

A
DOG
BOOK

•
C. MOORE
PARK
AND
ETHEL
BICKNELL

Arthur Hardinge Papillon,

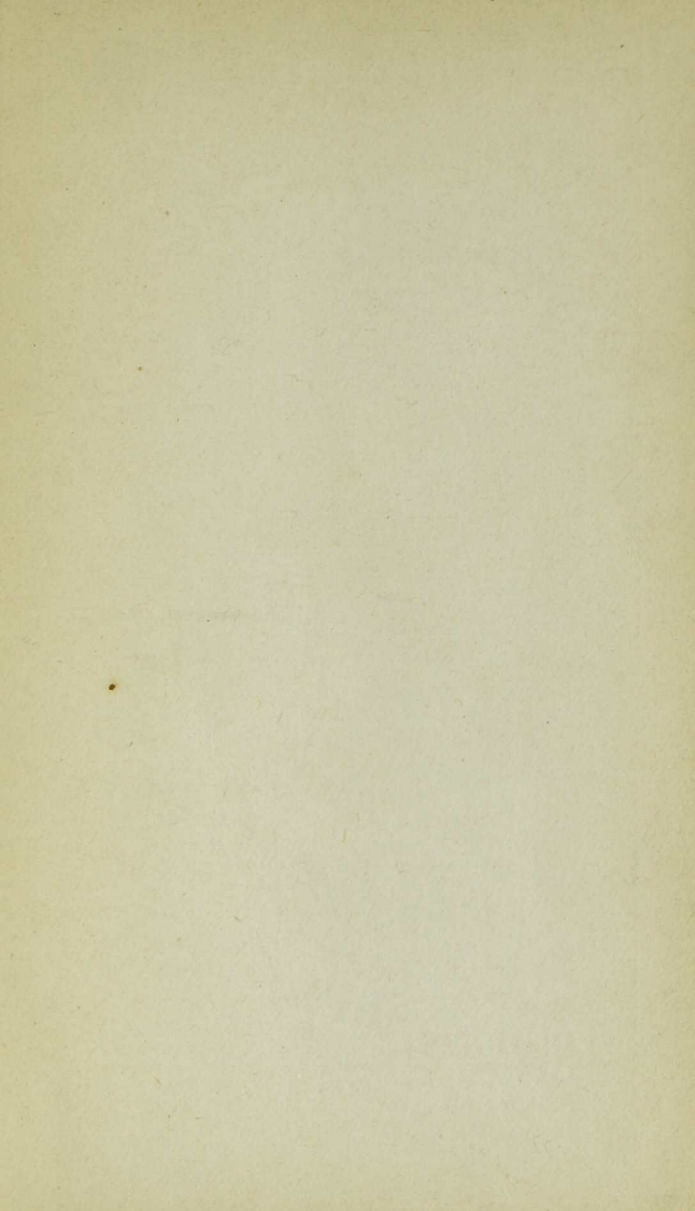
from his affectionate

Mother Jack,

30th May 1902 -

The Dumpy Books for Children.

XII. A DOG BOOK.



The Dumpy Books for Children.

Cloth, Royal 32mo, 1/6 each.

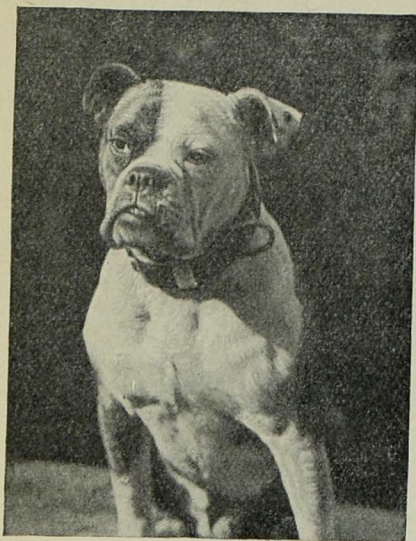
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LONDON: GRANT RICHARDS,
48, Leicester Square.

A DOG BOOK.

*PICTURES BY
CARTON MOORE PARK.*

TEXT BY ETHEL BICKNELL.



LONDON :
GRANT RICHARDS,
1902.

To
ASPHODEL OF AMWELL,
My very good friend.

The Bloodhound.

Now here is really a fine gentleman for you ; his manners, wisdom, and dignity are all that a prince of dogs could desire. In spite of their formidable appearance Bloodhounds are gentle and fond of children, so do not follow the example of many grown-up people who are afraid of them : their bloodshot eyes look fierce, and their whole appearance is awe inspiring ; but you will soon get used to this.

Long ago Bloodhounds were used for tracking criminals whom they could follow for great distances by their wonderful sense of smell ; but now they are seldom used for this purpose. You have, I am sure, often read exciting stories of their cleverness ; how, even in large towns they run their prey to earth and enable justice to be done to evil doers.



THE BLOODHOUND.



THE BULLDOG.

The Bulldog.

HERE we have a picture of the bulldog standing in all his pride. Young Britons, whether boys or girls, might do far worse than copy the virtues of this, the British type.

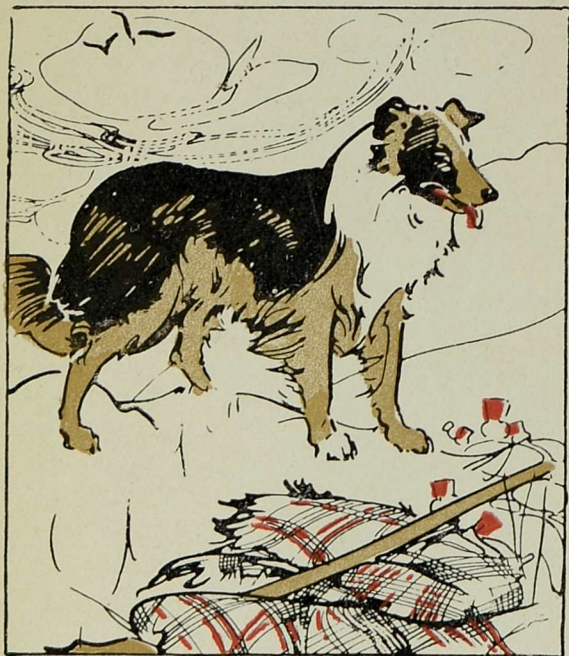
To begin with, the bulldog is very strong, and, withal, very gentle. Nothing small or weak need fear him. Then he is very quiet, very good-natured, and not easily roused; but if he is angry let the aggressor beware, for when he fights there is no noise, no fuss; he just sets to work in a business-like way, and fights to a finish. This is what was said of bulldogs 130 years ago:—

“ Well, of all dogs, it stands confessed,
Your English bulldogs are the best;
I say it, and will set my hand to 't;
Camden records it, and I'll stand to 't.”

