

HUTCHINSONS DOG ENCYCLOPEDIA



ENGLAND 1935 - 19 PAGE CHOW FEATURE

SOURCE:Chow article by C.D Rotch, edited by Walter Hutchinson


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DOG ENCYCLOPÆDIA

Edited by **WALTER HUTCHINSON**, M.A., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., F.R.A.I., F.Z.S., Barrister-at-Law
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HUTCHINSON

Fresh air, sunlight, liberal and nutritious meat diet with milk and other fatty matter, are essential. There must be an avoidance of fatiguing influences, excitement, and anything likely to reduce the strength, condition, or resistance of the animal. Recovery may eventually occur after one or more months of good treatment and hygiene. The writer knows of at least two cases of racing greyhounds, affected with chorea, which regularly raced and often won.

Chow Chow.—The Chow Chow is the principal indigenous dog of China. The Pekingese is the lap dog of the country and the Chow is the only other dog which can be used for the various purposes for which a dog of average size is required. In China he is used for hunting, for caravan guards, for guarding sampans and junks in the coastal regions, and, as the Chinese are omniverous feeders in a country which does not produce meat, for food.

The black, or rather dark-blue tongue, is a characteristic shared by no other breed of dogs and by only one other mammal. The Polar bear has a darkish tongue.

In the mists of antiquity, when all living things were in the course of evolution, the Chow Chow may have been derived from some other ancestor than that which produced the Western dogs, a creature somewhat akin perhaps to the bear. Like the bear, the Chow is undoubtedly extremely sure-footed: he will scale high wire-netting by deliberately climbing it, and will occasionally reach perilous places with complete safety and confidence. As an instance, a Chow would get out of the writer's window overlooking a porch and take a two-foot drop on to what was little more than a two-foot ledge. In that somewhat perilous position she would sleep.

The jumping power of a Chow varies to an extraordinary extent. Some can jump a 3 ft. 6 in. fence in a clean flying leap, and, with the utmost neatness and minimum of fuss, leap on to any ordinary table; others seem unwilling to jump even on to a chair.

The Chow is capable of powerful pulling effort, as anyone who has had two excited Chows on a harness and lead can testify, and yet he does not appear to be used in China for haulage purposes.

It is possible that the comparatively rare blue is a "sport" from the mating of reds and blacks. The cream also may have originated from this breeding, and as the Chinese do not regard the dog as the friend of man, but merely as an animal of utility, colour is not bred for, and blues may occur locally where a few "sports" may chance to have been bred.

The real smooth is only occasionally seen in China.

Casual observers might easily mistake the ordinary variety seen very much out of coat for the true smooth. Whether the breed in China has deteriorated in modern times is a matter of conjecture. It may be said emphatically that if any enthusiast went to China expecting to find good breeding stock to bring to this country he would be very disappointed. The Chinaman is utilitarian; as long as the dog of the country suits his purpose he does not concern himself with the delicate art of improving the breed. He is not interested.



THE SHORT-COATED CHOW

The short-coated Chows were brought into England as a curiosity. They were then known as the Edible Dog.

The Kennel Club has a list of over eighty classified breeds, and one cannot but be struck with the fact that all but about six, which includes the rarely seen Tibetan Mastiff and the Lhasa Terrier, are found in the Occident. The Chinese have for some reason not found it necessary to breed the numerous varieties of the Western world which vary in size from the Deerhound to the diminutive Toy dogs. Most breeds have been bred and modified for particular uses in sport of various kinds. For purposes of sport the Chow has limitations; he has considerable speed for so heavy a dog, but for short sprints only. Two of the writer's Chows hunted and pulled down a deer in one of the Royal Parks. They seemed to understand what they had to do and finally caught the deer on the face



Photo

CHOW EXPRESSION.

[L.N.A.]

This wonderful brace, the property of Miss Joshua, show the expression of the Chow face. It is officially described as a "scowling" look, but perhaps lionine would be more accurate.



Photo.

A NOTABILITY.

{Fall.

No one has more staunchly supported the Chow than Lady Faudel-Phillips. Her kennel name of "Amwell" is synonymous with excellence. Here she is shown with one of her noted dogs.



Photo [Fali.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S CHOW.

Amongst Her Majesty's pets was, as this photograph shows a Chow. Attention is drawn to the difference in type of the dog of those days from the present time.

below the eyes and pulled it down. They will chase anything that runs, from cats to hares, uttering a peculiar hunting bark which they voice only on such occasions.

