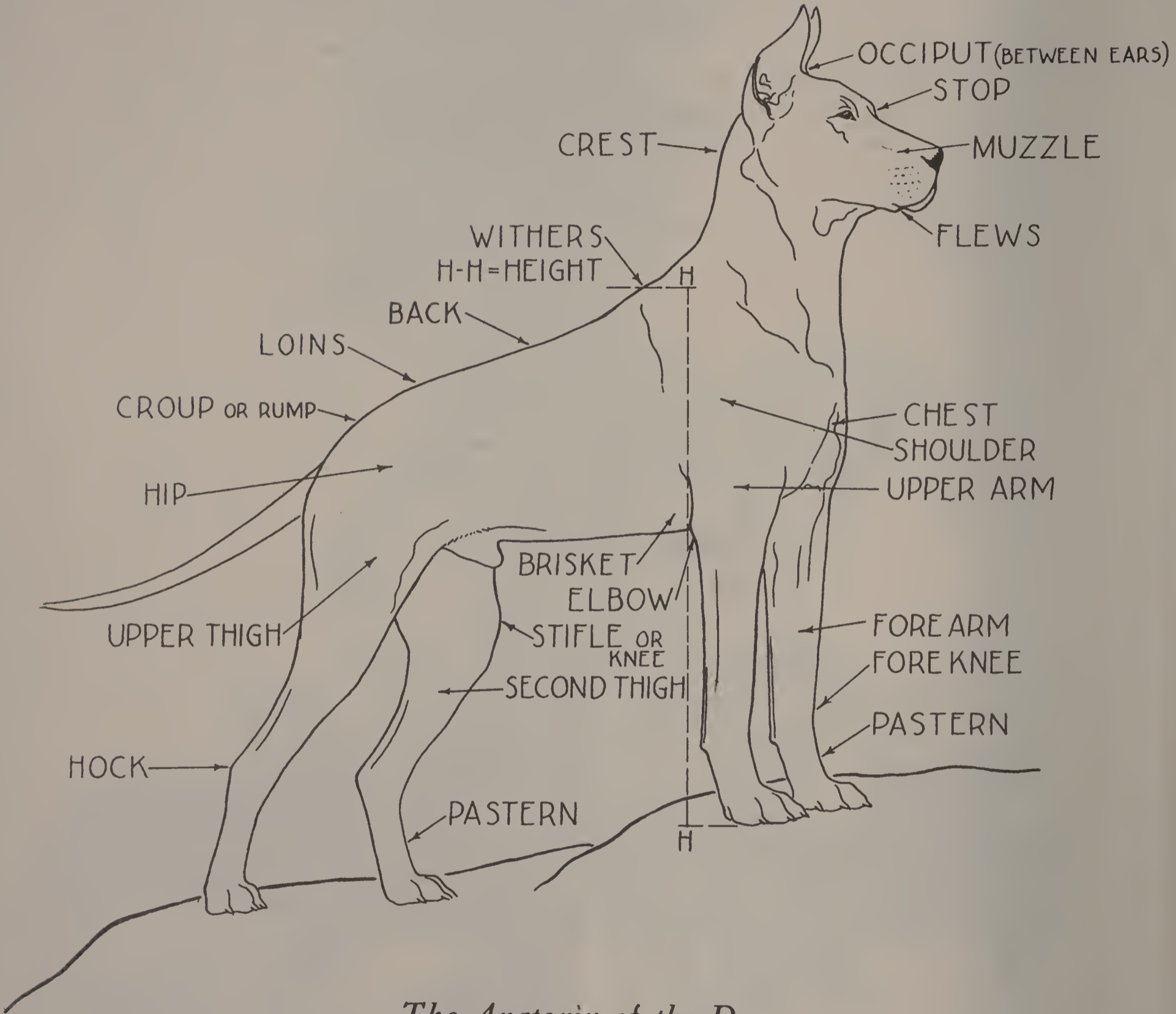
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The Anatomy of the Dog

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CONTENTS

	Page
Group I—Sporting Dogs	
Golden Retriever	14
Curly-Coated Retriever	14
Pointer	15
Chesapeake Bay Retriever.....	15
Flat-Coated Retriever	16
Griffon (Wire-haired Pointing)	16
Labrador Retriever	17
Pointer (German Shorthaired)	17
Irish Setter	18
Gordon Setter	18
English Setter	19
Cocker Spaniel	20
Welsh Springer Spaniel.....	20
English Springer Spaniel.....	21
Cocker Spaniel (English Type)	21
Field Spaniel	22
Sussex Spaniel	22
Irish Water Spaniel.....	23
Clumber Spaniel	23
Brittany Spaniel	24
Group II—Sporting Dogs (Hounds)	
American Foxhound	26
Beagle	26
English Foxhound	27
Harrier	27
Otterhound	28

CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
Dachshund	28
Norwegian Elkhound	29
Basset Hound	29
Greyhound	30
Whippet	30
Bloodhound	31
Saluki	31
Afghan Hound	32
Scottish Deerhound	32
Irish Wolfhound	33
Borzoi (Russian Wolfhound)	33
Group III—Working Dogs	
Collie (Rough)	34
Collie (Smooth)	34
Bull-Mastiff	35
Boxer	35
Schnauzer (Giant)	36
Belgian Sheepdog	36
Komondor	37
Rottweiler	37
Great Dane	38
St. Bernard	38
Mastiff	39
Great Pyrenees	39
Old English Sheepdog	40
German Shepherd Dog	40
Samoyede	41
Briard	41
Shetland Sheepdog	42
Welsh Corgi (Pembroke)	42

CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
Puli	43
Welsh Corgi (Cardigan).....	43
Alaskan Malamute	44
Bernese Mountain Dog.....	44
Bouvier des Flandres	45
Newfoundland	45
Eskimo	46
Doberman Pinscher	46
Kuvasz	47
Siberian Husky	47
Group IV—Terriers	
Schnauzer (Standard)	48
Schnauzer (Miniature)	48
Bedlington Terrier	49
Bullterrier	49
Airedale	50
Irish Terrier	50
Manchester Terrier	51
Welsh Terrier	51
Scottish Terrier	52
Sealyham Terrier	52
West Highland White Terrier.....	53
Cairn Terrier	53
Kerry Blue Terrier.....	54
Fox Terrier (Wire-haired and Smooth)	55
Skye Terrier	56
Norwich Terrier	56
Dandie Dinmont Terrier.....	57
Lhasa Terrier	57
Border Terrier	58

CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
Lakeland Terrier	58
Staffordshire Terrier	59
 Group V—Toy Dogs	
Maltese	60
Yorkshire Terrier	60
Papillon	61
Chihuahua	61
Griffon (Brussels)	62
Italian Greyhound	62
Pug	63
Toy Poodle	63
Mexican Hairless	64
Affenpinscher	64
Toy Manchester Terrier.....	65
Miniature Pinscher	65
Japanese Spaniel	66
Pekingese	66
English Toy Spaniel.....	67
Pomeranian	67
 Group VI—Non-Sporting Dogs	
Keeshonden	68
Schipperke	68
Dalmatian	69
Boston Terrier	69
Chow Chow	70
French Bulldog	70
Poodle	71
Bulldog	71

Group I — SPORTING DOGS

The breeds in this group are all known as gun or bird dogs. Retrievers, such as the Chesapeake, Curly-Coated, Flat-Coated, Golden, and Labrador, are only required to bring in the game after it is shot. They work equally well on land and in the water. The Chesapeake is the only native American retriever.

