

**Gone to the Dogs: An ethnography of breeding
and rearing registered dogs within the Montreal area**

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A Thesis
in
The Department
of
Sociology and Anthropology

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Master of Arts at
Concordia University
Montreal, Quebec, Canada

August, 2003

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ISBN: 0-612-83832-3

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ABSTRACT

Gone to the Dogs: An ethnography of breeding and rearing registered dogs within the Montreal area

Judoth Aro

This thesis is an ethnographic study of registered dog breeding within the Montreal area. It takes as a departure point that dog breeding is a social process that is embedded in the everyday life of the breeders. The objective of the thesis is to understand and explain the origin and development of dog breeding as a social activity. Starting with a historical chapter that shows the links between humans and dogs in the Western hemisphere, the thesis continues with a description of the institutional organization of dog breeding in Canada. It moves to an analysis of the 'sport' of dog showing and of the criteria of definition of the 'standard'. The final focus is on the breeders themselves, their motivation and their goals. Using an interpretive and semiotic approach, the thesis aims at decoding dog breeding as a system of social signs that can be decoded, learned and transmitted.

Dedication

I dedicate this thesis to my grandchildren, Alexander, Monique & Jaden, all of whom were born during the time I was away studying at Concordia. I want them to know how much their pictures, cards, drawings and phone conversations meant to me, and how much I enjoyed sending them cards and little things in the mail. I want them to know that even a Nana can follow her dreams, her heart.

I also want to dedicate this particular body of work to my daughter Sherri, and the memories we share as dog fanciers.....

Acknowledgments

First and foremost, I would like to express my warm-felt gratitude to my informants, members of the dog community who without their cooperation, this thesis could never have been done. That include dog fanciers who invited me to their homes, the ones who spent hours talking to me on the phone, and the ones who took time to talk to me at the dog shows. I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to the Canadian Kennel Club, The United Kennel Club, The Hochelaga Kennel Club, The Mount Royal Toy Dog Fancier, and the Old English Sheepdog & Owner's Club whose members provided assistance, and material relating to the organizational perspective on both a macro and micro level. A special thanks to the United Kennel Club and Hochelaga Kennel Club for their support in allowing me to attend their dog shows as a researcher, and their guest. I also want to thank the members of these show committees and participant exhibitors who took time out at these dog events to share their comments, knowledge, and insight, as to what was going on. Thanks also goes to SPCA Director Mr. Barnoti, who gave of his time and provided information.

I am grateful to my supervisor Dr. Christine Jourdan, who gave me advice, emotional support, and the necessary guidance and understanding throughout this process. I thank her for believing that this project could "fly", and having faith that I would bring it to fruition. I also want to thank Dr. Chantal Collard and Dr. Sally Cole, for agreeing to be members on my committee, both of whom I have the greatest respect for. I want to mention and thank others who have helped me one way or another since I have been at Concordia; Josie Christensen, Dr. Gauvreau (GPD.), Dr. Marie-Natalie LeBlanc, Dr. Lounsbury and Jody Stavelly.

I am most thankful to my dear friend and adopted family in Montreal, Kit Griffin and her daughters Baka and Juba. When I came to Montreal, I left my family in New Brunswick, and I knew no one. It was difficult. But, they opened their hearts and their home. They gave me their selfless support, and understanding throughout this time, for which I will be forever grateful. Thank you Kit for the hours of proof reading, the discussions in helping me focus on what it was I was trying to say by all of this.

To my family, my parents Leo and Dora Thibodeau, and my children, Sherri, Nikki, Miles and Stephen. Thank you for the numerous calls, support and understanding, during this time. Nikki, your visits to Montreal meant so much to me, it gave me an opportunity to share and explore this city with you.

Finally, I want to briefly mention two professors Dr. Wayne Fife and Dr. Z, who came to Saint Thomas on a temporary basis; dubbed traveling professors. Thank you for sharing your insight and enthusiasm for anthropology.

T.... thank you, as always.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

ix

Chapter One - Introduction To The Research

1.1.	Introduction	1
1.2.	Description of Fieldsite and Analytical Methods	3
1.3.	Epistemological perspective	7
1.4.	Chapter to chapter	9.