The Collie.

You know Collies well, but I will give you a few hints so that you may know with a little practice whether a Collie is well bred. He should be active and well knit, the head long and the coat of hard hair that should be full on the chest, neck, and shoulders. Many people keep these intelligent dogs for pets, but Collies are meant for work and make excellent sheep dogs.

There was once an old man who trained his Collie to steal umbrellas; the dog used to pick up with his teeth the umbrellas which people often have beside them, run away very quietly and give the umbrellas to his master. Of course you must not teach your Collie to steal umbrellas, but this story shows that a Collie can be taught almost anything.



THE COLLIE.



THE DACHSHUND.

The Dachshund.

You can always recognize a Dachshund because he has such a long body and such short legs; he has beautiful eyes, a very soft coat, and his colour is tan or brown. You will often see Dachshunds as they are popular dogs, but will not find them very amusing pets; I should not advise you to choose one if you want a dog with whom you can have a good romp.

Dachshund means a badger dog, but really the badger is too strong for any Dachshund to fight. I once knew, however, a Dachshund who killed snakes splendidly. Her name was Olla, and she lived in India, where there are plenty of snakes. She would just give the snake one bite behind its head and kill it at once. As a rule, however, Dachshunds are not as clever as Olla, and are rather lazy dogs.

The Dalmatian.

HERE is a Dalmatian running after his master's carriage—running fast, too. Perhaps you have never seen one of these dogs, for nowadays they are, I am sorry to say, very uncommon. Once upon a time they were so popular that almost every private carriage had one or two running behind.

The Dalmatian looks rather like a Pointer, only bigger, and its colour is white with black or brown spots. They will live very happily in a stable, and are better than any other dogs at following; they seem perfectly content to run behind a carriage for mile after mile.

If you keep a Dalmatian you must remember that he must have a lot of exercise or he will fall ill. This is true of nearly all big dogs, but especially of this kind.



THE DALMATIAN.



THE DEERHOUND.

The Deerhound.

THE Deerhound is a mighty dog and capable of inspiring respect from even the most reckless. Look at the picture! Now would you not rather be his friend than his enemy? Fortunately, however, the deerhound, like most other large dogs, is good tempered and gentle in spite of his strength. You probably know them well by sight—splendid dogs with rough coats, black, grey, or fawn in colour, and standing as high as a child three or four years old. They will jump over high gates or fences with the greatest ease, and it is a fine sight to watch a pack racing over a row of hurdles, each dog doing all he can to be first and win the race.

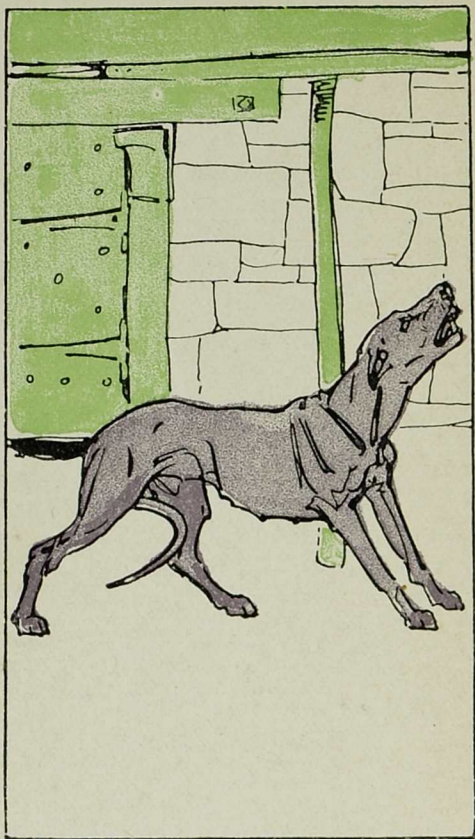
Remember they want a great deal of exercise to keep them in good health.

The Fox Hound.

HERE you have a picture of the hounds "in full cry," evidently running after a fox, which is not in the picture. You all know how clever a fox is at finding hiding-places for himself, and when these fail him how fast he can run away from his enemies. So first the Fox Hounds have to find their fox, which they do by smelling along the ground, and then they have to catch him. The fox sometimes leads them into wonderful places. Have you seen the picture of the hounds dashing in at the open door of a country dame's school? The way the schoolmistress and the children scramble out of the way over chairs and tables is very funny. Fox Hounds are white with black or brown markings.



THE FOX HOUND.



THE GREAT DANE.

The Great Dane.

THE Great Dane is one of the finest dogs, strong and graceful. In spite of their great size, you need never be afraid of them, as they are quite good-tempered. Their colour is curious—blue grey—and it is a beautiful sight to see two or three playing together, and jumping over high railings with the greatest ease. You will probably not meet many of these dogs, as they have not been fashionable in England long, and are too large for most people to keep. Sir Walter Scott said his dog “Maida” could eat off his plate without being at the trouble to put a paw on the table or chair. I am sure these Great Danes are large enough to do the same.

