



Kerry Blue Terrier

THE DUPLEX DOG DRESSER
TRIMMING CHART

KERRY BLUE TERRIER

DESCRIPTION AND STANDARD OF POINTS

Head.—Long and strong.

Skull.—Flat, very slight stop.

Cheeks.—Clean, free from bumptiness.

Jaws.—Strong and deep, nearly level with cheeks.

Ears.—Small to medium size, of moderate thickness, carried forward, close to cheeks.

Mouth.—Strong and level teeth, dark gums and roof.

Nose.—Black, nostrils large and wide.

Eyes.—Dark to hazel, small to medium size, well placed.

Neck.—Well proportioned, well set on shoulders and moderately long.

Shoulders and Chest.—Shoulders fine and sloping to the body and well knit. Chest to be deep and of moderate width.

Legs and Feet.—Legs straight from both front and side view, with plenty of bone and muscle. Feet strong and fairly round with good depth of pad, free from cracks. Toe nails black.

Hind Quarters and Stern.—Hind quarters strong and muscular, with perfect freedom of action, stifles moderately bent, hocks near to the ground. Tail put on high, of moderate length, carried gaily, but not over the back or curled.

Body.—Back strong and straight, medium in length, well coupled. Loin short and powerful, ribs fairly well sprung, deep rather than round.

Color.—Any shade of blue from light to dark, of a uniform color throughout, except for lighter or darker parts on ears, muzzle, tail, head and feet. Shade of tan on head and legs is permissible in puppies up to the age of 18 months.

Coat.—Soft and wavy, body well covered but tidy. Head, ears and cheeks clear.

Height.—Dogs about 18 inches at the shoulder, bitches slightly less. Insist on proper measuring apparatus from show-giving clubs.

Weight.—Dogs about 33 to 38 pounds. Bitches 32 to 36 pounds.

General Appearance.—Active, hardy and wiry, with plenty of substance, indicating strength without clumsiness. Must show intelligence and gameness.

Positive Points

	Points
Head, ears, eyes and mouth	20
Neck	5
Shoulders and Chest	10
Body	10
Hind quarters and stern	10
Coat	15
Color	10
Legs and Feet	10
General appearance	10
Total	100

Negative Points

	Points
Head—Bumpy cheeks	minus 10
Mouth—Teeth undershot or very overshot	" 5
Neck—Roach back or hollow back	" 5
Hind quarters—Stiff or stiffened action	" 5
Coat—Hard, wiry or bristly	" 10
Ears—Rose ears	" 5
Eyes—Yellow or gooseberry eyes	" 10
Total	50

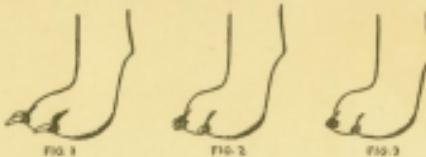
Disqualifications.—Dogs under 17 inches and over 20 inches. Bitches under 16 inches and over 19 inches. Dew-claws on hindlegs. Solid black. Tan or white markings after 18 months. Faking or dyeing.



KERRY BLUE TERRIER

1. Trim neck evenly down into back.
2. Trim back evenly and level top line.
3. Trim under part of neck and brisket closely, leaving a shade more hair on as one approaches the lower part of the brisket, where the front legs join the body.
4. Trim shoulders evenly down into front legs.
5. Leave hair on front legs except for a slight trimming to straighten. Trim on the back line of legs to get the desired effect. It is sometimes necessary to remove a few hairs from the front and sides of the front legs, where they join the body, to give the necessary straight line from the shoulder to the ground and from the brisket to the tips of the toes. Clean hair from between pads and shape foot to roundness.
6. Trim sides from a fairly closely trimmed back to an almost full coat on the under part of the ribs and chest. Trim underline of chest evenly to follow body line.
7. Trim loin sufficiently to show tuck up.
8. Trim from back to middle of thigh evenly, working the hair heavier on the leg.
9. From middle of thigh to hock joint remove only those hairs necessary to avoid excessive shagginess.
10. Trim backline of hock evenly with scissors. Trim hair from between toes and shape feet to roundness.
11. Trim tail evenly but not too closely. Remove all hairs that appear to make the tail look longer than it is.
12. Trim stem of shaggy hair. Strip closest where the tail joins the body, working the hair slightly heavier toward the bottom of stem and rear of legs.
13. Trim top of skull very closely leaving plenty of eyebrow. Do not trim between eyebrows as with most other terriers.
14. Trim cheeks leaving hair slightly longer than on the skull. Work evenly but quickly into a heavy beard on the foreface.
15. Trim slightly under the eyes to slightly behind the corner of the mouth.
16. Trim ears closely, inside and out. Straighten edges with scissors.