For the general external appearance of the Chow here is an admirable description given in *The Popular Chow Chow*, by Messrs. Leighton and Baer, who are well-known American authorities. The American ideal is obviously exactly the same as ours:

"In general contour the Chow Chow is a thick-set, sturdily built dog, short coupled and cloddy in outline, with a broad, deep chest; straight, thick, rather short legs, and small round feet. The level back is wide, and the powerful loin is partly hidden by the heavily-furnished tail, which is curled over the back. The proudly lifted head is massive, with small pointed ears carried stiffly erect and looking forward over the wrinkled, frowning brows. The dark, almond-shaped eyes are deep set, and there is very little depression, or stop, between them in the nasal bone. The muzzle is broad and blunt, not finely tapering to the nose, and the black lips meet evenly with no loose overhanging flews.

"Much of the dog's distinction depends upon the abundance and density of its crisp outstanding coat and the fullness of feathering in the ruff, yoke culottes and tail. The action of the Chow is different from that of any other breed, the walking stride being short and mincing, owing to the hind legs being constrained by the straight, inflexible hock, so that the feet do not extend far backward for the propelling push. This produces the charac-

teristic stilty gait. Seen at his best, whether the colour of his coat be red, blue or black, with or without lighter shadings, the typical Chow is an arrestingly beautiful animal, giving the impression of symmetry, balance, power and alertness."

For the detailed points of the breed we reproduce between inverted commas the points as accepted by the Chinese Chow Club and published in their list of rules, and we have added a number of observations under each heading which will be of use to those who are studying the breed.

HEAD.—"Skull, flat and broad, with little stop; well filled out under the eyes."

On the whole Chows of to-day conform well to this. An "apple-head" would be a grave fault.

MUZZLE.—"Moderate in length and broad from the eyes to the point (not pointed at the end like a fox)."

This broad, blunt muzzle has probably been bred to in comparatively modern times. The native Chow, as well as many of the old-time exhibition Chows, whose photographs can still be seen, are distinctly more snipy in muzzle than the exhibition Chow of to-day. The breed has certainly been improved in this respect.

NOSE.—"Black, large and wide (in cream and light-coloured specimens a pink nose is allowable)."

This exception may not be in the best interests of the breed. It is quite possible to breed creams and fawns (that is if anyone wants the latter) with the normal black nose. The admission of light-coloured noses for exhibition purposes only tends to "breed in" other faulty pigmentation, such as light eyes, light-coloured and spotty tongues and



By courtesy]

WAS IT A CHOW ?

[E. C. Ash.

Amongst the finds of ancient Egypt was this curious model dog. A noted resemblance to the Chow may be detected. Notice also that the tail is curved over the back.



[Photo]

HELP, PLEASE

Dogs make highly successful collectors. How can one resist giving a copper for a deserving cause when such a friendly beggar as this Chow pleads?

pink gums. The unique pigmentation of the tongue is so important a feature of the breed that it should be safeguarded in every possible way. In some Chows a certain amount of smudginess of nose is seasonal. Puppies' noses may go off colour when teething, and bitches before and during season. Noses may go "off colour" occasionally for no apparent reason, but it would be better if on these occasions the dogs in question were not shown.

TONGUE.—"Black".

The colour is really a deep bluish-black; the darker the better. It is a most interesting and unique feature entirely confined to this one breed.

GUMS.—The Club "points" list makes no mention of this. They should be black.

EYES.—"Dark and small (in a blue or cream dog light colour is permissible)."

A light eye is a serious fault, and as there are many blues and creams with normal dark eyes it is a pity to make an exception. It is quite reasonably possible to breed good dark eyes. A dark-eyed sire very seldom sires light-eyed puppies. As to the *shape* of the eye, the phrase "almond-shaped" is often used. This would seem to imply an elongated narrow eye. The most esteemed type of eye would better be described as triangular. Certainly small and deep set and surmounted by heavy brow that helps to give the so-called scowl. Chows' eyes frequently suffer from inversion. Sometimes one or two, sometimes every puppy, in a litter will have this defect which seems in-



[Photo] **HEAD STUDY.** [Fall. A Chow of distinction with a good type of head.

herent in the breed. Unless it is so bad as to cause obvious suffering, operation should be deferred until five months of age. If done earlier, it may have to be done again. Every lover of a dog will see that this operation is performed as soon as possible.

EARS.—"Small and stiffly erect, they should be placed well forward over the eyes, which gives the dog the peculiar characteristic expression of the breed, viz. a sort of scowl."