Pointers, Setters, and Sporting Spaniels, on the other hand, not only retrieve the game, but also find the birds and show the hunter where they are. All Sporting Spaniels, generally speaking, are fond of the water and thus are valuable for water retrieving. The Clumber Spaniel is the only one to hunt mute, and he and the Sussex are also the slowest of the breeds.



GOLDEN RETRIEVER

—This Retriever is said to be descended from some Russian performing dogs that appeared in England in 1860. The Golden Retriever weighs around 65 pounds and stands about 24 inches in height. He works either on land or in the water, and has a dense,

water-resistant coat of flat or wavy hair. He is of a rich golden color, but not as dark as the Irish Setter.

CURLY-COATED RETRIEVER — This dog is the oldest of the retriever breeds. He is descended from the early English Water Spaniel, the Retrieving Setter, and the St. John's Newfoundland. Added to this mixture were the Irish Water Spaniel and the Poodle. The Curly-Coated Retriever is affectionate, very hardy, and a fine water dog. In color he is black or liver and his body, except for the face, is covered with a mass of tight, crisp curls. He weighs from 65 to 80 pounds.



POINTER — The Pointer is one of the oldest known breeds used to point game. He is descended from the Foxhound, the Greyhound, the early Spanish Pointer, and possibly the Bloodhound. With a lean and muscular body, the Pointer weighs around 60 pounds and is about 26 inches in height.



He has a short coat and in color is usually white with rich liver markings, but he may also be white with lemon, orange, or black markings, or even solid black.

CHESAPEAKE BAY RETRIEVER — The only native American sporting dog, the Chesapeake was developed from parents that originally came from England. He excels as a water dog, being very hardy and a fine swimmer. The coat is short and thick with a fine, dense, woolly undercoat, which enables him to withstand the cold wind and icy water



when retrieving ducks. The hair has a tendency to wave except on the face and legs, where it is short and straight. Varying in height from 23 to 26 inches, and in weight from 60 to 75 pounds, the Chesapeake ranges from a dark brown to a faded tan or deadgrass color.



FLAT-COATED RETRIEVER — This breed has as its ancestors the Labrador, the St. John's Newfoundland, and the Gordon and Irish setters. Originating in England, the earliest known specimen that resembled our present day Flat-Coated

Retriever appeared in 1860. This dog is a natural water dog, and also excels on land. His coat is dense and flat, in color he is black or liver, and he weighs from 60 to 70 pounds.

GRIFFON (WIRE-HAIRED POINTING)—The origin of this sporting dog was Holland, about the year 1874. However, the breed is regarded as French because most of its development took place in France. The dog is also known as the Korthals Griffon. He has a keen nose and great ability to point and retrieve game. He is a strong swimmer. His coat is harsh, hard and stiff, giving great protection and hence the Griffon is suited particularly for swampy country. The color is steel-grey with chestnut, grey-white with chestnut, chestnut, and never black. He stands about 22 inches in height.



LABRADOR RETRIEVER—This breed came from Newfoundland and was imported into England where it was further developed. It was first recognized there as a separate breed in 1903. About the size of a pointer, the Labrador has great ability both on land and in the water. His coat is short,



very dense, and without wave, and is generally black in color. His tail is like that of an otter, being thick at the base and tapering toward the tip, and covered with short, dense hair giving it a rounded appearance.

POINTER (GERMAN SHORT-HAIRED) — Only a little over fifty years old, this breed is one of the best of the gun or bird dogs. He was



developed by the Germans from the old Spanish Pointer, the Bloodhound, and the American (English) Pointer. He has a keen nose, is equally at home on land or water, and makes a fine family dog and companion. In size, he is about 24 inches in height. The color is solid liver, and white and liver, spotted or ticked.



IRISH SETTER — The earliest specimens of this breed, in the early eighteenth century, were often red and white in color. The modern Irish Setter, on the other hand, is solid mahogany red or rich, golden chestnut in color. He is a high-class bird dog. The Irishman is bold and tough, yet gentle and lovable. His coat is of moderate length, flat with the least possible wave or curl. In height the red dog is from 21 to 24

inches, and is lighter in build than the English and Gordon Setters. Because of his sleek, beautiful appearance and fine personality, the Irish Setter is an ideal show dog.

GORDON SETTER — Also known as the Black and Tan Setter, the Gordon originated in Scotland. He is not as well known or as numerous as the other setters, but is a good bird dog if well trained. The coat is soft and shining, straight or slightly waved. In color he is coal black with definitely located rich mahogany tan markings. The Gordon is from 21 to 25 inches in height and is of a stylish, rather racy build.





ENGLISH SETTER — Of English origin, this setter was a trained bird dog as long as four hundred years ago. It is believed that among his ancestors were the Spanish Pointer, the large Water Spaniel, and the Springer Spaniel. The modern type of English Setter dates from about 1825 and has become very popular in this country due to his usefulness and to his aristocratic appearance. He is a fine hunter, has a lovable disposition and is a beautiful, active, outdoor dog. This setter is from 22 to 25 inches tall and weighs from 50 to 70 pounds. Some of the colors are black, white and tan; black and white; lemon and white; liver and white, and all white. Dogs without heavy patches of color on the body, but flecked all over, are preferred. The coat should be flat and of good length, without curl, and the feather on the legs should be moderately thin and regular.



COCKER SPANIEL — Of English origin, the Cocker Spaniel is the smallest of the sporting spaniel family, weighing from 18 to 24 pounds. The English type is heavier, weighing from 25 to 28 pounds. The Cocker's coat is dense, silky, and flat or slightly waved. He has

many variations in color, being black, red, cream, buff, liver, black and white, black and tan, and black, white and tan. The Cocker is a clever little sporting dog and is very popular in this country. He is the brightest and merriest of the whole spaniel family.

WELSH SPRINGER SPANIEL — This breed has been known for several hundred years in Wales and the West of England. He was bred and trained purely for hunting purposes. He has a keen scent and is a fine water dog. The Welsh Springer, in size, is larger than the Cocker but smaller than the English Springer. He weighs from 28 to 45 pounds. The one and only color is dark rich red and white.



ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL

— The English Springer comes from the old Springing Spaniel stock, from which all of our present day land spaniels are descended.

In 1902 he was recognized as a distinct breed.

Strictly a hunting dog, he has speed, agility, and endurance.

His coat is of medium length, flat

or wavy but not curly, and short and fine on the head, front of forelegs, and front of hindlegs below the hock. The colors are liver and white, black and white, liver and tan, in fact, anything except red and white, and lemon and white. In size the English Springer is larger than the Welsh. He weighs from 45 to 50 pounds and is 18½ inches in height.



COCKER SPANIEL (English Type)—This variety of the Cocker is a different type from that bred in this country. He is larger and heavier, weighing from 25 to 28 pounds. In comparison to the larger Field



Spaniel, the Cocker is shorter in the back and rather higher on the legs. The coat is flat and silky, never wiry, curly, nor wavy; and not too profuse. The colors may be similar to those of the American variety. A self-colored (of one color) dog should not have white feet or a white shirt frill



FIELD SPANIEL
—This English dog as we know him to-day is of comparatively recent origin. Originally a very long dog, low to the ground, he is now sound, straight and upright. His general appearance is that of an upstanding, well-balanced

sporting dog, built for activity. About 18 inches in height, he weighs from 35 to 50 pounds. The coat is flat or slightly waved, never curly. The color should be black, liver, golden liver, mahogany red, roan, or any of these colors with tan on the cheeks, feet and pasterns.

