

IN ABOUT
50 WEEKLY
PARTS

An entirely new work

PART 29

HUTCHINSON'S
POPULAR & ILLUSTRATED

7^D

DOG ENCYCLOPÆDIA

An international & invaluable work (arranged alphabetically for easy reference) on breeds of dogs of every country, with full veterinary advice in cases of accident or ailment, & on their care & home treatment, by most eminent authorities.

Edited by WALTER HUTCHINSON, M.A., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., F.R.A.I., F.Z.S., Barrister-at-Law
(Editor of "Story of the Nations", "The Wonders of the World", "Britain Beautiful", etc., etc.)



The complete work will contain over

2,000
Illustrations
and many fine
Colour and
Art Plates

Breeds dealt with in this Part:
Kelp Tal Fenech
Kerry Blue Terrier
King Charles Spaniel

Leading Contributors to this Work include:

SIR FREDERICK HOBDAY, C.M.G.,
F.R.C.V.S., etc., A. K. and H. HENRY,
CROXTON SMITH, JAMES GARROW,
MRS. RAYMOND MALLOCK, and many
other experts

HUTCHINSON

PART 29

Record Value **7** pence

61

Magnificent
Illustrations

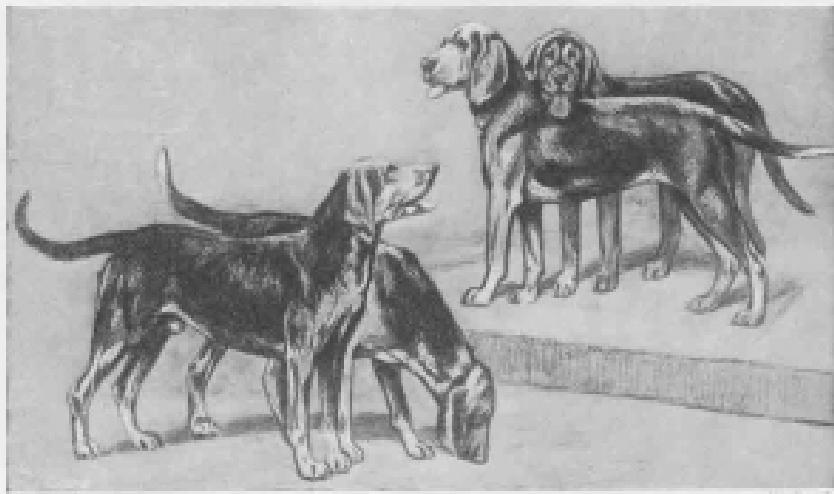
A Splendid
Art Plate

1851, describes the breed. Mr. Rawdon Lee, in his book on dogs, mentions that the breed was still to be found in Ireland in 1902, and that it may yet be found there. He gives a long historical account which is well worth reading.

Kerry Blue Terrier.—The Kerry Blue Terrier, known in Ireland as the Irish Blue Terrier, has come rapidly to the fore, establishing for itself a secure place among the more familiar breeds of British dogs. Its origin and early history are difficult to trace, but it has been known for many generations in Ireland, particularly among the mountains of Kerry, as a hardy and handily-sized

The Kerry Blue had been exhibited at Irish dog shows for some years, but it was not until 1922 that the breed was first recognized by the English Kennel Club, and classes guaranteed at English shows. Since then steady if not sensational progress has been made, and the standard has consistently improved. It is now no unusual thing for a Kerry Blue to be adjudged Best in Show, most coveted of awards, and sales to the Continent and to America have become frequent.

The standard of points laid down by the Kerry Blue Terrier Club of England gives the correct height for dogs as 18 ins. at the shoulder, bitches measuring slightly less. A dog should weigh



By courtesy

KERRY BEAGLE.

[R. C. Ash.]

In Ireland an ancient type of Beagle was to be found in County Kerry. In 1811 they were described as being "tall, tall and dashing, standing twenty-six inches high and to have the appearance of a Blood-hound".

dog of all-round sporting excellence, an invaluable guard and reliable assistant to the farmer and stock-keeper.

