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*Training
and
Care of
Collies*

James
C. Smith
Collector

TRAINING AND CARE OF COLLIES

DEDICATED TO BREEDERS
AND TRAINERS of AMERICA

FOURTH EDITION

Circulation 10,000 Copies

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E. A. ROGERS, Dundee, Mich.
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"The Result of Proper Training"

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P R E F A C E

In giving our work to the public after nearly fifty years of experience in importing, breeding and caring for collies, of which we have made a specialty up to a few years ago, when we also trained Bull Terriers, Blood-hounds, Bob Tail English Sheep Dogs, Boston Terriers, as well as mongrels of all descriptions, we have endeavored to put the fruit of this experience in as few words as possible to convey the full meaning; therefore we are not filling up this book with advertisements, which we could easily do and make the book much larger.

Among all animals, the dog seems to be pre-eminently intended by nature for the companion and friend of man. Even the instinctive desire all animals have for their kind appears to be, in a measure, sacrificed to human influences; for, the dog often cares more for the society of man than for that of his species. Not only is the dog a true and valuable friend and associate of man, but the companionship between the human and the canine races develops in the latter many of the noble qualities not possessed under other circumstances. A well trained collie is not only a much better and more useful companion, but the act of training brings out the latent intelligence and improves the looks. Not only improves the collie, but also binds more closely the ties of affection between him and his owner. And last, but not least, it improves the owner by bringing him in closer touch with nature.

The main thing to teach is to train without abuse, and to do so in the shortest and most humane way. To train the dog to be useful as well as ornamental. As a foreword, avoid too much doctoring; many remedies advertised to cure diseases are of little value. Although they may apparently cure the disease, they have a tendency to leave the dog's stomach, bowels and kidneys in such poor shape that the animal had really better be dead. Remedies recommended here are for the most common diseases, and the few advertised we believe to be of the best. Nearly all we have given a thorough trial with excellent results.

I have imported a number of collies and bought a good many dogs imported by others.

Although having been a breeder and trainer of collies for a great many years, knowing now that I can train any collie no matter how vicious, timid or spoiled, I feel incompetent to write upon this subject, so little do I know in comparison to what is to be known. In the animal kingdom we are daily coming into contact with points we do not understand. The more one sees the less they think they know.

A good many professors and writers claim a dog has nothing but instincts, but this is a great mistake. When a dog can take distinct orders and execute them, he is using thought as well as judgment. When a man is on a building and starts to fall, he grabs before he thinks. This is an example of instinct.

I started training collies when I was 16 years old, and at that time I used a whip a good deal in training. This, on my part was very foolish. The idea of one using their muscles instead of their brains! Science as well as experience have done away with the whip. In fact there is very little difference between strychnine, whips or revolvers. They are all dangerous articles and never should be resorted to except in very extreme cases. Today there isn't one whip used where at one time there were hundreds.

It was a common occurrence when I was a boy to see balky horses. Now I haven't seen one for a quarter of a century, or even a runaway. One can not train a horse or a dog with a whip and really do it successfully. To prove to you that whips are of no use in training I am going to recite a little incident which occurred to me several years ago.

A neighbor and myself had occasion to drive to a village several miles away, and while driving there we came to a railroad crossing upon which was an engine belching steam and making all manner of noise calculated to terrorize any timid animal. My horse was quite frightened, but I immediately got out of my buggy and went to his head and began petting and talking to him. In a few minutes he gained confidence and passed the obstacle without any effort or attempt to become excited. My friend decided that he would master his horse by force. For as he said, "Any animal he had would have to go where he wanted them to." So he took out his whip and drove his horse up to the engine. The poor animal was between two fires; terror of the whip behind him and of the engine in front. The sequel of this story proved that my way was better, for on our return, when we came to the same crossing, my horse passed without hardly a tremor, while his, remembering the former experience, became panic stricken, overturned the buggy and broke things up in general. A short time after my neighbor sold him for really less than he was worth, simply because he had lost

control of him. I ask the reader to decide for himself which was the humane way, my neighbor's or mine?

Love, experience and patience are the three essential requirements in training animals, while the three things to overcome are selfishness, viciousness and treachery. If you want your dog to learn easily, cultivate a love for him. This commands the respect of the dog and his co-operation with your efforts to teach him. When you meet your dog in the morning, say: "Hello, old fellow," with a smile, and give him a good roughing over in the way of petting him. Try this for a week and note the progress you make in gaining his confidence. Never put yourself above your dog. Trust him as you would a friend if you expect him to trust and obey you. This takes away his timidity and excites his interest, and in no other way can this result be gotten with either man or beast. I willingly confess that dogs have taught me more of character, fidelity and genuine affection than I have ever taught them.

The will power of a dog is a great study. I have often seen little dogs overpower larger ones by this power. Some writers claim that a snarly pup in the cage with a young lion will master the lion when grown up. Studying the will power seems to be an endless study when studying the expression; in fact they are parallel subjects. It is amusing to study the expression of pups while eating. The best way to do this is to feed them on a large box 4 feet high and see the expression going from one to the other so quickly that it can scarcely be caught. This is their language. By studying it one can tell which is the boss of the litter. It may be the smallest; and one can tell which is going to be the timid pup as well. Dogs give a clearer expression than pups, and it is much easier to read their thoughts. They think quicker, the same as human beings.

Note the humiliating expression of a dog when found guilty of some misdemeanor. Take a dog out of a warm room when there is a storm outside and note the expression he gives; in so many words he seems to say: "Isn't there any one in this room that wants me to stay?" I have often worked collies that told me by their expressions that they did not feel like working, yet they did it to please me. A dog has times when he feels bad, just the same as a person, especially the older, ten years old or thereabout. Note the expression of a female when she has pups a week old when you ask her to go out and help you in the field. She will say in so many words, "I don't want to go, but will do so to please you." When you call her and tell her by name, you can go now, we have got through with you, see the expression she gives you before she starts for her loved ones, and the speed

she makes shows love, thought and judgment. This may look foolish to a good many, but after you have made it a study for a few years you will find an unlimited field. My first lesson in expression was when I gave a little child a present. I gave it without any selfishness or obligation from the child. I never could have seen this expression hadn't I given it in the right spirit; see the glow of the eye, the smile on the face, motions of the hands; in fact the whole body gives thanks. My reward was a hundred fold, which opens the way to happiness and progress. It is an absolute fact that dogs think and reason, and they are away ahead of human beings in expression and will power. In fact, they are our teachers, and they can often read our thoughts. If in doubt as to this, go into any kennel where there are 25 or 30 collies when you are or have been recently in bad temper. You will find that every dog over six months old is watching every movement of your eyes and observing you with distrust. Some times men who do not like dogs come to the kennel out of curiosity, and the dogs always know this before the kennelmen. How do they know this if not by some mental process made manifest by their expression.