The ears, it might be added, should be thick broad at the base, and not too acutely pointed. The fur which covers the outside should be short and dense. They should be tilted very slightly forward and set fairly widely.

SCOWL.—It is difficult to define exactly this peculiar Chow characteristic. Perhaps that is why in the C.C.C. rules no separate mention of this point is made. The loose skin on the forehead is

slightly ridged: these ridges are accentuated by slight differences in pigmentation on the high lights. The light and shade so produced give character to the whole face.

TEETH.—"Strong and level"

Many people consider this to mean that the teeth, when closed, should be edge to edge or dead level. It is quite correct for the upper teeth to overlap the lower to the extent that the bevels of the two sets are covered, a matter perhaps one-thirtieth of an inch—very much to the extent of ordinary human front teeth. Chow puppies before the change of teeth



[Photo]

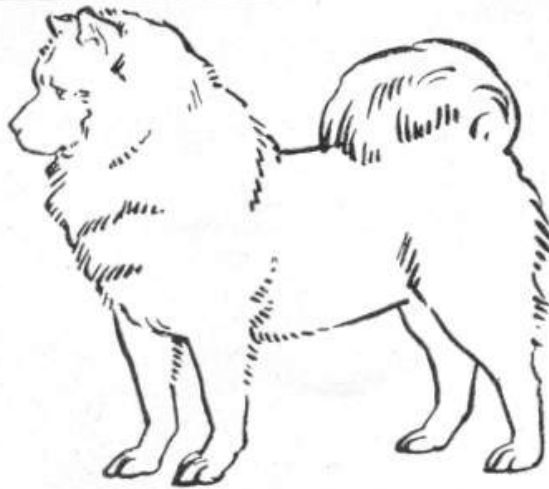
CH. "ROCHOW DIADEM".

[Fall.

Mr. Rotch's "Diadem", the winner of twelve Challenge Certificates, shows the correct proportions and desired squareness of the modern Chow, as well as the slight forward tilt of the ears.



*Incorrect back leg.
Angular hock
Tail set too low.*



*Too low on leg
Down on pasterns.
Hare feet; pointed & narrow.*



*'Tucked up.'
(Upward slope of
ventral line)
Tail falling one side*



Narrow chest



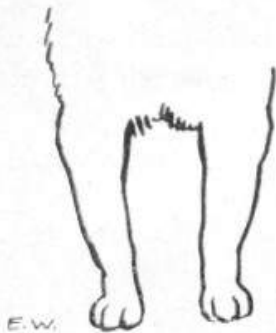
Pointed muzzle



*Eyes too round
Large ears,
too narrowly set.*



'Chippendale' legs



Out at shoulder



Too high on leg



*Narrow chested.
(as made to stand in ring)*

FAULTS IN THE CHOW.