Those who have travelled in the south, and especially the south-west of Ireland, know the Kerry Blue in its native state, a very different looking animal from its more civilized brother on the show bench. At home it is to be seen in every farmyard and on every cottage doorstep, a shaggy, unbarbed fellow, at peace with the world unless provoked, equally ready to guard the house and children, to round up its master's sheep and cattle with considerable skill, or to swim a river in quest of water-rats. It has been long an integral part of southern Irish country life, and the show ring has not robbed it of its sporting characteristics,

from 23 to 37 lb., 35 lb. being the most desirable weight to aim for, a bitch weighing proportionately less. The coat is soft, plentiful and wavy, the texture being silky rather than woolly. With regard to colour, any shade of blue from silver to dark blue is correct. A shade of tan on head and legs is permissible in puppies, as is also a dark colour up to the age of eighteen months. Puppies are born black, and some turn blue sooner than others, but definite signs of changing colour should be visible by eight or nine months. The head should be strong and well-balanced with slight stop, the cheek-bones flat, the foreface long and powerful, the jaw strong and muscular. The teeth should be level, and the gums and roof of the mouth dark in colour. The ears are small to medium



KERRY BLUE TERRIER.

A nice pen-and-ink study by Ernest G. Chapman of a Kerry Blue Terrier head. The artist has certainly caught the remarkable expression so typical of the breed.

and V-shaped, the eyes as dark as possible and small to medium-sized, with keen Terrier expression. The neck is moderately long, well set on shoulders and graceful, the shoulders as flat as possible, with elbows carried close to the body and never posturing. The forelegs are straight, and feet small and round. The chest should be deep; and the body short, coupled with well-sprung ribs; the quarters large and well developed, with perfect freedom of hind action; and the tail set on as high as possible and carried gaily. The general impression should be of an upstanding, well-knit and well-proportioned dog showing a developed and muscular body, with definite Terrier style and character throughout.

Much of the charm of the Kerry Blue's appearance is due to its coat. The dense silky growth and the unusual and attractive colour catch the eye immediately. Regular grooming is necessary to keep the coat in condition, but the result amply justifies any trouble entailed. In Ireland these dogs are shown untrimmed, but in England judicious trimming is held to enhance the general smartness of appearance. The black puppy coat changes colour gradually, usually passing

Photo:

"ERIAN" AND "SHAN". Two of the first Kerry Blue Terriers to be imported into England in the days when suddenly throughout the breed world became popular. Experience has proved the opposite to be the case,

through a rusty stage before the real blue hue is attained.

The first dog to attain Championship status in England was the Irish-bred Ch. "Martello Sapphire Beauty". About the same time three other imported dogs made their debut, all destined for championship honours and all to exercise considerable influence, through their progeny, on the future of the breed. These were "Beachell of Bally", "Joe of Leyfield", and "Nofa Jacobin". Since then there have been many beautiful champion dogs, among the most successful being Ch. "Usa O'Rom", Ch. "Black Prince of the Chevin", Ch. "Another Prince of the Chevin", Ch. "Princeton Sorley Boy", and Ch. "Stiebh Corrig". In speaking of successful sires, three dogs in particular have made their mark in producing winners. These are Ch. "Nofa Jacobin", sire of Ch. "Festive Bells", Ch. "Dandy O'Devilin", Ch. "Waterside Sassy Sue", and Ch. "Waterside Sally of the Sawdust"; Ch. "Black Prince of the Chevin", sire of Ch. "Another Prince of the Chevin", Ch. "Watteau Prince Padriac", Ch. "Watteau Prince of Blae", and Ch. "Maircroft Thora"; and Ch. "Stiebh Corrig", sire of Ch. "Ben-Edar Beoth", Ch. "Ben-Edar Bithesome", Ch. "Princeton Fair", and Ch. "Ben-Edar Brigid". Another dog to stamp



(W. Hutchinson.)



(W.H.)

CHS. "BEN-EDAR BEOTHE" AND "ELTHORPE-SUE".