Chapter Two - Let There Be Dogs!! The Prehistorical & Historical Evidence

2.1.	Introduction	11
2.2.	Who let the dogs In ??	12
2.3.	Earliest recorded material	14
2.4.	Ancient Greece	19
2.5.	The Far East	22
2.6.	The Roman Empire	24
2.7a.	Canines from the Middle Ages through to the Renaissance	27
	b. Hunting for sport versus hunting for food	31
	c. Gender	35
2.8a.	Class aspiration during the Victorian Era	37
	b. Status through dog association	40
	c. Dogs shows in Britain	42
	d. Across the Atlantic, dog show develop in America	44
	e. Across the border into Canada	46
	f. Locally in Montreal	47
2.9.	Conclusion	47

Chapter Three - Organizing Registered Dogs in Canada

3.1.	Introduction to the dog clubs	51
3.2.	A look at the national level	51
3.3.	What are breed clubs?	60
3.4.	Whose on the local scene	62
3.5.	Group club perspective	64
3.6.	Registered Dogs as opposed to unregistered dogs	66
3.7.	Conclusion	69
		vi.

Chapter Four - Showing Off The Dogs

4.1.	Introduction	72
4.2.	The idea staging of dog shows	72
4.3.	Planning and preparing for a championship dog show	73
4.4.	How participants enter the show location	80
4.5.	Owner-handler vs professional handler	81
4.6.	Exhibitors preparing for the ring	83
4.7.	Official call to the ring	86
4.8.	The ladies and lords of the ring	86
4.9.	Other dog related activities found at a dog show	98
4.10.	Conclusion	102

Chapter Five - Registered Dog Breeders

5.1.	Introduction	105
5.2.	Let's begin with the novice	106
5.3.	The registered dog breeder - who are these people?	109
	Table 1 Distribution	111
5.4.	The location, kennel set-up, and routine	119
5.5.	Prepare for breeding registered dogs- A breeding system??	122
5.6.	The mating game	126
5.7.	To be or not to be - the signs of pregnancy	129
5.8.	Whelping - the metamorphosis from bitch to dam	132
5.9.	a. Puppy rearing - the concept of socialization	136
	b. Evaluating puppies for show or pet	140
	c. Where do all the puppies go?	141
5.10.	What is in a name?	144
5.11.	What does it mean to belong to a dog club?	145
5.12.	What are dog shows all about? What do politics mean?	145
5.13.	How would you describe what your doing as a dog fancier?	147
5.14.	The social aspect of the dog community	148
5.15.	Do they do this for the money? Discussing the cost effect	148
5.16.	Conclusion	153

Chapter Six -	Conclusion	155
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Bibliography	161
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List of Appendices	169
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Appendices		
Chapter One Support Documents	A to C	170
Chapter Two Support Documents	A	177
Chapter Three Support Documents	A to C	179
Chapter Four Support Documents	A to C	188
Chapter Five Support Documents	A to B	193

LIST OF FIGURES

Chapter Two	Figure 1	Rock Pictorial at Tassili-n-Ajjer	13
	Figure 2	Image on King Tutankhamen's gold fan	14
	Figure 3	Egyptian wall painting	15
	Figure 4	Egyptian tomb fresco	15
	Figure 5	Bas-relief 2,500 years ago	16
	Figure 6	Wooden statue in Tutanhamen's tomb	17
	Figure 7	Example of Mummified Dogs	18
	Figure 8	Greek Vases 5th century BC.	20
	Figure 9	Greek Wine Vessel	20
	Figure 10	Marble relief second-century AD.	21
	Figure 11	Chinese 'Hell Dogs'	23
	Figure 12	Painted Chinese scroll	23
	Figure 13	Symbol of Rome 500BC.	24
	Figure 14	Roman Mosaic	25
	Figure 15	Anubis wooden statuette. ca.304 BC.	27
	Figure 16	Hermanubis bronze statue.	27
	Figure 17	Tapestry recording 1066AD.	30
	Figure 18	Tapestry recording 1430AD.	31
	Figure 19	Painting 'Hunt in the Forest'	32
	Figure 20	Painting of Queen Alexandra 1889	36
	Figure 21	Photo of Empress Alexandra 1899	36
	Figure 22	Portrait by Benjamin West	36
	Figure 23	Picture of Natural History Display	39
	Figure 24	Picture of Queen Victoria and her dog	40
	Figure 25	Sketch of Informal Dog Gathering	42
	Figure 26	Picture of Dog Benching	44
	Figure 27	Sketch of a Formal Dog Show 1881	45
	Figure 28	Status by association today	50
Chapter Three	Figure 1	# Members according to Zones	54
	Figure 2	Sample Dogs in Canada Cover	55
	Figure 3	Official Section Cover	55
Chapter Four	Figure 1	Floor Plan	78
	Figure 2	Ring Ready	79
	Figure 3	Catalogue example	81
	Figure 4	Sample Handler's price list	83
			ix.