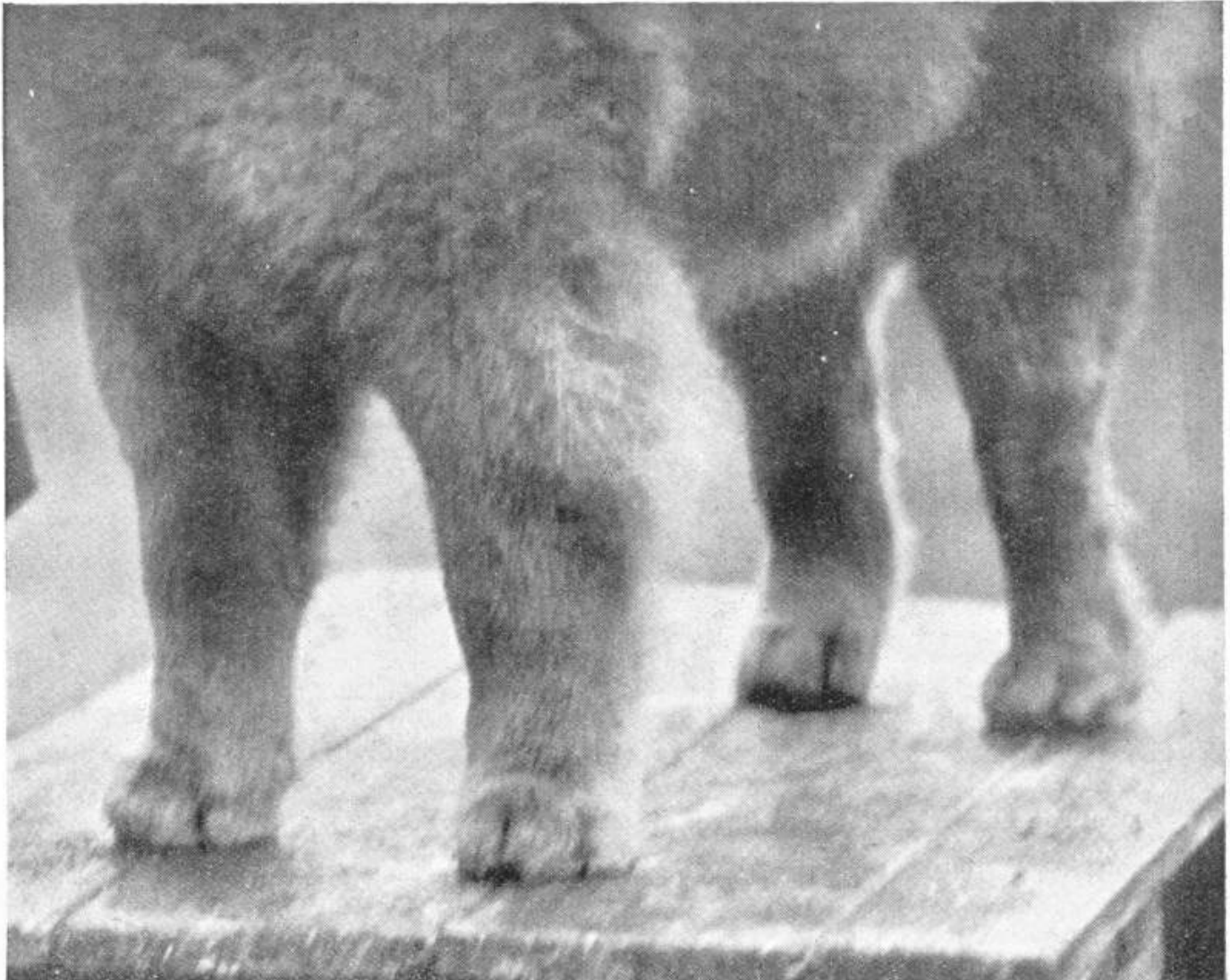
These diagrams have been specially drawn to show readers the outstanding faults in this beautiful breed. It is true that there is no such thing as the perfect dog, but one can form a good judgment all the better by knowing the more obvious failings, such as those depicted here.

are often slightly overshot. Unless this is very exaggerated the fault usually rectifies itself. An undershot mouth is a much more serious affair, but fortunately it is rare.

NECK.—"Strong, full, set well on the shoulders and slightly arched."

The average Chow is so well covered with hair that the anatomical structure is not easy to see. This part of a Chow is, however, fairly constant

The back legs of a Chow are highly characteristic of the breed. They are totally unlike those of a Terrier, which has marked angulation. The hocks should be very short. Some Chows carry their angulation, or lack of it, to the extent of being what is called "double-jointed". The action of a Chow is a unique feature of this breed. From his stifle downwards a correctly made Chow will walk with a stilt-like action with very little



[by courtesy]

CHOW LEGS AND FEET.

[C. D. Rotch.]

It is very difficult to describe in words the ideal legs and feet of a Chow; a photograph shows it better. Notice the position of the toes.

and one seldom sees exhibited a Chow with a long thin neck. When standing normally at attention the height of the head should be carried well over the tail level.

SHOULDERS.—"Muscular and sloping."

LOINS.—"Powerful"; i.e. muscular and hard.

BODY.—No special mention is made of this, but as the chest must be deep it must merge gradually into the abdominal line and not show a "greyhoundy" or tucked-up appearance.

HINDLEGS.—"Same as forelegs, muscular and straight with hocks well let down."

flexion of his hocks. This produces a short, mincing stride, totally unlike the free "pedalling action" of most other breeds. Judges should pay very great attention to this feature. It would be deplorable if a tendency arises to disregard this interesting and naturally inherent characteristic.

CHEST.—"Broad and deep"—with some spring of ribs.

FORELEGS.—"Perfectly straight, of moderate length, and with great bone."

The legs must be well spaced, about three inches clear daylight between them. A narrow front is a



Photo]

[Waller Guiver.

CH. "YOUNG CHENG OF AMWELL".

Lady Fandel-Phillips' "Young Cheng of Amwell" shows how Chow should carry its tail.

most serious fault and one all too commonly seen.