The first step a novice should take before training a collie is to govern himself. When he has his own temper under control as well as his will power let him buy a good, sensible collie with a head not over ten and one-half inches long. Study disposition, characteristics, expression and will power. Here is a very fine field for study and experiment as to changing the disposition of a vicious dog to one of gentleness, or the characteristic of a herder of sheep or cattle to those of a retriever or money changer like Bozzie. All dogs have sulky times, and should never be trained at this time. The neglecting of this rule causes the spoiling of a good many dogs. When you find the dog sulky tie him up in a quiet place and let him sleep it off. It will usually take about 24 hours, after which he will come out bright and cheerful, and the trainer can handle him successfully. Not long ago we took a bull dog and bull terrier to train. Both were quite vicious, especially the bull terrier, and the first few days we had all we could do to keep them apart. I led one around the yard while the other was tied up, when they would bark and brussle up ready for a fight in any second. All this time I kept talking to them, exercising my will power over them, as the owner wanted them trained to ride in a buggy or automobile together. I took the bull terrier into the kennel, tied him up, brought in the bull dog, and sat down on a chair, where the dogs could be but a few feet apart. The bull terrier flew around in great efforts to get away; the bull dog stood his ground. I talked to them the same as

I would to a child; when they barked at one another I scolded them; however, this wasn't the first time I had given them a talking to. Both knew what it meant before we came to this. I admit I was a little timid in trying this experiment, as I knew nothing about this breed of dogs, and to accomplish the object sought for I must not show any timidity in my eyes, giving a quick expression, etc. The dogs catch this as quick as a flash, and I knew that the will power was my only chance, so I discarded all fear and went at it the same as I would ordinary work, not acting quick or impulsive, but slow and easy. The second time I did this work I could see I was gaining ground. The first time I could scarcely tell which predominated, the dogs or myself. We were both fighting a battle, not with muscles; but no thought entered by mind of giving up, and I am sure they had the same thought, as their expression and motions proved. Two weeks from that time I took their picture side by side without the slightest sign of any challenge. Nearly every day I had them jump into my buggy side by side, and quite often I would take them for a ride, and no two children ever enjoyed this more than they did. None of this time did I ever use a whip. When one is practicing will power you don't want anybody around. No dogs barking outside. You want it perfectly quiet. This is meant for the trainer as well as the dog. If any excitement is caused a good deal of your work is lost. Never make any attempt at using will power when you are not feeling well, as you can not put your full will force into the work; and never attempt it after being out of temper, for at least 24 hours, for you show in your eyes a domineering or repulsive expression; neither do you want to do this when the dog has had a scrap. One is just as fatal as the other. Never think of feeding them while you are training, as this creates envy and jealousy. Both these are also quite fatal or very much so, as it will take sometimes weeks to get them back to normal. A dog makes more use of will power than man, therefore they are better posted. No man can train a vicious dog without studying will power first, and the proper way to do this is to go into a building where there is a vicious dog tied up and set down beside him, allowing no fear to come into your countenance, or in other words, banish it and hold yourself rigid and talk to him. If your will power is the stronger he will cease his barking and growling and will come up to you slowly and with measured steps. Keep your eyes on his. None of this time make a quick move in any way, if you do you will get bitten, as excitement gives the provocation. When he comes up to you you can put your hands on him with perfect safety. Not many years ago one of my neighbors had a very vicious

dog. I went to call on him and was just opening the gate when he called me and told me the dog was loose and would bite. I told him to keep quiet and I would see to the dog. As quick as I entered the gate he stood bristling up, showing his teeth. I sat down on the grass, and as I did so I called the dog by name. "Colonel, we are going to be good friends." In a few minutes I had him rolling on the grass beside me with perfect safety. Mr. Smith remarked that he would have bet \$500 that I would have been bitten. The secret of all this is putting yourself on a level with him and using will power. At another time there was a very vicious bitch sent here. Parties wrote me she was very ugly to strangers. When she reached the station Mr. Rankins, the express agent, phoned me he had a very vicious dog and wanted me to come right away, and as I could not get away at the time, he took her to the express office, but telephoned me again, saying that he was afraid she was going to get out of the crate. This spread like wildfire and caused quite a crowd to gather. When I entered the office I called for a pair of pliers and cut the wire, at the same time throwing my coat onto the crate, and soon raised the lid and took her out with perfect safety. It was a great curiosity for the bystanders. The secret of all this, or nearly all of it is, I wore the same clothes I handle my dogs with, and as quick as she got the scent she knew I was a friend to dogs. I say to my readers, never attempt this in a crowd without you do as I did, as you are sure to be bitten. I could go on and enumerate a good many of these instances, but suffice it to say it is uncalled for, as nearly all trainers have the same experience. I want to say to my readers that I did not get the experience without being bitten. Many a stubborn pet I have nursed by the teeth of a vicious dog. Nearly all of this was through ignorance of the principles I later adopted. The above experience caused me a good deal of annoyance and worry of both mind and body, afraid of the different diseases I might catch, which caused me to use disinfectants freely, and I have never had any bad effects. At this time I could see nothing but the outside of the dog, as one might term it. I knew nothing of the sweet dispositions, affections, fidelities and a good many other principles I might enumerate in favor of the dog. I found that I was taking steps downward, when I ought to have been progressing. No man gets out of patience without it affects his body and mind. No man whips a horse or dog without paying for it in feed and doctoring and trouble, to say nothing of the degradation which he is apt to fall into unconsciously.

A question very often asked me is, "Which is the better, a dog or bitch, for work?" If I was to keep but one dog it would be a spayed collie bitch;

they are cleaner, smarter, and, I think, more affectionate. A spayed bitch or castrated dog are just as good as any, providing they are fed properly, to keep them from getting too fat. Starchy foods should be avoided; sweets might be included, when they will be just as active as though they had never been operated upon.

In all my experience in collies we have had but very few vicious ones in the hundreds we have trained. I don't think this number would exceed ten. In handling these, one must take the same precaution as you do with a bull dog or bull terrier, and never attempt to work him on stock until you have perfect control over him by will power, otherwise the blood will run freely when put to work on stock.

How to stop a dog from running out at automobiles and rigs. Some one in the rig should have an ammonia gun loaded with water mixed with cayenne pepper. One shot of this in the eyes is a sure cure, with no harm to the dog, to my knowledge. I have never known of a second application being needed.

