THE COMPLETE STORY OF
THE AIREDALE TERRIER

BY
F. M. JOWETT

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND AN ARTICLE ON
THE BREED AND BREEDERS IN AMERICA BY
ARTHUR B. PROCTOR

*THE OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK
OF THE AIREDALE TERRIER CLUB
OF NEW ENGLAND*

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MR. ARTHUR B. PROCTOR

With Team of 6 Months Old Prince of York Pups,
Bothwell Builder and Bothwell Sorceress

INTRODUCTION

WHEN this story was published serially last year, it universally created favorable comment, both here and in England, as being just what was needed in the way of a standard of the Airedale Terrier, and the copies of the paper containing it were soon at a premium and became quickly out of print. Then a spontaneous demand for its publication in book form started in and has been growing steadily—a demand that seems to be equally divided between the layman and the veteran fancier.

The reason is plain, for with the exception of the brochure of an English contemporary, there is no book devoted to the breed that has been written by one who so thoroughly knows his subject. We feel confident that this book will fill a long felt want and with the many added features be a constant and ready book of reference in the library of not only Airedale men but all wire-haired terrier men.

Mr. F. M. Jowett, its author, is a shining light in the English kennel world, being one of the greatest breeders, most astute judges and a writer of no mean reputation, making that so rarely seen combination of a man who knows his subject from A to Z and is capable of presenting it in such a clear and charming manner that all he writes is keenly read and the words of wisdom absorbed almost unknowingly.

Being born in the Aire Valley in Yorkshire and living to-day in Shipley, barely three miles from Bingley, sometimes called the cradle of the breed; and having spent his entire life among dogs, Mr. Jowett has obtained the knowledge he possesses which makes him famous as breeder and judge, more especially of Airedale and Irish Terriers. For over twenty years he has lent distinction to the judging ring at England's greatest shows, and has five times had the honor of adjudicating on Airedale Terriers at Otley, that little

Yorkshire market town where for so many years it was the greatest ambition of the breeder to win the gold medal offered at that show for the best of the breed; and he judged Airedales at the English Kennel Club Show of 1912, at the Palace.

Mr. Jowett was early associated with this dog in its making and infancy, as his father bred the old English wire-haired black and tan terriers, the base which, bred to the Otter Hound, produced the dog we have to-day; and reference to the first illustration of a terrier and comparison with some of our present-day winners will show under what difficulties breeders have had to work and explain why so rarely even to-day a really good one is produced.

As a young man being intimately associated with the breed in its inception and an eye-witness to the struggles to improve the dog, none can so well realize the reasons for the difficulties encountered by the novice, and is so fitted to guide his steps along the road to knowledge, or to warn him of the many pitfalls so easily fallen into.

The thanks of all Airedale Terrier men in America, and particularly all novices, are due to Mr. Jowett for first presenting to them in written form what he knows about the biggest and best terrier; and how badly such a message is needed is indicated by the demand for every paper or book that has appeared containing any items about the breed, no matter how poorly written or erroneous in the facts contained.

The story opens up with the infancy of the breed; "how those dead-game sports, Yorkshire working men, set out to fashion a terrier that would be speedier, stronger, bigger and gamer than the good old black and tan terrier of the neighborhood in the riverside ratting contests which furnished one of the favorite amusements." Then he clearly explains the good points of the parent breed and the faults the breeder has to start to breed out. He will introduce you to the breeders and the dogs from which they evolved the present-day terrier up to Champion Cholmondeley Briar, from whom every good dog of to-day descends; then, describing him in detail, he does the same with his famous descendants right down to some of the terriers shown at the New York Show in 1911. Then he presents the results of his experience in the care of the stud dog and brood bitch, much of the information contained being new and of interest to breeders in general, with a most useful chapter on the Selection and Rearing of Puppies—and right here is the crux of the whole breeding situation and the explanation of why the English

have been so much more successful than we have in rearing good show specimens. Then follows a chapter on Preparing and Conditioning for the Show Ring, and Mr. Jowett says, "I hope to enable the small amateur breeder, who may breed one litter a year, —and such men are the backbone of the fancy in England,—to take a shorter road to success than they would, perhaps, have been able to do if left to their own unaided efforts." This chapter, along with the one on Points Where Improvement is Still Needed, would make the book incomparable if they were its sole contents. The last chapters are on the Versatility and the Description of the Ideal Airedale and Standard of Points, and the addition by the editor of an article on the Breed and Breeders in America is perhaps superfluous, except that it may prove interesting to the future novice.

Mr. Jowett has his subject so well in hand, and is so gifted with the ability to express himself in lucid form, that he has embodied a volume of information and advice in a very small compass, making it unnecessary to wade through many pages of superfluous matter to learn practically all that can be written about this sterling terrier. To make this into a book rather than a brochure, the publisher has been at great pains to gather together a great deal of material pertaining to the Airedale, a portion of which has never before been compiled.

In consequence, a list of the Airedale Terrier Clubs and their officers, of Airedale Kennels and their addresses, and a complete compilation of all the Champions of Record, both in England and America, have been added.

The publisher will appreciate the criticisms of all the breeders of the Airedale Terrier, and will welcome and be pleased to take advantage of suggestions tending to improve this work in the second edition which he hopes soon to be enabled to bring out.

ARTHUR BOTHWELL PROCTOR.

FIRST ILLUSTRATION OF AN
AIREDALE TERRIER, 1879

From Shaw's Book of the Dog

BROADLANDS BRUSHWOOD
First Airedale Terrier Shown in America

PREFACE

I WOULD like to explain here, on the page allotted to me for a Preface, that my friend, the late Mr. Frank H. McConnell, induced me to write some articles on the Airedale Terrier, with the idea that they might be of some value to American fanciers of the breed.

These articles were published serially, and I was told that they proved to be so popular that the numbers in which they were published were soon sold out, and there was a great demand for more.

Mr. McConnell again approached me and asked if I would consent to write a book along the same lines as the articles.

This I consented to do, but his sudden death on the steamship "Baltic," while crossing from England to America,—which was a terrible shock to his many friends both in England and America, to whom he had endeared himself by his kindly and genial personality,—has prevented their publication until Mr. Proctor approached me and offered to purchase the manuscript and the English and American rights to same.

I must say, first of all, that this book makes no pretence at all to literary value. I have tried to use the plainest and simplest language, so that it should be intelligible even to the veriest novice. I have written it with an idea of helping young beginners in the breed, and if, by giving them the benefit of my own practical experience, I can help them to take a shorter road to success than they would have been able to take by their own unaided endeavors, then I shall feel pleased and more than satisfied.

I also hope that I may be able to remind older fanciers of something that they may, perhaps, have forgotten or overlooked.

I venture to say that the chapters on How to Breed Winners, The Care of the Brood Bitch, The Selection and Rearing of Puppies, and How to Train and Condition for the Show Ring, will be found to be thoroughly practical, as they are the result of nearly thirty years' experience, and if they are carefully studied they are bound to do a young fancier good.

With much diffidence I may say that I am, perhaps, peculiarly qualified to write on the Airedale Terrier, as I was born and have lived all my life in Airedale, where the Airedale Terrier originated, and from which place it derived its name. I knew the first men who interested themselves in the breed, and remember the first dogs that were exhibited as Airedale Terriers. Coming from a family that have been associated with Hounds and Terriers for many generations, my own first show dogs were naturally these local Airedale Terriers, and I owned some good winners in the early eighties; and although for many years I kept nothing but Irish Terriers in my kennel,—of which breed I have bred sixteen Champions, which is easily a world's record,—yet I have always kept in close touch with Airedale Terriers, and may be said to have grown with the breed, and have continually judged them at the best shows, both in England and abroad, for twenty years.

F. M. JOWETT.

OLD ENGLISH PRINT OF
AN AIREDALE TERRIER

Property of A. B. Proctor

THE COMPLETE STORY OF
THE AIREDALE TERRIER

CH. NEWBOULD TEST

CH. WHARFEDALE RUSH

CHAPTER I

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE AIREDALE TERRIER

TIGER MONK

THE Airedale Terrier was originally created by working men resident in Airedale, which is a manufacturing district in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, and more particularly in that portion of Airedale which lies between Skipton and Bradford, a stretch of country of about twenty miles, which embraces the townships of Cononley, Silsden, Keighley, Bingley and Shipley.

This is one of the greatest sporting districts in a county that has always prided itself on its sportsmen, and it may perhaps help to illustrate the sport-loving nature of the men who made this famous Terrier,—which on its intrinsic merits as an all-round sporting Terrier, is now known and loved by sportsmen in all parts of the world,—if I attempt to give a rough outline of the sports and pastimes these men indulged in on the idle Saturday afternoons and summer evenings when their work was done.

Thirty years ago—in my youth—when the local trade was good and money plentiful, one could take one's choice any fine Saturday afternoon between seeing a whippet race for anything up to £50 a side; a knur and spell match—a most popular game in Yorkshire in those days, matches being played for as much as £100 a side; a cricket match between the rival townships, when the local rivalry was at blood heat; a main of gamecocks fighting; or a waterside hunt down the banks of the river Aire after water rats.

Many a rare day's sport have I had at this waterside hunting when I was a youth, and possibly to those who have never had an

opportunity of seeing the Airedale Terrier at work in his native dale, a description of one of the hunts may perhaps be of interest.

The usual arrangement was to hunt a portion of the river Aire—from which the dale takes its name—of from three to six miles, which is about the distance from one township to another.

Matches would be made for stakes of anything from £1 to £20 or £25 a side, sometimes for even higher stakes. A “mark” would count two points and a “kill” one point, the terrier making the most points at the finish being declared the winner. A referee was appointed whose decisions were final.

When a big match was on, quite a large crowd of men could be seen following the competing dogs down the riverside, every point being watched with the keenest interest. It was quite as interesting as Otter Hunting, to which, indeed, it bears a certain resemblance.

The dogs would assiduously hunt both banks of the river—which in this district varies from about twenty to forty yards in width—swimming from one bank to another as directed by their owners.

When one of the dogs made a “mark,” both dogs were told to “stand back” and wait until a ferret was put into the hole or tree root to bolt the water rat. When the rat bolted, he usually made straight for the water, with the dogs in full chase.

From the first dive the water rat would probably swim thirty or forty yards under water, and it was great fun to see the two competing dogs swimming about, with their heads as far out of the water as possible, watching all round to see where the rat was coming up again.

When the water rat was viewed, each owner would shout to his dog and point to where the rat had been seen, and then there was a swimming race between the two dogs as to which could get up to the rat first.

The wily rat, as danger approached, dived under water again, to reappear some thirty or forty yards away, in some other direction, when the dogs would swim after him again. This was continued, time after time, until the rat gradually became exhausted, when its dives grew shorter and shorter, with the result that one of the dogs would finish with a “kill,” often judging it so neatly that he would dive clean under water for the rat and bring it up in his mouth.

As the dogs often made themselves very dirty with scratching and tearing the earth from the rat holes on the river bank when

they made a "mark," it was a common practice at that time to cut a square piece of turf from a field and throw it into the river, and when it had sunk to the bottom the dogs were trained to dive in and fetch it out again, so that they would wash themselves clean before being taken home. I have seen many dogs do this half a dozen times in succession.

These dogs were the constant companions of their masters and their intelligence was developed by living with them in their houses, where they were treated like one of the family. During the day, when the men were at work, the dog would be left at home to protect the wife and family. When the day's work was done, the master would put a ferret in his pocket and take a walk up the river-side, and as hares, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, and grouse were all plentiful in the district, as indeed they are at the present day, I am afraid they did not always confine themselves strictly to water-side hunting, but would often try to best the gamekeepers, and return home with something in their capacious pockets that would be useful for "the pot."

Though much too big to go to ground, these dogs would tackle and hold either an Otter or a Badger, were easily broken to gun, would beat game from a rough cover like a field spaniel, were good rabbiters and would retrieve either fur or feather from either land or water.

Much has been written about the origin of the breed that I personally know to be quite incorrect, and in order to obtain really authentic information on this important historical point, I recently interviewed several old local sportsmen, who were great waterside hunters when I was a boy.

These men kept dogs for waterside hunting long before they were shown even as "Waterside Terriers"; in fact, though this is mere prejudice, they rather despise the present-day Airedales, as they say they are not as game as they were in the old days. But they were all generally agreed on one point, and that was that the Airedale Terrier was first created by a series of crosses between the Otter Hound and the rough-haired black and tan Old English Terrier, and that the cross was usually made by an Old English Terrier dog to an Otter Hound bitch. This entirely confirms what I have always heard before, and I believe it to be correct.

In confirmation of this, it is a fact that over forty years ago a pack of Otter Hounds were kept for many years at Bingley, which

CH. CHOLMONDELEY BRIAR

AIREDALE JERRY

is in the heart of Airedale; and it is also a fact, that about the same period rough wire-haired black and tan Terriers, commonly called Old English Terriers, were very numerous in the district.

My father kept these Old English Terriers and I remember them very well. In appearance they were somewhat similar to the modern Welsh Terrier, but much larger, weighing about 25 to 30 pounds. Judged by modern show standards, they would be considered coarse and cloddy all through. They were strong in skull, with deep, powerful jaws, plenty of bone and substance all through, with a good close, hard wiry coat, black on back and tan on head and legs, their general appearance giving one the impression of a game, sturdy, hardy Terrier.

These dogs were thorough vermin killers, good water dogs, and would fight till they were dead; and I must say that I have often thought it was a great pity that such a fine Old English Sporting Terrier should have been neglected, as it has been, and almost allowed to die out, though the modern Welsh Terrier is said to be descended from it.

These Old English Terriers were originally used for waterside hunting, but they were somewhat deficient in nose and had not always the power necessary to cross the river at all points, as the river Aire runs very strongly in places.

So much money could be won in matches by a good waterside dog, that the waterside hunters cast about to find a dog with more scent and swimming power than the Old English Terrier, and a dog at the same time that must take naturally to water and to hunting. The Otter Hound was on the spot, and appeared to fulfil these requirements, and frequent crosses between the two were undoubtedly resorted to. The dogs resulting from the first cross were bred together again and again, as occasion required, with frequent crosses back to the Otter Hound or the Old English Terrier, until they gradually developed a new type of Terrier altogether, viz., a dog with the strength of scent, swimming power and hunting qualities of the Otter Hound, combined with the vermin-killing instinct and gameness of the Old English Terrier. I think that it is these very qualities which have made the Airedale Terrier such a great favorite with sportsmen in all parts of the world at the present day.

Classes were given for these dogs, who were then described as "Waterside Terriers," at a few local shows in the district, much in

the same way that Border Terriers are now shown on the borders of England and Scotland and in the English Lake District.

A few fanciers interested in the breed from a working point of view held a meeting at Bingley in 1879, when it was decided that in future these dogs should be called Airedale Terriers, as the breed had been created in Airedale. Classes were provided for them under this name for the first time at the Airedale Agricultural Show at Bingley, in August, 1879.

Soon afterwards classes were provided for them at Skipton, Bradford, Keighley and Otley: the last named show, which is the oldest Agricultural Show in England and held its one hundred and tenth consecutive show this year, always catered splendidly for the breed, and the gold medal given at this show for the best Airedale Terrier dog or bitch was considered for many years to be the blue ribbon of the breed and drew exhibitors from all parts of Great Britain to compete for it.

The first prominent show Airedales that I remember were Champion Bruce, Champion Wharfedale Rush, Mr. Horsfall's Trimmer, and Carr's Crack, owned by Mr. Tom Carr of Keighley. These were all big, strong dogs, and showed distinct traces of their Otter Hound ancestry, particularly in ears, coat and bone.

Mr. Tatham of Rochdale had a very strong kennel of the breed for several years, and was a most successful exhibitor, his best dog perhaps being Champion Newbould Test. His entire kennel passed into the possession of Mr. H. M. Bryans, whose dogs, owning the preface of "Cholmondeley," were afterwards destined to make history in the breed; and to this gentleman must be given the credit of doing great service to the breed, as he was always prepared to give a good price for a good dog and bred a lot of good ones himself.

Mr. Alexander Walker of Bradford was also a most successful exhibitor for many years in the early days of the breed, his bitch Champion Vixen III being quite the best of her day, with a coat like wire, and she is still considered by many old Airedale men to be one of the best bitches ever shown.

Another Bradford man, Mr. E. Bairstow, whose dogs owned the prefix of "Rustie," was also a leading breeder and exhibitor for many years; his best dogs, I think, were Rustie Twig, Rustie Lad and Champion Rustie Kitty.

Mr. Maude Barret of Otley was the backbone of the breed in Yorkshire for many years, until his sudden death when in the very

CH. DUMBARTON LASS

CH. MASTER BRIAR

prime of life. He was a true sportsman and one of nature's gentlemen, and his death was not only a great loss to the breed, but also a terrible shock to his wide circle of friends. He was on the Committee of the Otley Show and was largely instrumental in providing the splendid classification that was given for Airedales in his native town for many years, which was the reason of his show being recognized generally, at one time, as being the best and most representative show of Airedales in England.

He had one of the strongest kennels of his day, his best dogs, perhaps, being Champion Tommy Tucker and Champion Otley Chevin.

Mr. H. M. Bryans at this period began to buy largely, the cream of his purchases being Champion Cholmondeley Briar, from whom, as I will show presently, nearly all the best show Airedales of the present day are directly descended.

This dog was the undisputed Champion of the breed for many years, and I think I am correct in saying that he was only beaten twice, and then only when he had passed his prime. The first time was at Bingley, when he was beaten by Mr. Maude Barret's Champion Tommy Tucker. This was a most unpopular decision with the crowd at the ringside, and I must say that I know no crowd of spectators who are keener or more outspoken critics than the Bingley ringsiders were in the old days, when nearly every man present knew all the points of the breed. The second time he was beaten was at Manchester by Mr. Holland Buckley's Champion Clonmel Marvel, a verdict that was generally endorsed, as youth must be served and the old dog had seen his best day.

Champion Cholmondeley Briar was bred at Queensbury near Bradford, and he was first exhibited at some small local show under the name of Red Robin. He was quickly spotted by the astute Mr. Sam Wilson, who, being always on the lookout for a "lucky packet," as he called them, soon became his fortunate owner.

I well remember going to his house one Sunday morning to see a dog that he was going to show for me at the Crystal Palace, when he told me that he had just bought a young Airedale that was a world beater. I had heard Master Sam talk about "world beaters" before, and was somewhat sceptical, but when he brought him out I fell in love with him on the spot, and as he afterwards proved to be one of the pillars of the Stud Book, I will endeavor to describe him as I saw him that day.

He was then about eleven months old, and not quite fully furnished, but was a remarkably well developed dog for his age. He had a beautiful long, clean, typical head, with great power in front of the eyes, nice small ears, lovely neck, and clean, well placed shoulders, with good short, firm back and well set, gaily carried tail. His bone and legs and feet were extraordinary, and as round and firm as an English Foxhound, and being well covered with hair, gave him an appearance of immense strength. In color he was a dense black on his back and a rich golden tan on his legs and quarters, and his coat was both straight and hard. He had any amount of substance, yet he was all Terrier, with nothing houndy or coarse about him. He was quite up to the standard weight, and when he was fully furnished I should say he was a little over.

The photograph of Ch. Cholmondeley Briar which is published in this book was taken when he was past his prime, and really gives very little idea of what he was like, but it is the only one I have ever seen of him.

Champion Cholmondeley Briar will always be remembered by Airedale Terrier breeders, as his name appears in nearly every first-class pedigree of the present day, if it is only traced far enough back, and he stamped his own grand type and character upon his breed in a most remarkable manner.

His sire was a dog named Airedale Jerry, whom I remember well; he was a dog who did a lot of winning in the north of England, but was never quite up to Championship form. He was a big, strong-boned dog with a long, typical head and a real hard, wiry coat, but was overdone in ears. He was owned by Mr. John G. Horrocks, who, although he does not exhibit much now, is still one of the best and most popular judges of the breed. The sire of Airedale Jerry was a dog named Rattler, who won many prizes, and his dam, Bess, was by Champion Brush, who was by Champion Bruce, so that his pedigree goes back to the very first dogs that were exhibited.

The dam of Champion Cholmondeley Briar was a bitch named Luce, who was afterwards purchased by Mr. Bryans and re-named Cholmondeley Luce, and appears under this name in many pedigrees. I never saw her myself, but people who knew her well have told me that she was a good-headed bitch, very terrier-like in character, with small ears and a good coat, but on the small side. It is impossible to follow out the pedigrees of all the dogs sired by Cham-

pion Cholmondeley Briar, so I will take the progeny of only one of his sons—viz., Briar Test—as a typical example.

Briar Test was by Champion Cholmondeley Briar ex Rosamund by Mr. Tatham's Champion Newbould Test. He proved to be a most successful stud dog, and was a winner in good company. He inherited his sire's wonderful bone, legs and feet, and had a straight, hard dense coat, with black saddle and rich tan, and was a sturdy, well built Terrier all through, just lacking quality in head, which always kept him back in the keenest competition.

Briar Test, mated to Betty by Mr. Maude Barret's A. P. Bruce,—a lovely quality terrier with beautiful coat and color,—sired in his turn Champion Master Briar, one of the best-headed Airedales ever bred. He was a dog brimful of true Airedale type and character, and was essentially a "laster," as his head was as clean as a puppy when I last saw him, when he was eight years old. He did an immense amount of good to the breed, as he stamped his own beautiful type and lasting qualities on his progeny.

Champion Master Briar, in his turn, sired Messrs. Mills and Buckley's Champion Clonmel Monarch, who will always remain in my memory as one of the best I have seen. I judged him at Otley when he was a puppy about eleven months old, and gave him all I could, including the coveted gold medal for the best Airedale in the show, and I don't think he was ever beaten in England afterwards. He was a dog well up to the standard weight, yet full of quality and Terrier character, with a long typical head, lovely shoulders, great bone, nice level top, with great style and a good mover. He was a blue grizzle in color, which is not the color I like best, as I prefer the old-fashioned black saddle with the rich golden tan; but a good Terrier, like a good horse, is never a bad color, and a blue grizzle is, after all, a good Airedale color, though the coat is not usually as straight or as good in texture as the black and tan. Although only at stud in England for a very short period, Champion Clonmel Monarch left a lot of good stock behind him, as he was sire of Champion Tone Regent, Ch. Broadlands Royal Descendant, Ch. Clonmel Bed Rock, and a lot of bitches who produced good ones afterwards, and it was a distinct loss to the breed in England when he was sold to go to America, though he has done much good for the breed over there.