FILING AND CLIPPING A DOG'S NAILS



FEW dogs wear their nails down sufficiently to avoid the necessity of having them cut and filed. The average dog's nails need attention about once a month, for if they are allowed to grow too long they force a dog to walk flat-footed, thereby pushing the weight way back over the pastern; also, the pounding of long nails on the hard pavements and roads is extremely painful and one of the most prevalent causes of lameness. Nails that are allowed to grow beyond the point where they are nourished by the quick become dead and brittle and are apt to fracture and tear off.

The important point to watch when attending to the dog's nails is not to cut into the quick, which is the live pink flesh within the nail. This is easily seen from any position in white nails, but in those nails which are black or dark in color it is more easily located from the underneath part of the nail where it has a soft, spongy appearance in contrast to the hard brittleness of the nail matter itself.

Thorough and proper nail shortening is accomplished by the use of two instruments, nail clipper and a heavy, fairly

coarse file, although the latter, except in the cases of show dogs, is not essential.

FIG. 1.

The average nail before cutting, showing the extension of the nail beyond the quick.

FIG. 2.

Showing how closely the nail should be cut to the quick. If the nail is left like this it will wear down evenly in a few days.

FIG. 3.

The nail after filing, with just a thin layer of protecting shell left to shield the tender quick.

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When using a file, it should be down only in one direction, i.e., from the top of the nail downward in a round stroke to the end of the nail or underneath. Considerable pressure is needed for the first few strokes in order to break through the hard polished surface of the nail. After the first few strokes the filing is easily accomplished.

FLEAS

FLEAS, lice and ticks, common to dogs, are more numerous and troublesome in warm climates and in the summer months in northern countries. They breed in dark, dusty corners, in grass and on the dogs themselves. Persistent and thorough effort is necessary to get rid of them. They are very annoying and injurious to the dog. Insect bites are scratched or bitten by dogs until they form open wounds, leaving the way clear for an infection or a case of mange. The dog fleas common in this country carry the larvae of the tapeworm and, when bitten by the dog, can transmit the internal worm parasites to him. Fleas can also be most annoying in a house. Frequently they will jump from the dog to heavily upholstered furniture and rugs.

Fortunately all such external parasites of the dog are easily controlled, especially if they are found and attacked in the beginning. There are two advisable methods of combating them. First, by dipping the infested

animal in water to which some suitable gemicide has been added in the proportions suggested for this purpose on the bottle. Pour this solution upon the dog's neck and head before submerging him so that the insects cannot escape. Care must be taken to avoid getting any of the disinfectant in the dog's eyes. Three days later repeat the dip, for it takes about this time for the nits that remain on the dog to hatch out another batch of the pests. The second way suggested, which is preferable, is to rub a flea powder into the dog's skin vigorously, carefully parting the hair so that the powder comes in direct contact with the skin. This is a little hard to do with long-haired and densely coated dogs, but the results are so gratifying that it is well worth the effort. This treatment should also be repeated after a three-day interval. At the same time, it is necessary to clean and disinfect the dog's bedding, brushes, combs and collar to avoid reinfestation from these sources.

PROPER HANDLING

THE proper way to pick up puppies and small dogs is to grasp the scruff of the neck. The skin is loose on this area, and if a good-sized hold is taken, not just a pinch, it does not hurt them in any way.

No dog, large or small, should ever be lifted from the ground by his front legs or by being seized around the body just behind and almost under the front legs. Either of these methods will strain the front shoulders, causing

a dog to be what is known as "out at the shoulder," and his action will be much interfered with by this unnatural condition.

The most convenient way to carry a small or medium-sized dog, and the most comfortable for the dog, is to hold him almost under the arm, with the fore part of the arm supporting the bony part of the dog's chest and the hand grasping the leg nearest to one's own body.

TRAINING

THE TRAINING of working and sporting dogs is best done by an experienced trainer well versed in dog lore and the tools for which the dog is being trained. Tricks are entirely optional. But practical training for the house dog or companion is necessary. Lacking it, both dog and master will incur inconvenience and probably danger. Surely they will not get the full amount of pleasure and satisfaction from each other's companionship.

HOUSE BREAKING

With frequent outings, at least four times a day for an older dog and every four hours for a puppy, house breaking is easily accomplished. A dog is naturally clean, and as soon as he finds out that he will be taken out frequently enough to attend to himself, he will wait for the opportunity. If, after you are sure he knows what is expected of him, he still disobeys, he should be spanked with a loosely rolled newspaper when caught in the act, and immediately taken out.

COMING TO COMMAND

Very often if you have the dog from puppyhood, he will naturally learn to obey as you call him to romp or to come to his meals. Once in a while, particularly with an older

dog, it is necessary to rope train him; that is, fastening a long rope to the dog's collar, giving the command "come" and pulling the dog to you with the rope until he understands.