Bred by the Misses Heyreola the same litter in November 1927, both dogs won in the 1928 shows. "Beoth" was First in the Litter Class at the Crystal Palace, and "Elthorpe-Sue", when being shown at Hammersmith, won a Challenge Certificate in a non-qualifying class at the Crystal Palace Show. They are by Ch. "Stiebh Corrig" out of Ch. "Bee-Kale Rythe".



Photo:

(Dialer.

A NOTE-KENNEL.

The two Miss Henry, one of whom is seen above, have a powerful kennel of Kerry Blues, and their prefix "How-Kilar" is world-famous because of their Kennel's great success. "Balferton", "Birkdale" and "Bonneville" are Miss Henry's' kennels.

his personality through succeeding generations was "Brian King of Munster", a stocky and hard-bitten Terrier and a great sportsman. He was the sire of Ch. "Brachill of Bally" and Ch. "Ben of Muchia". His owner, Miss Josephine Casey, afterwards Mrs. Casey Hewitt, of Tralee, was one of the principal pioneers of the breed, and was instrumental in getting it recognized in England.

Pre-eminent among winning bitches of recent years was Ch. "Muircroft Thora", which went to India; and other notabilities were Ch. "Festive Bells", Ch. "Kemnare Doreen", and Ch. "Ben-Edar Beetle". Famous brood bitches have included "Norah of the Chevin", dam of many champions; Ch. "Ben-Edar Beetle", dam of Ch. "Muircroft Thora", and American Ch. "Ben-Edar Blaise"; and Ch. "Ben-Edar Blithe", dam of Ch. "Ben-Edar Beetle" and Ch. "Ben-Edar Blithesome".

Among famous Irish winning dogs have been Chs. "Dan O'Donnell", "Blue Sensation", "Rog Tailteann", "Bushmount Madcap"; and champion bitches have included "Castletown Rose", "Grand Duchess", and "Rags of Bushmount". Successful among sires have been "An Laigheanach Laidir", "Galway Joe", Ch. "Rog Tailteann", and Ch. "Bushmount Madcap", all of whom have sired champions. These are but a few names among many familiar to lovers of the Kerry Blue Terrier, and a fact which must strike all regular visitors to shows is the marked improvement in type which has taken place since their introduction.

Kerry have also been giving an excellent account of themselves in France, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, and Belgium, while typical specimens have been exported to Finland, Germany, and Austria. In India, Ch. "Muircroft Thora" added considerably to her laurels. In America the breed has for some time enjoyed increasing popularity, among the most successful winners being the

English-bred dog and bitch, Ch. "Ben-Edar Blaise" and Ch. "Bantry Beauty of Oakcrest".

As a pal the Kerry Blue is hard to beat. Affectionate and devoted, it possesses in a marked degree the capacity for attaching itself to one person, and is a dog of strongly individual character. It has a great gift for companionship, never so happy as when at its master's side. By nature it is a hardy dog and thrives in a healthy, out-of-doors life, with freedom and exercise in plenty. The bitches are excellent mothers and easy whelpers. For some years the breed had a considerable reputation for

fighting, and their behaviour in the show ring was noisy and disorderly, every dog doing its utmost to fight with its neighbour. Owing to judicious breeding, this trait has largely disappeared, though gameness and sporting characteristics are unimpaired.

The Kerry Blue now lives at peace with its canine brethren, and it is a quiet and well-disciplined assembly which parades before the judge.

The sporting activities of the breed are many and various, but are more cultivated in Ireland than in England. In Ireland, wins on the show bench are not considered sufficient to make a champion. The dog has to prove its gameness before it can carry the title. Two tests—known as the Teatas Mhor and the Teatas Beag—are provided. By the former, the Terrier has to tackle a badger in its earth, and the latter requires the dog to testify to its gameness with rabbit and rat. Until it holds these two certificates, it cannot boast the proud title of champion. There are many arguments both for and against such a system, but the fact remains that the Kerry Blues are well able to hold their own with any all-round sporting breed. Civilization has not eradicated courage and tenacity. A small Kerry Blue bitch well known in the English show ring drew and despatched a 40 lb. badger, and another bitch



Photo

CHASING.