SUSSEX SPANIEL—The Sussex is an excellent retriever when properly trained, but is not as fast as the Cocker and Springer Spaniels. He is inclined to give tongue when hunting, but is very patient and determined. The Sussex is rather massive and muscular, his whole conformation being that of a slow-moving dog. He weighs from 35 to 45 pounds and should be a rich golden liver in color, with a body coat that is abundant, flat, or slightly wavy, but not curly.



IRISH WATER SPANIEL

—Developed in Ireland, this breed is the tallest of the spaniels. Each dog stands about 22 inches in height. Before 1859 there were two varieties—The South Country Water Spaniel and The North Country Water Spaniel. He is a fine water dog and is used as a duck retriever. He has a coat of short, curly hair and is deep liver in color.



CLUMBER SPANIEL — The Clumber is one of the oldest of spaniel breeds. He is a long, low, heavy-looking dog, slow-moving, but not clumsy.

He is said to have Basset Hound blood in him. He is a fine hunter and retriever when trained, and in contrast to other spaniels, hunts mute. His coat is dense, silky, and straight, and is white with lemon or orange markings. The Clumber weighs from 35 to 65 pounds.





BRITTANY SPANIEL—This French spaniel has been known on the Continent for many centuries, but its present history dates only from about 1900, when great improvements were made in the appearance of the breed. The Brittany Spaniel was not introduced into this country until 1931. He is a capable gun dog, was used originally in France for woodcock hunting, and can be easily trained as a retriever. He is a small dog, standing from 17 to 20 inches in height, but is vigorous and energetic. One of his characteristics is that he is either born without a tail or has one of only a few inches in length. In color this Spaniel is liver and white or orange and white, with roan ticking. His coat is fine, lies flat on the body, and is smooth or slightly wavy.

Group II — SPORTING DOGS (HOUNDS)

This division of the group of Sporting Dogs contains the various types of Hounds. Here appear some of the oldest and largest of the various breeds of dogs in the world. The dogs range in size from the lowly Dachshund to the immense Irish Wolfhound; and include not only these two breeds, but such other familiar breeds as the Beagle, the Foxhound both American and English, and the graceful Russian Borzoi.

There are sixteen breeds in this division, all hunting dogs. But they differ from the Sporting Dogs of Group I, in that they hunt animals instead of feathered game. Another difference is that while the dogs of Group I are usually acquired by owners who use them in hunting, the hounds of Group II, with the exception of the Foxhounds, Beagle, Basset, and Harrier, are kept usually as pets or as show dogs. The Greyhound and Whippet are used extensively in racing, being very fast.



A M E R I C A N F O X - H O U N D — The Foxhound in this country was developed from hounds imported from England as early as 1650. French and Irish hounds also had an influence on the American varieties, among which are the Birdsong, Trigg, and Walker. The Foxhound should be from 22 to 25 inches in height. He has a close, hard coat of medium length.

Hounds colors are black, tan and white or any combination of these three.

B E A G L E — This breed is the Foxhound in miniature. Of English origin, he is one of the oldest breeds in history. The Beagle is one of the most popular of sporting dogs. His importance in this country dates from about 1870, when many were imported from England. He is used to hunt hares or rabbits and is followed on foot, in contrast to the Foxhound, who is followed on horseback and is hunted either individually or in packs of usually 12 couples or more. His coat is close, hard, and of medium length. He is black, tan, and white, the typical hound colors. In size, the Beagle should not exceed 15 inches in height.



ENGLISH FOX- HOUND

— For over three hundred years the Foxhound has been used for fox hunting in the English fashion of riding to hounds. The English Foxhound is stouter in build than the American variety, the chest measuring 31 inches in a 24-inch hound; and his legs are heavier and straighter.



His ears are usually rounded, that is, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches is taken off the end of the ear. He stands about 24 inches in height and may be of any good hound color. His coat is short, dense, hard and glossy.

HARRIER — The first pack of Harriers in England was established in 1260 and in this country they have been used for hunting since Colonial times. The origin of the breed is obscure and it is believed that they

are merely smaller Foxhounds, which they closely resemble. In size the Harrier comes between the Foxhound and the Beagle, being from 19 to 21 inches in height. He is used for hunting the hare, and is followed either on foot or with horses. He is similar in color to the Beagle and Foxhound.





OTTERHOUND — An old English breed, the Otterhound dates back several centuries. He was used to hunt the otter in the rivers and streams and thus had to be a powerful, courageous fighter and a good swimmer. He is a large dog, weighing up to 65 pounds and standing 24 to 26 inches in height. The

coat is hard and crisp and water-resistant. In color the Otterhound is blue and white, black and tan, and grizzle or sandy.

DACHSHUND — There are three types of Dachshunde, the Wire-haired, the Long-haired, and the Smooth. The medium-sized, Smooth-haired Daschshund is the most popular in this country. This German breed was developed centuries ago to hunt the badger and other small animals underground. The dog is hardy, vigorous, and tireless. The Dachshund weighs from 14 to 16 pounds, with a miniature type of about 7 pounds. The usual colors are solid red or tan, black and tan, and chocolate.



NORWEGIAN ELK-HOUND — This typical northern dog has been bred for centuries, dating from the time of the Vikings. He has always been a hunter of elk and bear, and is strong, fearless, and intelligent. Of medium size, the Elkhound stands about 20 inches in height. He has a thick, rich, hard coat and in color is grey, with black tips to the long hairs.



BASSET HOUND — Of French origin, the Basset Hound is an old, aristocratic breed. He is used to trail foxes, hares, rabbits and other small game. The Basset is low in appearance, being from 11 to 15 inches in height and weighing from 25 to 40 pounds. His coat resembles that of the Foxhound, and he may be of any true hound color. Basset Hounds have a very keen scent, and being intelligent and easy to control, make very good hunting companions.





GREYHOUND — This breed was the favorite of royalty in Egypt as early as 3500 B.C. He was found in Greece and England at early dates. The Greyhound was originally trained to hunt, and is now used in England to course hares. In recent years he has also been used as a racing dog. The Greyhound stands

from 28 to 31 inches and weighs from 60 to 70 pounds. He is slender and is very swift. His coat is short and smooth, and may be of any color.

WHIPPET — An English Greyhound in miniature, the Whippet is the speediest living domesticated animal for his weight. He is used mainly as a racing dog. The Whippet was developed about one hundred years ago from the English Greyhound, various terriers, and the Italian Greyhound. He is from 17 to 20 inches in height, weighs about 20 pounds and has a smooth coat of any color.



BLOODHOUND — The English Bloodhound was developed from the St. Hubert hounds of the eighth century. The breed has been known in America for at least a century. Noted for his power of scent, the Bloodhound is very accurate in following a trail. He is very powerful but affectionate and somewhat shy and sensitive. He stands about 26 inches in height and weighs around 90 pounds. The skin is thin and loose, especially around the head. In color he is black and tan, red and tan, and tawny.



SALUKI — This breed, called the Royal Dog of Egypt, was known in Egypt, Arabia, and Persia in ancient times. Being very fast, he was



used in hunting the antelope. He is slender, clean-cut, and graceful. His coat is smooth and soft and in color he is white, cream, fawn, golden, red, grizzle and tan, tri-color (white, black and tan), and black and tan. The Saluki is from 23 to 28 inches in height.



AFGHAN HOUND — Of Egyptian origin, the Afghan was mentioned in documents as early as 3000 B.C. It was in Afghanistan that the breed was further developed. A hunting dog of great ability, he is used for hunting the leopard and coursing gazelles and rabbits. The Afghan is alert, strong, and active and can withstand any temperature —

either hot or cold. His coat is thick and silky and he may be of any color. He weighs about 60 pounds and is 27 inches in height.