To stop a dog howling or barking nights, which is very disagreeable to neighbors, in fact all within the sound, tie a bell in the same building where the dog is kept, and a string to the house attached to the bell, and every time he barks or howls, jerk on this string. Very seldom do you have to jerk on it more than one night. There is something about a bell that a dog dislikes.

A good many dogs, especially collies, are poisoned yearly by neighbors who can not sleep from the continual barking, and this rule with the bell has always worked. This makes good neighbors. There is nothing that irritates a person so, if he can not sleep, as a barking dog.

To keep dogs away while bitches are in heat one should have a good sized yard of about an acre or more, with a good strong fence. In the center of this inclosure he should have another yard, with building for a bitch in heat. This allows the scent to pass away without being caught. Another good way is to put them up in a building six feet from the ground and the scent also passes away without being caught, otherwise you will be pestered with eight or ten dogs, and some times more than that. We have never been bothered with dogs hanging around since adopting this plan.

To prove that a dog thinks (it matters not how well he is fed), give him a piece of bread or meat, and he will go away and hide it and bury it, and will repeat this a number of days; when it has gone through the decomposition stage to suit his taste—which is usually ten to fifteen days—he will dig it up, not forgetting any one of the pieces. Stand beside

him when he is digging the hole and he will pick up the meat and look up into your face as much as to say, "Leave me alone, I want to hide and bury this," and will mope off to some other place of burial. After he gets the hole dug, he will look around to see if any one is looking, and when he is satisfied that no one sees him, will bury this piece of meat. Is this not evidence of thought?

Training a spoiled collie is like teaching a balky horse to pull, and the utmost precaution must be taken not to allow the voice to go above the usual pitch, and above all avoid the use of the whip, as whip, whiskey and strychnine are good servants, but bad masters. Our way is to take the spoiled collie into a small yard with a few sheep. At first he will try to leap the fence or crawl through. Not being successful, he will soon go to work. When he does as you wish, do not forget to caress him. After working this way a week satisfactorily take him into a pasture that is well eaten down. Tie a strong cord, twenty or thirty feet long, to his collar, and to the other end fasten a light stick two or three feet long. This should be tied in the center. If he attempts to get out of the field, this stick will stop him, or keep him from running away. Some collies will only run away once, where others will run three or four times. At these times do not let your temper get the best of you, when brought back you can see that he looks guilty, and has not done as he should. When he finds he is not going to be whipped, he will settle down to business and you will soon have him under subjection, and you can scold him a little, but be very cautious at this time. Be sure to keep the cord on him for a month. This running away, when sent after stock, is one of the worst habits a dog can have.

Another very good rule is to tie the above collie to a trusty trained dog's collar, not having the cord over three feet long.

Of course, a balky horse or a spoiled collie can oftentimes be made, to pull or work by severe lashing, but any such practice is absurd, and only furnishes employment for humane officers. We oftentimes train our animals to bad habits, unconsciously, then condemn the animal.

Every true fancier of any breed ought to give out his experience in breeding, feeding, doctoring, showing and training, regardless of friends or critics; he should be a trainer if he would know how to judge a class of dogs in which the collie is the most neglected, considering his intelligence and sagacity. We have seen collie dogs made champions, without redeeming qualities, aside from head and ears. We have seen others made prize winners that could not round up a flock of healthy wethers in a half-

mile run because of lack of good strong loins. Other prize winners that did not have ambition enough to see a live chicken in the ring. A third prize winner in same class showed up two to his one in points of expression, activity and intelligence, his owner leading him from the ring, mum as his inner thoughts of the injustice done him. Is not this progressing backward?

Breeders who have been in business during ten years should know the points of a collie dog quite as well as the show judges of today. I may add that no judge should ever handle but a single breed, and should be able to give the points each scored. If not able to do this, what good is he under our standard. What good is a collie judge for pointers and setters if he has never shot over one? Who are the collie judges of today? Many of them have never owned a good collie, to say nothing of having trained one. Think of an eleven (11) inch head for a worker, either setter, pointer or collie, and is as reasonable on one as the other. The collie of a few years ago was the result of careful selection carried on through a long term of years, by our Scotch ancestors and trainers, and to sacrifice this type for Borzoi or Russian Wolfhound is robbery. Turn back to the compact, useful, intelligent, sagacious animal found in Eclipse, Scotilla and others of their time, compare them to the long, lathy collies of today, and you see the future. Since they tell us that in-breeding destroys vitality, intelligence and activity, what of the seven-eighths of our collie breeders who are practicing this today to produce winners, without regard to the damage they are doing the breed? We have a number of collie breeders and trainers that are good judges, which they have proven to be, who know a collie from start to finish, and we breeders should patronize these judges, as also every sheep dog trial in this country, and by so doing we shall see our collie dog back to its former usefulness and value.

We have studied collies during fifty years, in breeding, feeding, doctoring and training, have intended never to be second to any other man, have never found a vicious, timid or spoiled collie that I could not train to handle ducks, cattle, sheep or hogs, and when trained does the work with joy, not through fear. As to points of a collie I can tell by expression which will be most intelligent, vicious or timid, and which can be trained quickest. However, I do not intend to act as a judge, training is my specialty.

Why do tramps and dogs have such a mutual dislike for each other? If we study expressions in tramps we find a similarity which the dog soon learns. He is usually one year old before he can distinguish between tramp and other men. We often see men that dogs do not like, nine times

out of ten they despise the dog, and this is another proof of expression and thought. No one should attempt to train a dog until he has been with him three times a day during one week, at least, which will give both a chance for study, when the dog will train in one-half the time.

The disposition of a collie is governed by the surroundings of the dam before the pup is born; this marking of disposition is not all, as they can be marked in color just as well, through aggravation, which never fails in black, white and sable; excitement and fright will sometimes do the same, but it is not as certain as aggravation.

Many improvements can be made in a Collie while growing up. Crooked legs can be made straight if taken in time, by pressing between the hands every night and morning during a month's time. The high or gay tail can be weighted with wax and sand when two months old and kept so for one month. I have seen very short tails made perfect in this way and add \$10 to \$15 to value of pup. Another way is to crimp the tail with thumb and fingers, morning with the right hand, night with left hand; this will keep tail straight providing you do not crimp more with one hand than with the other; this is not necessarily a painful operation, but one that requires judgment and patience; have brought down tails when pups were five months old, and so slight was the pain that they cared nothing for it, and still the cure was going on. Another great improvement is in ears, which can be made to stand erect and tip at points with but little pain if plenty of time is given; the smallest and best ears are the most obstinate and require the most skill and care. The first thing to be done is to cut the toe nails on the hind feet, which must be done in order to make a success, and all that is required is to remove the hooking points and file down smooth so they will not catch upon the ear; the next step with a pricked ear is to tip the point over so the outer edges are even on outside of ear, then with a pair of shears cut the hair where you wish the ear to break over, this gives a straight line to work on with the Tenatoning knife, which should pass through the inner and outer skin of the ear, this should be cut twice the width of the knife, so as not to leave a ridge when healed. Another way is to insert a needle long enough to pass through the ear beneath the white streak on top of ear, then run two more needles on either side as near as possible and not touch, making in all five needles, and all should be pulled out just as soon as the last one is inserted, then with grafting wax stick the ear down to its place, and with hair pins with points bent outward to hold thread can be put astride the ear and fastened with thread to hold ear in position until war is dry, the hair pins should be changed once every

hour, as it is quite apt to swell, the hair pins should be used until the hair is dry, and if ear is kept in this position for two months it will tip over in good shape.