Miss de Bonsfort's Kerry Blue puppy is a most attractive person. The breed is rated for sound sensible bents and untiringly active.

(R. Hutchinson)



Photo

CH. "MURKESPORT THORA".

Bred by the Misses H. K. and H. Hayes. Ch. "Murkesp. Thora" was born in May 1929 by Ch. "Hawk Prince" out of "Hen-Eide Beebe", also a Champion. Shown in 1931 by Mr. F. Calvert Butler, "Thora" won five Challenge Certificates in that one year.

D. Robinson



Photo

CH. "KENMARKE DOREEN".

Bred by Mr. J. O. Hogan and exhibited by the Earl of Kenmare. "Doreen" was born in 1925. She was a great winner. In 1928 she won ten honours and nine Challenge Certificates. In 1927 she won another certificate, in 1928 three more, and in 1929 the last one.

Faul

whose name appears in many winning pedigrees was used regularly so retrieve rabbits, while her sire and dam were expert sheepdogs. These dogs are easy to train, intelligent and anxious to please, keen and expert ratters and passionately fond of water.

Many stories are told of their sagacity, selfless affection and devotion to duty. An English officer stationed in Ireland during the "troubles" had several dogs, among them a Kerry Blue. He was out



Photo]

(34897)

Ch. "MELIN" TIDE OF CHERTON.
Bred and owned by Mrs. D. G. M.
Densmore, this bitch was born in 1930, and
in 1937 and 1938 it became the winner of
Iveragh Challenge Certificates. His father is
"Kingdom Boys of Cheriton".



Photo]

(34898)

A HEAD STUDY.

The first head of Ch. "Princeton Hell-er-a-Fellow", exhibited by Mrs. Hendry, shows the type as much desired. Good heads make all the difference and good bitches are one of the outstanding features of this breed.

exercising them one day when he was ambushed. All the dogs save one turned tail and fled, leaving only the Kerry Blue faithful to its post. Another anecdote also concerns an Army officer, who, whilst travelling by train in India, was attacked by bandits, who entered his sleeping compartment and brutally murdered him. His dog, which gave its life in a vain attempt to defend its master, was one of the game blues.

To those anxious to take up breeding and showing as a hobby, this breed offers distinct possibilities. The type is sufficiently fixed to allow of the novice making no mistake in the standard he is aiming to attain. Excellent classes are guaranteed at most shows in all parts of England; there is a wide choice of competent judges, and most "all-rounders" view the breed with sympathetic interest, giving it its fair share of wins in variety classes. Stud fees are low, well-bred brood bitches obtainable at reasonable prices and puppies are not difficult to dispose of.



Photo 1

A FAMILY GROUP.

(P.M.)

"Den-Ehlar Blaine", at three-and-a-half months old; it has since become famous in the U.S.A., and has won its Championship. In the centre is seen "Den-Ehlar Black Prince", bred by the Messrs H. E. and M. Healy, in 1909, by Ch. "Black Prince of the Chevy" and Ch. "Den-Ehlar Footh". On the right is the famous "Den-Ehlar Boof".



Photo 2

CH. "PRINCETON HELL-ON-A-PELLOW".

(P.M.)

Bred for Mr. F. G. Prescription, in 1920, a son of the International Champion "Blue Leader Hohar Skidoo" and of "Lady Hyacinth Unison". This dog won its first Challenge Certificate in 1922 as well as eight other honours. In 1924 it became a Champion.

Kidney Diseases.—The dog is rather commonly affected with disease of the kidneys, though diagnosis during life is often very difficult. The veterinary surgeon has not the undoubted advantage enjoyed by his medical colleague of being able to discern swellings, or alterations of colour in the face, nor of questioning his patient regarding the exact seat of pain, etc. The dog evinces indefinite signs of being unwell, but offers little clue except in its urine. Many more cases of kidney disease are discovered upon post-mortem examination than are diagnosed in life; another reason for which being that, in most instances, renal disease is not so important or serious in the dog

also a symptom of several other conditions, and unless a urinary analysis is carried out, the practitioner cannot be sure of the nature of the animal's ailment.