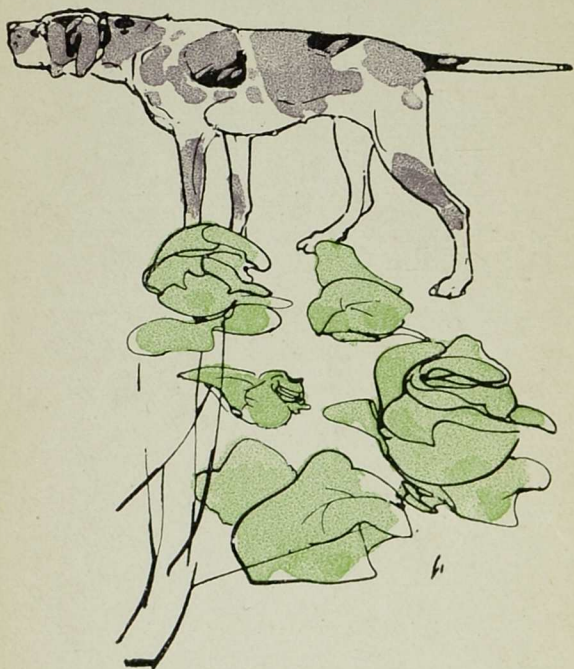
The Greyhound.

GREYHOUNDS are quiet dogs and seldom bark. They seem, in fact, to care for little beyond the one sport — coursing — in which they excel. Coursing, as you probably know, is pursuing a hare with greyhounds, and most people believe this is the only use for these dogs. Long ago, however, men thought very differently, and wonderful stories were told of the greyhound's sagacity.

You will see from this picture what the greyhound is like. They may be nearly any colour, though they are generally grey or fawn. There is also a small greyhound, called an Italian greyhound, kept as a pet. It is small, and a shivering little object. You will generally see these dogs in little coats, as they are very delicate, and find the cold unbearable.



THE GREYHOUND.



THE POINTER.

The Pointer.

POINTERS are generally lemon and white or black in colour, and you must have met many when you have been to the country in the autumn.

You see from the picture exactly how they stand when pointing out to their masters the game they have found; notice how straight a line they make with head and tail. When two pointers are out working together, and one points, the second will immediately stop and point in the same direction, which is called "backing." Like all sporting dogs Pointers are very clever, and young dogs who have to be trained are always sent out with them to learn the work.

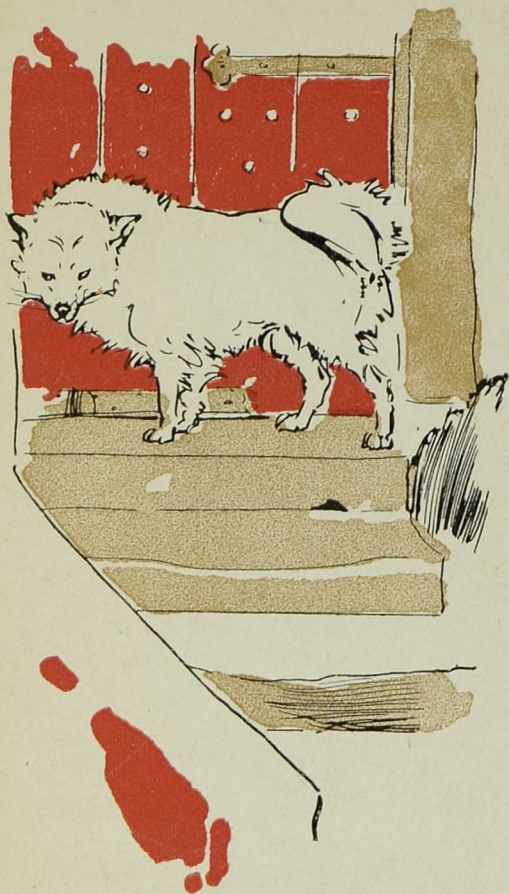
An amusing story is told of a Pointer, who, when his master missed a shot, always ran up and seized him by the gaiter to show how annoyed he was.

The Pomeranian.

THE Pomeranian is a very popular dog just now, and you will see fine specimens at the Crystal Palace Dog Shows; but it would cost a great deal of pocket-money to buy one of these show-dogs.

Pomeranians are rather like colliers, only smaller, and with a heavier coat. In colour, they are generally white, black, or brown. They make cheerful pets, active, fond of a good scamper, and like to be made much of.

A white Pomeranian is a very handsome dog, and oh! so proud of himself. But, dear me, how often he needs a bath to keep his lovely coat white. So I advise you to choose a black or brown one, unless you are very energetic.



THE POMERANIAN.



THE POODLE.

The Poodle.

IF you want a dog as human as possible, and who will understand nearly everything, take the poodle as a pet.

You may have your poodle black, white, or even coloured; you may choose one with a curly or a corded coat; but remember with the corded sort the coat wants a lot of brushing. Some corded coats drag on the ground. You know poodles have to pay a visit to the barber several times a year. Also, you must not forget to tie round your poodle's neck a bow of ribbon on great days.

They are called French poodles because they came first of all from France. You know it was

“A Poodle of France

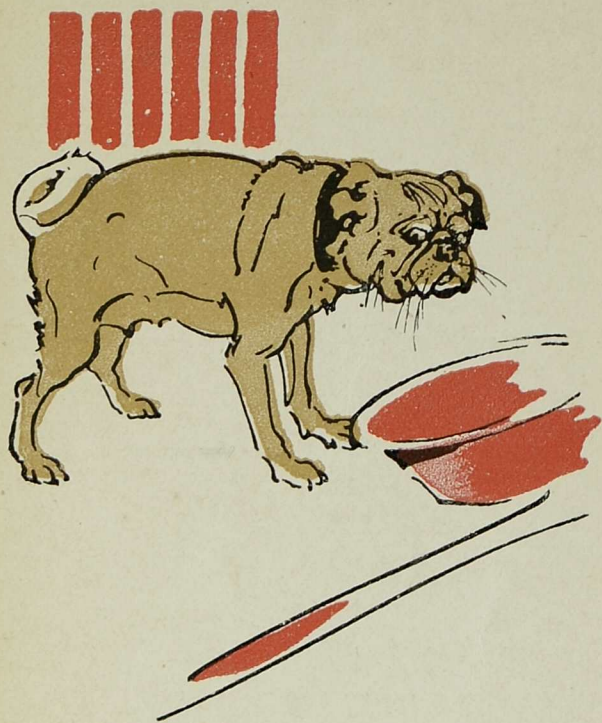
Who taught all the doggies of England
To play on the fiddle and dance.”