SCOTTISH DEERHOUND — A very famous old breed of the Scottish Highlands, used to hunt deer. A dog of great size, speed and courage, the Deerhound is also quiet and dignified. He has a coat of harsh, wiry hair, and in color is preferably dark blue-grey, but may also be dark and light grey or brindle; and yellow, sandy-red, or red-fawn, with black ears and muzzle. The Deerhound is from 28 to 32 inches in height and weighs from 75 to 110 pounds.



IRISH WOLF- HOUND

— This breed is of great antiquity, having been well known in Roman days. Famous as a great hunter, the Wolfhound also makes a fine companion, being gentle and affectionate. In size, the ideal of the breed is a dog standing between 32 and 34 inches



in height and weighing about 125 pounds. He has a rough, wiry coat and in color is grey, brindle, red, black, pure white, or fawn.

BORZOI (RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND) — The Borzoi has been used as a hunting dog in Russia for several hundred years. His ancestors

were Asiatic Borzoi and the Northern wolf-like dogs. He is strong, very speedy, and courageous. His coat is long, silky, and wavy or curly. In color he is usually white with markings of lemon, tan, brindle, grey, or black. This dog averages 28 to 31 inches in height and weighs from 75 to 105 pounds.



Group III—WORKING DOGS



COLLIE (ROUGH) — This breed has always been a working dog, his ancestors being the early shepherd dogs of Scotland. The Collie shows great strength and activity and is very intelligent. His outer coat is abundant and harsh, the under coat soft, furry, and close. He is usually black and tan with white markings, or sable with white. This dog is about

24 inches tall and weighs around 60 pounds. The rough-coated Collie is one of the most popular of the working variety group of dogs.

COLLIE (SMOOTH) — The smooth-coated Collie was the cattle driving dog, the rough-coated Collie the sheep dog. Both varieties, aside from the difference in coats, have been identical for almost 75 years. The earliest ones were usually dark or black in color, hence were known as the Coally Dogs—from which we derive the modern name of Collie. The smooth has a short, dense, flat coat, is from 22 to 24 inches in height and in color is the same as the rough-coated variety.



BULL-MASTIFF — An English breed, the Bull Mastiff was developed to catch poachers, and later used as a guard and watch dog. He combines the best qualities of the Bulldog and the Mastiff, being a dog of great strength and activity and yet docile and affectionate to children and grown-ups alike. He has a short, dense coat and in color is any shade of fawn or brindle, with a dark mask. He stands from 25 to 27 inches in height and weighs around 115 pounds.



BOXER — This dog has been a great favorite in Germany for the last hundred years. His ancestors were probably the bulldog and the terrier. He was originally used for dogfighting and bullbaiting. The Boxer is courageous, aggressive when necessary, and devoted to his master. In color he is all shades of fawn or brindle, often with white markings, and with a black mask. He is from 22 to 24 inches tall and should weigh about 65 pounds.





SCHNAUZER (GIANT)

— A native of Germany, the Giant Schnauzer was developed from the Standard Schnauzer by breeding with rough-haired sheepdogs, with the black Great Dane, and with the Bouvier of Flanders. He was used for driving cattle to market, and later as a guard and police dog. He is robust, sinewy, high-spirited and

reliable. He has hard wiry hair, in color is pepper and salt, black, or black and tan, and is from $21\frac{1}{2}$ to $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height.

BELGIAN SHEEPDOG—Of the six varieties of Belgian sheepdog, two are recognized in this country. These are the long-coated black, or Groenendael, and the short-coated Malinois, usually a brindle fawn in color. These dogs are good workers and of high intelligence. They were used during the World War, and are also used for police work. They are from $22\frac{1}{2}$ to $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height.



KOMONDOR — This breed, known for ten centuries, is one of the native Hungarian working dogs. Komondors are used to guard the herds and at such work are without superiors. They are large and muscular, with plenty of bone and substance, and are dogs of great strength, courage, and faithfulness. The Komondor is covered with long, soft, dense, woolly hair, giving him a shaggy and unkempt appearance. He stands in height from 25½ inches up, the bigger the better; and he should be white in color.



ROTTWEILER — A native of Rottweil in Southern Germany, this breed is descended from the cattle dogs used by the invading Roman

armies centuries ago. He is now used as a general work dog and in police service. The Rottweiler is of good medium size, being from 21¾ to 27 inches in height and is courageous, affectionate, and very intelligent. His hair should be short, coarse, and flat. In color the Rottweiler is black with tan or mahogany brown markings over both eyes, and on the cheeks, muzzle, chest, and legs.





GREAT DANE — This German breed is believed to have been developed from the Irish Wolfhound and the Old English Mastiff. He has size and weight, courage, speed, and endurance. He is friendly and affectionate with his owners, but reserved with strangers. His hair is very short, thick, smooth, and glossy. In color he is a brindle, fawn, blue, black, or Harlequin, that is, pure white with black markings. The Great Dane should be not less than 28 inches in height.

ST. BERNARD — The St. Bernard is noted for the rescue of travelers lost in the snow. The monks of the Hospice of St. Bernard in the Swiss Alps have kept and used this breed for several centuries. At least 27 inches in height, he is a big, powerful, muscular dog. In color he is white with red, or white with brindle. There are two varieties, the Broken-haired and Long-haired or Rough.



MASTIFF — The Old English Mastiff has been bred for over 2000 years. In the early days he was used in dogfighting and bullbaiting. He is a giant, short-haired dog, powerful and courageous and is valuable as a watch dog and protector of the home. In color the Mastiff is apricot or silver-fawn, or dark fawn-brindle, with black muzzle, ears and nose.



He is about 30 inches in height and weighs around 170 pounds.

GREAT PYRENEES — Also known as the Pyrenean Mountain Dog, this breed has been known in France for centuries, when he was the companion and pet of the nobility as well as guardian of the flocks. He is hardy, and of unlimited stamina and strength.



The Great Pyrenees varies from 25 to 32 inches in height and weighs from 100 to 125 pounds. His coat is long, flat, and thick, and in color is all white, or white with markings of tan, badger, or grey.



OLD ENGLISH SHEEP-DOG — The origin of this breed can be traced back about one hundred and fifty years. The breed was developed to assist in driving herds of cattle and sheep to market. Because of the profuse, shaggy coat the Old English Sheepdog gives the impression of great size and weight. In height he is from 22 to 26 inches and weighs from 60

to 80 pounds. In color, any shade of grey, grizzle, blue or blue merle, with or without white markings, is acceptable.

GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG — This popular breed is also known as the Alsatian and as the Police Dog. His ancestors were the old breeds of herding and farm dogs.

He is very intelligent, loyal, and honest and thus does well in police work; and especially as a Seeing Eye dog to lead the blind. He is from 22 to 26 inches in height, and is of any color from solid black to white, including brown, grey, and brindle. The coat should be very dense, and lie close to the body with the hair on the neck being longer and thicker than elsewhere.



SAMOYEDE — This breed is a native of the Arctic regions of north-eastern Russia and Siberia. He is noted as a sledge dog and as a guardian of reindeer herds. He is strong, active, and very affectionate. With a heavy, weather-resistant coat of hair, the Samoyede is pure white, biscuit, or cream in color. He is from 18 to 22 inches in height and weighs from 35 to 55 pounds.



