

has an uncanny sense of locality. This makes him a wonderful pet for anyone who lives in London or in any large town. One can let him out alone for a stroll and he will take the greatest precautions in crossing the street, and will eventually return home when he feels inclined.

A perfect specimen of this breed should have a skull flat and broad, with little stop, well filled out under the eyes. The muzzle should be moderate in length and broad from the eyes to the point (not pointed at the end like a fox). The tongue should be black, and the eyes dark and small (in a blue or cream dog a light colour is permissible). The ears should be small and carried stiffly erect. They should be placed well forward over the eyes—this gives the dog the peculiar and characteristic expression of the breed, i.e., a sort of scowl. The teeth should be strong and level, the neck strong and full, set well on the shoulders and slightly arched.

The shoulders should be muscular and sloping and the chest broad and deep; the back short, straight and strong, with powerful loins and a tail tightly curled over the back. The forelegs should be straight, of moderate length and with great bone; the hind legs similar with hocks well let down. The feet should be small, round

*The Standard Work on  
the Breed.*

## The Popular Chow Chow

By  
**Robert Leighton**  
and with American  
Chapters by  
**Mrs. Baer.**

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From the  
'Tail-Wagger' Magazine  
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Photo

Fall

CHAMPION NICLOS MARKSMAN, T.W. 568325.

Born April 8th, 1932. Owner and breeder: Mrs. May Nicholls, Niclos Chow-Chows, Shaw End, Kennel Lane, Fetcham, Leatherhead, Surrey. 'Phone: Bookham 69. Marksmen is the 3rd champion bred at the kennel which is a small and select one and consists of 5 Bitches and Marksmen. The record is a very good one. Three of the Bitches are the Dams of Champions and, with the exception of Marksmen's dam, all are home bred. Enquiries for stock and puppies to owner as above.

and cat-like, standing well on toes. The coat should be abundant, dense, straight and rather coarse in texture, with a soft woolly undercoat. The dog should be whole coloured—black, red, fawn, cream, blue, white, etc.—and not in patches. The under part of tail

and back of thighs is frequently of a lighter colour. The colour is the point of least importance.

In general appearance the dog should be lively, compact, short coupled, with a well knit frame, and tail well curled over back.

## Care of Dogs in Hot Weather

By Captain ALAN J. C. SINGTON

*(The following article by the canine expert, Captain A. J. C. Sington, unfortunately reached us too late for inclusion in our August issue. Its interest value compels us to give it a place in this number. The advice may still be of practical utility in the present summer—or what remains of it—and it certainly will be next summer.—Editor.)*

**I**N this warm weather a few hints on how to look after one's dog's comfort may prove useful.

**Feeding.** Do not give too much meat, and above all, do not give raw meat. It is heating, causes irritation and consequently skin trouble.

The best thing to do is to boil the meat adding a little barley and use the gravy to soak the hound meal, adding the barley and a little of the boiled meat to it. This should be given to the dog cold. Raw carrots chopped up and put through a mincer are good and can be added now and again as well. Continue giving a bone or hard biscuit for the sake of the dog's teeth.

I have seen an article in a dog paper advising rice puddings. This

is wrong and most heating to the blood.

During spells of hot weather a small dose of Epsom salts can be given in the morning occasionally with advantage.

**Exercise.** Take the dog for his walk in the cool of the morning and the evening. Don't forget the saying: "Only a mad dog and an Englishman walk in the mid-day sun."

During the hot sun in the middle of the day he should be able to get into the shade if he wants to, so do not shut him up in a place that has no shade. See that his drinking bowl is well supplied with clean cold water.

**Grooming and stripping.** Brush and comb the dog's coat in the morning before it is hot. To do this in the hot part of the day will make the dog warm owing to the friction, besides making one's self hot too!

If one lives in the country, where

there are sheep or rabbits and where ticks thrive, examine the dog's coat daily for these pests.

If you wish to give the dog a bath the hot weather is a good opportunity. It cools him and the sun dries his coat.

A thick coated terrier can be stripped or trimmed to lighten his coat, but do not shave him. I have seen the latter done abroad. It is a mistake and instead of being a kindness to the dog it is the reverse. A dog's coat is a non-conductor of heat like the lining of a Thermos flask. It keeps out the cold in winter and wards off the sun's rays in summer. A dog's skin is more sensitive than one's own. To leave his naked unprotected skin to the fierce rays of the sun causes suffering. Don't forget nature provided the dog with his coat and nature knows best.

Though I am fond of sun bathing, it does not suit everyone, and I believe doctors say it is bad to unduly expose one's skin to the fierce heat of the sun. In short, dogs, like people, suffer from the heat and are entitled to the same consideration as one's self.