To continue the male line, Champion Clonmel Monarch sired Clonmel Chilperic, who, when mated to Clonmel Loyal (a grand-

daughter of Champion Master Briar), sired Champion Master Royal, a very high quality Terrier who went to America. Champion Master Royal, in his turn, when mated to Madame Briar (another daughter of Ch. Master Briar), sired Champion Midland Royal, who is the sire of Rockley Vesta, the dam of Champion Rockley Oorang, who is so well known both as a show dog and a stud dog at the present time.

Another son of Champion Master Briar who proved a most successful stud dog, and from whom many of the present-day Champions trace their descent, was a most beautiful Terrier named Crompton Marvel. He was a Terrier that I always thought was very unlucky never to become a full Champion, as he was full of quality, with beautiful coat and color. He was sire to Champion Freeman Terror, who is now in America, but he will be remembered chiefly by Airedale breeders as being the sire (when mated to Abbey Princess by Ch. Clonmel Monarch) of the great show and stud dog

CH. TINTERN ROYALIST

Champion Crompton Oorang, who is sire and grandsire to more Champions and first-class show dogs than any Airedale Terrier living at the present day.

Champion Crompton Oorang was first brought out under me at Otley, when he was about eight months old, and although he was somewhat small for his age, he was such a beautiful type and so full

of Airedale character that I put him first in all the Junior Classes. For some time after this show, it appears that he hardly grew at all, and his owners, thinking that he would never grow big enough, sold him for a sum that I have not the least doubt he has earned at stud in a month many times since for his lucky owner, Mr. W. Proudlove.

Champion Crompton Oorang in his turn (when mated to Redcap Music by Ch. Master Briar) sired Champion Crompton Performer, a rare good Terrier, who is grandsire to Champion Illuminator, who has recently gone over to America.

Champion Crompton Oorang is also the sire of the English and American Champion, Danny Graig Commander, known in America as Prince of York. He is also the sire of Champion Rockley Oorang, whose pedigree has already been traced on his dam's side.

To continue this line again on the male side, Champion Rockley Oorang is the sire of Champion King Oorang and (mated to Horfield Thistle by Ch. Rock King by Ch. Master Briar) he is also the sire of the latest English Champion, Flornell Oorang, thus showing the unbroken descent of the best show dogs of the present day from the first Champions of the breed.

BOTHWELL SORCERESS
AT 3 MONTHS

Winner of Best in Show, Hedgeley Puppy
Show, 1911

Then Owned by A. B. Proctor

DARGLE DECLARE
Tintern Desire ex Victoria Madge

CHAPTER II

RECENT HISTORY

CH. KOOTENAI RADIANCE

COMING to what we may term the intermediate period of the breed, the most prominent breeders and exhibitors that I remember—though doubtless I have overlooked many that have a right to be mentioned here—in the North of England were Mr. J. R. Cooper, who owned Champion Rock King, Champion Rock Salt and Champion Rock Princess; the latter, a

very beautiful bitch, was purchased by Mr. Foxhall Keene, but died on her way to America. Mr. A. E. Jennings was also a very successful exhibitor, and owned two leaders of the breed in Champion Master Briar, whose name occurs in nearly every first-class pedigree, and Champion Dumbarton Lass, a very beautiful bitch, who was purchased by Mr. Jos. A. Laurin of Montreal, and was, I believe, a big winner in America.

When Mr. Jennings' kennel was sold, the majority of his dogs were purchased by Mr. Stuart Noble, who had a meteoric career for a short time. Mr. John G. Horrocks, the Abbott Bros., and the Lever Bros. were all keen breeders and exhibitors, and the prefix of "Crompton" owned by the latter firm will be found in the pedigrees of the best Airedales of the present day. Mr. W. H. Chantler was also a keen breeder, and his dogs, with their prefix of "Primrose," are still well in front at the present day.

Mr. Theo. Kershaw of Bradford always had some good ones, and has handled some of the best of the breed at different times, amongst them being Champion Dumbarton Sceptre, who will always live in

STUDHOLME SNOWBALL

GILTRAP
A Famous Brood Bitch

my memory as being one of the best and most typical Airedale Terrier bitches that I have seen. She was purchased by Mr. Theo. Offerman of New York, and I have no doubt many American fanciers will remember her.

Mr. Emil Sachse of Shipley was also a most successful breeder and exhibitor at this period. Any fanciers who have any of his "Studholme" blood in their kennels may be sure that they come from a very good and most carefully bred strain. So, likewise, was Mr. Herbert Croft of Bradford, whose dogs, with the prefix of "Barkerend," were generally to the front. These were among the keenest of the Yorkshire exhibitors.

In the Midlands, also, the breed became very popular. Mr. L. H. Baker and Mr. E. Blunt being enthusiastic supporters of the breed. The latter gentleman was for several years Hon. Sec. to the Airedale Terrier Club, and owned some very good Terriers; the best of his early ones, perhaps, were Lord Belper and Princess Nut, who both went to America.

Although Yorkshiremen must be given the credit of creating the Airedale Terrier, sportsmen in other parts of the country, and particularly in the South and West of England, were quick to notice its value and possibilities.

One of the first in the South of England to take up the breed was Mr. Holland Buckley, whose kennel prefix of "Clonmel" is now known wherever Airedales are kept and shown; and it is only fair to state that this gentleman, along with his partner, Mr. E. Royston Mills, has probably done more to foster and encourage the breed than any other breeder of the present day. Mr. Marshall Lee was the owner of that beautiful bitch Champion Walton Victory; Mr. Hunter Johnstone will always be remembered by Airedale Terrier fanciers as the owner of Briarwood, the best ten months old puppy I ever saw—but, alas! he grew too coarse with age, though he proved an excellent stud dog; Mr. Clarkson was the owner of Champion Broadlands Bashful and Champion Broadlands Royal Descendant; Mr. Baines Condy has owned some good ones in his time, including Ch. Huckleberry Lass; Mr. E. R. L. Hoskins was the owner of Briarean Sultan and Champion Legrams Princess, to mention only two of the many good ones that he owned; and Mr. G. H. Elder of Taunton's dogs with the prefix of "Tone" were always in front. His Champion Tone Masterpiece stands out in my memory as a very beautiful Terrier, but just on the small side.

BRIARWOOD

CROMPTON MARVEL

He was purchased by Mr. Theo. Offerman of New York, and proved to be a "laster" like his father, Champion Master Briar, as he was as good as ever when I judged him at Boston, Mass., in 1905. These gentlemen, and others whose names I cannot remember now, all rendered yeoman service to the breed, and have helped to lay a firm foundation for present-day breeders.

Many Clubs were formed for the encouragement and advancement of the breed, the chief of these being The Airedale Terrier Club, the North of England Airedale Terrier Club, the Midland Airedale Terrier Club, and the London and South of England Airedale Terrier Club.

During the lifetime of Maude Barret the Otley Show was generally recognized as being the best show of Airedale Terriers in England, as they always gave a splendid classification; and being held in the first week in May, it was the first of the outdoor summer shows, and if a puppy could win at Otley it was usually a very good start for the rest of the summer shows. Since Mr. Maude Barret's death, the classification has fallen off, and the best show of Airedales at the present day—although as a Yorkshireman I am naturally loath to admit it—is generally recognized as being the Annual Club Show of the South of England Airedale Terrier Club, which is held in connection with the Great Joint Terrier Show at the Botanical Gardens, London.

It is a well known axiom amongst dog exhibitors that nothing creates a good entry like a good classification, and in Mr. Holland Buckley, the Hon. Secretary of the Club and Manager of the Show, the Club have a past master in the art of show management, with the result that a huge classification is always given, which attracts entries from all parts of the country. When I had the honor of judging this Show, last year, there were twenty-five classes given for Airedale Terriers, with twenty special prizes, mostly cash and silver cups, and two Championships on offer, one for each sex.

The Show is held in the early part of June, in the height of the London season, at a time of the year when London is full of visitors; and the Botanical Gardens, with their well kept, velvety lawns, beautiful flower beds, and shady trees, make an ideal place for an outdoor summer show. This beautiful show ground, together with the gaily dressed, fashionable crowd of exhibitors and spectators, appears to be an increasing attraction, not only to British exhibitors, who go up for the Show and a few days' holiday in town, but

for doggy people from all parts of the world, Americans being usually very well represented.

The Yorkshire working men, who originally bred and kept the Airedale Terrier solely for its working qualities and gameness, little dreamt, at the time, that they were creating a Terrier that would become, within their own lifetime, one of the most popular Terriers in the world, and which would command prices as high as, if not higher than, any other breed of Terrier. £400 is said to have been given for one Airedale that went to America last year, and £300 for another, and I could name over twenty Airedale Terriers that changed hands at prices between £100 and £200 within the last few years.

It is the working qualities of the Airedale that have made it so popular in all parts of the world; and if these qualities are only maintained, I feel sure there is an even brighter future for the breed, which has been especially fortunate in having an enthusiastic body of fanciers behind it, who have pushed it and boomed it at every possible opportunity.

Thinking over the Airedales that I have known for the last thirty years, I fancy there may have been two or three dogs of outstanding merit in the past that would perhaps bear comparison with the dogs of the present day; but in the old days these stood clean away from all the rest, and it was easy judging. At the present day it is the exception to see a really bad one at a good show, and classes naturally take a great deal more judging, and require much keener and intelligent criticism, when there may be five or six Champions, all near together, in one class, than they did in the old days, when there were just one or two good ones that stood out by themselves.

The first Airedale Terriers that were exhibited showed distinct traces of their Otter Hound ancestry, and were a great contrast to the best show dogs of the present day, who combine the bone, strength and substance of the Otter Hound with the smart, clean-cut outline and quality of a high-class Terrier; and when we take into consideration the fact that it is only just over thirty years since the first classes were provided for Airedale Terriers at Bingley, the greatest possible credit must be given to Airedale Terrier breeders for producing such a beautiful Terrier in such a comparatively short time.

CH. SOUDAN SWIVELLER
(Gaelic Hussar)

A. K. C. S. B. 150891

Whelped March 21, 1910

By Elruge Monarch ex Gaelic Beauty

Owned by Wm. Prescott Wolcott

CHAPTER III

HOW TO BREED WINNERS

CH. PRINCE OF YORK

It is an easy matter for a rich man to write out a cheque and buy the very best dogs of any breed, but unfortunately all fanciers are not in that happy position, and if they want to possess good ones they must breed them.

A real fancier, whether he be a rich man or a poor man, is a breeder at heart, and loves his dog for itself alone, and not for its monetary value.

He derives a lot of real pleasure from devoting his leisure moments to the study and breeding of his favorite breed of dog; and if he buys the right kind of breeding stock to begin with, it can be made a very profitable hobby as well. There are hundreds of people in England who make a good living by breeding high-class show dogs, and I know plenty of good business men who pay their rent and rates and get a good summer holiday out of breeding show dogs. I must say that I know no hobby from which a business man can get more pleasure, if he is built that way, as it takes him out into the fresh air, and causes him to walk miles with his dogs that he would never do otherwise.

If he is a true fancier, and has got the right kind of grit in him, although his efforts are not crowned with success all at once, he will gamely struggle on, learning something from every failure, and his triumph is all the greater when at last he has the glory of breeding a Champion, and all the best men in the fancy are bidding against one another to get possession of it.

The first thing I would recommend the budding Airedale Terrier fancier to do, is to get the ideal Airedale Terrier firmly fixed in his mind's eye, by taking every possible opportunity of going to the best

CH. YORK MASTERPIECE
(Ch. Tone Masterpiece)

CH. YORK SCEPTRE
(Ch. Dumbarton Sceptre)

shows and seeing the best show dogs of the day. In my younger days I spent my holidays in going to the best shows in Great Britain and Ireland, and to the personal knowledge I acquired of all the best show dogs of those days, I feel certain that I owe whatever success I have since had as a breeder.

I don't suppose there ever was a really perfect dog of any breed,—at all events, it has never been my good fortune to see one,—but by comparing the best points in the best dogs, the novice will gradually get a good idea of what a really perfect Airedale Terrier should be like.

I would also strongly recommend the novice to see the dogs judged in the show ring, as it is impossible to get a correct idea of what a dog is really like by seeing him on the show bench only. A dog with a good head and ears and a long, slack body and weak hind quarters often looks better on the show bench than a dog who may not be quite so good in head, but who smothers the other dog in body properties.

Having got the ideal Airedale Terrier firmly fixed in his mind's eye, the next step for the intending breeder is the selection of the brood bitch. This is a most important thing, and is worthy of the most careful consideration, as one good bitch, properly mated, may keep a breeder in front for years. It is quality, not quantity, that is wanted in breeding show dogs. Though very few people seem to realize it, a good brood bitch, if she happens to be mated right, can earn more money than a good stud dog. A bitch that produces first-class show dogs, year after year, is a little gold-mine to her owner, and I know several bitches whose progeny have realized hundreds of pounds, besides keeping their fortunate owners in the front rank of exhibitors for years.

A bitch bred from a family that has consistently produced first-class show dogs, from one generation to another, is invaluable. The best are by far the cheapest in the end. It is no use wasting time "trying to breed rats from mice," as we say in Yorkshire—life is too short.

A good brood bitch need not necessarily be a good show bitch; in fact, I think more good winners have been bred from the sisters to Champion bitches, than from Champions themselves. There are two things I consider absolutely essential to a brood bitch, and they are first-class breeding and a sound, healthy constitution.

It is impossible to overrate the importance of first-class breeding.

By this I mean a pedigree of at least three generations on both sides, every individual member of which was either a first-class show specimen, a first-class stud dog, or a first-class brood bitch. If they can be procured with these characteristics for a longer period, so much the better. Dogs and bitches bred from such a family possess the power to reproduce themselves in a very marked degree.

I would certainly prefer to breed from a moderate-looking bitch bred from a first-class family, if she had no really bad faults, than I would from a common-bred bitch, no matter how good-looking she was herself.

A sound, healthy constitution is also a most important thing in a brood bitch. A strong, healthy bitch is far likelier to produce winners than a bitch—no matter what show qualifications she may possess—that is unhealthy, and a bad doer, and has to be conditioned to get her into show form. Puppies bred from the former are not half the trouble to rear, as she will give them plenty of good, wholesome milk; they will thrive on it, and will eat any kind of plain, wholesome food afterwards. The latter seldom has much milk, and what milk she has is generally unwholesome, and her puppies lack vitality, are generally unhealthy and seldom grow into anything good.

Sound, healthy dogs are no trouble either to rear or to get ready to show, as they will eat practically anything, and any sportsman knows which is the best kind for work. A good doer comes home after a hard day's work and will eat a hearty meal, and go off to sleep, and be merry and bright next morning, and ready for another day's sport. A bad doer will turn away from good, wholesome food, and is little use for work the next day.

It is the same with show dogs. A good-constituted dog can stand travelling about from show to show, as it will eat and sleep whenever it gets a chance; but bad doers, who have had to be drugged to get them into show condition, cannot stand the strain, and are soon out of condition again.

A bitch selected for breeding should be well balanced all over, and if she has no really excellent qualities, should have no really bad faults. The points that I consider essential are a nice, well-balanced head, small ears, good bone and legs and feet, and a symmetrical body. A good coat is not really an essential if the bitch has an exceptionally long head and is bred from a long-headed family, as this can be corrected by proper mating. The coat I like

CH. SOUDAN STAMBOUL

A. K. C. S. B. 151449

Whelped July 22, 1909

By Midland Rollo ex Shaftesbury Queen

Owned by Wm. Prescott Wolcott

best, though, for an Airedale brood bitch is a short, hard, wiry coat that is inclined to be smooth on the sides and legs, and does not show much broken hair on the foreface, but is as hard as wire down the back. These breed the best coats, and a good-bred one, with a long head, of this type, is invaluable to a breeder.

Another thing I would strongly impress upon the young fancier is, never to breed from either a dog or a bitch possessed of either a light eye, a big houndy ear, or an undershot mouth. If any one of these things once gets bred into a strain, one never knows where it may crop up again and spoil a dog that otherwise would be a good show dog.

In England a good Airedale Terrier brood bitch, of first-class breeding, with no really bad faults, can usually be bought for £10 to £20, according to quality. The best are by far the cheapest. I don't know the prices in America.

It is a golden rule to breed from the best, and I am a great believer in it. I should not advise any one, going in for breeding show dogs, to go in for a cheap bitch. It is false economy. If they cannot afford to buy a good brood bitch, the next best thing is to buy a puppy bred from a first-class family and rear it themselves.

A puppy at six or eight weeks old can usually be bought for the stud fee of the sire. At least that is a generally recognized rule in England. If it comes from a very successful brood bitch, it may be a bit more; but even then, it is a much better investment than an inferior brood bitch. Being bred from a first-class family, it will always sell for at least what it has cost when it is reared; while, on the other hand, there is the possible chance of its turning out a first-class show dog, as it is impossible to tell with certainty, when they are six weeks or two months old, which puppies will eventually turn out the best. In fact, it is one of the pleasures of breeding to see how the different puppies in the same litter keep passing each other at different stages; the despised one at six weeks old sometimes turns out the best in the whole litter in the end.

Some breeders don't care to sell puppies at this age, as they are afraid of parting with the best; but unless they have ample facilities for rearing them all, I think it pays them best in the end. If a breeder sells twenty or thirty puppies in a year at three or four pounds each (I am speaking of English prices now), and one eventually turns out a flier, he can always afford to buy it back again if he wants it; and even if the owner won't sell it then, and it turns

out to be a Champion, he has always got the honor and personal satisfaction of having bred it, and it is the best advertisement that the kennel could have. I have sold two puppies at six weeks old that eventually qualified as Champions, in addition to many that turned out first-class show dogs, and I always looked upon it as the best advertisement my breeding stock could have.

Having selected the brood bitch—and I don't advise the breeder to go in for more than two or three at most, and these should be of different strains if possible—the next step for the intending breeder is the selection of the Stud Dog. When a breeder owns a good bitch, he has all the best dogs in the country to select from when he wants to mate her. Upon the wisdom of his choice will depend to a great extent the future success of the kennel.

Some breeders always select their stud dogs from big prize-winners only. They think that if a dog is a good one himself, he must get good puppies, but a show bench record is no criterion of the value of a dog at stud. Breeding to the best is a golden rule, if the breeder is influenced not by the individual dog alone, but by the character of his family also.

The average breeder selects a dog that is strong in points where his bitch is weak. For example, if his bitch has a short head, he selects a long-headed dog for her. If she has big, light eyes, he selects a dog for her with particularly small dark eyes. If she has a light-colored soft coat, he selects a wire-coated and good-colored dog for her. If she is small, weedy and light in bone, he selects a big, strong-boned dog for her, and so on. If he studies individual excellence only, the very probable result will be that his puppies will never be any better than their parents, and indeed may possibly reproduce the faults of both the sire and dam, rather than the good points of either.

The experienced and successful breeder goes deeper into the matter. Before mating his bitch with the long-headed dog that she needs, he finds out whether the sire and dam of the dog he had selected were long-headed dogs, and whether they came from a family specially noted for their long heads. If he finds on inquiry that the dog is not bred from a long-headed family, he looks upon his long head as being an accident, and knows that he is not likely to get the point that he wants for his bitch. He does not use this dog, but selects a dog that is not only a long-headed dog himself, but is bred from a family of long-headed dogs. The same with the bitch

ABBAY MASTER MAGIC

A. K. C. S. B. 164589

Whelped Aug. 27, 1911

By Ch. Rockley Oorang ex Clonmel Betty

Owned by Francis G. Porter

with the big light eyes. The dog that he had selected for her in the first instance proves on inquiry to have come from a bitch with light eyes, or with light-eyed dogs in her pedigree. He does not use this dog, of course, but selects one that has not only got small dark eyes himself, but who is bred from a family for two or three generations on both sides that had all got small dark eyes; and although this dog may not be quite as good in other points as the dog he had thought of in the first instance, he is bred right for the particular points he wants for this bitch, and he is likely to reproduce them. With the bad colored and coated bitch, and the small, weak-boned bitch also, he selects a dog that is not only good in the points that he wants for his bitch, but one that is also bred from a family that is strong in those particular points.

The obvious conclusion is that a breeder, in selecting a stud dog, should not only study his individual excellence in the points that he wants for his bitch, but should also take into consideration the general character of his family, so far as the desired points are concerned. The successful breeder tries to select the dog most likely to correct the faults of his bitch, and at the same time to preserve her own good points as far as possible.

It is a curious thing, but some sires, although both well-bred and good-looking, appear to possess but little individuality, and entirely fail to stamp their own type and character on their progeny. I know of several cases of dogs bred from the same parents, and both good show dogs, where one brother proves a successful sire of Champions, and the other brother, although just as good-looking, never gets anything good, although all sorts and conditions of bitches are bred to him. It is the same with some bitches. Many well-bred, good-looking bitches, even when mated to sires that are most successful stud-dogs, never breed anything really good, while other bitches, no better bred and not half so good-looking, seem to breed winners in every litter. Why this is so, I do not pretend to know; I only state it to be a fact.

My advice to young breeders is to keep a keen lookout for the dog who is getting the winners, and note the general character of the majority of the puppies that he gets, and if he thinks from his breeding and his appearance that he is likely to suit his bitch, to use him, and if he does not get the points he wants the first time, and he is satisfied in his mind that he is the right dog for his bitch, both in points and in breeding, to try him again, and even a third

time, as litters by the same sire and out of the same dam vary from one litter to another, just in the same way that the members of the same family vary in human beings, although they are all from the same parents. When I have wanted to get some particular point from a certain strain, and I was convinced that a certain dog should give me what I wanted, I have used him again and again, but I always got what I wanted in the end.