BRIARD — A native of France, the Briard has been known since the twelfth century. He is an all-around farm dog, especially useful in herding and guarding sheep. A strong and substantially built dog, the

Briard varies from 22 to 27 inches in height, and is muscular, active, and alert. The coat is long, slightly wavy, stiff, and strong, and the usual colors are black, dark and light grey, tawny, or combinations of two of these colors, provided the colors form no marked spots.





SHETLAND SHEEPDOG —

This breed is the Collie in miniature, and had its origin in the Shetland Islands. The Shelties are obedient, willing workers, and fine watchdogs. The coat is similar to the Collie's. It should be double, the outer coat being composed of long, harsh hair. The undercoat is

short, soft, and close, like fur. The usual colors are sable, black, and blue merle marked with white and tan. The height should be between 12 and 15 inches, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches being the ideal.

WELSH CORGI (PEMBROKE)—The Pembroke was used as a work dog to drive cattle out to graze, and as a watchdog. His ancestors were introduced into Wales by Flemish weavers about the year 1107.

In contrast to the Cardigan variety of Corgi, the Pembroke has a short tail, and his coat is of a finer texture. His head is like that of a fox, and wide between the ears. This dog may be of any color other than pure white, should not exceed 12 inches in height and should weigh from 18 to 24 pounds.



PULI — This is an Hungarian breed and is of Nordic origin, being descended from the dogs of Iceland and Lapland. The Puli is a very clever sheep dog and is also useful as a watchdog. He has profuse, long hair of fine texture. It may be straight, wavy, or curly, and is black, shades of grey, or white. The Puli is of medium size, being about 17 inches in height. He is inclined to be a one-man dog and is suspicious of strangers.



WELSH CORGI (CARDIGAN) — A native of Wales, this dog has been known for three thousand years. He is likewise a small, cattle-driving dog. Unlike the Pembroke, the Cardigan has a long tail. His coat is short or medium in length and is of a hard texture. He may be

of any color other than white, but is preferably red (sable, fawn, or golden), brindle, black and tan, black and white, and blue merle. The Cardigan stands about 12 inches in height and weighs from 15 to 25 pounds.





ALASKAN MALAMUTE

—This is the native Alaskan Arctic breed, and is the oldest native dog of Alaska. He is related to the Samoyede, the Siberian Husky and the Eskimo. The Malamute is a sledge dog and has no superior in that work. He is a large-sized dog with a strong, compact body, being from 22 to 25 inches in height and

weighing from 65 to 85 pounds. His coat is thick and dense with a thick oily undercoat. The usual colors are wolfish grey or black and white.

BERNESE MOUNTAIN DOG — One of the four varieties of Swiss mountain dogs, the Bernese was brought into Switzerland over two thousand years ago by invading Roman soldiers. He was used as a draft dog by the weavers of Berne, drawing a small wagon loaded with baskets to market. The Bernese has a long, soft and silky coat, wavy but not curly. He is jet black with deep tan markings on all four legs, on each side of the white chest markings, a spot just over the forelegs, and spots over the eyes, and usually has white on the feet, tip of tail and on the chest and face. He varies from 23 to 27½ inches in height.



BOUVIER des FLANDRES — A native of Belgium, the Bouvier is used to drive cattle and as an all-around farm dog. The early examples of Bouviers were dogs of great size and rough appearance, and not uniform as to size, weight, and color. Due to careful breeding, however, great improvement was made. He is large and rugged, with much vigor and energy. He stands from $23\frac{1}{2}$ to $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and has a rough, hard, and wiry coat. In color he is fawn, pepper and salt, grey, brindle, and black.



NEWFOUNDLAND — This breed originated in Newfoundland but his ancestors came from Europe. He is a fine watchdog and is also used

to pull carts or carry burdens. In this country he is kept as a companion, guard and friend. He is a large dog, standing about 28 inches and weighing from 140 to 150 pounds. His coat is flat, dense, and water-resistant, and is jet black in color. The Landseer type is white and black or bronze.





ESKIMO—A native of the Arctic, the Eskimo comes from Greenland, Labrador, and the northeastern part of North America. He is the draft animal of these regions, and is also a great hunting dog, being used to hunt seal, musk-oxen, and even the polar bear. The Eskimo yelps or howls like a wolf instead of barking. He is powerfully built with a heavy coat to protect him from the cold. Of good medium size, he stands from 20 to 25 inches and weighs from 50 to 85 pounds. The Es-

kimo is usually black, black and white, white, wolf grey, blue grey, and all shades of tan or buff.

DOBERMAN PINSCHER — Originating in Germany around 1890, this breed has since become very popular. The Doberman is used as a guard or watchdog and also in police work. He is intelligent, alert, and fearless. He is compactly built, solid, and powerful. Standing from 23 to 27 inches, he weighs from 65 to 75 pounds. His coat is short and hard; the color is black, brown, or blue with definitely located rust-red markings. The Doberman is elegant in appearance, with a proud carriage.



KUVASZ — The ancestors of this Hungarian breed came from Tibet five to eight centuries ago. The Kuvasz was a companion and guard dog of the nobility. He was also used in hunting and later for work with sheep and cattle. He is sturdy and active and of good size, standing about 26 inches in height. His coat is rather long on the neck and croup, is shorter and slightly wavy on the sides, and his tail is covered with long, thick hair. In color the Kuvasz is pure white.



SIBERIAN HUSKY — This breed comes from the northeastern part of Siberia where the animals have long been used as sled dogs. The Husky is strong, courageous, and tireless. His coat should be of medium length, straight, not too coarse, and close to the body. A bushy or shaggy coat is not desirable. The undercoat is a very soft and warm fur. He is of any color from white to black, including grey and mixed wolf colorings. The Husky should weigh from 44 to 64 pounds and in height varies from 21 to 23½ inches.



Group IV — TERRIERS



SCHNAUZER (STANDARD)—This old German breed dates from the fifteenth century. Schnauzers, originally ratters and guard dogs, are brave, devoted companions. They are compact, sturdy dogs, very alert and high-spirited. The Standard Schnauzer is from $15\frac{3}{4}$ to $19\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height. The coat is stiff and wiry, with bristling eyebrows and whiskers, and the colors

are pepper and salt, pure black, or black with tan.

SCHNAUZER (MINIATURE) — The Miniature was developed from the Standard Schnauzer and the small German Affenpinscher. He stands from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weighs about 14 or 15 pounds, and resembles the Standard, although varying more in color. The Miniature was exhibited as a distinct breed as early as 1899, and has been bred in this country since 1925. The coat is hard and wiry, the outer coat harsh, the undercoat close and soft. In color, the Miniature Schnauzer may be pepper and salt, light or dark and including the red pepper, pure black, and black and tan.



BEDLINGTON TER-

RIER — The Bedlington originated in England and was known for his gameness and courage in killing badgers and rats. His thick, woolly coat and light-colored topknot give him a deceptive lamb-like appearance. The Bedlington is graceful and muscular. He is about 16 inches tall

and weighs around 24 pounds. The color is usually blue, but may also be liver, blue and tan, liver and tan, sandy, and sandy and tan.



BULLTERRIER — This English breed was developed from the Bulldog, the white English Terrier, now extinct, and the Pointer; and dates

back about one hundred years. The Bullterrier was originally a fighting dog, but in spite of that is exceedingly friendly and affectionate. He has a short, dense coat of hair, white in color. He weighs from 25 to 60 pounds.

There is also the Colored Bullterrier, which may be any color other than white, or any color with white markings.