Readers will have gathered from the foregoing that expert knowledge and experience of canine diseases is essential for dealing with such a difficult group of illnesses as that pertaining to the kidney. In other words, it is futile to submit such ailing dogs to quacks and charlatans for a reliable opinion or help.

Inflammation.—Inflammation of the kidneys is also known as Nephritis, and may be acute or chronic. It may be caused by severe cold and exposure; more



Plotted

C.R. "THICK-HAIRED THOMAS".

H.C. Robinson.

A full-length picture of the noted "Thomas", bred by the Master Henry, and so successfully shown by Mr. F. Calvert Baile. For complete breed study see p. 1691.

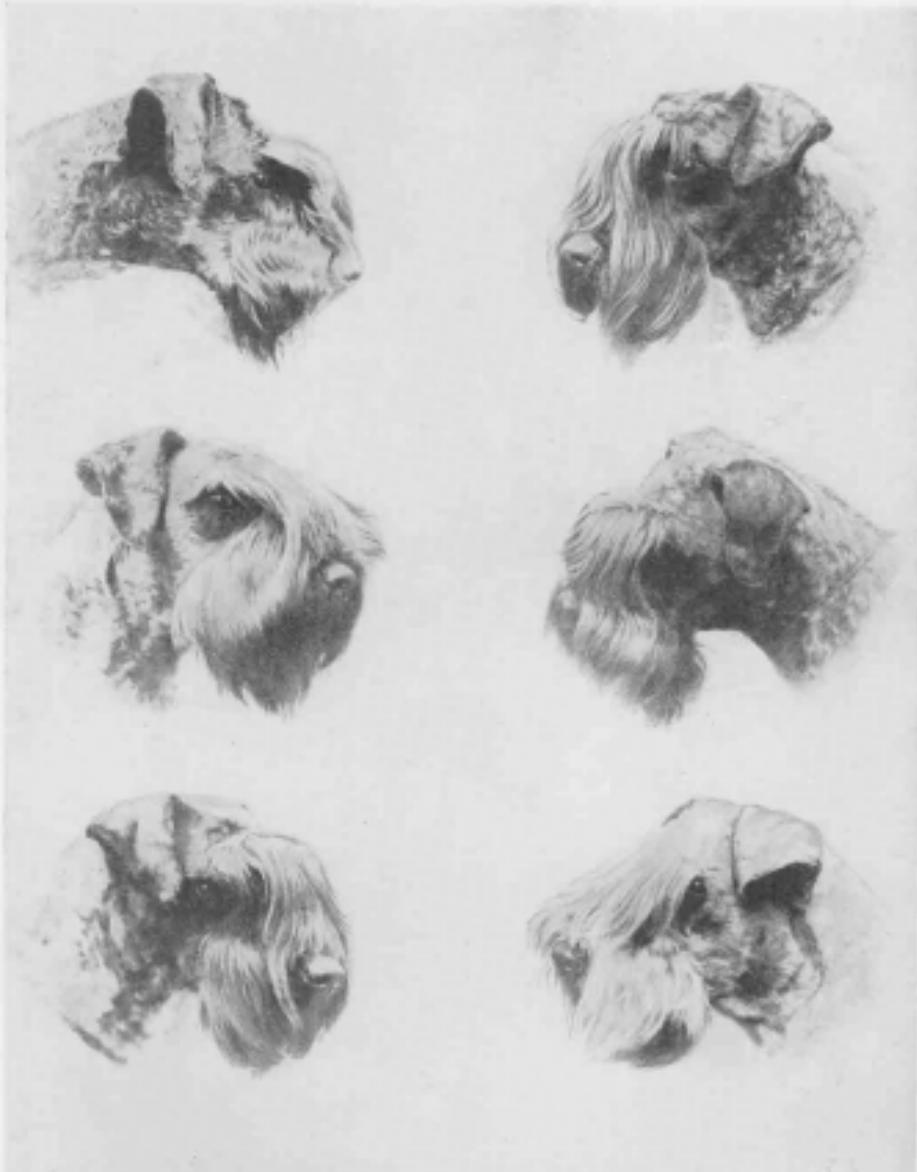
as it is in man. It is extremely difficult clinically to recognize any fine distinctions between the various kidney maladies, and generally we have to be satisfied to ascertain that the organ is, in fact, affected.