A little inbreeding is necessary to preserve the characteristics of a particular strain. My favorite method with a good all-round bitch, who has no really bad faults, but no particularly outstanding merits either, is to breed her back to her best grandsire, or to a good son of her best grandsire. The latter has proved most successful for me. I am not in favor of very close inbreeding, like breeding brother and sister together. Close inbreeding is only justified when both dogs are of exceptionally good quality, with plenty of size and substance, and then only to fix some particular point; and when necessary, it is better to breed the sire to the daughter, or the son to the dam, rather than breed brother and sister together. Even this should not be done more than once every few generations, as it weakens the nervous system. The fact also must not be overlooked that by inbreeding we are just as likely to inbreed a fault as to inbreed a good quality, hence the necessity to inbreed only to the very best. A fault inbred in two generations is far worse to breed out than a fault in one generation only.

Before leaving the subject of the stud dog, I would impress upon the young fancier that perfect health, vigor, and a good, sound, healthy constitution are just as essential to a stud dog as they are to a brood bitch. When a bitch is mated to the dog, she should be in good, hard-working condition, and not too fat. It is much better to have her on the lean side than too fat.

In conclusion, I would advise the young fancier to try and establish a strain of his own. This is best done by continuing a line on the female side from one generation to another. By keeping such a strain running from one generation to another, the breeder knows the faults and good qualities of each particular generation, and must have a better chance of mating them rightly, than a breeder who is always changing from one strain to another.

CH. ABBEY KING NOBBLER

A. K. C. S. B. 161928

Whelped May 22, 1911

By Ch. Soudan Swiveller ex Gay Flossie

Owned by Francis G. Porter

CH. KENMARE SORCERESS

A. K. C. S. B. 114241

Whelped Sept. 22, 1909. By Resemblance ex Queen Oorang

Owned by Wm. Prescott Wolcott

CHAPTER IV

THE CARE OF THE BROOD BITCH

CH. LARCHMERE MISTRESS
MAGNET

WE will now suppose that the budding fancier has purchased a brood bitch on the lines laid down in the last chapter. He must now wait until she comes in season, which Airedale Terriers usually do when they are from eight to ten months old, though they vary a month or so either way, according to their development and the time of the year, being usually a little earlier in the spring.

A well-grown, healthy, well-nourished puppy who has lived a healthy outdoor country life, will usually come on earlier than a town-reared puppy who has not had so much liberty or exercise, and a healthy bitch will usually come in season about every six months afterwards.

When the period is coming on, the bitch will be unusually playful, and try to attract the attention of other dogs. No notice need be taken of this, except as an indication that she must be carefully watched every day to see if she has any colored discharge. The moment this is observed, she should be locked up in a kennel by herself, where it is impossible for her to escape, or for any other dog to get to her. Where a bitch has to be left to the care of servants, who may have very little knowledge of dogs, I should strongly advise the owner to attend to this himself, as however obedient a bitch may be at ordinary times, she will obey her instinct, and escape, if she can, when she is in season.

The period usually extends, from first to last, over three weeks. Bitches vary very much in the time when they will permit the approach of the dog. Some are quite ready in seven or eight days, while others are fourteen days or over sometimes. The best time to breed her to the dog is the first day after the colored discharge

has died away, but it may be taken as a general rule to follow, that whenever a bitch is really keen on the dog, and shows by her actions her desire for his presence, that is the right time to breed her to the dog.

If a bitch has to be sent a long distance by rail to visit a stud dog, it is best to send her in good time, when she has been discharging about five days, as most owners of stud dogs would prefer to keep a bitch for a few days before service, rather than run the risk of her coming too late, as a long railway journey often upsets a bitch, and when she is near the end of her period it may cause her to go off season altogether.

Accidents will happen sometimes, and in spite of all precautions a highly bred bitch will escape and contract a misalliance with a mongrel or a dog of another breed. Many a valuable bitch has been destroyed for this, because her owner had an idea that she would be of no more use to breed from, and that her future litters would be tainted. I know that this idea is prevalent among many breeders, but scientific opinion is against it, and my personal experience is also against it; and if she is tried again to a pure-bred dog, I think it will be found that her puppies will be all right, and will show no traces of the previous misalliance.

When a bitch comes in season, it is always wise to give her a good clean-out for worms before mating her to the dog. By doing this, the bitch herself will be stronger and healthier when carrying her puppies, and the puppies themselves are not so liable to be infected with worms when they come.

Some breeders mate a bitch every time that she comes in season, but this is a great strain on her constitution and can only be done successfully with those that live a free, healthy country life. Bitches that are kept in kennels in big cities, and don't get much natural exercise, should only be bred from in the spring of the year.

Amongst even experienced breeders opinions vary as to the wisdom of breeding a bitch the first time she comes in season. Some breeders argue that a bitch would not come in season at all if nature did not intend her to breed puppies. Other breeders never mate a bitch the first time she comes in season, as they argue that she is not then fully matured, and that her puppies are not as big and strong as those from an older bitch. Personally, my opinion is that it is better to wait until the second period, except in the case of a big, well-grown, healthy bitch who comes in season just in the

CLONMEL IMPERIOUS

A. K. C. S. B. 156304

Whelped Dec. 27, 1910

By Ch. Crompton Oorang ex Glamora Princess

SOUDAN SAPPHIRE

A. K. C. S. B. 149275

Whelped Nov. 7, 1907

By Springbank Performer ex Newfield Sunbeam

DUMBARTON VIXEN

At 11 Years of Age

spring of the year, as it must be a great strain on a young bitch to rear puppies.

Some breeders like a bitch to have two services, with a day's interval between them. Other breeders are in favor of one service only, as they find that they have fewer puppies with one service than with two services. They argue that it is much better to have six or seven strong, healthy puppies than nine or ten small, weedy ones. My own experience has certainly been that I have had, on an average, larger litters with two services, than I have had when the bitch has had one service only; and in a breed like the Airedale Terrier, in which size and substance are of such great value, I think it is best to have one service only, if the bitch is caught just at the right time, provided that the dog is a consistent stock-getter and the bitch is a certain breeder. The best time of the year to have puppies born is undoubtedly in the spring. They have then all summer in front of them, and can be easily reared outside. Sunshine is as essential for puppies as it is for all animal life, and the more they can get of it when they are young, the better it will be for them.

After the bitch has been mated to the dog, and her period of being in season is quite over, she should be allowed to have her entire liberty as much as possible. This is not always possible in towns, where there is danger of a valuable bitch being stolen if she is allowed to roam about by herself. In that case it is much better to let her have gentle walking exercise at frequent intervals, rather than take her for long, tiring walks. She should be fed generously all the time she is in whelp, and given plenty of new milk, brown bread, and oatmeal porridge, with fresh, lean, raw meat twice or four times a week. Great care should be taken to prevent her fighting, as it upsets her and often causes a miscarriage.

A bitch is due to whelp sixty-three days after being mated to the dog, but they often vary a few days, most bitches whelping a day or two before their time. If the bitch is at all costive during the latter part of her pregnancy, a tablespoonful of vegetable oil or castor oil should be given every other day.

About a fortnight before her puppies are expected, she should be placed where she is going to whelp, so that she will be quite settled down when they are due. She should not be housed with other dogs, but should be kept out of sight or hearing of them if possible. Warmth is of the utmost importance until the puppies

VICKERY VESTA

A. K. C. S. B. 156188

Whelped April 25, 1910. By Tintern Desire ex Ellerslie Vesta
Owned by Vickery Kennels

are three weeks old, and if it is not convenient to put her in a room where there is artificial heat, the next best thing is to put her into a stable, or cow shed, where horses or cows are kept, as it is generally warm there. If, however, this is not possible, she should be placed in a warm, dry, sunny kennel, with a box at least three feet six inches square, filled with a nice bed of straw for her to whelp in. It is best to have two boxes, so that one can be well dried and disinfected while the other is in use.

The bitch should have free access to a bowl of fresh drinking water, and be left to herself as much as possible. When it is seen that she is in labor, it is not wise to interfere with her, as Airedale Terriers, if strong and healthy, do not often require any assistance, and the less they are bothered at this time the better, as they are apt to get excited if they are interfered with, with the result that more harm is done than good; so, beyond just looking at her occasionally to see that all is going on right, it is best to leave her alone. Nature teaches her what is necessary.

When she has quite finished whelping (which may take from four to twelve hours or even longer), her bed, which will now be quite wet, should be removed, and she should be placed with her puppies in the second box, which should have a nice clean bed of straw. The box that she has whelped in should be cleaned out and disinfected, and dried ready for use again.

She need not be fed for some hours, as she will eat the afterbirth, but should be left to rest for a while, and not be disturbed. The box should be changed every day, but beyond this, the puppies should be interfered with as little as possible until they are three weeks or a month old.

After the bitch has had a good rest, and is nicely settled down with her puppies in her new clean bed, a little boiled milk or thin gruel may be offered to her about every four hours, but she usually does not want much for the first day or two. If she will not drink milk, a little sheep's-head broth poured over stale brown bread or boiled rice may be offered to her. If this also is refused, it should be taken away, and she should not be offered anything again for four hours, but left with a dish of clean cold water close to her, so that she can drink when disposed. After the third day she may begin to have solid food, such as meat, vegetables, scraps from the table, brown bread and milk, or soaked dog biscuits with sheep's-head broth poured over them. All feeding vessels should be kept

CH. DARGLE DEPUTY

E. K. C. S. B. 382 S

Tintern Desire ex Victoria Madge

Owned by Wallace Marrs

sweet and clean, as the bitch is liable to be easily upset when in this condition.

The health of the nursing mother is of the greatest importance, and if her milk should be poor in quality or scanty it is far better to get a foster-mother. A foster-mother need not be of the same breed, but should be as near the same size as the mother of the puppies as possible. She must be in perfect health, and have whelped within a few days of the puppies she is intended to nurse. As the puppies grow older and stronger, the mother's breasts are often made sore by the puppies biting and scratching her with their little sharp claws, and at length they will often cause her so much pain that she is almost afraid to nurse them. She will be greatly relieved if her breasts are gently rubbed with marshmallow ointment, which will not harm the puppies if they get it into their mouths.

The puppies should have their tails docked and their dew-claws taken off when they are from five to seven days old. This can be done in both cases with a pair of sharp scissors, taking off about one third of the tail.

The bitch, if she is a good mother, will be very keen on her puppies at first and will not leave them far for the first week or two. Her kennel door should be left open, so that she can come and go just as she pleases. She will be all the better for a little change and fresh air, and will not neglect them, but will go in and nurse them.

The puppies should be induced to lap as early as possible. It relieves the mother, and the puppies are all the better for it. At three weeks old they should be taught to lap milk, or lactol, which I have found very good indeed for getting the puppies on. The milk should not be mixed with water, as the bitch's milk is much stronger than either cows' or goats' milk. They should be fed on nothing but new milk which has been boiled and cooled down, lactol, brown bread scalded with new milk, boiled rice, oatmeal porridge, or Quaker oats, until they are two months old.

The mother will usually lick her puppies and clean after them when they are in the nest. This is liable to upset her stomach, and sometimes affects her milk, and it is a good plan to give her a dose of castor oil once a week while she is nursing them.

It is not wise to let a bitch rear more than six or seven puppies herself; if there are more, it is best to destroy the remainder, or get a foster-mother, as it is far better to have six or seven big, strong, healthy puppies than nine or ten weedy ones.

A TYPICAL LITTER OF
AIREDALE TERRIER PUPPIES

CHAPTER V

THE SELECTION AND REARING OF PUPPIES

A COUPLE OF BOTHWELL PUPS

Showing the spirit of their sire, Prince of York

WHEN the puppies are six weeks old, they should have been feeding themselves for some time, and are quite old enough to leave the mother; so, unless the owner has ample facilities for rearing them at home, they should be sent "out to walk," as it is called in England, to be reared.

If they are going to be reared at a farm in the country, it is better to send two to each place, as they exercise themselves better and amuse one another better than if sent singly, but two are quite enough for one place.

If they are going to be reared at a cottage in or near a town, I think it is better to send one puppy only to each place, as a woman will often take one puppy to live in the house, where it will get plenty of exercise by playing with the children, who will often make a pet of it, and take it about with them, while if two are sent, they will be shut up most of the day in some outbuilding, and will not get half the care and attention they would have if they were reared in the house; and in a breed like the Airedale Terrier, where size and substance are so very essential, this is an important matter.

When six weeks old it is impossible to tell which puppy will eventually turn out the best. Sometimes the least promising one at this age turns out the best in the end, and when the financial side has to be considered it is never wise to refuse a good price.

Puppies from fashionably bred parents often sell better when

MRS. CRAWFORD WITH LODESTAR WHEN A PUPPY

they are six or eight weeks old, when they are nice, round, healthy puppies, with no faults that can be seen, and with the possibility of becoming future Champions, than they do later on, when all their imperfections can be seen.

Even if one should be sold at this age which afterwards becomes a Champion, the breeder has always got the credit and personal satisfaction of having bred it; and the mere fact of his having sold a Champion at this age will help to sell many other puppies, so that he will not be a loser in the end.

The novice should select the puppies which have the longest heads, with the strongest foreface, the shortest backs, the most bone, and the smallest ears, with well-set tails, and black back and deep, rich tan. The negative points to be looked for are an undershot mouth, light eyes, big ears, long backs, white toes, or a light-colored soft coat.

When there are two doubtful specimens and one of them has to go, if they are a dog and a bitch it is far better to keep the bitch, for though she may be only a moderate show dog herself, yet if she is healthy and well bred, she may turn out a really good brood bitch; whereas a dog, if he is only a moderate specimen, is usually hard to dispose of, and is not much value as a stud dog.

I should like to impress upon young fanciers that it never pays in the end to send out a weedy or a weakly puppy. They will not all be show dogs, but they should at least be strong and healthy, fair specimens of the breed, and fit for either sporting companions, house guards, or stud purposes.

Puppies are often troubled with worms, even at six weeks or two months old, and if they are going away to be reared, it is wise to give them a dose of worm medicine before they go. A stock vermifuge that I have found very useful at this age may be made by taking one dram (60 grains) of santonine and mixing it with four ounces of castor oil, in a bottle with a round base, like a soda-water bottle. This mixture should be heated before use to get the surplus santonine redissolved. A teaspoonful of this mixture, mixed with a little milk, is a dose for an Airedale puppy six weeks old, and should be given fasting in the morning. If the first dose is not successful, it should be repeated in about an hour and a half, followed by a hot, sloppy breakfast of bread and milk or sheep's-head broth and bread. Another good vermifuge for pups at this age is to give one grain of freshly powdered areca nut for every

pound the puppy weighs, followed in an hour by a dessertspoonful of castor oil.

Puppies bred from strong, healthy parents are not half as much trouble to rear as puppies bred from parents that are weakly and of bad constitution. The former will eat any good plain food that comes first, and are always merry and bright, and full of health and spirits, romping and playing all day long. They are a source of real pleasure to their owner, who delights to watch them and attend to them. If properly fed, they grow into big, strong, healthy dogs that are good either for sport or to stand the strain of travelling from show to show. Puppies bred from parents of weak, poor constitution have never the same vitality to begin with, are twice the trouble to rear, and if they do happen to have a lot of good show points, they have to be drugged to get them into show condition, and are never as good, either to breed from or for sport.

The one great secret of puppy rearing is *to feed little, and feed often, and never on any account to overfeed*. Six times a day is not too much till they are three months old, then four times a day till they are six months old, then three times a day till they are twelve months old; after that age, a dry biscuit or a handful of dry hound-meal in the morning and a square meal at night is quite enough for any adult dog, except for a stud dog, or a bitch in whelp, who should both be fed very generously with plenty of fresh, lean raw meat. I am a great believer in oatmeal porridge and new milk for rearing puppies, and this, with wholemeal brown bread and new milk, fish heads boiled until the bones are dissolved, Quaker oats, or sheep's-head broth poured over brown bread and house scraps, with a little fresh, lean raw meat occasionally, should be their staple food till they are six months old.

One of the best puppy walkers I ever had was an old gardener who made milk and oatmeal porridge their staple food. He boiled as much oatmeal at one time as would last them two days, then poured it into another vessel to cool, and heated it up afterwards by pouring hot milk over it, to which he added a little treacle to sweeten it, feeding five or six times a day. His only variation was a few scraps from the house, and a boiled sheep's-head or two occasionally. Whatever mistakes I made myself in breeding the puppies, as far as show points were concerned, one thing I could be always sure of, and that was that any puppies that he reared would always be big strong dogs, with perfect legs and feet, strong firm

backs, and as merry and active as young kittens. My experience is that well-cooked oatmeal and undiluted new milk are unequalled for making bone.

In feeding puppies, it is much better to feed them separately than to feed them all together out of the same dish. In the latter case, the strongest ones push the weaker aside and eat more than they should do, while the weaker ones do not get as much as they really need. By feeding separately, every puppy gets its proper share—neither too much nor too little.

I would impress upon the novice that these two rules—feed little and often, and feed separately—are the two greatest factors in successful puppy rearing. Note the difference between a puppy fed in this way and another that is allowed to gorge himself three times a day. The latter, when he has been fed, crawls away with distended stomach to sleep off his heavy meal; while the former, instead of sleeping, is all for play, stands firm and true on his legs, and is ready to play with anything that turns up.

The novice must also bear in mind that a heavy body is so much weight on the legs, and that the legs of a young puppy are weak, and to allow a young puppy to gorge himself is a sure way to get weak, bandy legs and badly placed elbows.

Puppies should never be fed until their abdomen is distended, but should be made to leave off eating while they are yet ready for more, and they should be kept as much as possible on their feet, and encouraged to play and exercise as much as possible, and have a warm, comfortable bed that they can go to whenever they feel tired out.

When the puppies are born in the spring, and the weather is fine and the ground dry, they are all the better for being out in the sunshine for about half an hour two or three times a day, when they are from three to six weeks old. In fact, the more they get into the sunshine, except in the hottest part of the day, until they are six months old, the better it will be for them. Sunshine is as essential to puppies as it is to all animal and vegetable life.

When the puppies are four months old, they should be taught to kill rats. It is the first thing an Airedale Terrier should learn, and it helps to make them hardy and gives them courage and confidence that is useful in the show ring afterwards. I have had puppies that would kill cleverly at three months old, but I think four months is perhaps soon enough.

Some people expect an Airedale puppy to kill rats at first sight, and some of them will do so, but this is surely unreasonable to expect. Up to this time, if the puppy has attempted to give vent to his natural instincts by chasing fowls, sheep, cats, etc., it has been checked by its master and severely rated for doing so; yet there are people who, in spite of this, expect to see him rush in and kill the first rat he sees, when he does not know whether he will be doing wrong or right. This is not quite fair to the puppy: he should first be shown what he is expected to do.

He should be held, and allowed to see an older dog kill some rats, then he should be encouraged to take hold of the dead rats and carry them about in his mouth, and be plainly shown what he is expected to do. If he can be taken where a corn stack is being ferreted, or to where other dogs and ferrets are working around some farm buildings, he will soon learn to take a hand in the game, as it comes natural to an Airedale Terrier. If he is led gradually on, step by step, without putting him to something beyond his strength and powers, there are very few things that he will not dare to tackle when he is full grown, if he is told by a master in whom he has every confidence.

As this may not be practicable for a townsman, I have a method of my own of entering a puppy to rat-killing that may possibly interest some townsmen who have not the advantage of living in the country. I have a hay loft over my stable, in which every hole has been carefully cemented up, so that the rats cannot possibly escape. When I want to try a puppy, I send for a cageful of rats, and then lay big heaps of straw at intervals all over the floor. I then open the door of the cage and allow the rats to escape. In a few seconds they have all taken to cover under the various heaps of straw. I then fetch the puppy, turn him loose in the room, and sit down and light my pipe. In a little while the puppy, finding that I will not play with him or take any notice of him, begins, puppy-like, to investigate the room, with the result that he probably disturbs one of the heaps of straw where the rats are concealed, and causes a rat to bolt and seek another cover. The puppy, seeing the rat and winding something new, chases him to the next heap of straw, where the rat takes cover again, and when the puppy pushes his head in after it to investigate, the rat either bolts again, when he chases after it, or the puppy gets bitten for his curiosity. If he is naturally a game one, this puts him on his mettle, and, encouraged

by me, he generally has a go for it, and after a struggle usually kills it, sometimes getting badly bitten by an old rat. It is great fun, when he has won his first battle, to see him swagger around with the rat in his mouth, as if he owned the whole earth. In a little while, when he has settled down a bit, I take the rat from him and make him understand that it is dead, and then show him where some of the other rats are hidden. He is keener this time, and usually kills the second in about half the time he took to kill the first one, and so on until he has finished the lot.

This method seldom fails. If the puppy does not take to it at first, I fetch out an old dog to show him how it should be done. It also has the advantage of teaching him to put down his nose and hunt, as he knows perfectly well, after he has killed the first two or three rats, what he is hunting for.

When the puppies are six or seven months old, the dogs that promise to make winners should be taken in hand and trained for the show ring, and the others drafted out and sold for house guards or sporting companions; and the sooner this is done, the better, as they only take up room that better dogs should occupy.

A LITTER OF
EIGHT WEEKS OLD ENGLISH PUPPIES

CH. PRINCE OF YORK

(Ch. Danny Graig Commander)

A. K. C. S. B. 141822

Whelped April 4, 1907. By Ch. Crompton Oorang ex Daisy Marvel
Owned by Vickery Kennels

CHAPTER VI

HOW TO TRAIN AND CONDITION FOR THE SHOW RING

CH. TINTERN ROYALIST

WHEN the puppies are about six or seven months old, those that look like making winners should be taken in hand and prepared for the Show Ring.

If the puppies have been kept out at walk, the probability is that they will have had very little grooming, and their coats will be in a rough, patchy condition. All this outer coat should be taken off with fingers and thumb, down to the inner coat, so that

when the top coat grows again, it will be all nice, new, even coat of the same age and length. It will come off quite easily and will not hurt the puppy at all. A good-coated dog will take two months or even longer to grow a nice new coat, but a soft-coated dog will probably be ready in four or five weeks, as a soft coat grows much quicker than a hard, wiry one.

The puppy should be well combed daily, with a fine steel comb that will take away all the soft downy hair, and afterwards be well brushed with a hard dandy brush, finishing off with a good rub down with a hound glove, for about five minutes. This makes the coat lie close and dense, and both gives it a polish and makes it handle harder.

If this is done regularly, and all the old dead coat is picked out as it makes its appearance, a dog with a good natural wiry coat will be in show condition all the year round, as he will never get really bad; but a bad-coated dog will have to be stripped again in a few weeks, as it soon grows too long and shaggy.