Another way of training the ear is by using adhesive plaster. If it buckles down to the side or tips too close to the head it can be raised up and made into a perfect ear, but before putting on the plaster commence rolling the ear, folding it back, then rolling it, then folding it front and rolling it; commence careful at first and not torture the dog, and in a little while the ear will get numb. The dog will not mind it when the ear will swell. This usually takes about half an hour for each ear, when you can put on the adhesive plaster. We use plaster an inch and a half wide, and some times put on an extra piece. This will set the ear up straight. We have had very good luck in putting adhesive plaster on the back part of the ear first, shearing off the hair as close as we could. As usual I would rather work on the inside of the ear, but there are cases when you can't get the same effect. In handling a pricked ear I have found in later years that grafting wax would tip them over in fine shape. I have tipped dogs' ears over after they were two years old that always had pricked ears before. This wax should be made warm and the ear should be warm, too, so that it will stick. If you allow it to go pricked for an hour you have got weeks before you of doing the work over again. They should never be allowed to go pricked if you want to tip them. This dog I tipped the ears of after he was two years old, I kept the wax on his ears for nine months; after that he always had perfect ears.

There is another way which is much more humane. Stick the ear down with wax and use hair pins same as above and work or roll the ear with thumb and fingers for one hour each day or until ear swells, this to be done for one hour each day or until ear swells, this to be done where you want ear to break. A loped or heavy ear can be brought up by working or rolling for two hours, until the ear is swelled quite badly, then with wax tip it back and stick it close upon neck and head, leaving it in this position for one month, when the ear will go pricked.

For the benefit of those who buy trained collies from us we give the words we use in working them on sheep, hogs and cattle, which will make dogs feel more at home and they will work in one-half of time.

We train them first in a yard 20x60 feet, second yard 15 rods square, and next and for finish in open field. The first thing we do in small yard is to send them around a box to the motion of the hand right and left, saying, "Go around it! Go around it!" When they have this learned, put

in ten to fifteen sheep, saying to the dog, "Go around them! Go around them!" using the hand always. Should they drive too fast, say, "Steady! Steady!" holding up both hands, while with a fast driver, I hold up my hat. Should they not drive fast enough, spat your hands, saying, "Bring them up! Bring them up!" In driving away, I say, "Drive them up!" at the same time motion with the hand, then in case of wind you have them under control. In driving them I use the words, "Come" and "Go" when sending away with a flock of sheep to turn a stake or tree 25 or 30 rods away.

In working them on cattle or hogs I use nearly the same words, the change being, "Heel them up! Heel them up!"

The chief requirements are patience and self-control. The golden rule is never to take up a second lesson, or trick, until the first is thoroughly practiced and mastered. Whipping the dog and shouting commands should not be allowed, except he has been spoiled and at the same time has a very vicious disposition. At this time, it requires the experience of an old trainer. Timid and shy collies are, like balky horses, easily made so through fright and mismanagement. This is always the fault of the owner and not of the animal. This fact can not be too firmly impressed on the mind. It is a fault and can be easily managed by taking advantage of their jealousies of which they all have a great amount. For instance, make pets of other animals and at the same time be gentle and kind. It usually takes about one month to cure this timidity. If treated harshly the dog becomes a sneak, and reflects discredit upon himself and trainer. In training, speak gently in plain, distinct words, as you would to a child. The tone of the voice has much to do in the way of training. Always get well acquainted before you attempt to teach. When punishment is required, scold the dog or twist his ear. This is usually sufficient. He should never be corrected a long time after the offense. If you do this he will consider you a tyrant who punished him for nothing and then all hopes of training him properly will be lost. For no person can succeed in training unless he first teaches the dog to love and respect him. With this accomplished one has the dog under his control. Always keep in mind that they are dumb animals, and that they are here for our use and not abuse, the same as horses, if we cultivate their powers.

Praise and caress after the work is done, not while it is being performed.

Never train while others are standing by. This causes confusion and is apt to make trouble. When corrections are necessary always make friends before parting.

In buying stock, if one wants intelligence, get that whose sire and dam are trained. This fact ought not to be lost sight of, especially in the collie. If we look to show points and nothing more, they will surely degenerate.

We are not writing this for an advertisement, but for the good of the dog, as there are many who breed from trained stock.

It is now an established fact that all mark their young before birth. If any doubt this theory, let a bitch be irritated by other stock, while eating, a month before the pups are born and the writer will guarantee the pups will try to fight soon after their eyes are open. When one year old they are only safe when chained and muzzled. In this way of breeding, we make a sacrifice of a number of points which are very essential in the collie. In breeding to get the best results, work the dam two or three times a week on stock and let her surroundings be of the best, never allowing her to be scolded or frightened. This gives confidence, expression and intelligence, all of which are so much desired on the bench as well as in the field.

Another question very often asked me is how to get more dog than bitch pups. My experience proves to me that the strongest predominates, whether it be in the animal or vegetable kingdom, all things being equal. Roy Reynolds, of Ridgeway, Mich., brought a bitch here to be bred. This bitch had any amount of work on the road and farm, and her muscles were very hard. In fact, she was in perfect health and strength. The dog we bred her to was in good health, but muscles nowhere near as hard. I told him at this time that he would have more bitches than dog pups. He laughed at me, saying that I was counting chickens before they were hatched; but I had the last laugh; when she gave birth to her pups she had eleven, and all bitches but one. I can cite a good many cases of this description, which proves the above assertion.

A bitch runs sixty-three days after being bred. At this time she should have a large yard and be supplied with plenty of water, bones and grass. Her kennel should be away from other buildings where she can be kept quiet. Place in her kennel a box 32 inches long, 22 inches wide and 26 inches deep with a little pine sawdust, or fine wheat straw. A few days before the bitch is due to whelp, wash her bag with some good disinfectant. This destroys the germs and causes less trouble with worms. We doubt whether pups are born with worms, as some writers claim. To prove this,

one can not find worms in a pup when born. But when a week old one can find them in abundance, and if a person will but observe bitches whose pups are the most troubled with worms, he will find them rolling on filth and carrion, which is good proof that the pups get them from the bag of the dam.