The Pug.

PUGS are dogs everybody knows quite well, and some people, especially maiden aunts, are very fond of them; but if you want a playfellow don't buy a pug, as he will grow, in his old age, almost as broad as he is long. Remember that pugs are very fond of comfort and an easy life, and make much better pets for old people than for the young.

Pugs are not clever, although they have sense enough to take the softest cushion to sit on and the nicest tit-bits to eat; they have a great appearance of dignity, but are, in fact, often arrant cowards.

They are very sensitive, and you must not pinch their tails, even a little, or there will be a terrible fuss. Perhaps you do not know that there are beautiful shining black pugs as well as fawn-colour ones.



THE PUG.



THE MASTIFF.

The Mastiff.

THIS is another of our national dogs, and a good specimen. No burglar will try to enter a house where such a dog is kept, for the mastiff is a splendid watch-dog, and attacks his master's enemies or his own with the greatest courage, but is never a bully, and is perfectly gentle with women or children.

Brindle and fawn he stands before you too heavy for you to lift, but not too big for you to love—a very king of dogs.

There are many stories of their wonderful instinct. A celebrated mastiff, belonging to Sir Henry Lee, saved his master's life from an assassin. And this is only one instance of the mastiff's courage; you will hear of many more for yourselves.

The Mongrel.

THERE are, indeed, few dogs so clever, faithful and affectionate as the Mongrel, so I feel very glad the artist has drawn one for us. Luckily in our days we do not often see a poor mongrel with a kettle tied to his tail, but if you ever do see one ill-treated, insist on rescuing him. Perhaps your father will not allow you to keep any poor dog you may rescue, but at least he will help you to have the dog painlessly destroyed. Remember that although many pennies are wanted to buy a really good dog of any special breed, very few will buy a really fine mongrel.

Neither I nor anyone else can describe a mongrel for you, because no two mongrels are often found alike ; but in spite of this the mongrel is not to be despised.



THE MONGREL.



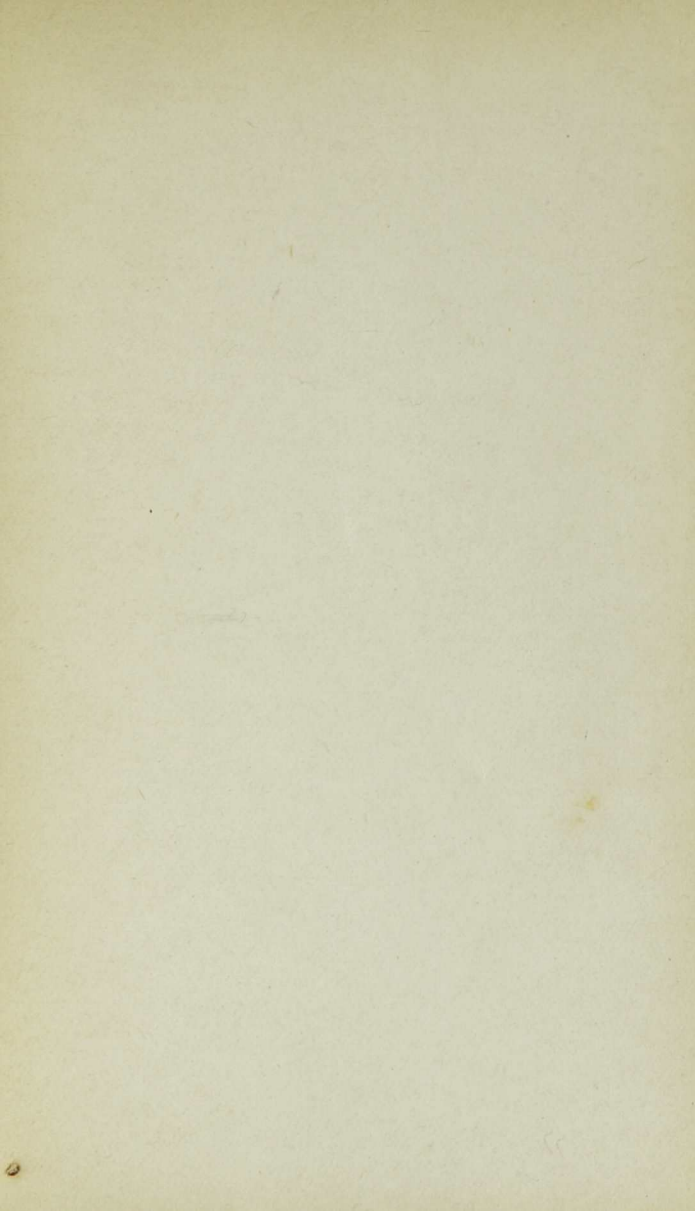
THE OTTER-HOUND.

The Otter-hound.

THIS is rather a rare dog, and I dare say you have never seen one. Packs hunt in Devonshire and Wales, and have to work hard for a living. In appearance they are like rough-coated bloodhounds, and they always look ready for business and equal to any amount of running about.

The otters that these dogs hunt are not common out of the Zoological Gardens, but if you have ever seen one, you will understand that Otter-hounds have to be very "spry" to tackle an enemy who is so fierce, and who is at home both on land and in water.

I have never heard of anyone who kept Otter-hounds as pets; I expect the poor dogs would miss the excitement of the otter hunt and want to join their fellows in the chase.



The Retriever.

THIS Retriever you see has just brought back a bird his master has shot, and, like a good dog, is laying it at his feet. This is what is called "Retrieving," and you can imagine how useful it is to have a dog trained to go and fetch the dead bird which perhaps fell some distance away from the sportsman.