However cleverly a really bad-coated dog may have been trimmed, it seldom deceives an experienced judge, who can always

tell when a dog has a good natural coat, and will rightly penalize one that has been overtrimmed.

About a month before the show, if there is the least suspicion that the puppy has worms, it is wise to give it a good dose of worm medicine. There are many good worm medicines advertised, but I like the old-fashioned areca nut and santonine combination as well as any. For a well-grown Airedale puppy about nine months old, give 40 grains of freshly grated areca nut mixed with 3 grains of santonine and made into a pill with lard or butter, all to be followed two hours afterwards with an ounce of castor oil. Then feed on some hot, sloppy food and give walking exercise until the operation is completed. For an adult Airedale the dose would be 60 grains of areca nut and 4 grains of santonine.

I don't believe in giving drugs to a dog to get it in show condition, as this can be done much better by a suitable diet, plenty of exercise, and strict attention to cleanliness. The only medicine that I ever give to my own dogs, with the exception of an occasional dose of castor oil or worm medicine, is a teaspoonful of milk of sulphur in their soft food once a week. This appears to keep their blood right, and I seldom have any skin disease in the kennel.

In addition to the ordinary exercise the puppy gets, he should now be walked on a long lead for about an hour daily, on the hard road if possible, as this is good for his feet, and keeps the nails down and also helps to get him into good, hard condition. If he is taken occasionally amongst traffic and other dogs, he will get accustomed to them and will be all the better for it.

Some Airedale puppies do not take kindly to the leader at first, especially country-reared puppies that have had their entire liberty up to this time. With this kind of dog the only thing is patience and kindness, as they often make the keenest showers in the end, when they have got over their shyness. Puppies have to be trained and broken for the show ring, and taught to make the most of themselves, just the same as a show hackney has to be broken and taught to show off all his best points.

If the puppy will not go in the leader at first, don't drag him along the road, but take him home again and turn him loose in the kennel yard with the leader fastened to his collar, and let him drag it after him for about a quarter of an hour, twice a day, until he gets quite accustomed to it. When he appears to be no longer afraid of it, pick up the end of the leader occasionally, and after attract-

CH. TINTERN ROYALIST

A. K. C. S. B. 135457

Whelped June 28, 1908

By Tintern Desire ex Tintern Blossom

Owned by Vickery Kennels

ing his attention, throw him a few pieces of meat. He will soon begin to expect this whenever the leader is taken up. Encourage him to romp and play with the leader on; throw pieces of meat for him and let him gallop after them, still holding him by the leader, and he will soon begin to think that it is a game that he likes, and will be as keen on it as his master.

When out walking on the road, the owner or trainer should always carry a few pieces of meat in his pocket, and if the puppy is at all afraid of anything that he meets, he should be petted and encouraged until he has got over his fear, and not be bullied; and if he is systematically treated with kindness in this way until he outgrows his puppyhood, it will take a lot to frighten him when he is a fully matured dog.

When his owner sees a chance, in a quiet place, he should pull him up and teach him to stand with his head and tail up, on the alert. Throw him a few bits of meat, and he will soon learn to stand and pose like a hackney stallion. Then walk on another mile, stop, and give him another lesson, and it is surprising how soon he will learn what he is expected to do; and when he is taken into the show ring he will always beat a dog that may be just a little better in show points, but does not make the very most of himself.

When he has got thoroughly accustomed to the leader, chain him up to a post, and tell him to stop there, and then walk away and leave him. On your return, pet him, and give him a few bits of meat, and let him see that he has been all right, and that you expected him to stay where he had been fastened. When he has once learned this lesson at home, it will save him a lot of worry and trouble when he goes to a show and is fastened on a show bench for the first time.

When a fancier cannot spare the time to give a dog this road exercise, it can be kept in fairly good condition if it is taught to retrieve a ball for a few minutes two or three times a day, though too much of this has a tendency to make them go in shoulders.

In the summer time it is never wise to give severe exercise in the middle of the day, "when the sun is at its meridian," but always in the morning or the evening, when it is cooler.

The puppy should be fed on food that will make good, firm, hard muscle, and not fat. It should not be overfed, but should be fed lightly, three times a day, after exercise. A dry dog biscuit, or a little dry hound-meal, will do for breakfast; a little perfectly fresh,

minced lean raw meat at noon, with a soft feed, at night, of soaked dog biscuits or brown bread, well mixed with green vegetables, sheep's-head broth and meat or fish, will make a nice, varied, and nourishing diet.

An Airedale Terrier should always be shown in good, hard-working condition and not too fat. It should be in good health and spirits, with the eyes clear and bright, the coat and skin in perfect condition, and be full of vim and fire, so that it will make the very most of itself in the show ring.

I would strongly urge the young fancier never to show his dog unless it is in perfect condition, both in health and in coat. More novices have given up dogs through doing this than anything else that I know of. They show a good dog in bad coat and form generally, and get put down below dogs that they could easily beat if their dogs were in better condition. Some astute professional notes the dog's sterling qualities, and buys him, well knowing what he can do when he is put down in better form and condition. He spends time with him and gets the dog into good form, when he rightly beats the dogs that beat him when he was owned and exhibited by the novice. The novice then often blames the judge, when it is his own fault entirely.

A strong, capable judge will always judge the dogs on the form they show when he is judging them in the show ring. He does not take into consideration what they may have done in the past, or may possibly do in the future. He judges them as he sees them before him at the moment. If a dog loses under a particular judge at one show, there is no reason whatever why he should not beat the same dogs, under the same judge, at another show, if the dog is then put down in better health and condition, and shows himself better.

There is a great art in handling a dog in the show ring, so as to exhibit all its best points to the judge, and as few of its bad ones as possible. At the same time, it takes a very clever handler to deceive an experienced judge, who has generally been through the mill himself, and is quite awake to all the little dodges. I remember old George Hallowell—"Yorkshire George," as they used to call him—once judging at Bingley, when a certain well-known professional was leading a Terrier who, though somewhat plain in head and heavy in shoulders, had a very good body and set on of tail, with an excellent coat of good color. When "old George" came to

ELRUGE MONARCH

A. K. C. S. B. 144512

Whelped July 1, 1904. By Colne Master Royal ex Clonmel Reseda
Owned by Kootenai Kennels

CH. THE NORSEMAN

A. K. C. S. B. 121995

Whelped Nov. 22, 1908

By Ch. Chorister ex Babs

HOT

A. K. C. S. B. 117464

Whelped Dec. 22, 1907. By Ch. Clonmel Monarch ex Pretty Florrie

examine this dog, the handler naturally turned his head away from the judge, and showed him his good body and outline and his excellent coat. After looking at the dog for a bit, "old George" walked round to have a look at the dog's head and front, when the handler immediately turned the dog round again and showed him his body, etc., again. This occurred two or three times, when "old George" lost his temper and said aloud in his broad Yorkshire dialect, "That 's all right, lad, I 've looked at his body long enough; let 's hev a look at his heead nah," and everybody around in the show ring roared with laughter as they appreciated the joke.

A judge usually gives every consideration to the novice, and will give him every opportunity to show his dog, when he is opposed to an experienced, clever handler; but if the novice has a really good dog, it often pays him to engage a professional handler to take it to the first few shows, till the dog gets thoroughly accustomed to the show ring. My advice to the young fancier is to watch the best professional handlers when they are showing their own dogs in the ring, and he will soon get hold of the knack. Another hint that I would give the novice is not to push his dog under the judge's nose all the time, or follow him about the ring when he is examining the other dogs; it is not fair to the other competitors, and nothing annoys a judge more. There is no fear that a competent judge will overlook a dog, and he can see the dog much better when it is a short distance from him than he can when it is always under his nose. If he wants to make a closer examination, he will either go to the dog himself or ask the exhibitor to bring it to him.

When taking a puppy on a railway journey to a show, it is better not to give it a heavy meal before it starts, or it may be sick in its box and mess itself up. It is far better to wait until it arrives at the show, and then, being slightly hungry, it will eat what it requires.

On returning home, it is a good practice to give it a good dose of Epsom salts, especially if the show lasts more than one day, as it will have lain on the show bench most of the time, and a good clean-out will do it good, and may possibly save it from an attack of distemper. In any case, it should be kept away from the other puppies for a few days, to see whether it is going to develop distemper or not, as there is always a risk.

CH. BRIARS MASTERPIECE

A. K. C. S. B. 109,205

Whelped Jan. 1, 1907. By Ch. Bolton Woods Briar ex York Vixen

CHAPTER VII

POINTS WHERE IMPROVEMENT IS STILL NEEDED

IMPERIOUS OORANG

ALTHOUGH Airedale Terrier breeders are to be congratulated on the wonderful progress that the breed has made in such a comparatively short time, there is still considerable room for further improvement.

There has, no doubt, been a great improvement in heads in recent years, but texture of coat and color have got steadily worse, and

I am convinced that many Airedale Terrier breeders are sacrificing the real, hard, natural wiry coat, that it is so essential that the breed should possess, in order to obtain the long clean heads that look so attractive on the show bench. This is a great pity, and if persisted in will do permanent injury to the breed, as nothing disgusts a novice more than to buy a dog who has been trimmed down and appears to have a fairly good coat, and then to find out a few weeks afterwards that he grows a coat like a sheep dog.

The right kind of coat should be so close and dense that the dog should be able to swim across a fair-sized river and back again without wetting his skin at all; and dogs with this kind of coat make the best show dogs also, as the only preparation their coats require for the show ring is good grooming and the old dead hairs picked out as they appear.

The original and, in my opinion, the best color for an Airedale Terrier is the black saddle and the rich golden tan, which the best dogs of the breed in the past possessed. Champion Cholmondeley Briar, Champion Master Briar, Champion Clonmel Marvel, and Champion Otley Chevin—to mention but a few that occur readily to my mind—were all of this color. It is not only the most attrac-

tive color, but is, generally speaking, the best for texture as well, and it seldom grows too long. The light-colored, grizzly-coated ones usually have the worst texture of coat, but these have generally got the longest and cleanest heads.

This reminds me of a curious fact, that has often been commented on by experienced breeders of any kind of wire-haired Terriers, and that is, that the best-headed Terriers in any breed have usually got the worst coats, and the best coated and colored ones have usually got the worst heads. Why this should be so I do not know; I only know it to be a fact, and I am convinced that all breeds of wire-haired Terriers have a tendency to come so.

In Airedales, as in other breeds of wire-haired Terriers, the most difficult thing is to get a long quality head, together with a sound, hard, non-trimming coat of good color. They may be hard to get, but when you do get them, if the other points are right, you have a Champion, and it is an ideal worth trying for.

The second point where, in my opinion, considerable improvement is still needed, is in size and substance. The Airedale Terriers are the biggest of all the Terrier family, and they should have a distinctive character which is all their own. Size, strength, bone and substance are all essential points if the breed is to maintain its present popularity as all-round sporting dogs, and to do the hard, rough work they were first bred for, as it is in these very points that they excel every other breed of Terrier.

The fact must not be overlooked that the standard weight of an Airedale Terrier is 45 pounds for a dog, and for bitches slightly less; and personally I would rather have them a pound or two over this weight, provided that there is nothing coarse or houndy about them, and that they are full of Terrier character.

Some years ago, the Committee of The Airedale Terrier Club was so keen on the necessity of maintaining the standard weight of the breed that they added the following foot-note to the official "Standard of the Airedale Terrier," and it still appears in their Book of Rules, under the official description of the "Standard of the Airedale Terrier": "That it is the unanimous opinion of the A. T. C. that the size of the Airedale Terrier as given in the above Standard, if not the most, is one of the most important characteristics of the breed. All judges who shall henceforth adjudicate on the merits of the Airedale Terrier shall consider undersized specimens of the breed severely handicapped when competing with dogs of the Stan-

CH. CLONMEL MONARCH

A. K. C. S. B. 61,021

By Ch. Master Briar ex Richmond Peggy

dard weight; and that any of the Club's Judges who, in the opinion of the Committee, shall give prizes, or otherwise push to the front, dogs of a small type, shall be at once struck off from the list of specialist judges."

The first Airedale Terriers that were exhibited, no doubt showed too much of the Otter Hound, and for many years breeders were trying to get rid of this, and introduce more Terrier character; but to-day, in my opinion, there is a danger of this being carried too far, as we often see smart, showy, good-headed Terriers winning that are light in bone, weedy in body, and under 40 pounds in weight; dogs that most certainly could never stand the hard, rough work that an Airedale is expected to do.

Fox terriers have to be kept *down* to a standard weight to enable them to go to earth to tackle the Fox, Otter or Badger. In the same way, Airedale Terriers must be kept *up* to the standard weight of the breed, if they are to continue to do the work that an Airedale is expected to do.

I hope I have made myself quite clear. What is wanted at the present day is not a big, coarse, houndy type of Terrier, but a Terrier with the strength, bone, and substance and hunting qualities of his ancestor, the Otter Hound, combined with the character, quality, gameness and vim of a high-class Terrier. This may be hard to get, but it is the ideal, and if we keep pegging away we are sure to get there in the end.

VICKERY KENNELS

By Ch. Prince of York ex Arnecliff Keno
Owned by Arthur B. Proctor

CHAPTER VIII

THE VERSATILITY OF THE AIREDALE TERRIER

ONE HUNDRED RATS KILLED IN AN HOUR
BY AN AIREDALE

THE Airedale Terrier is the biggest and hardiest of all the Terrier family, and as an all-round, useful dog has no superior.

For the one-dog man who lives in the country, there is no more delightful sporting companion and protector. They are good-tempered and very affectionate, faithful to people they know, and fond of children, who can romp and play with them without the least danger, as there

might be with some breeds that possess the same amount of courage as the Airedale Terrier.

They are splendid guards to either person or property, and if their master likes to go out with a gun, they are in their proper element, as they have a keen, sensitive nose, are born hunters and thorough vermin-killers.

They are excellent water dogs, their close, dense coats permitting them to enter the water at nearly all times of the year, when most other dogs would refuse; are easily trained to retrieve from either land or water, and can be taught to beat game from a rough cover like a spaniel. They have been used to drive both cattle and sheep, and can be taught to hunt the trail of either man or animal.

Though too big to go to ground, they will tackle and hold either an Otter or a Badger; they are exceptionally intelligent and dead game, and have been used for all kinds of sport, in all parts of the world.

In the United States this dog has been tried and proved his worth in an entirely new field of sport, and from all reports he has taken as naturally to hunting bears as hunting otter, the form of hunting he was bred for.

The citizens of the western part of the United States and Canada, where the brown and grizzly bear are plentiful, are loud in singing the praises of the Airedale Terrier as they claim he is far superior to any other breed in use for bear hunting, for he has the strength,

OTIS AIREDALES AFIELD

the staying power, the gameness and grit of any other dog and, what is more to the point, he displays marvelous head work and discretion in tackling the bear and soon learns the fine points of the game and shows his natural aptitude for it. The only criticism they can find in him is that he is a bit too light and does better at this arduous work if weighing from 10 to 20 pounds more than a "Standard" specimen, and I understand that they have bred them up to 70 pounds or more for this purpose.

I believe in bear hunting the dog is expected to track and engage the bear's attention by worrying him; to give voice and thereby call the hunter to the spot. And the great secret of a successful bear dog is not to get too close to Master Bruin's front paws, but just keep him sufficiently interested to have him remain in one spot long enough for the hunter to come up and engage him.

OTIS DIANA

A. K. C. S. B. 142,852

Whelped Feb. 25, 1909. By Otis Lynn ex Royston Naiad

The hunting is done over very rough country, a great deal of it in the mountains, and a great many miles are covered in a day's sport, and this fact, together with the work expected of him, really calls for a heavier dog than he naturally is.

After repeated experiments with other breeds of dogs, they have become generally adopted as police dogs, both at home and in the Colonial, Indian, and Continental police forces, and are the breed generally used for war purposes in the European armies.

Wherever they have been introduced, they soon make themselves at home, and are general favorites, as they are easily reared and can stand any amount of hard, rough work in either hot or cold climates. They are now firmly established in the country of their birth, the United States, Canada, South America, India, South Africa, Australia, and all over the continent of Europe.

AIREDALES DOING POLICE WORK

MODEL OF AN AIREDALE TERRIER
By Arthur Bothwell Proctor

CHAPTER IX

DESCRIPTION OF THE IDEAL AIREDALE TERRIER AND OFFICIAL STANDARD

CH. SOUDAN STAMBOUL

THE ideal Airedale Terrier should be well up to the Standard weight of the breed, which is 45 pounds for dogs and 40 pounds for bitches. The head should be long and clean in cheek, with strong punishing jaws, well covered with broken hair, and flat skull. It should be perfectly balanced, and as long from the occiput to the stop as it is from the stop to the end of the nose. The mouth should be neither under-

shot nor overshot, and the teeth perfectly level, white and sound. The nose should be black and the eyes rather small, dark hazel in color, with a keen Terrier expression; the ears, small, V-shaped, and carried close to the side of the head; the neck of good length, widening gradually towards the shoulders and entirely free from throatiness; the shoulders long and fine and sloping well into the back. The legs should be perfectly straight, with plenty of good, round, solid bone and well covered with hair; the feet round and compact, with good thick pads; the coat hard, dense and wiry, moderate in length, and not so long as to hide the outlines of the body, neither wavy nor inclined to curl, and without the slightest suspicion of silkiness or linty color; the color black on the saddle and a rich golden tan on the head and legs. The back should be short, firm and strong, with level top, and the tail set on rather high and carried gaily. The ribs should be well sprung and the chest deep but not broad. The hind quarters, strong and muscular and rather long from the hip to the hock.

The general impression should be that of a big, sturdy, symmetrical Terrier, with any amount of bone and substance, yet at the same time entirely free from the slightest suspicion of clumsiness, with a long terrier-like head, small, well-carried ears, dark glossy saddle, and rich golden tan—a dog which combines strength and activity to a very remarkable degree, yet is full of the highest quality and shows intense Terrier character. He should be game and hard, and full of dash and fire, fit and ready for any kind of sport—in a word, an Airedale Terrier should look what he really is, both a sportsman and a gentleman.

STANDARD OF THE AIREDALE TERRIER

HEAD.—Long, with flat skull, not too broad between the ears and narrowing slightly to the eyes; free from wrinkle. Stop hardly visible, and cheeks free from fullness. Jaw deep and powerful, well filled up before the eyes; lips tight. Ears V-shaped, with a side carriage; small but not out of proportion to the size of the dog. The Nose black. The Eyes small and dark in color, not prominent, but full of Terrier expression. The Teeth strong and level.

NECK.—Should be of moderate length and thickness, gradually widening towards the shoulders and free from throatiness.

SHOULDERS AND CHEST.—Shoulders long and sloping well into the back; shoulder-blades flat. Chest deep, but not broad.

BODY.—Back short, strong and straight. Ribs well sprung.

HIND QUARTERS.—Strong and muscular, with no droop. Hocks well let down. The Tail set on high and carried gaily, but not curled over the back.

LEGS AND FEET.—Legs perfectly straight, with plenty of bone. Feet small and round, with a good depth of pad.

COAT.—Hard and wiry, and not so long as to appear ragged; it should also lie straight and close, covering the dog well all over the body and legs.

COLOR.—The head and ears, with the exception of dark markings on each side of skull, should be tan, the ears being of a darker shade than the rest; the legs up to the thighs and elbows being also tan, the body black or dark grizzle.

SIZE.—Dogs, 40 to 45 pounds weight. Bitches, slightly less.

That as it is the unanimous opinion of the Club that the size of the Airedale Terrier as given in the above Standard, is one of, if not the most important characteristics of the breed, all judges who shall henceforth adjudicate on the merits of the Airedale Terrier shall consider undersized specimens of the breed severely handicapped when competing with dogs of the standard weight. And that any of the Club's judges who, in the opinion of the committee, shall give prizes or otherwise push to the front dogs of a small type, shall be at once struck off the list of Specialist Judges.

SCALE OF POINTS

Head, ears, eyes, mouth	20	} 30
Neck, shoulders and chest	10	
Body	10	} 30
Hind quarters and stern	5	
Legs and feet	15	
Coat	15	
Color	10	
General character, expression	15	
Total	100

MR. J. WILLOUGHBY MITCHEL'S MODEL
OF AN AIREDALE TERRIER

JUDGES IN 1911 AND 1912

AND THE NUMBER OF WINNERS' POINTS THEY HAVE AWARDED

I. C. Ackerman	2	C. G. Hopton	11
Frank H. Addyman	2	C. F. Hochwalt	15
Fisher Ames	3	O. B. Hess	3
G. Muss-Arnolt	2	Russell Johnson, Jr.	9
E. Altridge	3	Dr. Harry Jarrett	14
T. O. Bellin	3	B. F. Lewis	2
Carl Bijurman	4	Edwin Munger	4
W. L. Barclay	11	Jas. Mortimer	31
John Bradshaw	2	Wm. H. Mulford	5
John W. Burton	3	Nat. T. Messer	3
J. C. Bone	2	G. Messer	2
J. T. Brown	2	Andrew McCrea	2
W. E. Baker, Jr.	4	John McGough	3
Geo. Brock	1	Theo. Offerman	7
Geo. A. Cranfield	1	Walter S. Reeves	3
Ralph D. Condee	3	D. S. Riker	4
James Cole	6	Winthrop Rutherford	8
G. W. Clayton	17	Frank P. Smith	2
Thomas Cadwalader	3	Jas. W. Spring	10
Frank Dole	2	A. J. Stewart	2
Alf. Delmont	9	Geo. A. Thomas	19
Chas. A. Darling	1	J. R. Thorndike	9
Archibald Dalby	3	I. W. Twaite	2
Edmund Evans	3	E. W. Thorpe	3
Al. G. Ebberhart	3	F. Tadama	2
R. O. Ford	2	Edmund J. Tyler	3
Mrs. F. S. Fuller	2	James Watson	10
Phillip French	3	W. H. Whittem	2
Walter G. Glynn	4

MR. THEO. OFFERMAN

CH. KING OORANG

A. K. C. S. B. 147,494

Whelped June 4, 1909. By Ch. Rockley Oorang ex Cornation Brilliant
Owned by Andrew Albright, Jr.