Bitches that are bred should be kept quite poor the first month. If too fat the pups are apt to be small and weak. The second month the dog should have all she will eat up clean twice a day of good, nourishing food with frequent changes; also give a teacupful of milk, morning and night, with her food. This keeps her in good, healthy condition. We do not advise giving more than this, as it sometimes causes the bowels to become too loose, and if precaution is not taken at the time the pups are born, whole litters die in a few days, leaving the breeder in wonder. We do not condemn milk, as nothing can take its place, but the utmost caution must be used. The milk from Jersey cows is sure death to pups unless reduced one-third or one-half.

Bitches should not have over six pups in one litter. Keep in mind the quality and not quantity. All true lovers of the collie would rather pay a good price for a fine specimen than to be hired to take a poor one. Breeders sending out good stock have a continual advertisement. To succeed, the breeder should love his occupation. If he takes it up for money and nothing more, he is sure to make a failure.

Care of Dam and Pups.

When pups are first born, the dam should not be fed for 24 hours. At this time they need a watchful eye. Keep the nest as dry as possible, by mixing lime and buhach in equal parts. This absorbs the dampness and at the same time disinfects.

If the pups cry and are uneasy, it is quite certain that they have colic. This may be caused by the dam not having the proper food. Sometimes a bitch running in cold water will cause this. When three weeks old, a good preventative is to give each pup five drops of vermifuge. At one month old, twice a day; at weaning time three times daily, and if milk is rich in butter fat, it should be diluted one-third or one-half. Do not feed cold milk until pups are three months old, at least, and all this time keep watch for worms. These have caused more trouble in our kennels than all other diseases. At weaning time, which ought to be at six weeks of age, the pups are passing through their most critical period.

When treating for worms at this time we keep the pup twelve hours without food or water. Then give thirty (30) drops, or half teaspoonful of vermifuge. Do not feed for two hours after this treatment. To make sure, repeat in three or four days.

Symptoms of worms are very numerous. We will mention a few of the most common: Water running from the eyes; a great appetite, yet losing flesh; colic, dry cough, offensive breath, bloating out of proportion to amount of food eaten, harsh cat, vomiting, diarrhoea, nose hot and dry.

When six weeks old begin to feed crumbs of bread and crackers in the milk. Use care not to feed too heavy, as over-feeding stunts a pup more quickly than not feeding enough. In training we would rather handle two poor pups than one fat one.

At six months we feed mush and milk twice a day and dog biscuits for a change. The latter are best for summer, since they are not so heating.

At one year old, we feed the same as for old dogs: viz., one cup of milk in the morning and a good supply of mush and milk or biscuits at night. It is a good plan to alternate these and the mush and milk daily. The mush is made of clean wheat and corn (equal parts) ground fine about one-eighth tallow scraps. This should be well cooked.

Pratt's Biscuits are also excellent for feeding, and keep the dog in good health and fine coat.

Always keep a dog with a sharp appetite. This aids in training, as a dog overfed is dull, listless and inert.

How to Train Pups.

When three months old, give him a name and when he has this learned, put him into a small yard or room. Then let him get quite hungry. Offer him a small piece of meat. When he gets the scent of this, he will be quite anxious. At this time spat your hands together and say: "Speak! Speak!" The anxiety and excitement will cause him to bark, and every time he barks give him a little of the meat. A few lessons of this description and he will bark at the word.

To teach him to lie down press firmly on his head and say: "Lie down, lie down!" and when he has done so pet him and make him understand that he has done right. Repeat until he understands this command readily. At this age the pups are quite apt to learn to jump on one with their front feet, which is very annoying to a person having fine clothes. To break them of this, when they jump up take them by the front legs and step on their hind feet, giving them a good pinching.

How to Train to Walk Erect.

To do this, stand the dog in a corner on his hind feet and hold him a few minutes, and then give him something to eat that he likes. Repeat this for a week and he will usually stand alone. At this time, hold a piece of meat over his head and about one foot in front of him and at the same time telling him "Come, come," and he will soon be walking erect for something to eat.

Housebreaking.

This training of a collie commences at three weeks old by cutting a small opening in the side of his box so he can come out and evacuate at will. Always keep his apartments sweet and clean by using disinfectants. Housebreaking is very easy, if pups are properly cared for when young. This should be thoroughly learned by the time they are six months old. After they are trained to bark, take them into an old building and when they show signs of committing a nuisance, stamp your foot and at the same time say, "Bark!" They will then go to the door, when they may be allowed to go out. They will usually bark to go out after this. But, if the above is not sufficient, rub the nose in the nuisance.

Teaching to Carry a Basket.

In teaching this, the first lesson should be with a rubber ball. Throw it a short distance and order him to fetch it. Repeat this lesson until thoroughly learned, and soon he will carry it around for you to throw it away for him. Substitute a stick for the ball and he will bring this the same as he did the ball. Now, place the handle of a small basket in his mouth and he will carry it quite as readily as he did the stick and ball.

In this way you can send him with a basket to some person, who can call him by name and say, "Bring it to me." This will teach him to go and bring things that will help in the future training. Acts of this kind are numerous and it is unnecessary to mention them. The easiest time to teach this is when pups are about eight months old.

Herding.

The first step to teach this is to send him away from you. This should be done when eight or nine months old. Take him into a small building—12x30 feet, or thereabout. Place on end a dry goods box. Send him around this, first to the right and then to the left. He should be trained a few minutes every morning for a week, or until he will obey readily a

motion of the hand. Then place two or three ducks, or something that will move slowly, near the box. Send him around this box and he will find that he is driving, and is quite apt to go wild with delight, when you should have something to draw his attention. With a timid dog, we use a hat and say: "Hi! Hi!" "Steady, steady." Say it in a firm, distinct tone—a little on the scolding order for a vicious dog. Govern the voice by the dog. Training in this way, one can gauge the dog to drive fast or slowly. When you have him trained to go around the box and bring the ducks up, send him to the right and then to the left of the ducks and in this way he will get the idea that you wish him on the opposite side. This usually takes about two weeks. Then we place sheep in a small yard and go through the same operation. All that is required now is increased distance and practice. It is a good plan for a new beginner to chain the dog to a building with the sheep for a few nights before attempting to train. In this way the sheep are not so apt to be afraid and will move more slowly. This, too, gives the dog a better chance to understand your meaning. Never try to drive horses or cattle with a dog until he is fully one year old. If he gets kicked before this age, he is quite apt to go to the head, which spoils him as a heeler. When the dog is one year old or more and well trained, he can then be taught to separate one kind of stock from another. To do this, go to the field, call the stock you wish to separate and in this manner the dog learns to distinguish by the different call for each kind of stock, what kind is wished. A few lessons of this description and the dog will separate any kind at the word.