Figure 5	Human backdrop Example 1	85
Figure 6	Human backdrop	85
Figure 7	Class Structure	89
Figure 8	Illustrates Show Ring	90
Figure 9	Large Dog presented to Judge	90
Figure 10	Small Dog presented on Judge	90
Figure 11	Sample Standard Scale Points	91
Figure 12	Ring Patterns Diagonal	92
Figure 13	Ring Pattern Triangle	92
Figure 14	class awards & ribbon color association	93
Figure 15	Point System Class Level	93
Figure 16	Group Level Wins & Rosette Color	95
Figure 17	Point System at Group Level	96
Figure 18	Example of Junior Handling	99
Figure 19	Example of Obedience Trial	100
Figure 20	Example of Agility	101

Chapter Five

Figure 1	Physical example of line-bred dogs	125
Figure 2	Pedigree relating to previous dogs	126
Figure 3	Illustrates Estrous Cycle	127
Figure 4	Pictures of mating procedure	129
Figure 5	Sketch of palpation	131
Figure 6	Pregnant bitch	132
Figure 7	Demonstrates whelping box	132
Figure 8	Example of a temperature chart	133
Figure 9	Puppy emerging	135
Figure 10	Sketch of dam tearing sac	135
Figure 11	Illustrates dewclaw removal	137
Figure 12	Illustrates tail docking	137
Figure 13	Demonstrates cost effect	150

Chapter 1 - *INTRODUCTION TO THE RESEARCH*

1.1. Introduction

“Once I was a jewish princess, now I’ ve gone to the dogs.”

This comment, taken from my fieldnotes, was made as I explained to a potential informant that my research was concerned with the relationships between registered dog breeders and their dog. Although, she had said it in jest, the more we talked and the more I watched the rapport she had with her dogs, it became obvious to me that her dogs were a significant part of her life. Studying humans and animals as Leach Douglas and Nash (1989) agree is an important endeavor. Through this research, the relationship between registered dog breeders and their dogs, have revealed some ‘fundamental meanings of cultural life’ (Nash,1989: 357).

Humans and dogs have had a long-standing relationship with one another, which began during the prehistoric period. Humans made dogs significant to them, and not the other way around. As society evolved, the relationship evolved with it, and was marked by the attitudes in different places and different times. Many traces of those attitudes concerning dogs remain today. Humans have some very definite ideas concerning dogs. For example, in North America we may not all own a dog, or care to own one, but we cringe at the thoughts of eating one. Leach says the same about the English who see this as a “taboo” (Leach, 1964: 32). In Asia however, eating dogs is a perfectly accepted practice (Perin,1988:110). There is no physical reason why we could not eat them. Sahlins however suggests, that dogs are correlated with a symbolic system that produces dogs for companions, rather than food (Sahlins, 2000:167). Although dogs are produced as companions in this society, the situation today is far more complex.

This thesis focuses primarily on investigating the notion of what registered dogs mean to the people who breed and rear them (ie. registered dog breeders). It

is an ethnographic study which explores what is happening among and between a particular group of people, who share a commonality based on their active involvement as dog fanciers¹. The objective of this research is an attempt to understand what the registered dog breeders think, feel, know, and do concerning registered dogs. The fieldwork for this study was done locally, in the Montreal area and surrounding area.

The main sample of people who participated in this research were recognized registered dog breeders. These people were chosen at random, on the basis of their breed of dog. Each of these informants has a different breed of dog. Each breed of dog has its own historical origin, which attests to the purpose for their development, and other characteristics such as different size, length and texture of hair, and different levels of activity. I wanted to explore the idea of similarities and differences involved in maintaining different breeds. By this I mean there are basic similarities which registered dog breeders have to attend to, such as grooming. Dogs must be groomed regularly. How does this grooming compare for example, between a breeder who has short coated dogs and one who has long or wire coated breeds. I wanted to see how the daily practice varied between breeders.