Retrievers are very large, handsome dogs, with fine glossy black coats. Many of them know when the time of year for shooting comes quite well, as is shown by two or three instances of Retrievers, who, as soon as autumn begins, scratch at their master's bedroom door in the morning, as if to say, "Please come out and shoot."



THE RETRIEVER.



THE ROUGH ST. BERNARD.

The Rough St. Bernard.

MANY lives have been saved by these noble dogs, whom you must often have seen in pictures.

In Switzerland they are used to search for poor people who have lost their way in the mountains; round their necks they carry a flask of brandy, so that the people whom they find may be able to revive themselves and get strength enough to follow the dog, who leads them safely down the mountains. They have been known to save children by carrying them in their mouths, and countless stories are told of their splendid courage.

There are two kinds of St. Bernards—one rough-haired, the other smooth; both have very thick coats to keep them from being frozen to death in the bitter mountain air. They are exceedingly strong, and you should just see them eat up a huge bone.

The Setter.

HERE is another sporting dog. There are three kinds of setters, all of whom have coats as soft as silk; English Setters with coats of a colour known as blue mottle, Gordon Setters with coats of raven black, and Irish Setters with red coats. You will meet Setters of other colours, but these are the best. I must tell you a story of a Setter who was lent to a friend of mine for the shooting season. With his old master he lived in a kennel with other dogs, but with his new master he lived in the house. At the end of the shooting season the Setter was sent back to his old master, but the next day he returned, bringing with him a friend, and ran into the house barking joyfully.

This story shows not only that these clever dogs appreciate kindness, but that they like their friends to share it with them.



THE SETTER.



THE OLD ENGLISH SHEEP DOG.

The Old English Sheep Dog.

PERHAPS you know this dog better under its other name of "Bob-tail." It is a fine, large, burly animal, heavy in build, and with a thick, hard, bluish-grey coat. Sheep-dogs are one of the oldest English breeds, and therefore well worth encouraging. They are used by shepherds to help with the sheep, and wonderfully clever they are. They can understand all the shepherd says to them, and carry out all his orders. Sometimes you hear of Sheep-dog "trials." These trials are a competition held to find out which is the best dog in the neighbourhood at herding sheep and moving them from place to place.

Ask your mother to read you "Owd Bob," by Mr. Olivant; it is all about these dear dogs.

The Spaniel.

“ A VERY nice dog,” you say, “ and looks fat and content.” I think he is all he looks, and even more ; for he is good tempered, useful for sport, a splendid house dog, and good to look at with his fine coat.

There are several varieties of Spaniels : the Clumber Spaniel, the Irish Water Spaniel, the English Water Spaniel, and others, all worth knowing, and all cousins. You will always find them easy to make friends with. Some people like one kind best and some another ; personally I think the most handsome is the Clumber Spaniel with its lovely cream coat marked with orange.

In spite of their short legs spaniels are very strong and capable of doing a good day's work out shooting with your father, or having a good game of play with you.



THE SPANIEL.



THE KING CHARLES SPANIEL.

The King Charles Spaniel.

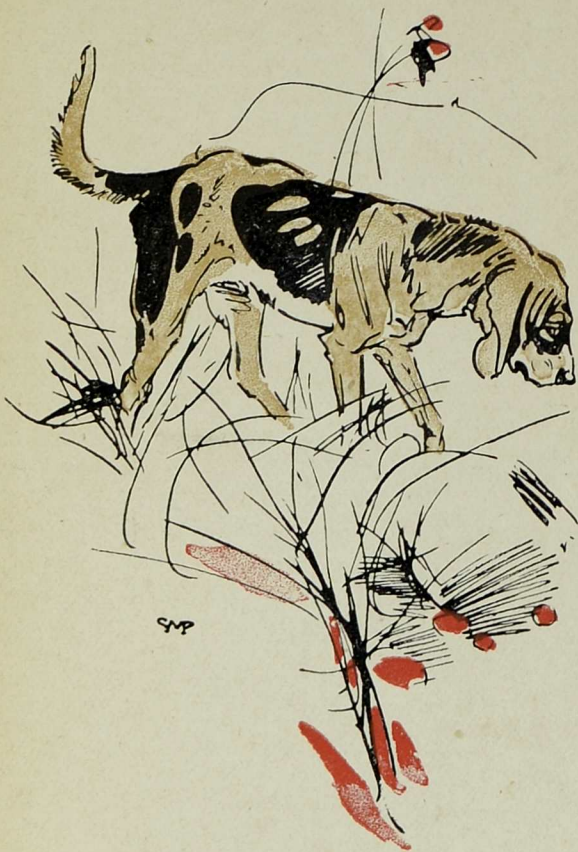
THESE pretty little toy dogs are called after King Charles, who was very fond of them. A well-known picture shows the king walking in a garden, playing with his pets. His kindness for these dogs made them very fashionable, as people were all anxious to follow his example and keep some of them. But the taste in dogs changes, and people got tired of these, just as you do of your toys, so you can easily buy one to-day.

These Spaniels are full of life and spirit, but, as they are small and delicate you must, if you wish them to thrive, pet and make much of them. Their long, silky coats have to be well brushed and combed every day.

The Staghound.