ENGLISH CHAMPIONS OF RECORD

ALBAN LASS (407 P) Ch. Freeman Terror ex Alban Belle
 ARTHINGTON TINNER (1266 C) Willow Nut ex Wandering Lill
 ASTONISHMENT (441 N) Brownhill Pluto ex Nancy
 BOLTON WOODS RUSH (381 R) Jack Oorang ex Floss
 BROADLANDS BASHFUL (1270 C) Briarwood ex Broadlands Burelle
 BROADLANDS ROYAL DESCENDANT (1667 E) Ch. Clonmel Monarch ex
 Highwood Gipsy.
 CHOLMONDELEY BRIAR (32,967) Jerry ex Luce
 CLONMEL BED ROCK (1003 F) Ch. Clonmel Monarch ex Highwood Gipsy
 CLONMEL CHORISTER (323 Q) Primrose King ex Nell
 CLONMEL IMPERIOUS (357 R) Ch. Crompton Oorang ex Glamora Princess
 CLONMEL KING NOBBLER (378 S) Gaelic Hussar ex Gay Flossie
 CLONMEL KITTY (984 B) Hyndman Briar ex Richmond Peggy
 CLONMEL MARVEL (985 B) Clipper ex Cholmondeley Mona
 CLONMEL MASTER MAGIC (379 S) Ch. Rockley Oorang ex Clonmel Betty
 CLONMEL MONARCH (355 E) Ch. Master Briar ex Richmond Peggy
 CROMPTON ALMIDA (1592 J) Crompton Marvel ex Abbey Monarchess
 CROMPTON OORANG (1591 J) Crompton Marvel ex Abbey Princess
 CROMPTON PERFORMER (638 L) Ch. Crompton Oorang ex Red Cap Music
 CULMINGTON NETTLE (562 M) Ch. Crompton Performer ex Bush Lass
 CULMINGTON VIXEN (445 N) Ch. Crompton Performer ex Bush Lass
 DANNY GRAIG COMMANDER (311 P) Ch. Crompton Oorang ex Daisy
 Marvel
 DANNY GRAIG KING (971 L) Danny Graig Prince ex Danny Graig Queen
 DARGLE DEPUTY (382 S) Tintern Desire ex Victoria Madge
 DELPH GIRL (1251 G) Rock Ferry Bobs ex Ladysmith
 DUMBARTON LASS (282 A) Sire Unknown ex Colne Pansy
 DUMBARTON RATTLER (234 J) Briarwood ex Susan
 DUMBARTON SCEPTRE (1261 II) Ch. Tone Masterpiece ex Claverhouse
 Enechantress
 DUMBARTON SUNFLOWER (1262 H) Ch. Rock Salt ex Phillis
 FELDAY COUNTESS (341 Q) Midland Agrippa ex Lone Bess
 FELDEN FLOWER GIRL (633 L) Ch. Master Royal ex Felden Frivolity
 FERRYHILL FLYER (93 R) Woodman Rival ex Ferryhill Flirt
 FLORNELL OORANG (223 R) Ch. Rockley Oorang ex Horfield Thistle
 FREEMAN TERROR (539 M) Crompton Marvel ex Red Cap Music
 HUCKLEBERRY LASS (1593 J) Crompton Marvel ex Miss Salt
 ILLUMINATOR (295 N) Regulator ex Nell
 KING OORANG (347 Q) Ch. Rockley Oorang ex Cornation Brilliant
 LANCE CORPORAL SMYTHE (526 M) Elruge Monarch ex Clonmel
 Britannia

LEGRAMS PRINCE (104 G) Studholme Spark ex Vexam
 LEGRAMS PRINCESS (1269 H) The New King ex Cragg House Vixen
 MASTER BRIAR (1261 B) Briar Test ex Betty
 MASTER ROYAL (1271 H) Clonmel Chilperic ex Clonmel Loyal
 MIDLAND ROYAL (1606 J) Ch. Master Royal ex Madam Briar
 MISS MASTERPIECE (1274 H) Ch. Tone Masterpiece ex Clonmel St.

Windeline

MISTRESS ROYAL (133 J) Ch. Master Briar ex Claverhouse Enchantress
 OTLEY CHEVIN (1281 C) Dumbarton Conqueror ex Wandering Lill
 REBOUND OORANG (397 S) Primrose Rebound ex Preference
 ROCK FERRY VIXEN (1345 D) Marksman ex Nell
 ROCK KING (132 J) Ch. Master Briar ex Woodland Judy
 ROCK SALT (1347 D) Rock Ferry Test ex Marsden Luce
 ROCKLEY OORANG (452 N) Ch. Crompton Oorang ex Rockley Vesta
 ROYAL REGENT (1582 J) Clonmel Barabbas ex Clonmel St. Windeline
 SPRINGBANK DIAMOND (455 N) Springbank Performer ex Newfield

Sunbeam

SPRINGBANK SUNSHINE (394 R) Tintern Desire ex Newfield Ellerslie
 Vesta

SWEET MOIREEN (682 L) Odsal Crack ex Black Bank Gipsy
 TINTERN ROYALIST (432 P) Tintern Desire ex Tintern Blossom
 TONE CHIEF (1609 J) Ch. Tone Masterpiece ex Tone Betty
 TONE CRACK (1350 D) Tone Grip ex Tone Nut Girl
 TONE JERRY (1285 C) Jerry II ex Tone Nut Girl
 TONE MASTERPIECE (1165 E) Ch. Master Briar ex Houston Nell
 TONE REGENT (1679 F) Ch. Clonmel Monarch ex Tone Victoria
 WATLANDS MARVEL (118 M) Primrose King ex Primrose Margaret
 WOODMAN DOLL (49 N) Odsal Bob ex Dolly Varden
 WROSE BLOSSOM (406 S) Ewall Rover ex Lady Guisley

CH. RED RAVEN

A. K. C. S. B. 103,646

Whelped May 31, 1905. By Ch. Clonmel Monarch ex Ch. Red Sunlight

AMERICAN CHAMPIONS OF RECORD

ABBEY KING NOBBLER (161,928) Soudan Swiveller ex Gay Flossie
 AIRESHIRE LAD (110,096) Blackburn Trick ex Dumbarton Sunbeam
 BABS (121,996) Ch. The Gamecock ex Dumbarton Vixen
 BARKEREND LILLIAN (55,695) Defiance ex Nell
 BOLTON WOODS BLOSSOM (79,338) Odsal Crack ex Studholme Floss
 BOLTON WOODS BRIAR (76,088) Odsal Crack ex Studholme Floss
 BRIARS MASTERPIECE (109,205) Ch. Bolton Woods Briar ex York Vixen
 BUCKS SUNFLOWER (91,309) Ch. Rock Salt ex Dumbarton Mischief
 CHORISTER (121,994) Ch. The Gamecock ex Ch. Babs
 CLONMEL BED ROCK (100,376) Ch. Clonmel Monarch ex Clonmel Caramel
 CLONMEL COMMAND (147,087) Ch. Danny Graig Commander ex Kitty
 CLONMEL CORONATION (100,377) Ch. Clonmel Monarch ex Clonmel Queen
 CLONMEL ISONOMY (147,088) Ch. Rockley Oorang ex Rose
 CLONMEL MARVEL (51,612) Clipper ex Cholmondeley Mona
 CLONMEL MISALLIANCE (127,076) Elruge Monarch ex Clonmel Measure
 CLONMEL MONARCH (61,021) Ch. Master Briar ex Richmond Peggy
 COLNE LUCKY BALDWIN (71,660) Ch. Master Briar ex Woodland Judy
 COLNE MASTER ROYAL (93,908) Clonmel Chilperic ex Clonmel Loyal
 COURTLAND ISABEL (104,014) Royal Challenger ex Nell
 COURTLAND KITTY (104,015) Ch. Endcliffe Crack ex Endcliffe Glitter
 DERRYFIELD NELL (120,492) Derryfield Tony ex Derryfield Rose
 DUMBARTON LASS (60,636) Sire Unknown ex Colne Pansy
 EL SUR ROSEBEN (158,917) Ch. Thayerdale Tenny ex Thayerdale Sue
 ENDCLIFFE COMMANDER (175,910) Ch. Crompton Oorang ex Wynton Lady
 ENDCLIFFE CRACK (92,029) Watlands Duke ex Watlands Princess
 ENDCLIFFE RADIANCE (112,107) Rockferry Conqueror ex Nell Briar
 ENDCLIFFE VICTORIA (115,116) Wellington King ex Princess Ida
 FARLEIGH MIKADO (80,680) Crosswicks Dandy ex Crosswicks Beauty
 FLO (106,310) Culbertson Bramble ex Claybrook Hoyden
 HARRY JONES (117,843) Ch. Bolton Woods Briar ex Nellie J.
 HASTINGS CLIPPER (54,761) Clip ex Sweet Briar
 HASTINGS MONA (54,763) Redstone Briar ex Red Cap
 HEDGELEY FLARE (131,158) Ingafield Beau ex Fort Hill Bess
 HEDGELEY FLASH (119,486) Wyndhill Vandal ex Red Queen
 HEDGELEY FLICKER (126,501) Wyndhill Vandal ex Wyndhill Jill
 HIGHGATE KITTY (69,791) Briar Test ex Highgate Puss
 HIGHGATE KITTY, JR. (107,518) Ch. Endcliffe Crack ex Ch. Highgate
 Kitty
 INGAFIELD WILD ROSE (116,679) Floriform ex Ingafield Lady
 INGAFLOA (98,395) Floriform ex Ingafield Lady

- JUDGE DEXTER (124,044) Ch. Red Raven ex Gamecock Lassie
 KENMARE SORCERESS (114,241) Resemblance ex Queen Oorang
 KING OORANG (147,494) Rockley Oorang ex Cornation Brilliant
 KISMET FLASHLIGHT (92,661) Floriform ex Kismet Kumyss
 KISMET ROCKFERRY POUNDER (83,878) Rockferry Test ex Rockferry
 Frecky
 KOOTENAI CHINOOK (160,417) Lakeview Clipstone Pride ex Kootenai
 Sweet Lavender
 KOOTENAI RADIANCE (137,831) Ch. Matlock Bob ex Ch. Endcliffe
 Radiance
 LADY ALICE (72,291) Nipper ex Waterside Duchess
 LADY TEMPEST (77,183) Ch. The New King ex Crown Duchess
 LAKE DELL DAMSEL (131,381) Ch. Matlock Bob ex Lake Dell Duchess
 LANCROFTE'S DAWN (154,603) Comet ex Wood Blossom
 LARCHMERE BITTERSWEET (120,914) Elruge Monarch ex Knotamis
 LARCHMERE FLASHWOOD (120,913) Elruge Monarch ex Gipsy Maiden
 LARCHMERE MISTRESS MAGNET (135,096) Larchmere Trapper ex Ch.
 Larchmere Bittersweet
 LARCHMERE SURPRISE (132,934) Ch. Lance Corporal Smythe ex
 Clonmel Challenge
 LILLIAN JONES (117,845) Ch. Bolton Woods Briar ex Nellie J.
 LONG HILL DORIS (127,317) Ch. Red Raven ex Ch. Long Hill Peggy
 LONG HILL PEGGY (109,178) Ch. Bolton Woods Briar ex York Vixen
 MATLOCK BOB (117,733) Ch. Midland Royal ex Lady Wilful
 MCCONNELL'S QUEEN (158,312) Clonmel Rough and Ready ex Brosna
 Baechante
 MOTOR DACE (111,707) Percy Dacier II ex Flaims
 PILGRIM YELLOW JACKET (126,411) Ch. Briars Masterpiece ex Pilgrim
 Prioress
 PRINCE HAL (85,612) Ch. The New King ex Her Majesty
 PRINCE OF YORK (141,822) Ch. Crompton Oorang ex Daisy Marvel
 PRINCESS ROYSTON TESS (103,713) Royston King ex Colne Bell
 RED RAVEN (105,646) Ch. Clonmel Monarch ex Ch. Red Sunlight
 RED SUNLIGHT (99,555) Wyndhill Vandal ex Red Queen
 RIDGECOTE ANTICIPATION (114,097) Dreadnaught ex Luey
 RIDING MASTER (122,108) Ch. Endcliffe Crack ex Red Riding Hood
 ROCK PRINCE (69,790) Odsal Crack ex Luce
 ROWSLEY REGINA (93,991) Wombwell Rattler ex Newlands Lady
 SANDOWNE DELPH GIRL (73,252) Rockferry Bobs ex Ladysmith
 SELEL DEBUTANTE (138,586) Strathearn Barkerend Monitor ex
 Strathearn Nora
 SITTING BULL (119,580) Ch. Red Raven ex York Vixen
 SOUDAN STAMBOUL (151,449) Midland Rollo ex Shaftesbury Queen
 SOUDAN SWIVELLER (150,391) Elruge Monarch ex Gaelic Beauty
 SPRINGBANK SCEPTRE (149,988) Ch. Crompton Marvel ex Ellerslie Vesta
 TANGLEWOLD UNA (115,895) Ch. Clonmel Monarch ex Pretty Florrie
 THAYERDALE TENNY (134,096) Ch. Motor Dace ex Ch. Ingafield Wild
 Rose

THE GAMECOCK (99,702) Ch. Clonmel Monarch ex Colne Miracle
 THE MARCHIONESS (104,222) Ch. Clonmel Monarch ex Dumbarton Vixen
 THE NEW KING (65,826) Ch. Rock Salt ex Lucy
 THE NORSEMAN (121,995) Ch. Chorister ex Ch. Babs
 TINTERN ROYALIST (135,457) Tintern Desire ex Tintern Blossom
 WYNDHILL DIANA (99,703) Ch. The Gamecock ex Blue Gown
 WYNDHILL TACKLE (88,887) Crosswicks Dandy ex Crosswicks Beauty
 WYNTON TYKE (104,056) Colne Tyke ex Otley Madcap
 WISSAHICKON CHIEF (122,167) Ch. Riding Master ex Lady Nora
 YORK MASTERPIECE (80,148) Ch. Master Briar ex Houston Nell
 YORK SCEPTRE (80,150) Ch. Tone Masterpiece ex Claverhouse Enchantress
 YORK THE CONQUEROR (85,935) Wombwell Rattler ex Dumbarton Rose
 YORK THE HAYMAKER (124,409) Ch. York the Hayseed ex Ch. York
 Victoria
 YORK THE HAYSEED (93,784) Ch. York Masterpiece ex York Sweet
 Killdare
 YORK VICTORIA (81,704) Holy Friar ex Nell

CANADIAN CHAMPIONS OF RECORD

AUKLAND LUCKY STONE—Ch. Crompton Oorang ex Rockley Belvoureen
 COLNE TYKE—Ch. Lucky Baldwin ex Colne Mistress
 COLUMBUS—Ch. Tone Chief ex Clonmel Dolly
 CULMINGTON NETTLE—Ch. Crompton Performer ex Bush Lass
 GRAYSTONE GROWLER—Colne the Tyke ex Colne Blue Bell
 KILLARNEY QUEEN—Strathcona Bruce ex Inera Maid
 KILLARNEY REGENT—Elruge Monarch ex Brosna Bacchante
 KOOTENAI CHINOOK—Lakeview Clipstone Pride ex Kootenai Sweet
 Lavender
 LUCKY BALDWIN—Ch. Master Briar ex Woodland Judy
 WOODHALL BOBS—Tintern Desire ex Golden Lass

DOGS TAKING WINNERS IN 1911 AND 1912 AND
NUMBER OF POINTS WON

	NO. OF POINTS		NO. OF POINTS
Abbey King Nobbler	16	Mountain View Rollo	6
Baughfell Model	6	Mountain View Volunteer	2
Baughfell Roy	2	Palmilla Nut Crack	4
Bryn Boy	4	Palmilla Pinchot	2
Buckskin	2	Presque Isle Rock	6
Clipstone Voucher	1	Prince Mack	1
Clonmel Cadet	2	Prince of York	25
Clonmel Isonomy	16	Rip Rap	1
Clonmel Rough and Ready	6	Rob Roy	1
Clonmel Whirlwind	4	Simonds Actor Max	2
Crew So Royalist	2	Staleybridge Sport	2
Derryfield Merciless	4	Soudan Stamboul	18
El Sur Roseben	16	Soudan Swiveller	20
Emoswen Oorang	1	Texas Jerry	2
Endcliffe Commander	15	Thayerdale Tenny	24
Endcliffe Performer	8	Thorncroft Woodsman	5
Frazzle	2	Tiger Monk	13
Kenwyn Kenelm	1	Tiger Signet	3
Killarney Regent	5	Tintern Nolliehucky	1
King Oorang	16	Tintern Royalist	32
Kootenai Chinook	16	Tonka Swiveller	1
Kootenai Tornado	2	Unexpected	3
Lake Dell Hunter	5	Vickery Crack	7
Larchmere Proudprince	1	Vickery Lodestar	5
Leyland Boxer	1	Wissahickon Chief	5
Malvern Brushwood Boy	2	York the Pastmaster	5

BITCHES TAKING WINNERS IN 1911 AND 1912 AND
NUMBER OF POINTS WON

	NO. OF POINTS		NO. OF POINTS
Baughfell Heather	4	Larchmere Bittersweet	4
Bess	2	Larchmere Enchantress	7
Briar Bush	1	Larchmere Mistress Magnet	22
Bit of Fashion	3	Larchmere Style	4
Brownie Bess	2	Leeds Elizabeth	5
Cero Meto	1	Leeds Woodblossom	2
Clipstone Sunbeam	2	Leyland Magnet	5
Clonmel Command	20	Malvern Golightly	2
Clonmel Imperious	7	Monona	2
Clonmel Misalliance	21	Moulin Rouge	1
Clonmel Sonatina	3	Oaklawn Pauline	1
Clonmel Sweet Lass	1	Otis Diana	2
Colne Model Queen	2	Our Queen	12
Copthorne Miss Eliza	2	Palmellia Princess	6
Culbertson Kite	6	Parnassus Nancy	6
Ellerslie Minx	3	Princess Royston Tess	2
Evelyn	9	Simonds Lady Ballochmyle	3
Grasmere Rowena	1	Soo Jessie G.	1
Hazel Dawn—Lancrofts Dawn	18	Soudan Sapphire	9
Huckleberry Hayden	2	Soudan Soo	2
Ioan	2	Springbank Sceptre	15
Jessie Roy	1	Tanglewold Tauntress	3
Judee Jones	4	Tanglewold Una	5
Kenwyn Bristles	5	Thayerdale Jingle Bell	9
Kenwyn Discreet	2	Thayerdale Nance	12
Killarney Queen	7	Tintern Marjorie	3
Kootenai Dolly	2	Vickery Capacity	5
Kootenai Radiance	15	Vickery Soubrette	4
Kootenai Sirocco	7	Vickery Vesta	13
Lady Oney	1	Vickery Victoria	3
Lake Dell Damsel	11	Watlands Jessie	2
Lake Dell Racket	5	Willovale Bit of Fashion	2

MR. JAS. W. SPRING JUDGING AIREDALES
AT LONG BRANCH, 1911

Mr. Offerman showing Haymaker against Swiveller in Winners' Class

BREEDERS AND THE BREED
IN AMERICA

VICKERY LODESTAR

A. K. C. S. B. 156,182

Whelped July 25, 1911. By Ch. Tintern Royalist ex Ch. Larchmere
Mistress Magnet

Owned by Vickery Kennels

BREEDERS AND THE BREED IN AMERICA

BY ARTHUR BOTHWELL PROCTOR

THE Airedale Terrier is one that has shown, from the first realization of his sterling worth, a rapid gain in popularity, and the breed is now, both in point of numbers and popularity, easily the first of all the Terriers.

This is as it should be, for I think it fair to say, without undue bias, that a greater all-round dog does not exist; one who is first of all a real pal and an ideal children's companion, a watch-dog without equal, with unusual discretion, generally good-natured under extreme provocation with both man and beast, but game to the core when aroused; a natural-trained vermin destroyer and hunter; in fact, the *beau ideal* of a gentleman's dog in a country place, or a farmer's pal and house protector.

The Airedale Terrier generally is conceded to have been first imported about the year 1880, and the first dog shown was one named Bruce, owned by Mr. Mason, and we believe the next in the field was Mr. Harry Lacy, who showed two in 1881.

Little, if any, activity in the breed was shown and no classes were given for this Terrier until the New York Show of 1898, when Mr. J. Lorillard Arden (who, amongst others, imported and owned Clonmel Marvel, Clonmel Veracity, and Rockferry Pounder) entered the field, quickly followed by Mr. A. De Witt Cochrane with Barkerend Lillian, Clipper, and Hastings Mona; Mr. P. Mallorie and Mr. J. Hopkinson with Rustie Jill and Broadlands Brushwood; Mr. Silas Wodell, Mr. J. Carver and Mr. W. S. Todd with Ryecroft Jennie, and Mr. Wm. C. Hill with Ainsflyer Deputy.

Then, in 1900 and 1901, the nominations of Mr. Clement Newbold, Briar Vampire, Broadlands Bilbury and Clonmel Monarch, were imported, and through the last-named dog, who created a sensation at that time and could probably worry the best to-day, an interest was aroused in Philadelphia and vicinity that has never abated.

CH. BOLTON WOODS BRIAR

A. K. C. S. B. 76,088

By Odsal Crack ex Studholme Floss

Monarch produced many champions and first prize winners, did an immense amount of good at stud, and his blood is the backbone of the Philadelphia strains of to-day, and through the bitch side is particularly good blood in a pedigree. Champion Farleigh Mikado, by Crosswicks Dandy, was probably the best Mr. Newbold bred.

About this time Mr. Russell Johnson imported Hastings Duster, a bitch who did quite a bit of winning and produced some good stock. He afterwards brought out Red Hackle and Champion Red Sunlight, and in 1907 bred Red Raven, who was himself a splendid producer.

Very shortly after, "The Sage of Chestnut Hill," Mr. William S. Barclay; Mr. Albert Harker, and Mr. Thos. Cadwalader took on the breed, followed by Mr. Lynford Biddle and Mr. W. H. Whitem.

Mr. Barclay bred Champion Wyndhill Tackle and Champion the Gamecock, and I think Wyndhill Vandal, who sired three Champions, though not reaching that pinnacle himself, and his enthusiasm is as great to-day as when he first started, and he has done much to foster interest in the breed in Philadelphia and vicinity.