BACK.—"Short, straight and strong"

If anything it may slope a shade downwards from shoulder to tail, but never the reverse.

FEET.—"Small, round and cat-like."

This applies to fore- and hindlegs. The feet must never be pointed.

TAIL.—"Curled tightly over the back"

"Laid tightly to the back" would convey a better meaning. Many perfectly correct Chows have a straight tail, with only a suspicion of a kink at the end. It should not be so long as to fall loosely along the sides. It should not be carried high or proud, and above all it should be carried well forward. If set too low it spoils the outline by making the back appear too long.

COAT.—"Abundant, dense, straight, and rather coarse in texture, with soft woolly undercoat."

Dark-red specimens seldom carry the coat of the "reds with cream shadings", and therefore do not present the same leonine appearance. In the latter type the mane is usually lighter in colour and covers the shoulders like a fur cape.

COLOUR.—"Whole-coloured, black red tawn, cream, blue, white, etc., not in patches. (The under part of tail and back of thighs frequently of a lighter colour.) The colour is the point of least importance."

Real creams are very beautiful, but very rare, especially when they have dark eyes and black noses.

The fawn is a most unfortunate addition to the list of colours, for two reasons: firstly the colour is neither attractive nor typical; and secondly, if fawns are inter-bred with other colours there is a serious danger of spoiling the unique pigmentation of the

breed. Pale tongues, pink noses, and light eyes will be the risk of such matings.

A good black is a handsome creature, but must always lose somewhat in comparison with reds because the wrinkles in the face cannot show up.

Blues are much sought after by Continental buyers. Although there are some excellent specimens, notably Ch. "Chilo-Sa" of Hankow, the only blue champion for more than thirty years, they generally lack the sturdy, cobby structure of the reds.

Both blacks and blues in respect of coat are certainly harder to maintain. The assertion that colour is of least importance may occasion some surprise, but it can be said that it is very difficult to draw a hard and fast rule as, for instance, in the amount of cream or very light shadings permissible in a red. As long as a dog is well put down and in first-rate coat does it matter very much if the chest or feet are very light in colour? The question of rusty red shadings in blues and blacks is a far more serious matter. A dog with this ugly admixture of colour is certainly less desirable, and therefore less saleable. Colour, therefore, in blues and blacks should certainly be considered carefully, and for that reason mixed breeding, reds to blacks, for example, is not to be recommended.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.—"A lively compact, short-coupled dog, well knit in frame and tail curled well over the back."

A male Chow can hardly be too closely coupled; a bitch, however, must necessarily be appreciably longer in the back because of maternal duties. There must always be sufficient room to carry the family without crushing or interference with the normal intestine movements.

Smooth Chows "are governed by the same scale of points, except that the coat is smooth"



Photo]

[L.N.A.]

A NOTED TRIO.

Miss Lil Dogover (Mrs. Witt) is well-known in Central Europe, so also are her two Chow dogs: indeed no two dogs are more popular.



Specially drawn for this work

A FAMILY ALBUM.

[by Vere Temple.

Here is a lively family, grandfather Chow and the children, only a few weeks old, all delightfully subjected to the expressive art of Miss Temple.



Photo]

A DELIGHTFUL PERSONALITY

[Walter Guiver.

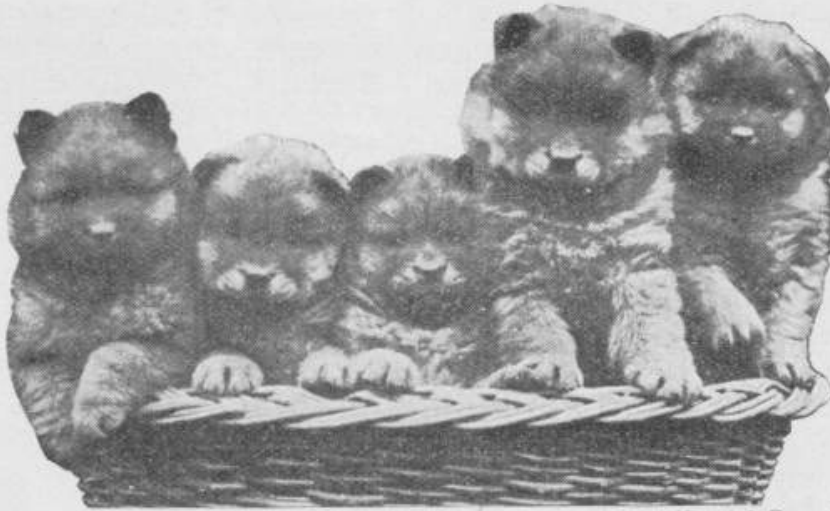
A three-months-old puppy from the kennels of that successful breeder, Lady Faudel-Phillips, explains why Chows should be so popular. A real beauty.