AIREDALE TERRIER—

This popular large terrier is of English origin and dates from about 1860. The earlier ones were known as the Working, Waterside, and Bingley Terriers. He is a rugged, plucky dog, intelligent and devoted. The Airedale is about 22 inches in height and weighs from 40 to 45 pounds. He has a hard, wiry coat, lying straight and

close to the body, and in color is black and tan or dark grizzle and tan.

IRISH TERRIER — One of the oldest of all the terrier breeds, the Irish is a hardy and game little fellow. He is of good temper, is affectionate and loyal. In size he comes between the Airedale and Welsh Terrier, being about 18 inches in height and from 25 to 27 pounds in weight. He has a coat of dense, wiry hair which is bright red, red-wheaten, or golden-red in color.



MANCHESTER TERRIER

—Also known as the Black and Tan Terrier, the Manchester is an old English breed. He was used originally as a ratter and to hunt rabbits. He is active and speedy, is a good house dog, and presents a sleek, refined appearance due to his close, short, and glossy coat. The color is black with definitely located rich tan markings. He varies from 14 to 22 pounds in weight.



WELSH TERRIER—The Welsh Terrier was first introduced into this country in 1888, and is probably the oldest of the terrier breeds. He is a game sporting dog and also one of the best-mannered of terriers, having a fine disposition and ability to make friends. In his native Wales, he is used for hunting the otter, fox, and badger. He resembles a small Airedale, his coat being hard, wiry, close, and abundant; and the color is black and tan, or black grizzle and tan. The Welsh Terrier is about 15 inches tall and weighs about 20 pounds.





SCOTTISH TERRIER

—Introduced to this country in 1883, this small native of the Highlands has been bred as we know him for over sixty years. He was used to unearth foxes and other small animals. He is plucky, independent, and a devoted companion.

The Scottie is very com-

compact and solid, giving the impression of much power in small size. His hard, wiry coat is rather short, about two inches, with a dense undercoat of softer hair. In color he is steel or iron grey, black, brindle, sandy, or wheaten. He stands about 10 inches and weighs from 18 to 20 pounds.

SEALYHAM TERRIER — This breed is a native of Sealyham, Wales, and was developed in the years from 1850 to 1890 from obscure ancestry. He was introduced into this country about 1911. The Sealyham shows great gameness and endurance, hence was used to hunt the fox, badger, and otter underground. The Sealyham has a dense undercoat with a top coat of hard wiry hair. In color he is all white or white with lemon, tan, or badger markings on head and ears. Standing about $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, he should weigh from 20 to 21 pounds.



WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER

— This is a distinct breed. The dog is not a white Scottish Terrier, although it is probable that all the terriers of Scotland came from the same original stock. He is small, game, and very hardy, a great combination of strength and activity. He has a double coat, the undercoat being soft and close, the outer



coat hard and wiry, and always white in color. The West Highland measures 8 to 12 inches in height and weighs about 17 or 18 pounds.

CAIRN TERRIER—The Cairn is descended from the old time working terrier used to hunt foxes, otter and other vermin on the Scottish Isle of Skye. He is active, game, and hardy, and is strongly but not

heavily built. The double coat of hair is soft and furry underneath, with a hard, weather-resistant outer coat. He may be any color but white, and dark ears, muzzle, and tail tip are desirable. This dog should measure about $9\frac{1}{2}$ or 10 inches in height, and the ideal weight for male Cairns is 14 pounds, for females 13 pounds.





KERRY BLUE TERRIER — This dog is a native of County Kerry, Ireland, and has been pure-bred for over one hundred years. The Kerry Blue was first exhibited at an important dog show in this country in 1922, and had a quick rise to popularity. He is very intelligent, is a willing worker, and is game and faithful. He was used as an all-around working dog, herding sheep and cattle and hunting small game. He is the most alert of all terriers and is active, hardy and wiry. The Kerry Blue has a coat of soft, wavy hair which is any shade of blue from light to dark, but of a uniform color throughout except for lighter or darker parts on ears, muzzle, tail, and feet. The weight is from 33 to 38 pounds and he should stand about 18 inches at the withers.

FOX TERRIER (SMOOTH AND WIRE-HAIRED)—

This is an ancient English breed and is perhaps the best known of all breeds of pure-bred dogs. The Smooth Fox Terrier was originally used as a sporting dog to drive the fox from his hole. He has remarkable eyesight, a keen nose, and is alert and courageous. It is believed that the ancestors of the Smooth



were the Bullterrier, the Greyhound, and the Beagle; while the Wire-haired is said to be descended originally from the old rough-coated black and tan working terriers of Wales and Durham. In the infancy of the breed, the Wires and Smooths were interbred to gain uniformity; but nowadays this is not practiced. The Wire should resemble the Smooth in all ways except the coat, which is hard, rough, and wiry, but not woolly. The coat of the Smooth, on the other hand, is smooth and flat,

but dense, hard, and abundant. In both varieties the color should be predominantly white, usually with black or tan markings, but brindle, red, or liver markings are objectionable. The Fox Terrier should not exceed $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and should weigh about 18 pounds. The Wire-haired variety often is too energetic and playful.





SKYE TERRIER—
The Skye takes his name from the chief of those islands on the northwest coast of Scotland. He dates back nearly four centuries and is the smallest of the working, hunting terriers. He has a long double coat, the under-

coat being short and soft and the outer coat hard, straight and flat and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. In color the Skye is dark or light blue or grey, or fawn with black points. He is about 9 inches tall and weighs about 18 pounds.

NORWICH TERRIER

—Formerly known as the Jones Terrier, the Norwich belongs to an English breed. He is a small, hardy, all-weather terrier and is very active. His coat is hard, wiry, and straight and in color is red, black and tan, or grizzle. He should weigh about 11 pounds and be 10 to 12 inches tall at the withers.



DANDIE DINMONT TERRIER

—This breed dates back to about 1700 and originated in the Border country between Scotland and England.

As with most terriers, the dog was a hunter. He is intelligent and makes an excellent guard. The Dandie's coat is a mixture of hard and soft

hair. In color he is pepper or mustard and in size he should be from 8 to 11 inches in height and from 14 to 24 pounds in weight.



LHASA TERRIER — A native of Tibet, the Lhasa Terrier (Bark Sentinel Lion Dog) has been bred for over eight hundred years. He is used as a special guard indoors. The Lhasa is hardy, intelligent and

obedient. His coat is of good length and is heavy, straight, and hard. Golden or lion-like colors are preferred, but he may also be dark grizzle, slate, smoke, parti-color, black, brown or white. The Lhasa should be about 10 or 11 inches in height.





BORDER TERRIER—Regarded as an example of one of the very oldest breeds of terriers in Great Britain, the Border had his origin in the hills between Scotland and England. He is purely a working terrier used to hunt the foxes that kill the stock of the Border Country farmers. He has a harsh, dense weather-resistant coat of hair which in color

is red, wheaten, grizzle and tan, or blue and tan. He is rather small, weighing about 14 to 15 pounds and is active, game, strong, and tireless.

LAKELAND TERRIER — A native of the Lake Districts of England, this old terrier breed was originally known as the Patterdale Terrier. Like the Border Terriers, he is used to hunt foxes and otters, and is rugged, game, and courageous. The Lakeland has a hard, dense, and wiry coat, and in color is blue, blue and tan, black and tan, red, mustard, wheaten, grizzle, and black. He should not weigh over 17 pounds, and should not exceed 15 inches in height.