Mr. Lynford Biddle got a bitch by Master Briar from Dr. Jarrett, named Dumbarton Vixen, a real good one herself, from whom came Champion Babs; she in turn, bred to Ch. The Gamecock, produced Ch. Chorister, and bred to Chorister, produced Ch. The Norseman, one of the best American-breds of any time. Vixen, when bred to Ch. Clonmel Monarch, produced Ch. the Marchioness.

Mr. Cadwalader, with Choir Girl, a litter mate of Chorister, and bred to Jack, a litter brother to Babs, produced Chorus Girl, who was a winner and producer of winners in each litter, and who, mated to Kilearn Oorang, produced Cactus, a recent winner.

Of the more recent entrants around Philadelphia, Mr. Wm. H. Mulford, Mr. Joseph Sims and Mr. Andrew McCrea, the first mentioned, with the kennel name of Hedgeley, has brought out Chs. Hedgeley Flare, Flash and Flicker, and the more recent winner, Abbey Sultana.

Mr. Foxhall Keene, with Chs. Clonmel Bed Rock and Clonmel Coronation, and Mr. Theodore Offerman were among the first New Yorkers to get into the game, and the last named, with the prefix of "York," has done and is doing his best to keep the interest in the breed at a fever heat. The first dog he brought over was Clonmel Floriform in 1904, and, amongst others, he has imported Ch. York Sceptre, Ch. York Masterpiece, Arcadia, Ch. Bolton Woods

Briar, Ch. York the Conqueror and Ch. Prince of York. A few of his breeding are Ch. York the Hayseed, by Masterpiece; Ch. York the Haymaker, who, no longer a youngster, can make the best of them hustle to-day, he being by The Hayseed out of Ch. York Victoria, and his latest home-bred, York The Past Master, by Isonomy, the puppy who took winners at New York last year. Mr. Offerman is ever ready with advice or assistance to the novice, is a liberal supporter of the shows, and one of the most able amateur judges.

Mr. J. H. Brookfield, with Kismet Rockferry Pounder and Ch. Kismet Flashlight; Mr. Perry Tiffany; Mr. W. S. McCoomb, with Rowsley Sultan and Regina; and Mr. E. S. Woodward, with Delph Girl and Tone Taekler, were all of about this second period.

In the period between 1902 and 1905, Mr. John McGough (who owned Ch. Bolton Woods Briar, Ch. Harry Jones, Uncle Sam, Lady Mary and Goldheels, all but the first being home-bred) was among the first; and Mr. W. E. Baker, Jr., who has owned Ch. Tanglewold Una, Pretty Florrie, Brosna Bacchante, and Tanglewold Briar Test; Mrs. M. E. Gates, Jr., with Ch. Lillian Jones; Mr. Jennings, with Rough and Tumble and Tintern Marjorie; and Messrs. Bunnell and Boorum, of the Burnley Kennels, all entered the game about the same time.

Mr. Andrew Albright, Jr., with such terriers as Ch. Tintern Royalist and Ch. King Oorang, and such bitches as Baughfell Heather and Baughfell Sceptre; Mr. John Murray, who bred Ch. Briars Masterpiece and Ch. Long Hill Peggy, and owned York Vixen, the dam of both these terriers; Mr. Edmund Evans, who owned that good American-bred Hot; Mr. S. C. Denby, with Ch. the Marchioness and Tanglewold Briar Test; Mr. A. B. Dalby, with Long Hill Doris; and Miss Catherine Cameron were the most prominent amongst the breeders and exhibitors at this time.

In the last seven years most of the above have remained actively in the game, and Mr. Daniel Riker, with John Harvard; Mr. J. N. R. Bryant, with Ch. Tanglewold Una; Mr. R. P. Orentt; and Mr. Howard Ehrich, with Ch. Lancrofte Dawn, are among the more recent recruits. And still later, the late Mr. Geo. Batson (who, with Mr. Offerman, imported Ch. Prince of York and Ch. Soudan Sapphire, and afterwards, alone, brought over Ch. Soudan Swiveller and Ch. Soudan Stamboul) made a place and name for himself in the fancy, and did much to boom the breed he thought so much of.

The "Down Easters" were ably represented by Mr. Arthur

Merritt, with the kennel name of Hastings, who imported Dumbarton Ranger, Clonmel Majesty, Ch. the New King and others, and bred that good terrier Ch. Prince Hal; Mr. Philip French, with Amazement; Mr. Robert Jordan, with Lance Corporal Smythe, Ch. Larchmere Bittersweet, Ch. Larchmere Mistress Magnet and Larchmere Proudprince; Mr. Geo. West, with the prefix of Gamecock; Mr. Fisher Ames, with Ch. Pilgrim Yellow Jacket; Mr. Jas. W. Spring and Mr. Jas. T. Leyland.

Last but not least come the Kenmare Kennels, owned by Mr. William Prescott Wolcott, containing Ch. Soudan Swiveller, Ch. Soudan Stamboul, Ch. Kenmare Sorceress, Ch. Princess Royston Tess, Soudan Sapphire (Ch. Springbank Diamond in England), and the American-bred bitch Bothwell Sorceress, a daughter of Ch. Kenmare Sorceress, in all a team hard to duplicate.

Going over the long list of names of other breeders of the early days, one comes across Mr. Matthew Morgan, with Acrington Crack; Mr. Monson Morris, with Clonmel Bed Rock and Coronation; Mr. J. H. Brookfield, with the Kismet strain; Mr. John Walton, with Dumbarton Ranger and Lord Raglan; Mr. Daniel Buckley, of Clipsdale fame, with Bronside Monarch and Bolton Woods Blossom; Mr. W. J. Burgess, with Rustic Teddy and Royston King; Dr. Jarrett, with Dumbarton Vixen; and others.

The West did not start to join the fancy until after the East was well started, but in enthusiasm, as in point of numbers, they certainly have the palm to-day, and if the great majority of the far Westerners do not breed more dogs that come up to Eastern standards, it is because their interest in this breed leans to the utility side of the Airedale rather than to the show side.

Mr. Earle J. Woodward, of Chicago, was one of the first to take on the breed; and Mr. Ralph Condee with Tiger Monk, Mr. Edwin A. Munger, Mr. Elbridge Hancy, Mr. Francis G. Porter, Mrs. Crawford and C. H. Perrin, the last two showing under the kennel name of Vickery, are the leaders around about Chicago.

The rivalry between Mr. Porter's kennels, containing, amongst others, Champion Freeman Terror, Ch. Clonmel Isonomy, Ch. Abbey King Nobbler, Abbey Master Magic, Unexpected, Ch. Springbank Sceptre, Ch. Clonmel Command, and Ch. Clonmel Imperious, and the Vickery Kennels, who have Ch. Prince of York, Ch. Tintern Royalist, Ch. Larchmere Mistress Magnet, Vickery Vesta, and that sterling son of Royalist, Vickery Lodestar, is intense, and they are

CH. PILGRIM YELLOW JACKET

A. K. C. S. B. 126,411

Whelped April 25, 1908. By Briars Masterpiece ex Pilgrim Prioress

ever vying with each other to purchase a better one, and both kennels by their liberal purchases have done much to further the best interests of the breed.

In the far West, Mr. R. M. Palmer, owner, among others, of Ch. Matlock Bob and Ch. Lake Dell Damsel, was probably one of the first breeders, and gets good competition when he meets Mr. Geo. F. Downer's dogs and bitches. The last-named gentleman, who comes from Montana, has bred Ch. Kootenai Radiance and Kootenai Chinook, and has just headed his kennel with Elruge Monarch, that famous sire of Champions who has been lost to breeders through his inaccessibility.

Mr. Downer finds a rival in the same town in Mr. Jas. G. Keefe, of Mountain View fame; and going over the very long list of names of breeders of the far West, one comes across Mr. Chas. P. Rockwood, owner of the American-bred bitch Otis Diana; Mr. F. S. Dennison, of the Chief Kennels; Mr. Wm. Timmerman; and Dr. H. V. Addix, who has just purchased that famous American-bred Terrier Ch. Red Raven; while in California Mr. J. A. Folger, Mr. Nat. T. Messer, who bred Ch. Thayerdale Tenny, and Dr. Toney are among the ardent supporters of this good Terrier.

Canada has always been most ably represented in Mr. Jos. Laurin, and the prefix "Colne" is known wherever the Airedale Terrier is known and shown. A few of his importations are Ch. Dunbarton Lass, Colne Lucky Baldwin, Ch. Master Royal, Ch. Mistress Royal, Ch. Freeman Terror, and Ch. Rockley Oorang—all names to conjure with both at stud and in the show ring.

Mr. Jas. W. Baine; Mr. Joseph Perkins; Mr. Bert Swann; Mr. McConnell, owner of Ch. McConnell's Queen; Mr. E. W. Thorp, with Clipstone Sunbeam; Mr. C. Cobb, with Marshall Tinner; Mr. J. F. H. Usher, with Ch. Greystone Growler; and Dr. C. L. Parnell are some of the many gentlemen in Canada who have manifested great interest in the breed.

The years of 1911 and 1912 are record ones in the breed; in the former more Airedale Terriers being registered than any other breed but two, and the New York Show bringing out 105 dogs with 204 entries.

Great difference of opinion exists among breeders here as to whether the American-bred of to-day is the equal of, or better than, those of five or more years ago. Be that as it may, the opinion exists that owing to the vast number of carefully bred strains and

the great numbers of dogs in England, more really high type Terriers are produced there to-day than we can boast of. And again, that their dogs are the result of careful mating, both as to blood lines and as to their general fitness, surely makes for a better average. It would seem that the English custom of putting puppies "out to walk" until they reach the age of six months is better for the pups (if the walks are good), and permits the picking of the best of each litter, both as to dogs and bitches, and is particularly helpful in the latter case, for in this way their best are shown and used for brood bitches.

Unquestionably it would tend to make for the good of the dog if much of the prejudice existing in the United States against the bitch were allayed. The average individual has an unreasonable objection to keeping a bitch, thinking they are a world of trouble; while, on the contrary, a bitch is much better in many respects, and as a rule more valuable, than a dog from a monetary standpoint. She is always the best house-dog, cleaner, sweeter-tempered, will not be so liable to hunt and run away as will the dog, and makes a better watch-dog for this very reason. A very little care twice a year for a period of three weeks is all that is necessary, and from the standpoint of value, unless the dog is an exceptional specimen, he does not even earn his feed, while the average bitch with one litter a year is quite profitable.

If breeders will do all they can to overcome this prejudice, put their bitches "out to walk" on breeding agreements, as the writer is always willing to do, instead of selling, it should show improvement in bitches.

We are proverbially a hasty nation, and in the breeding of dogs as in all else, with our usual haste and the desire to accomplish the best results in the shortest period of time, will not display the patience, take the time, and give the study to the subject of breeding that the English undoubtedly do. It is a question whether quite a number of our winners are not either "sports" or correct chance matings, rather than the result of a careful bit of breeding through several generations of skilful selection. If you will look over the average litter, you will best realize the truth of this statement, for instead of six or eight Terriers, all of a general type and size, out of which it is hard to select the best, one will see an amazing variety of all sorts, one or two standing 'way out (even they with distinct differences of type), and their pedigrees will be

CH. THAYERDALE TENNY

A. K. C. S. B. 134,096

Whelped Oct. 25, 1909. By Ch. Motor Dace ex Ingafield Wild Rose
Owned by Mr. Alexander Russell, San Francisco, Cal.

pointed to by their breeder as containing a glorious potpourri of Champions.

On the other hand, it must not be lost sight of that there are a number of home-breds equal to the best imported specimens, and a number of breeders who for a long period have carefully bred their strains along certain lines. They are the ones that are getting nearly the same results as our English cousins, and are generally to be found in the winners' list at the shows. A novice breeder will do well to acquaint himself with these strains and start his breeding operations with bitches from them, and so at least make a right start in the game; and also do not forget that the kennel with the largest number of imported dogs does not necessarily contain all of the best stock, as the little fellow who has perhaps not the price, and in consequence has to work hard to breed his winners, may have a number of Terriers just as good, and just as carefully bred, that, had they the reputation of being imported, might do much better in the show ring.

As to stud dogs, there can be little question that the scales are heavily weighted in favor of the imported dogs; but, sad to relate, all that glitters is not gold, and quite a number of "flat catchers" have been brought over from the other side, and, what is even worse, have won largely because of that fact rather than on their individual merits. A glance at the list of Champions of Record of both countries shows what a drain we have made on the Mother Country in the past two years, and the writer's statement, which he made in an article last year, that this should tend to make a noticeable improvement in the home-bred in the coming year, is being borne out by the increasing number of promising youngsters that have been shown, commencing with the New York Show of 1912.

The average enthusiast is still paying little attention to the natural law of selection, and takes too much notice of the latest winner, as one instance that has recently come to notice will illustrate. The case in point is of two stud dogs, both imported in the past year. One has been shown a great deal, the other very seldom since his arrival. Both are good Terriers, though of different types. The second, an older dog with a long bench record and an exceptional record for getting winners, has had less than twenty visiting bitches. The first is a young dog and has had over a hundred bitches sent to him. Now, aside from the relative merits of these

CH. KISMET FLASHLIGHT

A. K. C. S. B. 92,661

By Floriform ex Kismet Kumyss

ARNECLIFF JACOBITE

A. K. C. S. B. 123,497

Whelped June 9, 1908. By Ch. Briars Masterpiece ex Kismet Fire Fly

two dogs, it is clearly on the face of it wrong, and it can be seen that this wrong will be perpetuated; for even an inferior dog, with so great a preponderance of opportunity, might easily show a better but misleading record for getting winners than a superior dog with little or no opportunity.

The writer claims this is one of the stumbling-blocks to success in the way of the American breeder, and one of the real reasons that we do not do better generally; or perhaps it were better put to say that it is extremely creditable that we have done so remarkably well under adverse conditions.

Who knows but what we would now lead instead of following if the American-bred stud dog had at least been given an equal opportunity with his imported brother? For no small number of them have had some splendid get, even handicapped as they have been by lack of opportunity; and comparison with the lists of Champions of Record of both countries shows that more Champions were sired by dogs not Champions themselves than were sired by dogs who were Champions of Record.

Of all the famous stud dogs, Clonmel Monarch holds the record, having gotten nine English and American Champions. Then come Master Briar, with seven; Rockley Oorang, with six; York Masterpiece and Crompton Oorang, with five; Rock Salt and Bolton Woods Briar, with four; Endcliffe Crack, Red Raven, the Gamecock and the New King, with three each to their credit; Crompton Performer, Freeman Terror, Lance Corporal Smythe, Master Royal, Midland Royal and Matlock Bob, with two each; and Briar Masterpiece, Chorister, Motor Dace, Soudan Swiveller, Prince of York, Riding Master and York the Hayseed, each getting one. Of the Champion bitches, Babs had two pups that attained their Championship; and Long Hill Peggy, Larchmere Bittersweet, Red Sunlight and York Victoria each had one pup that became a Champion.

Of the dogs who sired Champions and yet never attained that honor themselves, Elruge Monarch heads the list with a get of five Champions. Crompton Marvel and Odsal Crack got four each; Floriform, Wyndhill Vandal and Tintern Desire, three each; Briar Test, Briarwood, Clonmel Chilperic, Woodman Rival, Primrose King, Crosswicks Dandy, Rockferry Test, Rockferry Bobs and Wombwell Rattler, two each; and Blackburn Brick, Brownhill Pluto, Clip, Clipper Clonmel Barabbas, Clonmel Marvel, Clonmel Rough and Ready, Colne Tyke, Cornet, Danny Graig Prince, Defiance,

Derryfield Tony, Dreadnaught, Dumbarton Conqueror, Holy Friar, Ingafield Briar, Jerry, Jerry II, Jack Oorang, Lakeview Clipstone Pride, Larchmere Trapper, Marksman, Midland Agrippa, Midland Rollo, Nipper, Odsal Bob, Percy Dacier II, Primrose Rebound, Red Stone Briar, Regulator, Rockferry Conqueror, Royston King, Springbank Performer, Strathearn Barkerend Monitor, Studholme Spark, Tone Grip, Watlands Duke and Wellington King have one each to their credit.

Another point that bid fair to split two sections of this country wide apart was that of Weight. In consequence of a letter sent to one of the kennel papers by Mr. Theodore Offerman, headed "Shall the Standard be Changed?", arguments as to whether the weight as set down in the Standard was to be literally adhered to, whether it should be left to the discretion of the judges, or whether the Standard Weight should be increased, were bandied back and forth until the subject became rather tiresome and was no nearer settlement at the end than the beginning.

For the benefit of English readers, I will explain that the Eastern breeders—which term embraces the sections in the neighborhood of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston—have generally bred to the Standard Weight, of course always having a preference for a good large one with quality, rather than a good little one. The Western faction, particularly the far Western breeders, who discovered the value of this dog in hunting bear, wanted a Terrier (the word is incongruous in this instance) of from 50 to 70 pounds, who in consequence of his greater weight was more successful for their purposes than one nearer the Standard of 40 to 45 pounds; and it was manifestly impossible to breed so large a dog, all at once, with the needed quality, and the big, coarse Terrier was sure to go down before the smaller or Standard quality ones in the competition of the show ring. Thus a certain amount of dissatisfaction was apparent.

Not that the Westerners do not appreciate quality, but finding out the natural aptitude and wonderful head work and discretion displayed by this great Terrier in a new field of sport (and one for which he was surely not bred), they at first hand, and without due thought, allowed their desire to run away with their judgment.

Instead of repeating what the owners of the English Wire-haired Black and Tan Terrier did when he was found too small for the work he was being used for, and evolving a new breed by crosses

OTIS BRUNETTE

At 6 Months

A. K. C. S. B. 165,967

Whelped June 30, 1912. By Otis Onward ex Otis Briar Peggy
Owned by Otis Kennels

with another breed for size, they figured that by breeding size to size the same would be quickly accomplished, and they got results as to size, but it was at the sacrifice of quality and Terrier conformation.

Notwithstanding the interest in this matter, there was a noticeable inclination to dodge the issue until a resolution was introduced by the late Mr. George Batson at the yearly meeting of the Airedale Club of America, which was passed, calling on the President of the Club, Mr. Johnson, to appoint a Committee to report in two months as to the sense of the breeders at large on a change in the Standard Weight.

This Committee, consisting of Mr. William Mulford, Mr. Philip French and Mr. John McGough, made a report based on the opinion of forty-two members as against a change; Mr. McGough refusing to sign the report sent him on its completion, claiming that "the Committee should have gone more thoroughly into the subject." This subject, thus whitewashed, is left in its original state to crop out again and cause trouble at some future time.

As to judges, we are evidently in much the same strait that the English are, judging by the controversy in the English kennel papers of late. Owing to a prejudice against the professional, and possibly a lack of timber or inclination in the amateur ranks, considerable criticism has resulted.

The professional judge, if conscientious and honest, should be as good as the amateur, if for nothing else than because it is his profession. He should make more of a study of the dog and see more of the shows than does the amateur (who is generally showing his own dogs); and as serious mistakes affect his living, his judgments should be more careful. As in any body, there are always some not above reproach, it would perhaps be better if the A. K. C. licensed them; and with the chance of being "put on the carpet" and disqualified, there would be very little left to criticise.

The amateur sometimes looks on his errors in the light of a joke, does not feel called upon to explain his placings, and feels a contempt for his brother professional, yet he is just as liable to be swayed by either friendship or the fact that he has sold some of the dogs he is judging. He is the stand-by of the Bench Show Committee of the many ribbon shows, from the standpoint of economy; and if he can get a good entry, that is all that they are concerned about. Also, too many are what in racing would be called "dope

ASHBOURNE FRILLS

A. K. C. S. B. 137,655

Whelped May 18, 1909. By Ch. Red Raven ex Culbertson Lichen

fiends"—in other words, have at their fingers' ends the past performances of the various dogs; and this is the reason that too often, if a dog wins on his first appearance, he will continue to do so, while if, on the other hand, he loses, it will militate against him unless he quickly gets shown under several strong judges in succession, to get him placed right in their dope-books.

There are, of course, an equal number of amateur judges as capable and able as their professional brethren, but either from lack of inclination or because they wish to show their own dogs, they too seldom officiate, and the incapable one is always too ready and willing to don the ermine to the detriment of the breed and the game.

In conclusion, I can confidently predict that despite the judging at the many ribbon shows—which shows are the bane of, and will kill, the show game—and all other obstacles, this Terrier is so good that he will survive all fads and setbacks, and year by year will increase in popularity, and always be found in the forefront, both from a monetary and a sentimental point of view.

PRETTY FLORRIE

A. K. C. S. B. 99.582

Whelped June 13, 1903. By Studholme Spark ex Northbrook Florrie

AIREDALE TERRIER CLUBS IN ENGLAND

PAINTING OF CH. TINTERN ROYALIST

By G. Muss-Arnolt

THE AIREDALE TERRIER CLUB
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Hannah, Hy., 54 Lansdown Road, Dublin
Haigh, S., Rushcroft, Baildon
Hirst, W., Crackenedge, Dewsbury
Horrocks, J. G., Victoria Hotel, Bury
Huddleston, G., The School House, Letchworth
Jeeves, Dr. F., Ashfield, Moffat
Jowett, F. M., Moor House, Shipley
King, H. W., 77 Port Arthur Road, Nottingham
Kershaw, Theo., Legrams Lane, Bradford
Kilpatrick, J., 37 Church Lane, Belfast
Massey, Jas., 12 Wolseley Road, S.S., Blackpool
Mills & Buckley, Messrs., Burnham, Bucks
Moore, J. B., 6 Argyle View, Leeds
Phillips, W. J., Tintern Road, Handsworth, Birmingham
Raper, Geo., Richmond Grange, Gomersal
Riley, Robert, Dene House, Luddenden
Walton & Jackson, Messrs., Tufton Street, Silsden
Walker, C. P., Wolstanton, Staffordshire
Walker, J. J., Richmond House, Dullatur, N.B.
Wilson, T., Springbank, Musselburgh, N.B.
Wilkinson, C. H., Charnwood Street, Derby

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AIREDALE TERRIER CLUBS IN AMERICA

CH. PRINCE OF YORK

AIREDALE TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA
AIREDALE TERRIER CLUB OF NEW ENGLAND
AIREDALE TERRIER CLUB OF NEW YORK
AIREDALE TERRIER CLUB OF CANADA
AIREDALE TERRIER CLUB OF LONG ISLAND
CALIFORNIA AIREDALE TERRIER CLUB
THE WESTERN AIREDALE TERRIER CLUB
THE NORTHWESTERN AIREDALE TERRIER CLUB

EDITORIAL NOTE.—The publisher has made constant efforts to secure full information from the secretaries of these clubs, and if any information is missing, it is solely due to their failure to supply him with same.