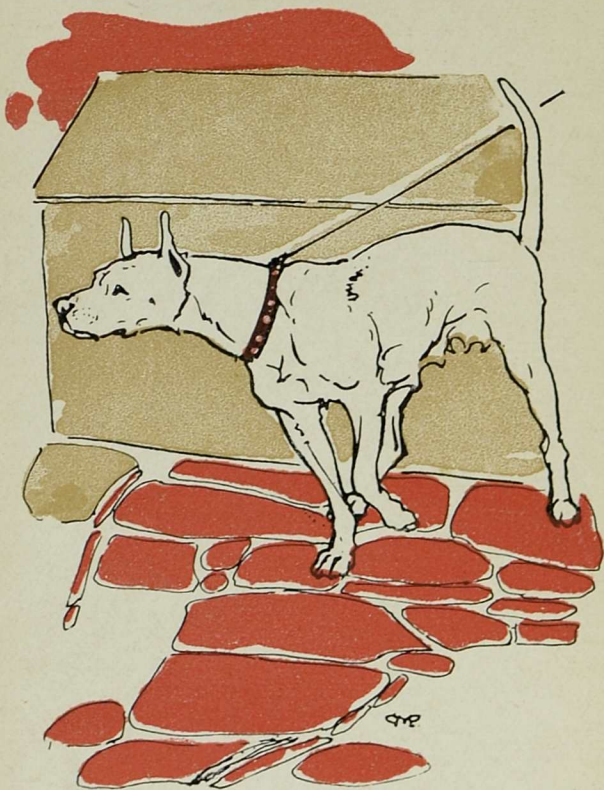
THE Staghound is not a dog often seen now, as there are not many packs kept. It is used to hunt the stag, and, as you know, there are very few stags to hunt, especially wild ones; so a tame stag has to be taken out in a cart and turned loose to run. When this happens the stag is not killed by the hounds, but is put back into the cart and trundled home again, so that "it lives to run another day."

There are still a few packs, so one day you may come across a stag hunt—stag, hounds, huntsmen, and all. Staghounds look like large foxhounds both in colour and shape. They are celebrated for their musical notes, and the way they give "tongue."



SMP

THE STAGHOUND.



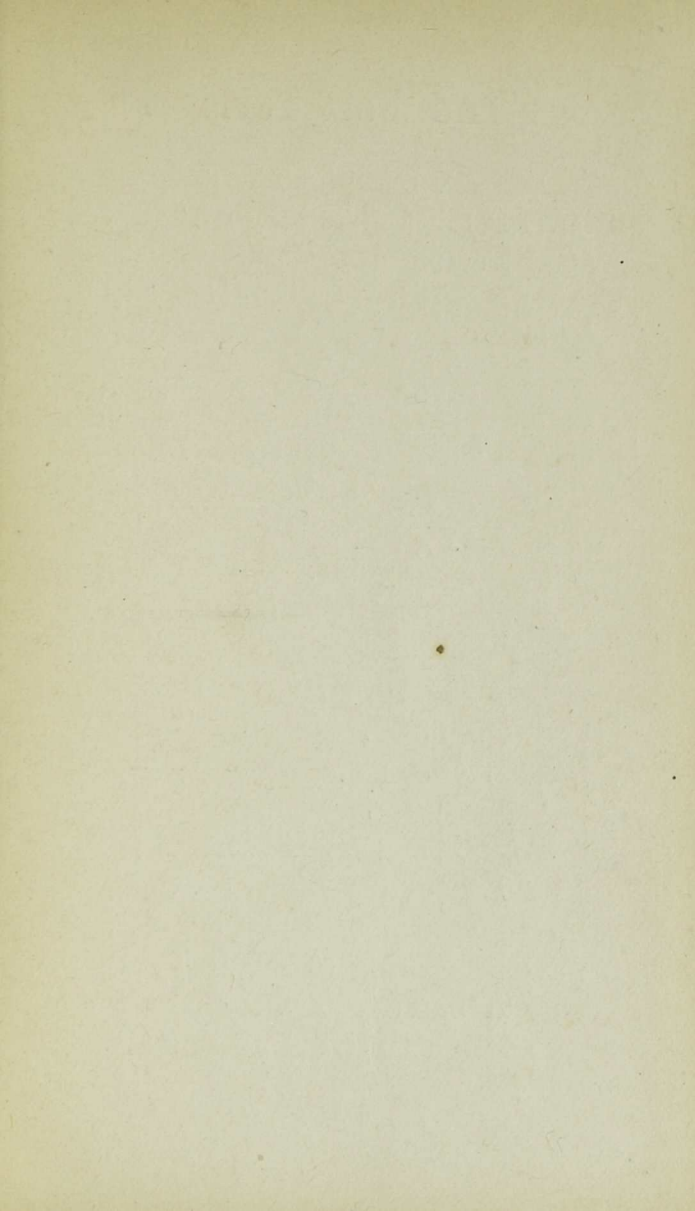
THE BULL TERRIER.

The Bull Terrier.

THE Bull Terrier is a fine dog, and has many of the good qualities of his near relation the Bull Dog. Both fight to a finish, and generally fight to win. The Bull Dog, however, wants a lot of rousing, while the Bull Terrier is always ready, like the Guards, to be "up and at 'em"; and this is a considerable drawback to keeping one as a pet—a walk with a Bull Terrier being rather too exciting.

You will easily know a Bull Terrier. He should be pure white in colour, bigger than an ordinary terrier, and more heavily built. In fact, he looks just what he is, part Terrier and part Bull Dog.

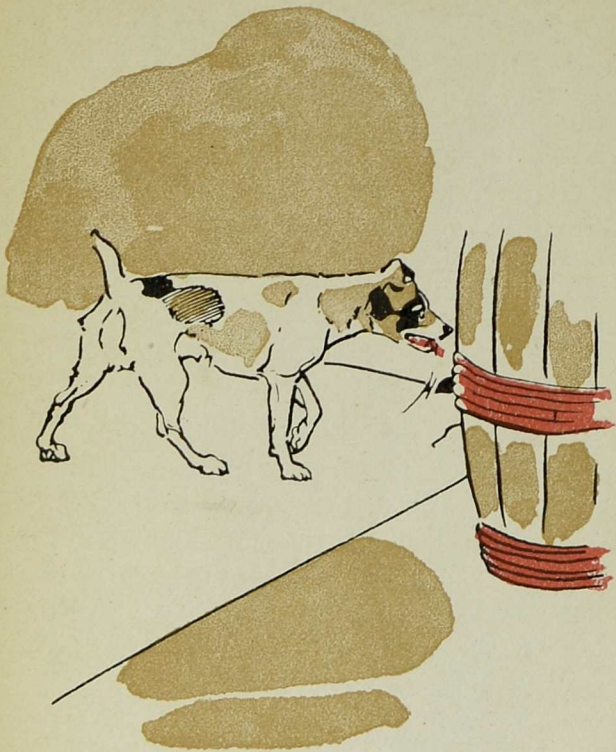
Bull Terriers were once used for fighting—you have heard about the old dog fights—but now people are seldom cruel enough to go in for such a wicked amusement.