Palpation of the kidneys (feeling them with the fingers) is generally easy through the abdominal wall, exception to this rule being encountered in dogs which are grossly fat, in which, affected with septicæ, or which—through pain—tense their abdominal muscles and resist all attempts at manipulation.

When the kidneys can be felt, it is possible to appreciate whether they are enlarged, atrophied, or have an uneven surface. Pain in the back, which is so constantly associated with kidney disease, is

over the loins; microbial infections such as by the *Bacillus Coli* or the virus of distemper, etc.; irritant poisons which have generated within the body or which have been given by mouth. Examples of the latter are: turpentine, phosphorus, caustatics, arsenic, and crocus, etc.

The affected dog may walk with a very stiffened gait, may evince some loss of balance, and a certain tenderness when pressure is applied over the loins. The kidneys are enlarged, there may be some vomiting, and the amount of urine voided is lessened. Owing to the urine being scanty in amount, its colour is usually a deeper amber than is normal, and upon chemical test it is found to contain albumen. Urination sometimes gives rise to a certain amount of pain



Photos

DUNSTER

A CHERITON SEXTETTE OF KERRY BLUE.

Capt. and Mrs. Dunsterville are well-known for their Kerry Blue Terriers. They are the breeders of, amongst others, the noted champion "Suffie" Turn of Cheriton", whose winning record is given on page 1097.



Photo

A KERRY BLUE PUPPY.

[P.M.]

A three-and-a-half-months-old puppy with coat before any attempt at trimming was made. A puppy like this will grow to be a dog weighing between 20 to 25 lbs.

In consequence of the nature of the urine. If relief is not soon obtained, the condition may be complicated by symptoms of tetanias (already mentioned), when there will be convulsions, staggering, weakness generally, and probably a subnormal temperature, followed very soon by death.

An acute attack may pass off or may be followed by a more chronic type of the disease when dropical swellings of the limbs are manifested.

TREATMENT.—Medicinal treatment is not usually of much value, and is second in importance to diuretic treatment. The food consumed should not impose much work upon the kidneys and should be non-irritating, such as milk, milk puddings, broth soups, white rice and brown bread. A thick warm flannel coat should be applied, and a fibrous layer of cotton-wool should cover the loins. If pain and other symptoms are severe, relief might be more quickly obtained by exposing the dog to radiant heat. Laxatives should be given daily in order to eliminate much

ingested fluid through the bowels. Castor and camphor are probably the most useful agents for this purpose.

Cirrhotic Nephritis usually follows one or more acute attacks. In the chronic parenchymatous variety of the disease the kidneys are much enlarged and of a dirty-white or yellowish colour, often dotted with small haemorrhages. This is referred to occasionally as "large white kidney". There is another condition known as chronic interstitial nephritis, in which the kidney is very considerably atrophied and shrivelled. The amount of urine voided is much increased and the specific gravity of the urine is consequently diminished, whilst its colour is pale. Alburnea may be present, but generally not to a great extent. With the advance of the disease comes hypertrophy of the heart, followed by inflammatory processes in other organs, and probably uremia sets in before death finally ensues. Treatment is more or less the same as for the acute condition, but no hope can be entertained of restoring the kidneys to their normal state.

Suppurative Nephritis occasionally occurs in consequence of microbial infection of the kidney either direct from the blood stream (pyaemic nephritis) or via the ureter (pyelonephritis). The condition would be diagnosed only by detection of gas in the urine.

Renal Calculus.—Stones in the kidneys of dogs are rare, and the symptoms set up are vague and certainly not very characteristic, except that blood might be noticed to appear at the end of the act of micturition (incontinence). An X-ray examination would probably, but not necessarily, reveal a renal calculus.