Do not attempt to drive until well broken to herd, and this should not be done in the open field, but in the road or lane, and not until sheep are quite tired. At this time they will bunch up, which will make it much easier for the trainer. In driving, use the words "Go, Go," also "right" or "left," and at the same time motion with the hand, right or left, as the case may be. Sign language is very natural to a collie, and often proves to be very useful. In case of a windstorm, this will be a great assistance to the owner.

To Train the Collie as a Watch Dog.

Collies are usually the best of watch dogs, but should any prove to be cowardly, they can be trained to be watchful and ugly. Note the following instruction. First, chain him up, and feed him mostly on meat. Place him in a yard among pigs from two to four months old; feed the dog when pigs are hungry. This causes the pigs to squeal and there is nothing like it to

irritate the collie. In this way he can be made so ugly that there is nothing safe within his reach. If one is not especially watchful, feed as above and shorten chain to two feet. Disinfect the clothing so he cannot catch the scent. After dark cover yourself with a robe and creep around on the hands and be sure to keep out of reach. There is nothing that will fight so well as a coward when cornered. Under no circumstances allow the dog to know that it his master in disguise. One lesson of this description is usually sufficient.

Rules for Collie Field Trials.

In giving rules for these, we will narrate them as told us by an old Scotch shepherd. In a circle of about two acres of ground seven stakes are driven. These are the same distance apart. On one side is placed a V-shaped pen, or yard, and in this are placed three sheep. The collie takes them out of this yard and drives them around the circle, outside of one stake and inside of the next one until he puts them back in the yard again. The collie that performs this work the most quickly takes the first money. These sheep are not allowed to be driven but once during the trial. Each exhibitor must have three new sheep for every trial. These are chosen by the judges. The trainer has a right to choose which stake he shall stand by during the trial. This, also, has a circle of ten feet with the stake as a center, outside of which he is not allowed during the working of the collie.

How to Cure Dogs of Running Around.

This habit can be cured if persisted in, by losing them in the following manner. Take them around a square of a few miles. Cover their heads just before coming to a corner. Remove the covering after traveling ten or twelve rods beyond the corner. Use a little tar, sassafras or peppermint oil on the nose to destroy the scent. Dogs can be so bewildered in this way that they will not know their own home. The following story is to the point: A few years ago we took a dog, three years old, to train. His home was two miles away and he had often been by our residence. We lost him in the above described way. In the afternoon of the next day we let him go. In about four hours he returned very tired, not finding his home. We kept him three weeks thereafter, but he never learned the way home.

The Place for a Dog.

A dog's place, when he is not at work, is at the trainer's heels. A good way to teach this is to hitch him behind a buggy when going away for a drive of four or five miles or more. This distance is necessary to accustom him to travel in this manner. On the road, coming back, let him loose, but not until you have driven a mile or two on the return journey. Usually he will make an attempt to go ahead of you. Say to him, "Come back," "Come back," and he will return to his place behind the rig. Again, if out walking, and he attempts to go ahead, request him to come back, and he will return to his old position.

Diseases and Their Treatment

Some claim that pneumonia can not be cured in dogs. This is a mistake, as I have brought them through in fine shape; however, the utmost caution should be taken. We use a canvas coat that buckles or buttons underneath the body. This should run well up to the throat and as far back so that it won't interfere with the movement of the hind legs. The dog should be kept in the same temperature if possible, with no draft whatever. I wouldn't care for a warm building, I would prefer a cold one instead. This coat should be put onto them just as quick as you see they are laboring for breath, and a good blister back of each forward leg of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic. This should be three or four inches across. Fresh water should be before him at all times and he should be fed on soups altogether, with a little cayenne pepper put into the soup. We have given Perry Davis Pain Killer, a teaspoon three times a day with warm milk. We use a tablespoon in giving this. This warms up the system. You will not see much of a change for five or six hours. He should have a good wheat straw bed in a box three feet square and as many feet high, so that he can cuddle down and be comfortable. When you see the dog is convalescing, wait a few hours, take the coat off and give him a good rub with a pair of gloves, not only on the body, but up and down the legs, get the circulation going just as quick as you possibly can, and just as soon as you are through put the coat on at once. I should do this once a day. This coat should not be taken off entirely for a couple or three weeks; when you do so you must take the utmost precaution, as a second attack might follow. Never allow him to have his feet wet or damp. Should the dog not eat give him a little elixir of Calcium Bark, Iron and Bismuth three

times a day and be sure and keep his bowels open. We use half castor oil and strained honey, and often give an ounce of each at one dose. This should also be warm.

Chorea usually follows distemper, and is often more noticeable, when dogs, just recovering from the same, become wet. They should not be allowed in the storm for at least two weeks after having distemper. Dogs suffering with chorea will snap and twitch their eyes. However, it usually effects them in the hind leg by twitching and jerking, and they will sometimes drag their hind parts. At other times move more like a man who is intoxicated. This disease is claimed by a good many breeders as fatal. However, this is a mistake, as the writer has cured a good many cases. The first thing to do is to give one drop of Fowler's Solution of Arsenac in a spoonful of water in the morning and at night. Increase the dose one drop each day, until you have reached the twelfth day, at which time decrease at the same ratio. If effected in the hind leg, shear off the hair on the back and anoint it with full strength of Fowler's Solution of Arsenac and give it a good rubbing. This will make a large blister. If effected in one front leg, treat in the same way. If effected in the head or eyes, shear off next to the occipital bone. This is a spinal disease and is the only way the writer has ever found of curing it.

Distemper.

We haven't had a case of distemper for a number of years, since we adopted the use of a powder put up by the Common Sense Remedy Company, New York.

This is a disease much dreaded by all breeders. If a pup is four months old and in good condition and has had proper care, there is but little danger. Draughts of air will usually prove fatal in this disease. Even cracks in a wall, though small, are dangerous.

Symptoms: Sneezing, dry, husky cough, chills, loss of appetite, watery discharges from the nose and eyes, nose dry and hot, very great thirst, and vomiting at times.