In this thesis my group of informants belong to a “dog community”, as they themselves express. On a larger scale, this community grows and is recognized by them as the dog world. However, the dog community narrowly defined, refers to a particular group of people who share a common philosophy, and enthusiastic commitment concerning registered dogs. Cohen would argue however, that the dog community is a symbolic construction, which encompasses a “resource and repository of meaning and [thereby], a referent of their identity” (Cohen, 2000:118). Dog fanciers also use canine terminology in their vocabulary and understanding, when talking about dogs and dog related matters. Words or terms that come up during this discussion will be explained to the reader in the footnotes.

Throughout the thesis, I will draw on the data I gathered in the field to clarify the notion of registered dogs.

¹ The dog fancy or dog fancier are accepted terms which refer to the group or individuals who are interested in the breeding and rearing of dog.

1.2. Description of Fieldsite and Analytical Methods

This fieldwork required planned preparation in order to collect the data necessary to properly address the questions raised by this thesis. The methodological design was crucial in providing analytical tools necessary to negotiate and overcome problems which arose in the field. For example, not all the informants were able to meet personally for an interview so compromises were negotiated and interviews were done over the telephone. Furthermore, the design served as a guide and constant reminder as to where, why, what and how to access cumulative learning, in order to acquire the necessary knowledge to produce this text.

This particular study began in the fall of 2000 with the United Kennel Club championship dog show at the Hotel Bonaventure. The bulk of the data was collected by the spring 2002. However, certain information has since been updated and clarified through additional contacts.

I chose to conduct this research at home, in a Canadian context. The fieldsite chosen was specifically located within the Montreal area. I avoided any and all long distance calls, and I stayed within the 514 and 450 phone area code to set-up interviews. This was done on purpose, because I wanted to know how close and accessible dog breeders actually were to the urban center. I was also interested in what kind of social dynamics I might find working to maintain the activity of dog breeding, in area. Because this community is not the community used to distinguish a particular physical area. The cultural community I am discussing is brought together by the culture of registered dogs breeding. That is what brings these people together even though they are physically dispersed.

There were two field environments. One was a private setting which encompassed the dog breeders homelife, and the other were dog shows presented in a public domain.

The first thing I did was to address the organizational dimension of dog breeders. At the national level, the data concerning the Canadian Kennel Club (CKC) was collected from the internet, at dog shows, in the regular and official CKC monthly magazines, and through members who provided additional material. Other

dog clubs examined were at the all-breed, single breed, and group levels. The information necessary to explain the dynamic workings of these other clubs was provided by the internet, board members, additional informants, and as a guest at a membership meeting.

In order to enter the private home environment I first had to make contacts. I purchased a 'CKC Dogs Annual' which listed well over 150 recognized breeds of dogs. It also listed registered dog breeders in Quebec, which included the phone area codes mentioned above. I also had a membership list of one of the local clubs to work with. Although there was a relatively limited variety of different breeds found in the local area, there was still a good selection available. In order to get a broad sample of informants, three to four different breeds belonging to each of the seven CKC recognized groups was chosen. Each group encompasses particular breeds that meet that group's original function. For example group one are sporting dogs. These are dogs recognized for their hunting abilities, such as English Setter, a wide variety of Spaniels and Retrievers. Whereas, group five for example are small breeds known as toys or lapdogs which include Italian Greyhound, Japanese Chin and King Charles Spaniel. (For more information on the groups and their functions see Appendix 1A). It was important to get a wide variety of dogs, with different temperaments and size, to be able to compare the differences and similarities in what breeders had to say about their particular dogs and breed.

The breeders were selected randomly, according to their breed of dog. In many cases, there was more than one breeder to choose from. The choice depended upon who was able and willing to participate. Initial contact was made by telephone. Most of the people called agreed to participate. Although, some were eager, some were reluctant and some were down right suspicious; as if I had an ulterior motive. I was asked more than once, why anthropology would be interested in dogs. I had to explain myself fully as a student researcher, and assure them that anthropology was interested in all human relationships; including theirs with dogs.

Twenty-four informants agreed to participate in this study; five of whom had life-partner who were equally as active with the dogs. All the participants agreed to

allow a tape-recorder to be used, during the interview. Consent forms were provided in French and English. (Appendix 1B) Each of the participants received the same questions pertaining to a wide variety of topics concerning registered dogs. Some of the interviews lasted two to three hours, while others were done over a period of two or three sessions. The cost factor was limited to metro and bus tickets which varied depending on the distance involved. It was a bit of an adventure considering I am not from Montreal, and had no idea where I was going.