There are many other kidney diseases, but owing to their comparative rarity among dogs, they are not considered worthy of description. Reference is made to *Fascioliasis in the Kidney*, the worm affecting the dog



Photo

CH. "WATTEAU PRINCE PARISIEN".

[P.M.]

Bred by Miss H. A. Tort and shown by Mr. F. Calvert Butlin, this great winning dog won two Challenge Certificates in 1912, when only a year old. The next year it became a Champion, winning three more certificates, and in 1913 it added a further four to its collection.

being known as *Eustrongylus Gigas*; *Tumours of the Kidney*, very rare among canines; *Cysts of the Kidney*, also rare, and known as *Hydromephrosis*; *Injuries of the Kidney* by external violence, but almost an impossibility. (See *Breuer's Diseases of Animals*.)

Kidneys.—The kidneys, two in number, are excretory glands situated one on each side of and close beneath the spinal column, the right one being in advance of the left, and at about the twelfth rib. These organs are devoted to separating the urine from the blood, which comes with it waste and impure products from the body. They necessarily vary very

minute blood vessels and uriniferous tubules which convolute very intimately together, permitting the passage of urinary fluid from the former to the latter. The process is not at all so simple as this brief explanation would make it appear, but a very detailed account of it would entail more space than can be afforded in this publication. The fluid so collected by the convoluted tubules trickles down into the pelvis and finally takes its exit through the ureter. Should the kidneys fail to function in the manner described, then the waste, poisonous products of metabolism are not carried off, but accumulate in the blood, causing a condition known as *uremia* or *nitrate poisoning*. It is a very serious and often fatal malady.



Photo:

HEN-EDAN BIRTH.

(M. Hutchinson)

The sire of this charming Kerry Blue is "Black Prince of the Castle", bred by that successful breeder, Miss H. A. Tott. This excellent photograph shows the desired soft coat and profuse feathering. (The coat of a Kerry Blue must never be hard or wiry.)

much in size according to the breed of dog, but generally weigh $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of the total body weight. In shape they resemble the brain, the indentation on the concave surface being known as the hilum. At this point the renal artery and nerve enter and the renal vein and ureter leave. The center of the kidney is occupied by a funnel-shaped mass of tubes known as the pelvis, the wide mouth of the so-called funnel spreading out in fan shape beneath the cortical portion of the kidney. The narrow end of the funnel or pelvis becomes eventually the ureter, which conveys urine to the bladder.

Upon cutting through the long axis of a kidney it is seen that the outer zone, known as the cortex, is closer in structure and of a darker red colour than the rest of the surface. This cortex is composed of

King Charles' Spaniel.—It will be interesting to those who admire the beautiful soft-coated King Charles' Spaniel of to-day, with its engaging personality, and bright, winning ways, to follow the history of this charming dog since we first made its acquaintance under the present name at the Court of Charles I.

It has been established without question that the Dwarfs of France were the ancestors of the so-called "Blenheims" in England, which in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries were also commonly kept on the Continent.

An early legend tells of a small black-and-white



Photo

CH. "ANOTHER PRINCE OF CHESTER".

This valuable dog was bred by Mrs. H. A. Toff. A son of CH. "Black Prince of the Chelsie", it was born in 1920, and in 1921 won six honours, including two Challenge Certificates. In 1922 it won four more certificates and in 1923 seven Challenge certificates.



Photo

CH. "PRINCETON GREY RAT".

Bred by Miss G. Williams, this useful bitch won five honours in 1920, when it was three years old. In 1922 it won seven honours and two Challenge Certificates, when shown by Mrs. V. E. Hardy.



Photo

TWO OF "THREWOOD".

[Fig. 2]

Miss L. M. Browning owns an important kennel of Kerry Blue, of which her "Threewood Ajax" and puppy "Threewood Althea", shown above, are good examples.



Photo

CH. "THREWOOD".

[Fig. 3]

Bred in 1921 by Mr. P. Thompson, a son of Ch. "Shetwell Ruby" and of an unregistered mother named "Tris", "Threewood" was two Challenge Certificates in 1927 and two more in 1928, when it became a Champion. It was first shown by Mr. P. Thompson and then by Mrs. V. E. Hand.