STAFFORDSHIRE TERRIER — This English breed, developed in the early nineteenth century, was the result of crossing the bulldog and the terrier. The object was to get a dog which would combine the courage and tenacity of the bulldog with the spirit and agility of the terrier. These qualities are characteristic of the Staffordshire, who is known for his great courage and strength, intelligence, and spirit. He was originally used in the alleged sport of dogfighting.

The Staffordshire, when first introduced to this country, was known as the American Bullterrier and also as the Yankee Terrier. His coat is short, close and stiff, and can be of any color, although all white, more than 80 per cent white, black and tan, and liver are not encouraged. In height, this terrier stands about 18 or 19 inches, and weighs from 35 to 50 pounds.

Group V — TOY DOGS



MALTESE — A native of the Island of Malta, this very ancient breed has been known for more than twenty-eight hundred years. The Maltese is a spaniel, not a terrier. He is intelligent, active and affectionate. The long, straight coat hangs down evenly on both sides,

being parted from head to tail. In color he is pure white and the ideal weight is 3 pounds or under.

YORKSHIRE TERRIER — This toy dog is believed to be a descendant of the Skye Terrier, and as a breed is not very old. It was introduced into this country from England about 1880. The Yorkshire is a very small dog, weighing only a few pounds. His coat is moderately long, straight, and glossy like silk. In color he is dark steel blue with tan on the head, chest and legs.



PAPILLON — A graceful little toy spaniel, the Papillon is so called because of its erect ears, which resemble the wings of a butterfly. There is also another variety, called the Epagneul Nain, which has drooping ears, but both are classed as Papillons. It was popular in France as early as 1545, and was also



famous in Spain and Italy. The Papillon is hardy, lively and intelligent. It may be of any one pure color, may be white with patches of another color, or may be white with patches of two colors. The Papillon weighs from 5 to 8 pounds and stands 7 to 10 inches in height.

CHIHUAHUA — This is a Mexican breed and can be traced back many centuries to the Techichi, the ancient breed of the Toltecs. The dog is very alert and intelligent. There are two kinds, the Smooth and the Long-haired. The Smooth has a short, soft, glossy coat. The Long-haired has fringed ears, legs, and tail, and hair of medium length on the body. The Chihuahua may be of any color, and in weight varies from 1 to 6 pounds.





GRIFFON (BRUSSELS)—A native of Belgium, this toy breed is descended from the German Affenpinscher, the Belgian Street Dog, the Chinese Pug and the English (Ruby) Toy Spaniel. The Griffon is very intelligent, alert and sturdy, with a thick-set, short body, a smart carriage, and an almost human expression. He has a wiry, dense coat which is reddish brown in color, with sometimes a

little black at the whiskers and chin. There is also a Smooth-coated Griffon called the Brabançon. One class of this Toy weighs up to 7 pounds, the other weighs from 7 to 12 pounds.

ITALIAN GREYHOUND — This is one of the most ancient breeds, having existed for over two thousand years. It was developed from the larger English Greyhound and is a Greyhound in miniature, although the Italian breed is more slender and delicate. He is graceful and elegant. The coat is short and fine and in color it is all shades of fawn, red, mouse, blue, cream, and white. There are two classes, one of 8 pounds and under, and one of over 8 pounds.



PUG—The Pug is supposed to have been brought originally to Holland from China, and thence to England by traders of the Dutch East India Company. It was in England that most of its development took place. This toy dog is very compactly built, alert, and companionable. He is short-faced like the Bulldog, has a tightly curled tail, and his hair is short, fine, and glossy. In color the Pug is silver or apricot fawn, with black mask and ears, and a black trace on the back. He is also solid black. The weight is from 14 to 18 pounds.



TOY POODLE — This toy dog is just like the larger Poodles except that it should not exceed 12 pounds in weight, and is 10 inches or under in height. It is a great favorite in France and has now become a house pet in this country. The Toy Poodle is active, intelligent, and well built. His coat is very profuse, and like the larger Poodles, is clipped and may be corded or non-corded. He may be of any solid color.





MEXICAN HAIRLESS — One of the oldest of pure breeds, the dog of this breed is believed to be descended from the hairless dogs of China. He was the favorite dog of the ancient Aztecs, who believed that he was possessed of great healing qualities. He is about the size of a small Fox Terrier, is very active and well-proportioned.

There is no hair on his body, only a small tuft on the top of the head, and sometimes a few small hairs on the tail. The skin is warm to the touch, and may be of any color.

AFFENPINSCHER — This small terrier-type dog was known in Germany and the Continent as early as the seventeenth century. He is also known as the Monkey Dog because of his expression. He is game, alert and intelligent. The coat is stiff and wiry and may be black, black with tan markings, red, or grey. In size, the Affenpinscher should not exceed $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height and should weigh no more than 7 or 8 pounds.



TOY MANCHESTER TERRIER — This is the toy variety of the Manchester Terrier. The differences are in size and in the ears. The Toy has erect ears, while the larger Manchester has semi-erect ears, unless they are cropped. The Toy averages about 7 pounds in weight, and his color is the same, being black with definitely located tan markings.



MINIATURE PINSCHER — A native of Germany, this breed is several hundred years old. He is similar to a Doberman Pinscher on a smaller scale, and is noted as a watchdog. He is intelligent, lively, and has a sturdy but slim body with a short, slick coat. The color is black with tan markings, solid yellow, solid red, solid brown or brown with red or yellow markings, and solid blue or blue with red or yellow markings. He is about $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and weighs from 5 to 10 pounds.





JAPANESE SPANIEL—One of the oldest of all breeds of toy dogs, the Japanese Spaniel, or Japanese Chin, has been carefully bred for centuries, but were imported to this country only about 50 years ago. He has a very sensitive nature and is very bright and alert. The coat is long, straight and rather silky. In color most Japanese Spaniels are black and white, but may also be white with lemon or red markings. The nose

should match the color of the markings. Classes are divided by weight, over and under seven pounds, but the smaller the better.

PEKINGESE — This was the sacred dog of the Imperial family of China, and his record has been traced back to the eighth century. He was called the Lion Dog, Sun Dog and the Sleeve Dog. The Pekingese is dignified, stubborn, calm, and good-tempered. He has a long, straight, flat coat with thick undercoat and may be of any color, with a black mask and spectacles around the eyes. In size, the extreme weight is 14 pounds. The medium size is preferred.



ENGLISH TOY SPANIEL—This toy spaniel comes from a very old breed, known in England as early as the sixteenth century. There are four varieties. They are believed to have descended from various small spaniels, and were great favorites of the royalty. The King Charles Spaniel is black and tan, the Prince Charles is a tricolor of white, black, and tan, the Ruby is chestnut red in color, and the Blenheim is white with chestnut red markings. These varieties are all practically the same in their characteristics except for the color. The coat is long, silky, and wavy, but not curly. In weight this toy spaniel varies from 9 to 12 pounds.



POMERANIAN — This popular breed, native to Pomerania, was not well known until 1870. The dog seems to have descended from the large white Spitz, which in turn came from the Iceland and Lapland sledge



dogs. The Pomeranian has a profuse coat of hair, long and straight, with a soft, fluffy undercoat. In color he may be black, brown, chocolate, red, orange, cream, sable, beaver, blue, or white. In size there are two classes, those weighing up to 7 pounds, those exceeding 7 pounds.

Group VI — NON-SPORTING DOGS



KEESHONDEN — The dog of this breed is known as the national dog of Holland and dates back to 1552. He is of Arctic origin and is distantly related to the Samoyede, Chow Chow, Elkhound, and the Pomeranian. Never a hunting dog, he was used mainly as a barge dog and as a pet and watchdog. The Keeshonden has a stand-off coat of straight, heavy hair, not silky or curly,

a lion-like bushy mane, and a bushy tail. In color he is silver-grey with black-tipped hair, with the head, legs, stomach, and tail of a lighter shade, and should stand from 15 to 18 inches in height.