Additional information was gained because, I went to the homes of many of my informants. In the majority of these houses, I was not only greeted by the informant, but by their dogs, as well. In fact, one informant actually said, she could tell a lot about me by the way her dogs reacted towards me. This gave me the opportunity to observe how these dogs and their owners interacted with each other.

During the visit, I was able to see the kennel facility, and meet the dogs or puppies who were not in the house at that time. Kennel set-ups varied, from individual buildings to semi-attached garages; most often with pens inside leading to runs outside. Some breeders also used a basement or empty room in the house for grooming, whelping, or dog handling activities². Some informants showed how they placed their dogs in a grooming position on the table, and how they clipped their nails, cleaned teeth, and brushed the coat. Some of these breeds had to have their coats stripped. These informants demonstrated what they meant by that as they pulled the dog's hair out by hand, to allow harsher wire-like coat to form. I was able to feel the difference between an unfinished softer coat and a finished wired one. This process is a dog show requirement and something that has to be done weeks ahead of time. One informant demonstrated how she prepared her puppy to enter the show ring. Different informants showed how large and small breeds of dog are positioned and presented to the judge. Many different dog momentos, ribbons, and awards are displayed in their homes on walls, and in curio cabinets. Still more were part of the decor in the form of pillows, statues, throws, and such. This kind of information was valuable and could only be gathered by going into their home environment.

² Whelping refers to the birthing process, while handling is dog-show related.

Dog shows are a public venue where these informants and other participants gathered and interacted with one another, and all the preparations that were done at home are brought to fruition at these events. I attended six different dog shows which included a number of specialty shows, boosters and junior handling competitions. These shows took place in the local area, by two different 'all-breed' dog clubs. Each club had their own location; one was downtown at the Centre Bonaventure, while the other was held at the Dollard Des Ormeaux Arena. The Bonaventure Dog Shows were held in the fall, beginning on Friday and running through to Sunday for a total of three shows. The Dollard event was held on the long-weekend in May. I was allowed to attend these shows as a club guest, and given a full pass. The normal admission would cost seven or eight dollars per day. I visited the show site the day before, in order to observe the actual set-up. During the shows I was able to observe numerous activities from preparation in the grooming areas to competition in the show ring. Access to the restricted area for participants and members only allowed me an insiders perspective of the dogs. During these shows I was able to interact with participants, volunteers, committee members, judges, security personnel, professional handlers, booth attendants and spectators; attesting to the many different facets to a dog show. Other events were also held during the show, such as obedience trials and agility demonstrations. These participants provided yet another perspective on dog related activities. Written dog material was readily available at the various booth displays. The club had also given me permission to use a video camera in gathering data.

Other dog related resources which were accessed included interviews with veterinarians, the SPCA for the municipal perspective, and pet shop owners. I also attended a breed seminar with a dog judge which included the distribution of a questionnaire (Appendix 1C).

In order to deal with the research analysis of the data, I reviewed my fieldnotes and listened to commentary tapes as well. As each informant was given the same set of questions, the material was index according to subject matter, which included dog organizations, dog shows, related social activities, and how these

breeders viewed all of this.

1.3. Epistemological approach

Rather than going abroad, I chose to stay home to do anthropology. I believe, that there is a lack of anthropological study done in one's own backyard. By studying locally, I hope to contribute in overcoming what Jackson suggests as, 'anthropological ignorance one might have about one's own society' (Jackson, 1987; 8). I believe that the anthropological research I have done concerning owners and breeders of registered dogs in Canada was an important undertaking. It is most ethnocentric to presume we know every aspect of what is happening concerning our own society. We may all be familiar with dogs but not everybody knows or even cares about the details surrounding breeding and rearing registered dogs.

Although I am not from Montreal, my fieldsite, I nevertheless belong to an encompassing Canadian society. Based on the literature, I was aware that studying the familiar might cause different problems to arise compared to doing fieldwork elsewhere. There were advantages as well as disadvantages in doing this kind of fieldwork. One real advantage had to do with the costs of fieldwork, which was much easier to deal with considering the funds, or rather the lack there of. Close proximity to my informants was another advantage because it meant I was able to return to the field on occasion when it was necessary. The only disadvantage was the fear of taking things for granted, or simply accepting things at face value without explanation. However, I was well aware of that possibility, and just knowing that, helped in dealing with it.