Treatment: The building should be draught tight, five or six feet from the ground. At one end of the building there should be a small opening for ventilation. Keep plenty of fresh, cold water to drink. Feed one teacupful of ice-cold sweet milk. This will keep up vitality and at the same time keep down the fever. In case the bowels become too loose, drop one feeding. If constipated, give a little castor oil with honey. At all times keep the bowels open. The patients should have a good bed and

all filth removed. As the animal improves, give a little broth in small quantities, at intervals of two hours, until proper strength is restored. We have never lost a case since following this treatment. When the dog's nose ceases to run at the time of coming down, it shows he has caught cold and something must be done quickly in order to start it again. We know of nothing better than Clayton's Distemperine. When appetite fails, which it often does in this case, give a raw egg, night and morning.

Dysentery.

Many times dogs may be troubled with dysentery in mild or virulent forms. We have found a small quantity of cinnamon in a cup of scalded milk very beneficial. For bloody, or the more chronic cases the following may be given: First, give one ounce of castor oil. After the expiration of one-half hour, give five drops of fire-weed oil in a teaspoonful of warm water every two hours. We have also used Clayton's Diarrhoea Cure, which we would rather give, as it works more quickly and leaves the dog with more strength—a very essential thing in this disease.

Eczema, or Mange Cure.

Make a soup of cabbage, onions and potatoes. Put in one teaspoonful of sulphur, a few small bones, a little salt and pepper to make it palatable. Give the patient all he will eat of this once a day. This should be made fresh each day. To equal parts of sperm oil and oil of tar in a quart add one teacupful of sulphur and rub well into the sores each day. Give the patient plenty of exercise. One week's treatment will cure the worst case. Do not use same nest without thorough renovation.

Tapeworm.

Dogs having tapeworms are not always poor. Yet, this is quite apt to be the case. When one has a voracious and depraved appetite, and will eat beyond reason at any and all times, it is quite positive evidence that he has tapeworm. Other signs may be breath offensive, nose hot and dry, the coat having a harsh, rough and dead appearance, the dog looking for and eating filth.

Treatment: Give the dog a light supper. In the morning, give on an empty stomach, the following: Twelve to fifteen drops of the oil of male fern, well beaten in a half-teacupful of sweet milk, or a raw egg. In this put a teaspoonful of granulated sugar. In two hours give one tablespoonful Epsom salts in warm water enough to dissolve it. At the end of a week,

if the dog has the same symptoms, repeat the same treatment. This, we have seldom found necessary. It is a hard matter to tell when one has succeeded in removing a tapeworm, as the head is sometimes very small. And the only time we are sure the medicine has done its work is when the dog's eyes cease to run and the patient improves in flesh.

To Exterminate Fleas.

These cause no end of trouble and disagreeable labor from June until
To rid a dog of fleas there is nothing better than Kreso Dip, manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, one part to seventy parts of water, made a few degrees warmer than blood. It kills every flea. It is a good plan to use olive oil around the head and ears before giving them a bath. This will drive them back on the body, and you are sure to get every flea on the dog. Before giving the bath all bedding should be burned and the boxes disinfected. This disinfectant should be warm. I like to have this quite hot, as I think it destroys the nits more readily. I use a spray pump for this. One can rid their kennels free from fleas in August, the worst month in the year, with two or three applications. We used to use a powder for pups to drive fleas away, but I find olive oil much better, and keeps the pup looking fine. At the same time it is the best thing I have ever found to grow coats. Olive oil is also good to keep fleas off. In fact, all grease will drive fleas away, but never use anything that will stick up the coat. In growing a coat on a collie I have tried a good many different medicines, but I have found nothing that equaled a good pair of leather gloves with plenty of olive oil twice a week. This takes out dandruff and dead hair without injury to the coat. However, this wouldn't do for parties who keep their dogs in the house. For those who have a number of collies I would advise one pound of concentrated lye, dissolved in one pint of water. In this pour in three pounds of sulphur and stir up well, three pounds of good soap and put in enough water and boil this soap into soft soap. Mix all of this with one gallon of kerosene, putting it into a 40-gallon cask, and filling this three-quarters full with warm soft water. It makes a fine wash, which also kills fleas. In using this in the winter time they should be dipped into cold water, so as not to catch cold, with a good run to get up circulation. This makes them very clean and pretty. cold weather. At least this has been our experience for several years. To rid a kennel, or dog from fleas, first burn all the bedding; and, if possible, keep the dog on a pine floor on which has been sprinkled half lime

and buhack, and all pups under three months old should also be sprinkled every other day for a week. All collies over three months old should be washed in some good disinfectant, which should be blood warm, every other day for a week. This kills all nits and fleas which may accumulate. Pups over three months old and under six, should be rubbed dry with hot cloths. All of this work had better be done in the morning, so as to give them a run of a mile or two so as to warm them up and protect them from catching cold. Never wash them in warm water except to exterminate fleas. One must use judgment and take into consideration the condition of the dog, the thickness of his coat and the weather. Where a dog has access to plenty of cold water, they very seldom have fleas.

To save a still born or chilled pup, or one that doesn't eat, put them into as hot water as you can bear your hand. I have put them into hotter water than I could keep my hands in. A chilled pup should be kept in longer than the others. This usually takes about five or six minutes; then put them into a good woolen cloth and put them into the oven, where it is good and warm until they are all over their trembling before putting them in with their mother, when they will be good and hungry. See that they nurse before you leave them.

"Grimsby Sample" *by Grimsby Squire*

INTERESTING QUOTATIONS

The following quotations will be of interest:

Nothing in the world is more natural than the child's desire for pets. There are few children who do not early manifest a strong inclination for something to love, and this imperative desire, if fostered, becomes a powerful agency for the child's growth of character. Every little girl loves her doll, but often she becomes dissatisfied and longs for something alive, something which will return her caresses. A mother who has a growing family must do something to keep the little hands and minds busy, and at the same time out of mischief. Perhaps the mother is very busy, or if she gives the matter any thought, she may dislike animals and consider cats a nuisance, dogs noisy, birds a great care, rabbits destructive and white rats dirty. She may wonder why the children do not love their home and how it is they are always teasing to visit that home where the children have pets of various kinds, "a perfect menagerie," as she scornfully calls it. Alas! how many mothers and fathers cherish their selfish ease and consult their selfish convenience, without a thought of finding their highest enjoyment in the true development of their children.

"Our first plea in favor of children owning pets is the desire for personal possession which every child has. The wish for something that shall belong exclusively to himself and be cared for by him. This care, this responsibility, can not fail to make a boy more manly and a girl more womanly. The thought for food and comfort of the little animals tends to develop all that is strong and tender in the child's nature. Show us a boy or girl that is cruel or brutal to animals and we will show you a child sure to come to some bad end; but the child who early learns kindness and gentleness to the brute creation will also manifest the same spirit toward his fellow creatures.

"Children are, as a rule, fond of animals and by no means can kindness be so thoroughly inculcated in them as by the care of pets.