This variety is decidedly rare. A good specimen is an object of real beauty to a Chow specialist, because his structure can be so readily seen. Many a defect is hidden by the profuse coat of the ordinary Chow. But when all is said and done, one of the chief beauties of a Chow is his beautiful coat

and leonine appearance, and perhaps it is as well that the smooth is rare, for inter-breeding would not tend to improve the coats of either variety.

"Special attention should be called to the following very serious blemishes :

"Drop ears, red or parti-coloured tongue, tail not curled over the back, white spots on coat, and red nose (except in fawn, cream or white specimens) Light eyes in red or black specimens "



Photo]

A BASKETFUL OF VANITY.

[Sport & General.

Mrs. M. Wickham's five-weeks-old Chow puppies wait impatiently to have their photographs taken.

WEIGHT.— Bitches should run between 50-60 lb., dogs 55-65 lb. The Chow is a slow developer and is probably not his best until he is five years of age. A good big dog is better than a good little one. If it is not leggy and "rangy", a Chow up to 70 or 75 lb. should not be penalized for his size.

The occasional importation of this interesting and beautiful breed into this country has been made for many years. Gilbert White, the naturalist, in a letter written about 1780 writes as follows.

"... about the size of a moderate spaniel, of a pale yellow colour with coarse bristling hair on their backs, sharp upright ears and peaked heads which gives them a very foxlike appearance. Their hind legs were unusually straight without any



Photo]

A LITTLE CADGER.

[For.

Puppies—and babies—often make interesting pictures. Here we see a greedy puppy determined to get a taste of chocolate even if it cannot get any more.

bend at the hock or ham, to such a degree as to give them an awkward gait when they trotted. When in motion their tails were curved high over their backs like those of some hounds. . . . Their eyes were jet-black, small and piercing; the insides of their lips and mouths of the same colour and their tongues blue."

Gilbert White missed very little in his excellent description, much of which holds good for the modern Chow.

Several great dogs have arisen like meteors, and each, as well as winning many honours at shows, has contributed much to the general improvement of the breed. One or two dogs in particular may be mentioned. Ch. "Lenming", whose name will be found in most pedigrees. Ch. "Akbar" is specially noteworthy as being the prototype of the massive bone and symmetrical balance which is so much esteemed. Had this dog enjoyed better health the breed would be still better. His services at stud were limited by his by no means robust health. As a puppy he had distemper so badly that

only the devoted attention of Miss Peck, his owner, saved him, and so rendered possible the breeding of his distinguished progeny, Ch. "Choonam Brilliantine"; Ch. "Choonam Brilliantina"; Ch. "Chinnery" and Ch. "Rochow Akbella".

Ch. "Rochow Dragoon" was born in 1928, and, unrelated in recent generations to most of the best bitches of his time, arrived when an out-cross was much wanted. He won his first championship at the age of six and a half months, and was a full champion at eight and a half months. He has won 31 Challenge Certificates at thirty-six championship shows and thereby holds the record in the

history of the breed. So far he has sired four champions: Ch. "Rochow Diadem", Ch. "Rochow Diaphenia", Ch. "Hussar of Chunking", and Ch. "Niklos Marksman". It is not every great winning dog that sires the best progeny. In this case it is doubtful whether any Chow has sired so many winning dogs in the short space of four years. It is to be hoped that another outstanding dog may presently appear of fairly remote parentage to the bitches of his time. When this occurs we shall once more make an advance towards the perfection for which all keen

breeders are striving.

One can speak enthusiastically on the altogether admirable characteristics of this breed. The Chow has been described as very "standoffish" to strangers. He is, and quite right too. He adores every member of his household and frankly has no use for strangers. The Chow is a highly strung dog and must never be beaten. He is so sensitive to rebuke that a word is sufficient. He is not a fighter by disposition, but when set on can hold his own easily with any

dog of his own size. Two male dogs should not be kept together in the house. Jealousy may occur and inevitably sooner or later a fight will start.