HEELING

It is necessary, when out for a walk, to have your dog under full control at all time. If a leash is not used, the dog should be trained to "Heel" promptly the command is given, regardless of disturbing circumstances that may surround him at the time. "Heeling" means walking quietly, directly at his master's side or slightly behind him, until permission is given the dog to be off on his own. It is generally easier to instill the first idea of this command when the dog is on a leash. When he is pulling or sagging widely on his leash the command "Heel" should be given, and the dog quickly pulled back to the desired position, and made to walk there until permission to range, "All right!" is spoken.

After the dog has learned what is wanted and voluntarily obeys while on the leash, he should be allowed to run loose, but, at any sign of disobedience to the command, he should be put back on the leash and the training gone over again.

THE BATHING OF DOGS

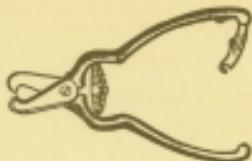
BATHING of dogs is greatly overdone by the majority of people. Too frequent bathing, particularly of fluffy and white breeds of dogs, will rob them of the natural sheen their fur should have, which in itself is a protection from dirt. For light-colored dogs a dry cleaning powder, such as put up by the leading dog supply companies, will keep the dog looking clean, improve the condition of the hair and do away with the weekly or bi-weekly bath. This powder is particularly valuable for use on wire-haired dogs such as the Fox Terrier, Sealyham and West Highland White, for even the hardest of coats will become soft and fluffy from too frequent bathing. The powder should be lightly but deeply sprinkled into the fur or applied with a brush. After being thoroughly rubbed in, it should be vigorously brushed out. The powder takes the dirt and disagreeable doggy odors with it, leaving the dog clean and comfortable.

Powder used on dogs around the house will not come off on the furniture and rugs if the dog has been thoroughly brushed.

Short-haired dogs should not be bathed more than once every two weeks. Wire-haired and long-coated dogs

require bathing not more than once a month. The water should be temperate and a small quantity of disinfectant that is suitable added to the bath to kill any doggy odors and to destroy fleas should the animal be infested. Care should be taken that the disinfectant water or soap does not get into the dog's eyes. It is advisable to stuff the ears with cotton at the beginning of the bath to avoid water running into the innermost recesses of the ear, which might cause the formation of ear cankers. After the bath the inner parts of the ears should be carefully cleaned with a damp cloth to remove the dirt and wax that usually accumulate.

All soap should be thoroughly rinsed out to prevent the hair, if it is long, from tangling and to avoid a scaly condition of the skin. If the hair is inclined to curl badly, a rinse with a little vinegar added to the water is a great help. Dry the animal thoroughly before letting him loose and if it is chilly out of doors, great care should be taken that he does not take cold. This is particularly important in the care of young puppies. It is advisable to bathe them the last thing at night and to leave them in a snug, warm room free from drafts until the next morning.



NECESSARY TOOLS AND HOW TO USE THEM

A COMB, a brush, a hound glove and a stripping knife are essential in the proper care of a dog's coat. A steel comb is always preferable, but it should not have sharp teeth.

Dogs carrying a profuse coat and those having long feathering require a comb with heavy teeth set wide apart, while a fine tooth comb is more efficient for dogs having a short coat. Never comb a long-coated dog while the hair is wet, as the comb will tear out live hairs.

The length of bristle on the brush should vary with the length and density of the dog's coat, the long-coated dogs naturally requiring the deeper brush. For those animals carrying a profuse or wiry coat, the bristles should be as stiff as it is possible to obtain, while the short-haired or lightly coated dogs may be advantageously groomed with a brush but slightly stiffer than the ordinary human hair brush.

The hound glove gives an incomparable finish where a coat is required to lay flat to the body. It is to be particularly recommended for use on all terriers, setters, spaniels, and smooth-coated dogs. It not only lays the hair in place, but adds greatly to the lustre of the coat.

The stripping knife, or dog dresser, is for the removal of the dead hair and the trimming of the new ones, to give the finish that conforms with the standard of the breed of dog on which you are working. Hold the handle of the knife in the palm of the hand—the end resting against the heel of the hand and the first finger wrapped around the shank. The hair that is to be removed should be pressed against the knife with the thumb. A slight upward twist of the wrist brings the stripping edge in contact with the hair. Best results can be obtained by removing only a few hairs at a time.

Chalk is advantageously used on any dog having principally a white coat, more especially on the terriers. It should be rubbed in before the dog is stripped, as it prevents the hair from slipping through the operator's fingers during the stripping. In addition to cleaning and whitening the coat it improves the texture, particularly on those breeds where a hard coat is required.

Dull-pointed scissors are of great assistance in trimming and straightening the lines of the ears, the legs and the belly, also for trimming the feet and between the toes.