SCHIPPERKE—A native of the Flemish provinces of Belgium, this dog has been known for several hundred years. He is said to be descended from the sheepdogs in the neighborhood of Louvain, but is much smaller in size. The name Schipperke is correctly pronounced Skeeperker (last r almost silent) and is Flemish for Little Captain. He was used as a watchdog on the canal boats and is very alert, agile, and hardy. The coat is abundant and forms a ruff around the neck. In color the Schipperke is solid black, and weighs up to 18 pounds.



DALMATIAN — The origin of this breed is rather obscure, but it can be traced back to about 1750. The Dalmatian is a native of Dalmatia, a province of Austria. Also known as the Coach Dog because of his fondness for working with horses, the Dalmatian has strength, speed, and endurance. He is quiet and well-mannered but an ideal guard dog. His coat is short, sleek and glossy, and in color is white with black spots or with brown spots. He is between 19 and 23 inches in height and weighs from 35 to 50 pounds.



BOSTON TERRIER—An American breed, the Boston has as his ancestors the English Bulldog and the white English terrier. He has a kind and gentle disposition, is very intelligent and is an ideal house dog. The Boston's coat is short and smooth and in color he is brindle with white markings. There are three classes: Lightweight, under 15 pounds, Middleweight, 15 and under 20 pounds, Heavyweight, 20 and not over 25 pounds.

and gentle disposition, is very intelligent and is an ideal house dog. The Boston's coat is short and smooth and in color he is brindle with white markings. There are three classes: Lightweight, under 15 pounds, Middleweight, 15 and under 20 pounds, Heavyweight, 20 and not over 25 pounds.



CHOW CHOW—This Chinese breed is one of the oldest known, going back over two thousand years. He was originally introduced into England in 1780, but not in large numbers until about 100 years later. The Chow Chow was first exhibited at a dog show in this country in 1890. Originally a hunting dog, the Chow is now a pet and guard dog. He is the only breed to have a blue-black tongue, and the inside of the mouth should be the same color. The Chow's coat is abundant, dense, and rather

coarse, and may be any clear color with lighter shadings on the ruff and tail. Of medium size and well proportioned, the Chow appears large and massive because of his abundant coat and large head.



FRENCH BULLDOG—The English Bulldog was probably one of the ancestors of this breed developed in France about the year 1860. He is a well-mannered, active, intelligent little fellow, whose outstanding features are the rounded, or bat ears, not found in any other breed of dog, and the flat skull formation between the ears with the curved or domed formation above the eyes. His coat is short and smooth and in color he may be all brindle, fawn, white, or brindle and white. Colors not allowed are black and white, black and tan, liver, mouse, or solid black. The ideal weight is between 19 and 22 pounds.



POODLE—The original home of the Poodle is supposed to be Germany, but because of this breed's great popularity in France the dog has become known as the French Poodle. This dog is well-built, active and very intelligent. His coat is usually clipped, and is either of a wiry texture or of thick, close curls. If allowed to grow, the coat will become a mass of long, rope-like cords, thus changing the Curly Poodle to the Corded Poodle. He may be of any solid color, and in size is of three classes, the Standard, 15 inches or over, the Miniature, under 15 inches in height, and the Toy, which never exceeds 10 inches in height or 12 pounds in weight.



BULLDOG—This is an ancient English breed used originally in the sport of bullbaiting. The dog has a savage and mean-tempered look, but actually is kindly, affectionate and a good companion. The Bulldog is heavy, thick-set, and muscular, and his general appearance suggests great vigor and strength. He has a short, flat, straight, and glossy coat of hair of fine texture and the color should be uniform, pure, and brilliant. The colors preferred are red brindle, all other brindles, white, solid red or fawn. The Bulldog weighs from 40 to 50 pounds.



PURE BRED AND THOROUGHBRED

It is a common mistake to refer to a pure-bred dog as a Thoroughbred. A Thoroughbred is a distinct breed of horse—a race horse; and the term has nothing to do with dogs.

I N D E X

	Page
Affenpinscher	64
Afghan Hound	32
Airedale	50
Alaskan Malamute	44
Basset Hound	29
Beagle	26
Bedlington Terrier	49
Belgian Sheepdog	36
Bernese Mountain Dog	44
Bloodhound	31
Border Terrier	58
Borzoi (Russian Wolfhound)	33
Boston Terrier	69
Bouvier des Flandres	45
Boxer	35
Briard	41
Bulldog	71
Bull-Mastiff	35
Bullterrier	49
Cairn Terrier	53
Chihuahua	61
Chow Chow	70
Collie (Rough)	34

I N D E X (Continued)

	Page
Collie (Smooth)	34
Dachshund	28
Dalmatian	69
Dandie Dinmont Terrier.....	57
Deerhound (Scottish)	32
Doberman Pinscher	46
English Toy Spaniel.....	67
Eskimo	46
Foxhound (American)	26
Foxhound (English)	27
Fox Terrier (Smooth).....	55
Fox Terrier (Wire-haired)	55
French Bulldog	70
German Shepherd Dog.....	40
Great Dane	38
Great Pyrenees	39
Greyhound	30
Griffon (Brussels)	62
Griffon (Wire-haired Pointing)	16
Harrier	27
Irish Terrier	50
Italian Greyhound	62

I N D E X (Continued)

	Page
Japanese Spaniel	66
Keeshonden	68
Kerry Blue Terrier.....	54
Komondor	37
Kuvasz	47
Lakeland Terrier	58
Lhasa Terrier	57
Maltese	60
Manchester Terrier	51
Mastiff	39
Mexican Hairless	64
Newfoundland	45
Norwegian Elkhound	29
Norwich Terrier	56
Old English Sheepdog.....	40
Otterhound	28
Papillon	61
Pekingese	66
Pinscher (Miniature)	65
Pointer	15
Pointer (German Shorthaired)	17
Pomeranian	67

I N D E X (Continued)

	Page
Poodle	71
Pug	63
Puli	43
Retriever (Chesapeake Bay)	15
Retriever (Curly-Coated)	14
Retriever (Flat-Coated)	16
Retriever (Golden)	14
Retriever (Labrador)	17
Rottweiler	37
St. Bernard	38
Saluki	31
Samoyede	41
Schipperke	68
Schnauzer (Giant)	36
Schnauzer (Miniature)	48
Schnauzer (Standard)	48
Scottish Terrier	52
Sealyham Terrier	52
Setter (English)	19
Setter (Gordon)	18
Setter (Irish)	18
Shetland Sheepdog	42

I N D E X (Continued)

	Page
Siberian Husky	47
Skye Terrier	56
Spaniel (Brittany)	24
Spaniel (Clumber)	23
Spaniel (Cocker)	20
Spaniel (Cocker—English Type)	21
Spaniel (English Springer)	21
Spaniel (Field)	22
Spaniel (Irish Water)	23
Spaniel (Sussex)	22
Spaniel (Welsh Springer)	20
Staffordshire Terrier	59
Toy Manchester Terrier	65
Toy Poodle	63
Welsh Corgi (Cardigan)	43
Welsh Corgi (Pembroke)	42
Welsh Terrier	51
West Highland White Terrier	53
Whippet	30
Wolfhound (Irish)	33
Wolfhound (Russian)—(Borzoi) listed also as Borzoi	33
Yorkshire Terrier	60





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