A Chow is a non-barking variety. He will bark like any other dog, but only when there is some good reason for it. As a house dog he is naturally very clean and, as a puppy, very easily trained. He is not a greedy dog and casual scraps given at meals (quite improperly!) are viewed with suspicion. Taken gingerly by the lips, they are dropped on the floor, sniffed at with great caution and sometimes eaten, but by no means always.

A Chow requires a few minutes' brushing every day. It must be done regularly with a suitable



Photo]

THE BLACK CHOW.

[Hay Wrightson.

Nowadays a black Chow is rather rare. Here is a good specimen with its owner.



Photo] CH. "ROCHOW DRAGON". [Fall.
 Here is a remarkable head study of a famous Chow champion, the property of Mr. C. D. Rotch. This is the type of head so much desired—the full ruff, the lion-like look, and the so-called "scowling" expression. See also next page.



Photo] FULL VIEW OF CH. "ROCHOW DRAGON". [Fall.
 In 1933 this dog held the record of winning thirty-one Challenge Certificates. Notice the cat-like feet and the bold body. Indeed, almost in every point he indicates what a really good Chow should be.

brush (wire or coarse bristles) and can be maintained with very little trouble. When changing coat the dead undercoat will come away freely. This must on no account be dragged out forcibly; it should be quite lightly brushed or combed out.

A moderate amount of exercise will suffice to keep him healthy, and for that reason, in addition to his quietness, natural cleanliness, devotion and freedom from doggy smell, he is an ideal town dog. When kept in the country he must be carefully trained when young not to chase sheep or other animals. The desire to chase anything that runs away is inherent in the breed, and is a fault that must be corrected from puppyhood.

In selecting a puppy in so slow a maturing breed careful allowance must be made for the age. Generally speaking, squareness, balance, straightness of legs, substance, dark eye, small ear, correct tail setting and adequate spacing of front legs are the chief points for consideration. Perfection of head is hard to estimate when the puppies are very young.

The following is a useful guide to weights of puppies, and represents the average of a considerable number of specimens:



[By courtesy]

[C. D. Rotch.]

A THREE-MONTHS-OLD SON.

Here is the three-months-old son of Ch. "Rochow Dragoon". He carries his tail well, and the hind-quarters and body are exceptionally good

Three months, 20 lb.; four months, 30 lb.; five months, 35 lb.; six months, 42 lb.; twelve months, 49 lb.

Chyle.—The milky fluid taken up by the lacteals from the food in the intestine after digestion. It consists of lymph and emulsified fat, and passes into the veins by the thoracic duct, becoming mixed with the blood.

Cicatrix.—Contracted or scar-tissue which remains, sometimes permanently, after accidental or surgical wounds.

Cirrhosis.—A disease of the liver in which specific portions of the hepatic cells are replaced by fibrous tissue producing, at a later stage, atrophy and degeneration. It results, generally, from inflammation of the liver.

Classes at Kennel Club Shows.—The following are the definitions of certain classes.

I. WHEN COMPETITION IS OPEN TO ALL EXHIBITORS:

Maiden Class.—For dogs which have never won a prize in any class at an Open Show.

Débutant.—For dogs which have never been exhibited, prior to the date of closing of entries, at a show where Challenge Certificates were offered for the breed.

Novice.—For dogs which have not won a Challenge Certificate or a First Prize at an Open Show. Wins in Maiden, Débutant, Puppy, Members', Local or District Classes excepted.

NOTE.—Dogs which have won the title of Champion



Photo]

A CHOW CLASS.

[Sport and General.]

Chows always show themselves well, for as a breed they are very fearless and do not suffer from "stage fright" as this photograph so clearly shows. Notice the second dog from the right.

under American Kennel Club Rules, are not eligible for entry in Maiden, Débutant, or Novice Classes.

Puppy.—For dogs of six and not exceeding twelve months of age on the first day of the show.

Junior.—For dogs of six and not exceeding eighteen months of age on the first day of the Show.

Undergraduate.—For dogs which have not won a First Prize of the value of £2 in classes confined to the breed. Wins in Maiden, Débutant, Novice, Puppy, Local, Members', District or Selling Classes excepted.

Graduate.—For dogs which have not won more than three First Prizes, confined to the breed. At Open or Limited Shows, wins at Sanction Shows do not count.

Post-Graduate.—For dogs which have not won more than three First Prizes confined to the breed, and each of the value of £2.

Minor Limit.—For dogs which have not won more than two First Prizes in all, in Open, Limit, Mid Limit, and Minor Limit Classes, confined to the breed, at shows where Challenge Certificates were offered for the breed.