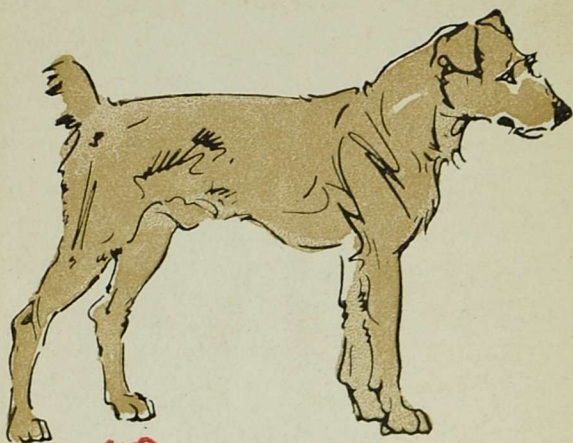
The Fox Terrier.

I DARE SAY many of you keep a Fox Terrier for a pet. You know they are divided into two varieties—smooth and wire-haired. Well bred specimens must be strong and active, with hard, firm coats. Their nose must be black, and white should be the principal colour in their coat, and their teeth—these are very important—should be white and regular. Bones! Do not forget to give them bones, for these are excellent for their teeth; but only meat bones, remember, never chicken, game, or fish bones. For friends and playfellows these dogs are splendid.

To make friends with a young Fox Terrier try him in a field (not on the lawn, or the gardener will have something to say to you) with an old ball; you will find that he will delight in running after it.



THE FOX TERRIER.



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THE IRISH TERRIER.

The Irish Terrier.

THERE is not much to tell you about Irish Terriers, nice as they are, and the picture gives you a good idea of them. The only drawback to keeping them is that they *will* fight, and no dog is too big for them to tackle.

Here is an amusing story about them:—There were once three Irish Terriers who were forbidden to sit on a sofa. When their master left the dogs alone, on his return he often felt the sofa; if it was warm he knew the dogs had been sitting there, and then he would whip them. One day he came into the room very quietly and found the three dogs blowing on the sofa to cool it. I am afraid this story is not true, but Irish Terriers really are very clever indeed.

The Maltese Terrier.

THE Maltese terrier is amusing and good at learning tricks. He can easily be taught to balance sugar on his nose, sham dead, or play at "trust."

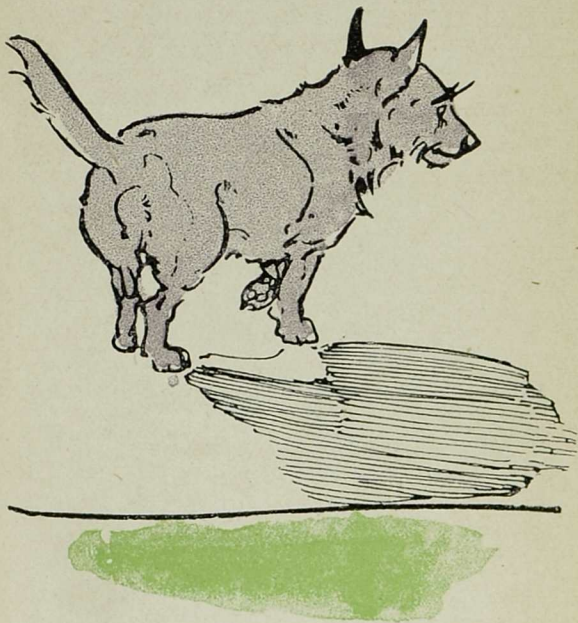
He is pretty, too, with a long, white silky coat, which sometimes sweeps the ground, and a sweet little black nose.

Many people are fond of these dogs, for they make such good companions. However, their coats want a lot of brushing and combing, and the doggie generally is rather a troublesome pet.

A friend of mine had one who was fond of lying inside the fender. This was forbidden, as it made his coat dirty. So he used to wait till family prayers, and then calmly get into the fender, knowing that his mistress could not take him out while prayers were going on.



THE MALTESE TERRIER.



THE SCOTCH TERRIER.

The Scotch Terrier.

Look out in your walks for a respectable little gentleman dog dressed in light grey, dark grey or black, and you will see a Scotch terrier. He is not a common dog, but still you will do well to make his acquaintance.

Scotch Terriers always carry their tails at what I call a "cheerful" angle, and are always ready to give them a friendly wag; and their bright eyes light up when they see an acquaintance. They stand low, and are not so powerful as Irish Terriers; but, nevertheless, they can always give a good account of themselves if they fight. You will find them staunch friends and very little trouble to keep, so they make attractive pets. Be sure you notice them at the next dog show you visit; look, also, for the other kinds of Terriers, and make up your mind which pleases you most.

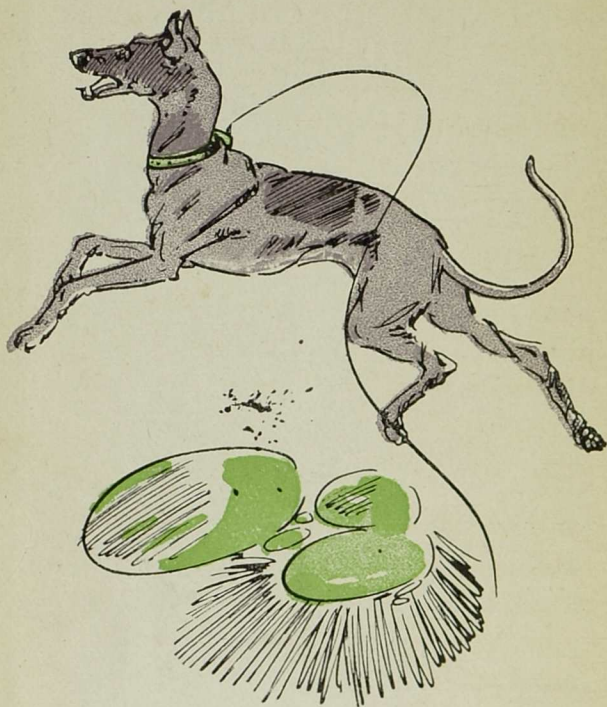
The Skye Terrier.