THE AIREDALE TERRIER CLUB
OF AMERICA

FOUNDED 1900

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

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FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

ROBT. JORDAN

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

FRANCIS G. PORTER

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT

WM. P. WOLCOTT

TREASURER

HOWARD EHRLICH

SECRETARY

THEODORE OFFERMAN,
503 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DELEGATE TO A. K. C.

WM. L. BARCLAY

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

The name of the Club shall be "THE AIREDALE TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA."

ARTICLE II

This Club is established with a view to promote the breeding of pure Airedale terriers; to define precisely and publish a definition of the true type; and to

urge the adoption of such type on breeders, judges, dog show committees, etc., as the only recognized and unvarying standard by which Airedale Terriers ought to be judged, which may in the future be uniformly accepted as a sole standard of excellence in breeding and awarding prizes of merit; and by giving prizes, supporting shows, and taking other steps to do all in its power to protect and advance the interests of the breed.

ARTICLE III

The government and management of the Club shall be vested in an Executive Committee, comprised of the officers of the Club, which shall be a President, a First Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, a Third Vice-President, a Treasurer and a Secretary. They shall be elected annually at a general meeting of the Club.

ARTICLE IV

The Executive Committee shall annually select from its members a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

ARTICLE V

Such officers or any of them, and the Committee or members thereof, may, at any time, for violation of duty, be removed by the Executive Committee, and the vacancies filled.

ARTICLE VI

The Executive Committee shall cause to be prepared annually a detailed statement of the financial condition of the Club, showing its receipts and expenditures for the current year, the number of members, other matters of interest to the Club, and a copy forwarded to each member. The fiscal year shall terminate on the 31st of December of each year.

ARTICLE VII

The interpretation of these rules shall be given by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VIII

The number of members of this Club shall be unlimited.

ARTICLE IX

The President, or in his absence, the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Club, or of the Executive Committee, and shall have power to call all special meetings.

ARTICLE X

The Secretary shall keep the complete record of all meetings of the Club, or Executive Committee, and of all matters of which a record shall be ordered by the Club. He shall have charge of the correspondence of the Club. On the election of a member, he shall send him a written notice of his election, and

furnish him with a printed copy of the rules and standard of the Club, and request him to pay his entrance fee and annual dues. He shall notify officers and members of their election, or appointment, and shall issue notices to members of all meetings. He shall keep a roll of the Club, with their addresses.

ARTICLE XI

The Treasurer shall collect and receive all moneys due or belonging to the Club, and receipt therefor. He shall deposit the same in a bank in the name of the Club, and notify the Executive Committee of the same. His books shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Executive Committee, and he shall report to them at every meeting the condition of the finances of the Club when requested; and at the annual meeting of the Club he shall render an account of all moneys received and expended during the year previous, which account must be audited by the President of the Club.

ARTICLE XII

Every candidate for membership shall be proposed and seconded by two members of the Club.

ARTICLE XIII

The name, profession and residence of the candidate shall be sent by the proposers to the Secretary.

ARTICLE XIV

The Executive Committee shall have full power to elect members. Candidates whose names have been laid over for two successive meetings cannot be presented to the Executive Committee again.

ARTICLE XV

Every person shall within thirty days after notification by the Secretary, pay to the Treasurer his entrance fees and annual dues, and shall then, and not before, be a member of the Club. In case of failure to do this, his election shall be void, at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XVI

The interest of any member in the property of the Club ceases with the termination of his membership.

ARTICLE XVII

The Executive Committee shall have the power by a two-thirds vote of the entire Committee, to forfeit the membership of any member of the Club for conduct on his part likely, in the opinion of the Committee, to endanger the welfare or character of the Club.

ARTICLE XVIII

Notice shall be mailed to each member when his annual dues are payable, and should such dues remain unpaid sixty days after such notice has been given,

he ceases to be a member of the Club, except in cases of absence from the country, which shall be left to the discretion of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XIX

The Club may be dissolved at any time, with the written consent of not less than two-thirds of the members for the time being. After payment of all the debts and liabilities of the Club, its properties and its assets shall be divided equally among the members.

ARTICLE XX

The Club shall hold annual meetings during the week of the Westminster Kennel Club Show and five shall be a quorum.

ARTICLE XXI

A special meeting of the Club shall be called by the President, upon a written request of three members of the Club.

ARTICLE XXII

This Constitution can be amended only by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a regular or special meeting.

ARTICLE XXIII

At the meetings of the Club, the order of business, so far as the character and nature of the meeting may admit, shall be as follows:

1. Calling of Roll and Reading of Minutes.
2. Report of Committees.
3. Election.
4. General Business.
5. Adjournment.

ARTICLE XXIV

All special Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered in the motion.

ARTICLE XXV

Every member shall pay an entrance fee of five dollars, and the sum of five dollars in annual dues, payable on the first day of January of each year. Members joining the Club after the first day in September of any year, shall pay half the annual dues for the balance of the year.

ARTICLE XXVI

All resignations must be made in writing and addressed to the Secretary of the Club; no member can resign while he is in debt to the Club.

ARTICLE XXVII

Three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE XXVIII

In case a dog is owned by a firm or kennel, each member of such firm or kennel must become a member of the Airedale Terrier Club of America before the dog is eligible to compete for Airedale Terrier Club specials.

THE STANDARD

The Standard adopted by this Club is identical with the English Standard.

SHOWS HELD

This Club held its first show December 9, 1911, with Mr. J. R. Thorndike judging, and had an entry of 67 dogs.

The second show was held November 9, 1912, with Mr. Wm. L. Barclay judging, and had an entry of 56 dogs.

SPECIALS

The Airedale Bowl, for the best Airedale Terrier owned by a member. The Bowl to be offered five times a year for five years, at the end of which period to be awarded to the member winning it the greatest number of times. A Club medal to be awarded at each win.

LIST OF MEMBERS

Albright, Andrew, Jr., 56 Ferry Street, Newark, N. J.
Ames, Fisher, Boston, Mass.
Bain, Jas. W., 137 Bedford Road, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Baker, W. Edgar, Jr., 105 W. 40th Street, New York City.
Barclay, W. L., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bastow, Henry, 300 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bellin, T. S., care of W. M. Whitney Co., Albany, N. Y.
Biddle, Lynford, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bolster, R. J., 40 Main Street, Battle Creek, Mich.
Bryant, J. N. R., 213 10th Street, Long Island City, N. Y.
Carter, Wm. E., Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Cadwalader, Thos., 133 So. 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Condee, R. W., 4640 Lake Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Crawford, Mrs. A. E., Evanston, Ill.
Creed, W. H., Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.
Denby, S. C., Wool Ex., New York City.
Echeverria, Dr. M. J., 248 W. 76th Street, New York City.

- Ehrich, Manfred W., 2 Rector Street, New York City.
 Ehrich, Howard, 43 Exchange Place, New York City.
 Eyth, Frank, Butler, Pa.
 French, Philip, 200 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
 Gates, Mrs. Merrill E., Jr., Scarsdale, N. Y.
 Golle, Clement H., Consumers Ice Co., El Paso, Tex.
 Harding, Ed., 43 Exchange Place, New York City.
 Harrison, M. W., Jr., Racquet Club, 215 So. 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 > Havens, Fred C., Laurel Avenue, Point Pleasant, N. J.
 Henry, Howard H., Fort Washington, Pa.
 Herkness, Gilbert, Wyncote, Pa.
 Hill, Dr. F. W., 619 Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
 Jennings, M., 9 Highview Avenue, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
 Johnson, Russell H., Jr., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Jordan, Robt., Box 55, Boston, Mass.
 Kennedy, Miss Maud, 40 E. 52d Street, New York City.
 Laurin, Jos. A., Montreal, Que., Canada.
 Lee, Robt. L., 40 W. 45th Street, New York City.
 Maclay, Alfred B., 358 5th Avenue, New York City.
 McCrea, Andrew, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
 McGough, J., 56 Prospect Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn.
 Meyer, Eugene, Jr., 7 Wall Street, New York City.
 Monnot, C. L., Jeanerette, La.
 Mortimer, Jas. (Life Member), Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
 Marquardt, E. G., Osborn and Mark Lane, Burlington, Ia.
 Mulford, W. H., Wyncote, Pa.
 Mulford, Mrs. W. H., Wyncote, Pa.
 Murray, John, Eatontown, N. J.
 Munger, Ed. A., 107 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Newbold, Clement B., 112 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Ober, Harold, care of Paul R. Reynolds, 70 5th Avenue, New York City.
 Offerman, Theo., 503 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Page, Mrs. J. A., Allen Lane, Germantown, Pa.
 Palmer, Dr. W. W., Saugerties, N. Y.
 Parnall, Dr. C. G., Jackson, Mich.
 Patterson, W. F., 100 William Street, New York City.
 Perrin, C. H., 2735 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill.
 Post, Ed. M., Am. Equi. Co., 111 Broadway, New York City.
 Porter, Francis G., 159 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Price, J. Sergeant, Jr., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Proctor, A. B., Orangeburg, N. Y.
 Reeve, W. F., 31 Market Street, Camden, N. J.
 Riker, D. S., 46 Cedar Street, New York City.
 Riker, Herbert L., 303 Madison Avenue, New York City.
 Rockwood, Chas. P., Indianapolis, Ind., P. O. Box 472.
 Sims, Jos. P., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Snyder, Maurice R., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Spring, Jas. W., Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

- Sterrett, J. D., Erie, Pa.
Stoehr, Max W., 136 Pennington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
Taylor, John I., 246 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Toney, Dr. L. C., 2914 S. Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
Thorndike, J. R., 121 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass.
Tucker, Gilbert M., Jr., Albany, N. Y.
Usher, J. F. H., 45 King Street, W., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Vandergrift, Jos. B., 25 East 26th Street, New York City.
Wakefield, Geo., 36 Oakley Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.
Whittem, W. H., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wolcott, Wm. P., Readville, Mass.
West, Geo. S., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

AIREDALE TERRIER CLUB
OF NEW ENGLAND

FOUNDED 1906

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

GEORGE S. WEST

VICE-PRESIDENT

ROBERT JORDAN

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

JAMES W. SPRING

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

GEORGE S. WEST

ROBERT JORDAN

JAMES W. SPRING

FISHER AMES, JR.

FRANK H. JACKSON

HAROLD READ

JOHN R. THORNDIKE

WILLIAM P. WOLCOTT

Mr. Arthur Merritt and Mr. Philip French, of Boston, conceived the idea of forming the Airedale Terrier Club of New England at the New York Show in February, 1906. On April 23, 1906, they, with Mr. Fisher Ames, Jr., and Mr. Walter J. Burgess, organized the Club, which was incorporated "for the purpose of encouraging the raising of pure Airedale Terriers."

The first meeting was held April 30, 1906, and the following by-laws were adopted:

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

PERSONS ELIGIBLE TO MEMBERSHIP

Any person interested in the purpose for which the Club is constituted shall be eligible to membership.

ARTICLE II

OFFICERS AND AGENTS AND THEIR ELECTION

SECTION 1. The officers and agents by whom the purpose of the Club shall be carried out shall be as follows, to wit:

A President.

A Vice-President.

A Secretary with the powers and duties of Clerk, and who shall also be Treasurer.

An Executive Committee with the powers of directors, to consist of the President and the Secretary *ex officio* and five other members.

SECTION 2. The aforesaid officers and Executive Committee shall be elected by ballot, and shall hold office until the adjournment of the Annual Meeting to be held on the first Friday of April, A.D. 1907. At said meeting, and at each annual meeting thereafter, the said officers and Executive Committee shall be elected by ballot, and shall hold office until the adjournment of the Annual Meeting then next ensuing, or until their respective successors are elected.

ARTICLE III

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Club and of the Executive Committee. He shall, with the Treasurer, sign all deeds, leases and other instruments required to be under the seal of the Club.

He shall be the executive officer of the Club and of the Executive Committee.

SECTION 2. The Vice-President shall assume the office and duties of the President during his absence or disability.

SECTION 3. The Secretary and Treasurer shall as Secretary keep an accurate record of all meetings of the Club in suitable books; keep an accurate list of the members, with their addresses; notify all members of all meetings of the Club, whether annual or special, by a notice in writing; he shall be the Secretary of the Executive Committee and keep the records of said Committee; he shall notify each person elected to membership, and each member elected to office, in the Club, of such election.

He shall as Treasurer have the custody of the Corporate Seal and of all the chattels of the Club; he shall collect all dues and all moneys due to the Club from whatever source, and shall disburse the moneys of the Club on the legal order of the Executive Committee; he shall keep an accurate account of all receipts and disbursements of the Club in suitable books; he shall, with the President, sign all deeds, leases and other instruments required to be under the

seal of the Club; he shall make report at the Annual Meeting of the Club; he shall perform such other duties as the Executive Committee may require.

SECTION 4. The Executive Committee shall have the government and management of the Club; they shall have full power to elect to membership persons eligible under Article I; they may, by a vote of five-sevenths of the entire Committee, expel from membership in the Club any member for conduct likely to endanger the purpose, welfare, or character of the Club; they shall elect one of their number, other than the President, to be chairman of the Executive Committee, who shall, in the absence of the President and to the exclusion of the Vice-President, preside at meetings of the Committee; they shall fill any vacancy in any office or in said Committee until the next annual meeting; five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE IV

ELECTION OF MEMBERS

Candidates for membership shall be proposed by one member in writing, and seconded in writing by another member, and shall sign a written agreement to abide by all existing or future By-Laws and rules.

All proposals for membership shall be referred to the Executive Committee, and the unanimous vote of all the members of the Executive Committee present at any meeting for the election of members shall be necessary to elect a candidate.

The Secretary shall give to each person elected to membership immediate notice of his election and of the date thereof.

ARTICLE V

FEES AND DUES

The initiation fee shall be five dollars and shall be paid by each person elected to membership within ten days from the date of his election; and if not paid within that time, his election shall be void unless the Executive Committee shall otherwise order.

The Annual Dues shall be five dollars, payable January 1. But any person elected to membership within three months prior to January 1 shall be exempt from Annual Dues for the ensuing year.

If after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the Annual Meeting the Annual Dues of any member shall remain unpaid, the Secretary and Treasurer shall give such member immediate written notice thereof, and unless such member shall, within seven days from the date of such notice, pay such dues, he shall forfeit his membership and all his rights and privileges unless the Executive Committee shall otherwise order.

ARTICLE VI

AS TO JOINT OWNERSHIP OF DOG

In case a dog is owned by a firm or Kennel, each member of such firm or Kennel must become a member of the Airedale Terrier Club of New England before the dog can be eligible to compete for Club specials.

ARTICLE VII

MEETINGS

The Annual Meeting of the Club shall be held on the first Friday in April.

Special meetings may be called by the President or by a vote of the Executive Committee.

Notice in writing of each annual or special meeting shall be sent by the Secretary and Treasurer, seven days at least before the date of such meeting.

ARTICLE VIII

QUORUM

Until the election of new members a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. After the election of new members, seven members shall constitute a quorum of any meeting holden at the time and place appointed for the meeting and presided over by the regular officers of the Club.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting or at any special meeting by vote of three-fourths of the members present and voting, provided that any proposed amendment shall have been filed in writing with the Secretary and Treasurer at least ten days before any meeting at which action thereon is to be taken, and shall have been by him printed in full and sent to each member upon the notice for the meeting at which the proposed amendment is to be acted upon; and such amendment shall be rejected or adopted without in itself being amended.

These By-Laws remained in force until the annual meeting in April, 1912, when they were amended by increasing the number of the Executive Committee from seven to eight and by adding an article called Article X, which was as follows:

ARTICLE X

The Secretary shall have full power to offer special prizes in his discretion, which prizes shall consist of not more than two silver and two bronze Club Medals, at all Shows held outside of New England, except at the so-called New York, Wissahickon and Mineola Shows, unless in any instance some member of the Executive Committee shall request the Secretary in writing to call a meeting of the Executive Committee to consider the giving of specials at any given Show, in which event the Secretary shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee forthwith, and shall act in accordance with its wishes expressed at such meeting.

STANDARD

The Standard adopted by this Club is identical with the English Standard.

The first officers of the Club were Arthur Merritt, President; Fisher Ames, Jr., Vice-President; and Philip French, Secretary and Treasurer, who remained in office until the annual meeting in April, 1911, at which time it was voted to create a new office to be called the "Permanent Honorary President," to which Mr. Merritt was elected in recognition of, and to give permanent form to, the Club's appreciation of his many well known and generous services.

At this meeting George S. West was elected President; James W. Spring, Vice-President; and Philip French, Secretary and Treasurer. On October 19, 1911, Mr. French resigned as Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. Spring resigned as Vice-President. Mr. Robert Jordan was elected Vice-President, and Mr. James W. Spring was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

CLUB SHOWS

The Club gave the first show ever given in America exclusively for Airedale Terriers on October 2, 1909, at the Larchmere Kennels, Hamilton, Mass. Mr. James Mortimer was the judge, and there were fifty-four (54) dogs actually entered.

The Club has held a Puppy Show, for members only, each year since the Spring of 1908. The first show was held at Mr. Merritt's place in Mattapan on May 9, 1908. There were some twenty (20) puppies shown at this time.

CLUB SPECIALS

The Club has supported all the New England shows most generously, and has offered its specials at practically all the Eastern shows outside of New England.

Since 1907 the Club has offered annually, at the show of the Ladies' Kennel Association of Massachusetts, a gold medal, open to all. This medal was won

In 1907 by Ch. Wynton Tyke, owned by Mr. Charles F. Leland.

In 1908 by Ch. Larchmere Bittersweet, owned by Mr. Robert Jordan.

In 1909 by Ch. Pilgrim Yellow Jacket, owned by Mr. Fisher Ames, Jr.

In 1910 by Ch. Larchmere Mistress Magnet, owned by Mr. Robert Jordan.

In 1911 by Larchmere Style, owned by Mr. Robert Jordan.

In 1912 by Ch. Clonmel Command, owned by Mr. Francis G. Porter.

It will be noticed that until 1912 the gold medal was always won by a member of the Club.

In 1909 the Club offered for annual competition a Breeders' Cup, of sterling silver, costing \$75. This cup was for "the best registered Airedale under eighteen months, bred by a member of the Club. To be won three times, and a bronze medal for each win to go to the owner of the dog." To be offered at the Boston and Ladies' Kennel Association of Massachusetts Shows until won.

The cup was won

In 1909 by Ch. Pilgrim Yellow Jacket, bred by Mr. Fisher Ames, Jr.

In 1910 twice by Ch. Larchmere Mistress Magnet, bred by Mr. Robert Jordan.

In 1911 by Gamecock Dazzler, bred by Mr. George S. West.

In 1911 by Larchmere Style, bred by Mr. Robert Jordan.

This last win gave the cup to Mr. Robert Jordan.

A second Breeders' Trophy, of the same value and under the same terms, was offered through the Club in 1912. This trophy was won

In 1912 by Larchmere Proud Prince, bred by Mr. Robert Jordan, and by Larchmere Mistress Briar, bred by Mr. Robert Jordan.

In the Fall of 1911 the Club offered a new trophy, to be called the "Airedale Terrier Club of New England Shield," for the best dog or bitch, not necessarily American-bred, owned by a member of the Club." This shield is a perpetual challenge shield and remains in the custody of the Club. It is to be offered each year at the New York and Boston Shows. A Bronze Medal is given to the owner of the dog to commemorate each win. This shield was won

At New York in 1912 by Ch. Kenmare Sorceress, owned by Mr. William P. Wolcott.

At Boston in 1912 by Ch. Soudan Stamboul, owned by Mr. William P. Wolcott.

The record of the names of the dogs and owners winning these trophies is perpetuated upon a set of quartered oak panels.

The most valuable trophy which the Club owns, and which is always offered open to all, is the "Champion the New King Bowl,"

a solid silver punch bowl of simple design which is offered "for the best dog or bitch in the show, not necessarily American-bred." "This bowl is a perpetual challenge bowl and remains in the custody of the Club." A replica of the bowl in plate is given to the owner of the dog winning it, to commemorate the win. The New King Bowl was given to the Airedale Terrier Club of New England by Mr. Arthur Merritt, its first president, just prior to the Boston Show, in April, 1912, at which it was offered for the first time. Mr. Merritt died shortly after the Show, and one of his last requests was that the bowl should be offered in competition whenever and wherever it was probable that the most representative Airedales in the country would be shown, because in this way he hoped that the name of no dog not worthy of championship honors would appear upon it.

This bowl was won

At Boston in 1912 by Ch. Soudan Stamboul, owned by Mr. William P. Wolcott.

At the Second Annual Show of the Airedale Terrier Club of America, by Ch. Kenmare Sorceress, owned by Mr. William P. Wolcott.

The names of the winning dogs and owners are etched upon it.

The Club holds a dinner each Fall and Spring and gives a complimentary dinner to the Airedale judge each year after the close of the judging at the Boston Show, which dinner is attended by not only all the Airedale men in town, but by all the terrier men and judges.

There are now forty-six (46) members in the Airedale Terrier Club of New England. The names and addresses are as follows:

Ames, Fisher, Jr., care of H. O. Fish, South Duxbury, Mass.
Barbour, Thomas, 195 Fisher Avenue, Brookline, Mass.
Brooks, L. Loring, 218 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.
Belknap, Francis W., Justamere Farm, South Billerica, Mass.
Burnett, Mrs. John I., Southboro, Mass.
Benton, Charles E., 65 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.
Bernheimer, Clarence M., Newburyport, Mass.
Coffin, Rockwell A., M.D., 234 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.
Cruttenden, Tyler, 82 Wall Street, New Haven, Conn.
Currier, Frank J., Milton Shoe Co., Milton, N. H.
Crocker, William M., 10 Park Vale Avenue, Allston, Mass.
Delapole, H. M., care of Jordan Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.