"People who do not love animals have something seriously wrong in their constitution. A great man once said, 'I would not give much for the man's religion whose dog and cat are not the better for it.' A man who kicks his dog and beats his horse will abuse his wife and children. When you encourage a child in the care and gentle treatment of all creatures, you influence him to become a true gentleman or gentlewoman, and you give the world one who will expand in life and become a tender father and worthy citizen. Every child should know at an early age that sincere kindness in all relations of life is highest Christianity. * * * Allow the children a pet dog, because dogs are so devoted, so intelligent, so faithful that they are ready to sacrifice their lives for those they love; allow them to have a pet cat, because cats return with interest all the petting and fondling they receive. If possible allow your boy the care of a horse and remember that a harsh word is often more cruel to a horse than a blow. Some writer has said, "A horse should be treated like a gentleman." All animals are God's creatures with an intelligence a little lower than our own; they are moreover dumb and helpless and should appeal to every noble-hearted person for protection. The curse of the world is heartlessness, selfishness and cruelty."

* * *

"Motives of kindness multiply when we consider the services of animal life. Animals are God's object lessons and the only object lesson in nature into which he has breathed the breath of life. Have you studied the child in its first contact with animal life? This is the first conscious appeal to moral nature for mercy and kindness. Here are the moral faculties in uniting the will of action. It is motive, will and action united that directs and forms moral character. Here are the appeals of the dumb animal, with its submissive nature, its dependent wants, its sense of suffering, its awakened fears, its voiceless pleadings, its timid trust, its divine instinct and the very silence of its responsive affections.

"These are God's own appeals to kindness and conscience. If moral actions are started right, they shall rise. As surely as the vine will at the very beginning seek the earth or rise upon the trellis—as surely as the upright cannon shall send upwards, or the inverted hurled downward, so surely shall the child rise in kindness or sink into cruelty. And upon this the first service rendered to animals will moral qualities of life and eternity depend."

Description of the True Type of Collie

ADOPTED BY THE COLLIE CLUB OF AMERICA.

HEAD.—Skull flat, moderately wide between the ears and gradually tapering to the eyes. There should be but a very slight prominence of the eyebrows, and a very slight depression at the stop.

The proper width of skull necessarily depends upon the combined length of skull and muzzle; for what would be a thick or too broad a skull in one dog is not necessarily so in another of the same actual girth, but better supported by length of muzzle. It must also be considered in conjunction with the size of the dog and should incline to lightness accompanied by cleanness of outline of cheeks and jaws. A heavy headed dog lacks the bright, alert and full of sense look so much to be desired. On the other hand the attenuated head is most frequently seen with small terrier eyes which show no character.

Muzzle should be of fair length and tapering to the nose, which should be black; it must not show weakness or appear snipy. The teeth of good size and even. English Standard says, "Mouth the least bit overshot," but this is by no means desirable, and if at all exaggerated should be treated as malformation.

YES.—There being no "brow" in which to set the eyes, they are necessarily placed obliquely; the upper portion of the muzzle being dropped or chiseled, to give them the necessary forward look out. They should be of medium size, never showing too light in comparison with the color of coat nor with a yellow ring. Expression full of intelligence, with a bright and "what is it" look when on the alert or listening to orders; this is, of course, largely contributed to by the throwing up of the ears which accompanies the "quiver" attitude.

ARS.—The ears can hardly be too small if carried properly; if too small they are apt to be thrown quite erect or prick-eared; and if large they either cannot be properly lifted off the head, or, if lifted, they show out of proportion. When in repose the ears are folded lengthwise and thrown back into the frill; on the alert they are thrown up and drawn closer together on the top of the skull. They should be carried about three-quarters erect. A prick-eared dog should be penalized. So much attention having been given to securing very high carriage of ears, it has resulted in reaching the other extreme in some cases, and that is now necessary to guard against.

ECK.—Should be muscular and of sufficient length to give the dog a fine up-standing appearance, and show off the frill which should be very full.

ODY.—Rather long, ribs well rounded, chest deep, but of fair breadth behind the shoulders, which should have good slope. Loin slightly arched, showing power.

EGS.—Fore legs straight and muscular, with a fair amount of bone, the forearm moderately fleshy; posterns showing flexibility without weakness; the hind legs less fleshy, very sinewy, and hocks and stifles well bent. Feet oval in shape, soles well padded and the toes arched and close together.

AIL.—Moderately long, carried low when the dog is quiet, the end having an upward twist, or "swirl"; gayly when excited, but not carried over the back.

COAT.—This is a very important point. The coat, except on the head and legs, should be abundant, the outer coat harsh to the touch, the inner coat soft and furry and very close; so close that it is difficult on parting the hair to see the skin. The mane and frill should be very abundant. The mask or face smooth, the fore legs slightly feathered, the hind legs below the hocks smooth. Hair on tail very profuse, and on the hips long and bushy.

COLOR.—Immaterial, though richly colored or nicely marked dog has undoubtedly a considerable amount of weight with judges—the black and tan with white frill and collar, or the still more showy sable with perfect white markings will generally win, other things being equal.

SIZE.—Dogs 22 to 24 inches at the shoulder, bitches 20 to 22 inches. Weight, dogs 45 to 60 pounds, bitches 40 to 50 pounds.

EXPRESSION.—This is one of the most important points in considering the relative value of collies. "Expression," like the term "character," is difficult to define in words. It is not a fixed point as is color, weight or height, and is something the uninitiated can only properly understand by optical illustration. It is the combined product of the shape of the skull and muzzle, the set, size, shape and color of the eyes, and the position and carriage of the ears.

GENERAL CHARACTER.—A lithe, active dog, with no useless timber about him, his deep chest showing strength, his sloping shoulders and well bent hocks indicating speed, and his face high intelligence. As a whole he should present an elegant and pleasing outline, quite distinct from any other breed, and show great strength and activity.

FAULTS.—Domed skull, high peaked occipital bone, heavy pendulous ears, or the other extreme, prick ears, short tail, or tail curled over the back.

The following scales of points are those adopted by the Collie Clubs of England and Scotland. Neither Club recommends point judging, the figures merely showing on which "properties" the greater stress is laid:

ENGLISH		SCOTTISH	
Head and expression.....	15	Head	15
Ears	10	Eyes	5
Neck and shoulders.....	10	Ears	10
Legs and feet.....	15	Neck and shoulders.....	10
Hindquarters	10	Body	10
Back and loins.....	10	Legs and feet.....	15
Brush	5	Brush or tail.....	5
Coat will frill.....	20	Coat	20
Size	5	Size and general appearance.....	10
100		100	

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