Mid Limit.—For dogs which have not won more than four First Prizes in all, in Open, Limit and Mid Limit Classes confined to the breed, at shows where Challenge Certificates were offered for the breed.

Limit.—For dogs which have not won more than six First Prizes in all, in Open and Limit Classes, confined to the breed, at shows where Challenge Certificates were offered for the breed.

Open.—For all dogs. If confined to a breed or variety, for all dogs of that breed or variety.



Photo]

[Sport & General.

CH. "AKBAR" AND "CHEEFOO".

Miss A. Peck's two Chows won the Brace Championship at the Kennel Club's show at the Crystal Palace.

Veteran.—For dogs aged five years or upwards on the first day of the show.

Field Trial.—For dogs which have won prizes or Certificates of Merit in actual competition at a recognized Field Trial.

Brace.—For two exhibits (either sex or mixed) of one breed or variety, belonging to the same exhibitor, each exhibit having been entered in some class other than Brace or Team.

Team.—For three or more exhibits (either sex or mixed) of one breed or variety belonging to the same exhibitor, each exhibit having been entered in some class other than Brace or Team.

Litter.—For whelps of one and the same litter (being not less than six weeks and under three months of age on the first day of the show). Not more than one entry can be made for the same litter, and the dam must not be exhibited with the litter.

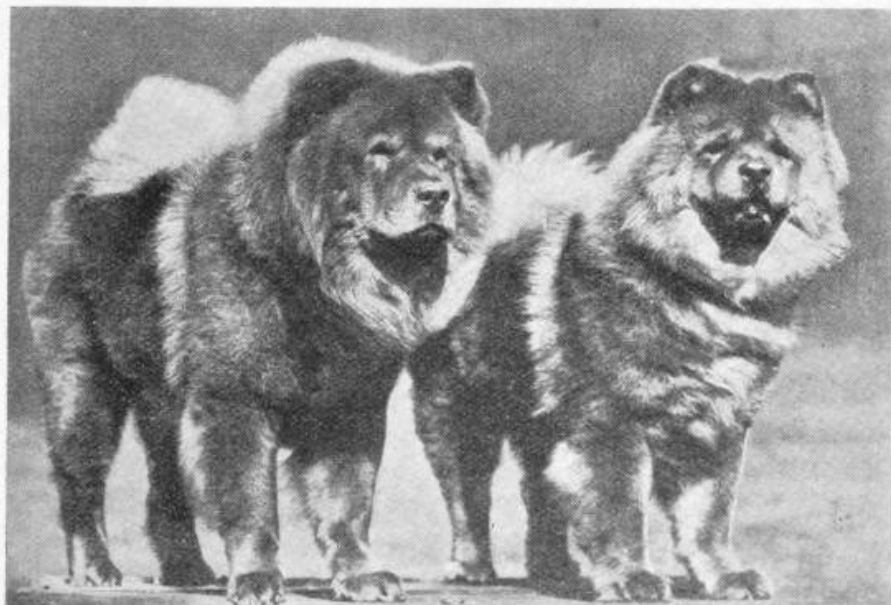
Foreign Dogs.—For dogs of any breed or variety of foreign extraction not classified on the registration form issued by the Kennel Club.

Sweepstake Class.—Is one in which the entry fees are given as the prize money in such proportion as the Committee of the show may determine.

2. WHEN COMPETITION IS LIMITED TO MEMBERS OF SOCIETIES OR TO EXHIBITORS WITHIN SPECIFIED AREAS, the definitions of classes shall be as above, except that the following definitions shall apply :

Maiden.—For dogs which have never won a prize at any show.

Novice.—For dogs which have never won a First Prize at any show. Wins in Maiden, Débutant, and Puppy excepted.



Photo]

[Sport and General.

CH. "CHOONAM MOONBEAM" AND "CHOONAM CHANG LI".

Any dog with the prefix "Choonam" (the property of Mrs. V. A. Manooch) is always likely to excite interest because of the Kennel's remarkable record and high prices.



Photo]

[Gutier.

"BLACK SUN OF LI MOON".

Is the Chow a cross between the Eskimo dog and the Mastiff of Thibet ? Some think so, and this magnificent head of Lady Faudel-Phillip's dog certainly suggests the Thibetan Mastiff type.



[Photo]

[Paul Popper.

WHAT'S THAT ?

Could any pair of eyes speak more plainly, we wonder, than this ? Look at this fine head with half-closed eyes, and he seems to question you :
"What do you want ! I'm ready."