THESE are good little dogs, and unusually faithful and devoted. Once I knew one called "Laddie" who was the dearest of dogs, and so clever. He was plucky, too, and his mistress and I found him very useful on long country walks. He would rush forward and bark fiercely at anyone who looked like begging or troubling us in any way.

For a small sum you can buy a Skye Terrier who will always be a faithful friend. Generally these dogs are grey and have long, rather hard coats, with a lot of hair falling over their eyes. They are long dogs on short legs. Sometimes when I used to take Laddie for a walk people used to say, "Did you buy him by the yard?"



THE SKYE TERRIER.



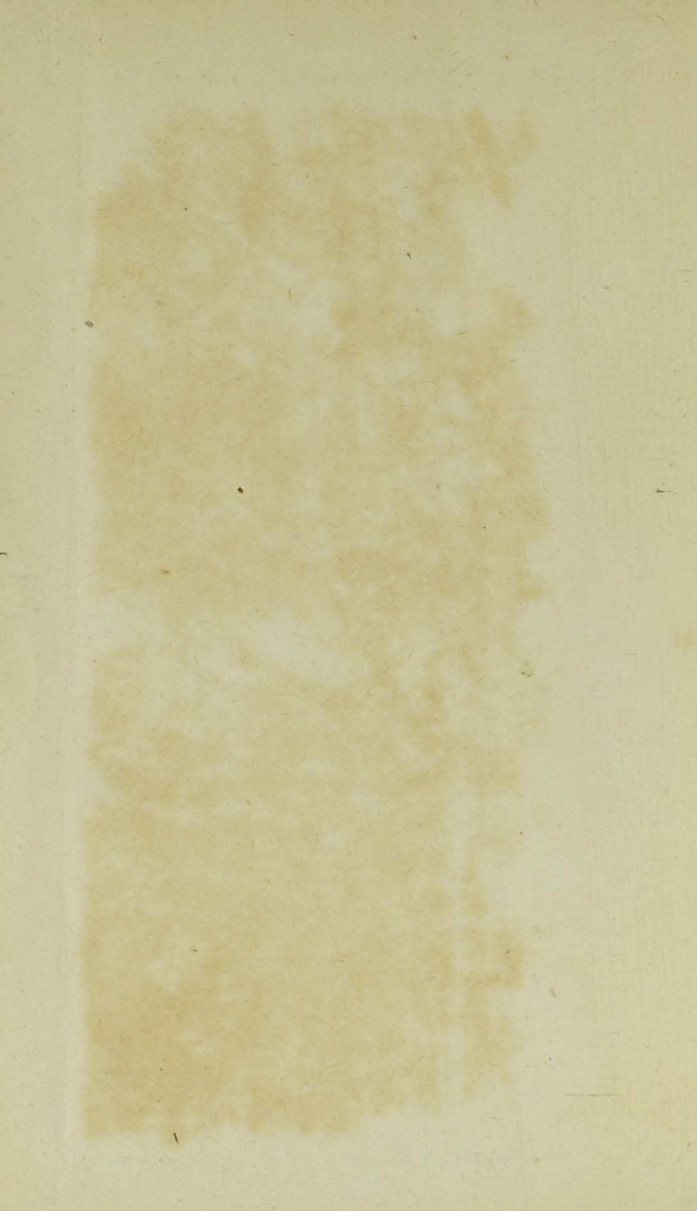
THE WHIPPET.

The Whippet.

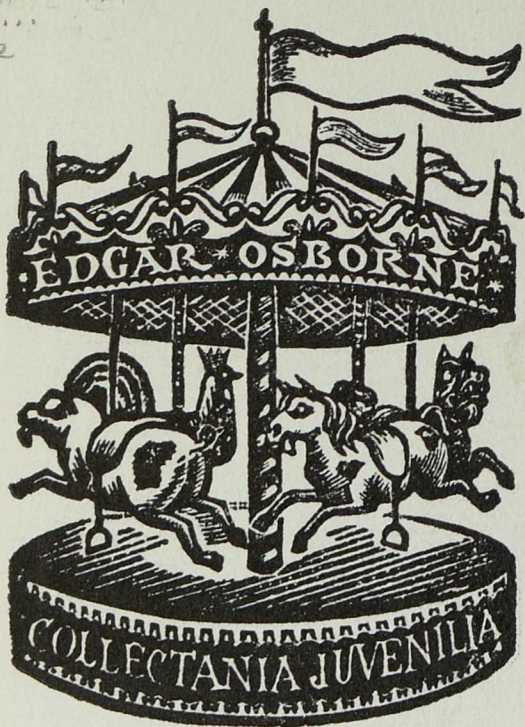
WHIPPETS, or "Running Dogs," as they are sometimes called, are just like greyhounds, only much smaller. You probably have never met a Whippet, and know no more about them than you do about the Chow Chow or the Chinese Crested Dog (whose portraits, I am sorry to say, do not appear in this book); but you will find that these uncommon dogs all have their own special points and are all interesting in different ways.

Whippets are seldom kept as pets, although they are handsome dogs and suitable in size, but they are often kept for racing and coursing rabbits, especially in the Black Country, where a great interest is taken in Whippet races.

Whippets have become better known lately, so you can see them at almost any show.



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BICKNELL, ETHEL
DOG...
1902



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