- Edmands, F. Albert, 78 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
French, Philip, 200 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Fuller, Mrs. Samuel L., Harrison, N. Y.
Frothingham, Thomas G., 74 Chestnut Street, Boston, Mass.
Fox, H. O., The St. Charles, Atlantic City, N. J.
Fuller, Robert G., Dover, Mass.
Grinnell, Francis B., 447 Washington Street, Brookline, Mass.
Harrington, John C., 1 Parker Street, Everett, Mass.
Hay, Clarence L., Porcellian Club, Cambridge, Mass.
Jordan, Robert, care of A. O. Clark, Box 55, Boston, Mass.
Jordan, Mrs. Robert, care of A. O. Clark, Box 55, Boston, Mass.
Jordan, Miss Dorothy M., 46 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
Jackson, Frank H., 63 Leamington Road, Aberdeen, Boston.
Leland, Charles F., Southboro, Mass.
Ledyard, William, 5 Ashford Court, Allston, Mass.
Main, Charles E., 91 Bedford Street, Boston, Mass.
Perrin, Arthur, Union Club, Boston, Mass.
Pillsbury, W. H. C., 111 Longwood Avenue, Brookline, Mass.
Perley, Dr. Charles W., 70 Broadway, East Somerville, Mass.
Read, Harold W., 112 Water Street, Boston, Mass.
Rodman, Alfred, Box 2832, Boston, Mass.
Ranlett, Charles A., Billerica, Mass.
Smith, T. Dickson, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.
Stone, Robert E., 35 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.
Stanton, J. T., R. F. D., Mt. View, Plainville, Conn.
Spring, James W., 340 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.
Thorndike, J. R., 15 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
Towle, Martin A., 92 State Street, Boston, Mass.
Tebbetts, Theodore C., 37 Baltimore Street, Lynn, Mass.
Tuckerman, Bayard, Jr., 108 Water Street, Boston, Mass.
Vignoles, Arthur T., Chestnut Hill Riding School, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
West, George S., Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Wetherbee, W. S., Middletown, Conn.
Wolcott, W. P., Readville, Mass.

THE
AIREDALE TERRIER CLUB
OF NEW YORK

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THEO. OFFERMAN

VICE-PRESIDENT

SILAS WODELL

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

HOWARD EHRICH

43 Exchange Place, New York

Initiation Fee, \$5.00

Annual Dues, \$5.00

STANDARD

The Standard adopted by this Club is identical with the English Standard.

SPECIALS

Club medal of silver.

Club medal of bronze.

THE PRESIDENT'S TROPHY, for the best dog, to be won three times.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S TROPHY, for the best bitch, 38 pounds or over, that has won third prize or better in one of the regular classes. To be won three times.

THE TREASURER'S TROPHY, for the best bitch owned and bred by a member. To be won three times.

THE SECRETARY'S TROPHY, for the best dog owned and bred by a member. To be won three times.

THE KISMET CUP, presented by J. H. Brookfield, Esq., for the best dog or bitch in the novice classes. To be won three times.

THE SEYMOUR CUP, presented by Origen S. Seymour, Esq., for the best dog in the novice class. To be won three times.

THE WATERWITCH CUP, presented by Sumner C. Denby, Esq., for the best dog winning third or better in the regular American-bred class. To be won five times.

LIST OF MEMBERS

Baker, W. E., Jr., 105 West 40th Street, New York City.
Bryant, J. N. R., Glen Head, L. I.
Crane, Theo., 15 West 38th Street, New York City.
Dalby, A. B., Chatham, N. J.
Ehrich, H., 43 Exchange Place, New York City.
Ehrich, M. W., 2 Rector Street, New York City.
Echeverria, Dr. M. J., 248 West 76th Street, New York City.
Fuller, Mrs. S. L., 160 East 70th Street, New York City.
Gould, H. W., 73 5th Avenue, New York City.
Graham, J. R., 76 William Street, New York City.
Holter, E. O., 52 Wall Street, New York City.
Kennedy, Miss Maud, 40 East 52d Street, New York City.
Offerman, Theo., 503 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Patterson, W. F., 100 William Street, New York City.
Proctor, A. B., Orangeburg, N. Y.
Riker, D. S., 46 Cedar Street, New York City.
Rutherford, W., 175 2d Avenue, New York City.
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Vaughn, Mrs. W. W., Red Bank, N. J.
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Wills, E. C., Greenwich, Conn.
Wodell, S., 149 Broadway, New York City.
Wuismore, R. S., 30 Broad Street, New York City.

AIREDALE TERRIER CLUB OF CANADA

FOUNDED 1908

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S. BAMFORD

H. CLAYTON

W. C. WALKER

Initiation and Fee, \$3.00 per annum.

STANDARD

The English Standard is adopted by this Club, with scale of points as follows :

Head	20	}	40
Ears	8		
Neck, shoulders and chest	12	}	35
Back and loins	15		
Hind quarters and stern	5	}	15
Legs and feet	15		
Color and coat	20		
Weight	5		
	<hr/>		
	100		

EDITORIAL NOTE—This Club gives 10 more points from head to chest, 5 more for body, deducts 5 points in the coat and color section and adds weight to its “scale of points” for 5; entirely omitting the 15 points for general character, expression of the English Standard.

LIST OF MEMBERS

Bain, Jas. W., 36 Forest Hill Road, Toronto.
 Bain, Jno., Walkerville, Ontario.
 Bowen, C. L., Kingston, Ontario.
 Billinger, —, Boulton Avenue, Toronto.
 Brough, R. W., Dominion Bank, Toronto.
 Bamford, S., Humber Bay, Ontario.
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 Walker, W. C., Toronto, Ontario.

THE AIREDALE TERRIER CLUB
OF LONG ISLAND

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ORGANIZED APRIL 16, 1910

OFFICERS

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WILFORD WOOD

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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EDMUND EVANS

SECRETARY

J. N. R. BRYANT,

P. O. Box 31, Glen Head, N. Y.

Dues, \$5.00 per year

Offers specials, Club medals, cups and cash to principal Kennel Club Shows.

Meets fourth Wednesday of every month, excepting July and August, at rooms in Johnston Building, 8 Nevins Street. Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHOWS HELD

This Club held its first show on April 8, 1911, with Mr. Theodore Offerman as judge, and had 54 dogs benched, representing an entry of 104.

The second show was held May 4, 1912, with Mr. W. E. Baker, Jr., as judge.

STANDARD

The Standard adopted by this Club is identical with the English Standard, with the exception of the paragraph on size and the scale of points.

SIZE—Dogs, 40 to 45 pounds weight. Bitches, slightly less. *This rule will not apply to dogs or bitches under one year old.*

It is the unanimous opinion of the Club that the size of the Airedale Terrier as given in the above Standard, is one of, if not the most important characteristics of the breed; all judges who shall henceforth adjudicate on the merits of the Airedale Terrier shall consider undersized specimens of the breed severely handicapped when competing with dogs of the standard weight. And that any of the Club's judges who, in the opinion of the committee, shall give prizes or otherwise push to the front dogs of a small type, shall be at once struck off the list of specialist judges.

SCALE OF POINTS

Head	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	}	30
Ear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5		
Eyes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5		
Mouth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5		
Neck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5		
Shoulders	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	}	25
Chest	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5		
Body	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10		
Hind quarters	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5		
Legs and feet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10		
Coat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15		
Color	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5		
General appearance	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15		
															<hr/>	100	

EDITORIAL NOTE—The above exception regarding pups does not really mean a change in the Standard, for it is obvious that the weight of a puppy should be less than that of a grown dog, and the standard weight is always interpreted as that of a dog at maturity, in fit condition.

In the scale of points it will be seen that as many points are allowed for the head and neck as the English Standard allows for head, neck, shoulders and chest, and only half as many points are allowed for legs and feet and half as many points for color.

THE CALIFORNIA
AIREDALE TERRIER CLUB

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

J. A. FOLGER

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CARL WESTERFIELD

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

CHARLES K. HARLEY

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT

WM. H. CREED

SECRETARY

NAT. T. MESSER,

Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

BENCH SHOW COMMITTEE

ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Chairman

CHAS. BUSHBY

WM. H. CREED

DELEGATE TO A. K. C.

G. A. WERTHEIM

Annual Meeting, first Wednesday in February

Initiation Fee, \$5.00.

Annual Dues, \$5.00.

STANDARD

The Standard adopted by this Club is identical with the English Standard, with the exception of the paragraph on size which is added below.

SIZE—Dogs, 40 to 45 pounds weight. Bitches, slightly less.

It is the unanimous opinion of the Club that the size of the Airedale Terrier as given in the above Standard, is one of, if not the

most important characteristics of the breed. All judges who shall henceforth adjudicate on the merits of the Airedale Terrier shall consider undersized specimens of the breed severely handicapped when competing with dogs of the standard *size*.¹

In reference to the last paragraph of the Standard, it is the opinion of this Club that the Airedale Terrier is not governed by weight, for the Standard calls for a dog with plenty of substance, and therefore an Airedale Terrier may be of the proper size and good to look at, and weigh easily 10 pounds over 45 pounds. We in California expect the Airedale Terrier to do some pretty tough things, and a dog that only weighs 45 pounds has not a chance in the world with a good-sized cat or a coon. On the other hand, I have seen dogs weighing 50 to 55 pounds do the work much better than dogs that weigh 40, as far as alertness and quickness in finishing the work required of them are concerned.

¹ EDITORIAL NOTE—It will be seen that the word *size* has been substituted for *weight*, and the last sentence of the Standard omitted.

THE WESTERN
AIREDALE TERRIER CLUB

FOUNDED IN 1910
BY EARLE J. WOODWARD AND RALPH W. CONDEE

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

DR. C. G. DAVIES

VICE-PRESIDENTS

CHAS. P. ROCKWOOD
E. G. MARQUARDT

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

EARLE J. WOODWARD,
826 Eastwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

DR. C. G. DAVIES	RALPH W. CONDEE
CHAS. P. ROCKWOOD	DR. C. G. DARLING
E. G. MARQUARDT	EDWIN A. MUNGER
EARLE J. WOODWARD	CHARLES H. PERRIN
FRANCIS G. PORTER	

The Entrance Fee to the Western Airedale Terrier Club is \$5.00; the Annual Dues are \$5.00.

The Annual Meeting of the Club is held at Chicago, Ill., during the month of December.

THE STANDARD

The Standard adopted by this Club is identical with the English Standard.

SHOWS HELD

The following Specialty Shows have been held :

May 30, 1910, Chicago, 27 dogs shown. Mr. Alex. Smith, judge. (Not under A. K. C. rules.)

October 1, 1910, Bismarck Garden, Chicago. First Annual Specialty Show. (Under A. K. C. rules, rated at two points.) Mr. John W. Burton, judge. 48 dogs benched.

September 30, 1911, Bismarck Garden, Chicago, Second Annual Specialty Show. (Under A. K. C. rules, rated at two points.) Mr. Theodore Offerman, judge. 46 dogs benched.

May 30, 1912, Highland Park, Ill. First Annual Spring Puppy Show. (Not under A. K. C. rules.) Mr. Earle J. Woodward, judge. 25 dogs benched.

September 28, 1911, Bismarck Garden, Chicago, 3d Annual Specialty. (Under A. K. C. rules, rated at four points.) Mr. Edwin A. Munger, Chicago, judge. 55 dogs benched.

The Annual Specialty Show of the Club is held at Chicago about the first of October in each year.

The Annual Spring Puppy Show is held on Decoration Day, at or near Chicago.

The Challenge Gold Medal of the Club is offered for competition at any A. K. C. show requesting same. A full list of Club stakes, trophies, etc., may be had by applying to the Secretary.

LIST OF MEMBERS

Brunnell, F. H., 441 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Burton, John W. (Honorary), 32 West 73d Street, Chicago, Ill.

Callaghan, D., 90 Collins Street, Joliet, Ill.

Carmichael, D. L., 113 East 71st Street, Chicago, Ill.

Condee, Ralph W., 1222 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

Cooke, John A., 628 West 12th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Coyne, Thomas, 141 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Crawford, Mrs. Augusta E., 2735 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill.

- Curry, Richard H., Larchmere Kennels, South Hamilton, Mass.
Darling, C. G., M.D., 117 Broadway Avenue, Wilmette, Ill.
Davies, Dr. C. G., 214 High Street, Blue Island, Ill.
Davis, J. F., 1259 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Denby, S. C., Wool Exchange Building, New York City.
Denison, F. G., Ronan, Mont.
Dodds, Dr. R. M., Mankato, Minn.
Downer, George F., Butte, Mont.
Ferguson, Thomas W., Lindenhurst Farm, South Milwaukee, Wis.
Fisher, Frederick A., M.D. (Honorary), 1609 Fullerton Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.
Halstead, Dr. A. E., 31 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.
Haneey, Elbridge, 1222 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.
Harkness, Dr. Grove, Waukesha, Wis.
Henning, W. E., Clinton, Ia.
Herman, Earl L., 1057 Columbia Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Hill, Dr. Fred W., 619 Oakland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Humphreys, Rogers, Bloomington, Ill.
Hutchinson, W. B., 2703 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
James, Dr. Robert L., Blue Island, Ill.
Jensen, B., 1842 North Springfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Jordan, Robert, Box 55, Boston, Mass.
Lusted, Warren, 112 West South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Marquardt, E. G., Burlington, Ia.
Morris, Edward, Jr., 4800 Drexel Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Munger, Edwin A., 35 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Myers, Cornelius T., 49 Pingree Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Nellegar, Harry C., 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Offerman, Theodore (Honorary), 503 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Olesen, S. P., 4112 Newport Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Parnall, C. G., M.D., Jackson, Mich.
Perkins, L. C., 511 Mulberry Street, Des Moines, Ia.
Perrin, Charles H., 2735 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill.
Pick, Edwin, West Bend, Wisconsin.
Porter, Francis G., 29 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
Randell, J. E., 72 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
Reay, W. M., 237 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Rockwood, Charles P., Box 472, Indianapolis, Ind.
Russum, Thomas, care of Purdy & Henderson, Monadnock Building,
Chicago, Ill.
Schweizer, Adolph, Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
Swayne, W. B., 450 East 42d Place, Chicago, Ill.
White, Dr. C. A. (Honorary), 216 East 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.
Wilson, Louis T., 166 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.
Woodward, Earle J., 826 Eastwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Woolf, Herbert M., 1020 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

THE NORTHWESTERN AIREDALE TERRIER CLUB

FOUNDED 1911

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

H. M. TAYLOR, North Yakima, Wash.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

DR. H. V. ADIX, Estacada, Ore.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

W. F. DELABARRE, Port Angeles, Wash.

SECRETARY-TREASURER

JAMES G. KEEFE,
27 West Park Street, Butte, Mont.

DIRECTORS

R. M. PALMER, 405 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.

GEO. F. DOWNER, Butte, Mont.

C. W. J. RECKERS, White Salmon, Wash.

N. C. WESTERFIELD, R. F. D., Oregon City, Ore.

W. B. BAILEY, Seattle, Wash.

MEMBERSHIP FEE AND DUES

Merely an annual subscription of \$2.00, payable Jan. 1.

STANDARD

The Standard adopted by this Club is identical with the English Standard.

This Club was founded April 15, 1911, and its founders were:

PRESIDENT

R. M. PALMER, Seattle, Wash.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

NAT McCONNELL, Vancouver, B. C.

JAS. G. KEEFE, Butte, Mont.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

GEORGE F. DOWNER, Butte, Mont.

DIRECTORS

A. J. LUPLOW, North Bend, Ore.

DOUGLAS HUNTINGTON, Seattle, Wash.

No Club Shows have been held.

Chief annual competition: Futurity or Produce Stake. First one, 1912. 19 litters nominated, 14 actual competitors.

First prize, Kootenai Chinook, owned by Kootenai Kennels.

Second prize, Kootenai Tornado, owned by Kootenai Kennels.

Third prize, Kootenai Sirocco, owned by Kootenai Kennels.

Fourth prize, Laddix Lieutenant, owned by Laddix Kennels.

CH. TANGLEWOLD UNA

A. K. C. S. B. 115,895

Whelped Dec. 22, 1907. By Ch. Clonmel Monarch ex Pretty Florrie

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BREEDERS' AND KENNEL DIRECTORY

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 ADIX, DR. H. V., Laddix Kennels, Estacada, Ore.
 ADMIRAL, LEON V., Lodge-Pole Ranch, Scholl, Colo.
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 BAKER, W. E., Hokola Kennels, 105 West 40th Street, New York.
 BAKER, W. E., Jr., Tanglewold Kennels, 105 West 40th Street, New York.
 BALKWILL, W. W., Stuart, Fla.
 BARRAMAN, W. AL., R. F. D. No. 1, Marysville, Wash.
 BAWDEN, P., Caerphilly Kennels, Box 59, Ridgetown, Ontario, Can.
 BENTON, CHAS. EVERETT, Boston, Mass.
 BERWICK, WALTER M., Shelburne, Ontario.
 BESANT, VINCENT, McClara Avenue and Grant Street, Butler, Pa.
 BLUE JACKET KENNELS, Oscar G. Davies, Merriam, Johnson County, Kan.
 BLUNT, E., Midland Kennels, Ivydene, Snarestone, England.
 *BOTHWELL KENNELS, A. B. Proctor, Orangeburg, N. Y.
 BRANSON, J. A., Joseph, Ore.
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 BRYANT, J. N. R., Carrolton Kennels, Glen Head, L. I.
 BUTLER, ORMAND J., Montvale Kennels, 59 William Street, New York.
 BURTENSHAW, W. A., Skibo Kennels, 110 Centre Street, New York.
 BUCKLEY, HOLLAND, Clonmel Kennels, Burnham, Bucks, England.
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 CALDER BANK KENNELS, Daniel S. Riker, P. O. Box 1393, New York City.
 CLONMEL KENNELS, Holland Buckley, Burnham, Bucks, England.
 COBB, CLYDE, Flathead Kennels, Kalispell, Mont.
 CONDY, E. BANES, Huckleberry Kennels, Taunton, Somerset, England.
 CRAWFORD, MRS. A. E., Vickery Kennels, Evanston, Ill.
 CRESO KENNELS, J. D. Sterrett, Erie, Pa.
 CROWGILL KENNELS, F. M. Jowett, Shipley, Yorkshire, England.
 CURTIS, W. H., JR., Horfield Bakery, Bristol, England.
 DARGLE KENNELS, Wallace Marrs, Horley, Surrey, England.
 DAVIES, OSCAR G., Blue Jacket Kennels, Merrimam, Kan.
 DIETZ, S. D., R. F. D. No. 4, Grand Junction, Colo.
 DELHI KENNELS, F. A. Eyth, Box 234, Butler, Pa.
 DENNISON, F. G., Chief Kennels, Ronan, Mont.
 DODDS, R. M., Gopher Kennels, Mankato, Minn.
 DOWNER, GEO. F., Kootenai Kennels, Butte, Mont.

- DUNCAN, JAMES W., Box 107, McKeesport, Pa.
 DUNLEVY, FRANK H., 3021 7th Ave. Parkway, Denver, Colo.
 *EDEN HILL KENNELS, Silas Wodell, Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
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 EVANS, EDMOND F., 9 Highview Ave., Jamaica, N. Y.
 EYTH, FRANK A., Delhi Kennels, Box 234, Butler, Pa.
 FLATHEAD KENNELS, C. Cobb, Kalispell, Mont.
 FORBES, DR. E. A., State Veterinarian, San Angelo, Tex.
 FRENCH, GEO. JACKSON, Spicelands Kennels, Rochester, N. Y.
 GARRETT, MRS. IDA H., Allstone Kennels, Bound Brook, N. J.
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 GREENBERG, SAM, Everett, Washington.
 GREER, GEORGE, 126 Madeline St., Lakeview, Paterson, N. J.
 HALSTEAD, LIEUT. A. E., Halstead Farm Kennels, 31 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.
 HALSTEAD FARM KENNELS, A. E. Halstead, South Haven, Mich.
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 HOLT, J. M., Marshalltown, Iowa.
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 HUCKLEBERRY KENNELS, E. Banes Condy, Taunton, Somerset, England.
 HUMPHREYS, ROGERS, Midoaks Kennels, Bloomington, Ill.
 JOHNSTON, DR. J., Ritzville, Washington.
 *JORDAN, ROBERT, Larchmere Kennels, Box 55, Boston, Mass.
 JOWETT, F. M., Crowgill Kennels, Shipley, Yorkshire, England.
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 KENMARE KENNELS, W. P. Wolcott, Readville, Mass.
 KISSANE, THOMAS, Whitehall, N. Y.
 KOOTENAI KENNELS, G. F. Downer, Butte, Mont.
 *LADDIX KENNELS, Dr. H. V. Adix, Estacada, Ore.
 *LAKE DELL KENNELS, R. M. Palmer, Seattle, Wash.
 *LARCHMERE KENNELS, Robt. Jordan, South Hamilton, Mass.
 *MALVERN KENNELS, Mrs. M. E. Gates, Bedford Hills, N. Y.
 MARRS, WALLACE, Dargle Kennels, Horley, Surrey, England.
 MAYES, WM. A., Mt. Penn, Pa.
 MESSER, NAT. T., Thayerdale Kennels, 3024 Prince Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 MIDOAKS KENNELS, R. Humphreys, Bloomington, Ill.
 MONTVALE KENNELS, O. J. Butler, Montvale, N. J.
 MORLEDGE, GEO. E., 8th and York Streets, Newport, Ky.
 *MOUNTAIN VIEW KENNELS, J. A. Keefe, Butte, Mont.
 MYERS, THOMAS G., Utica, Mont.
 NEWTON, WALTER S., Calgary, Alberta, Can.
 OBER, HAROLD, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.
 ORCHID KNOLL KENNELS, J. W. Spring, Boston, Mass.
 *OTIS KENNELS, C. P. Rockwood, Indianapolis, Ind.
 PALMER, R. M., Lake Dell Kennels, 405 Coleman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

- PATTERSON, W. F., South Mountain Kennels, 100 William Street, New York.
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