How do I know what I know? I base the knowledge I have on past experience, which I draw upon to build my present experience (Tonkin, 1992). Nothing comes from nothing. My knowledge is based on something and that something is entwined in the past. I know I come from a particular place and was thereby socialized accordingly. I always carry with me my own bag of rags.

From 1985 to 1989 I showed and bred registered dogs myself. At first, I worried that by sharing this information with my informants, my informants would

jump to conclusions and assume that I knew exactly what they meant or were talking about and offer little or no explanation. Therefore, I said little about my background, and when I did it was with the understanding that I did this particular activity nearly fifteen years ago, and was no longer involved. Just because I was involved in this kind of social environment at one time, does not mean I knew what was happening at this particular time and social context. This was not my story. Although, it was this background that perpetuated my interest in this area, and to the same extent supplied me with “inside” knowledge. I could never have done then what I am doing now. I never recognized just how complex the activity of dog fancying was when I was intimately involved. There is something to be said about distancing oneself. I am now looking at this from a new and different perspective, within an anthropological framework.

I used my experience as a former breeder to guide me in my investigation. The knowledge I had concerning registered dogs was both, an advantage and disadvantage. It helped me to better formulate questions and not to overlook things that may have seemed insignificant to others. Because of my experience, I was able to include some minutiae details which may have been overlooked by another. On the other hand, I had to keep reminding myself not to assume anything, or take the ‘taken-for-granted attitude and acceptance of things’ (11). I had to listen carefully and ask for clarification as opposed to simply accepting what was said or interjecting with my own explanation of what was said. This was not my story. Furthermore, it was difficult at times to keep that distance, because I enjoyed the dogs, the puppies, the showing and so on. On several occasions, I could feel myself being tempted to get involved again.

The notion of epistemology is to give the researcher an awareness of how one learns to produce a text. I chose to take reflexive approach as I learned to understand the insights informants shared with me about their particular way of life with registered dogs (Abu-Lughod in Riesman, 1992). The reflexive stance also perpetuates shared reasoning by encompassing both the ‘immediate experience and reflection of experience’ (Ruby and Myeroff, 1982: 2). Which meant on

occasion, the informant and myself critically reflected upon meaningful occurrences of day to day practice, in order to make meaning explicit (Shultz and Lavenda, 1995). Schultz and Lavenda suggest that this process is 'thinking about thinking', rather than simply taking things for granted, as people who are directly involved in the situation often do (50). Reflexivity is an intersubjective acquisition of cultural knowledge based on symbolism. Informants rely upon inter-subjective meaning which is based upon public symbolic system we share (49).

Reflexivity acknowledges the fact that knowledge was produced by negotiating and understanding that took place between the researcher and informants. It takes into account where this knowledge came from, and what that means in relation to acquiring the particular knowledge necessary to produce this text. To reiterate, although I was actively involved in this process, this is not my story. But nevertheless during this time and space I was present, and taking a reflexive approach acknowledges that fact by including and attempting to show how the material I am reporting was gathered (Abu-Lughod in Riesman, 1992: 2),

1.4. Chapter to chapter

The thesis is divided into six chapters. **Chapter one**, the 'Introduction' presents the research question to the reader. It includes the ethnographic setting of fieldwork done at home. This chapter features the methodology of how the data was collected and analyzed. It further outlines the theoretical considerations. **Chapter two**, 'Let There Be Dogs!!!', will present the prehistoric and historical evidence which link dogs to humans. It begins with archaeological findings dating back more than ten thousand years. It includes theories as to how this relationship was initiated and how that lead to domestication. The literature review will further demonstrate in chronological order the continuing presence of dogs within the social context through the ages. It examines how breeds developed and how that lead to dog shows, and institutions primarily concerned with registered dogs. **Chapter three**, 'Organizational Development of Registered Dogs in Canada', details the idea of dog clubs on the national and the local level. More specifically, it presents both the macro and micro

view of non-profit organizations which govern the registration, perpetuation, and promotion of a specific group of dogs. It will examine the ideology of registered dogs, and show how four different dog clubs are connected both directly and indirectly. It will also show how these clubs put into practice the mechanisms necessary to control this concept of registered dogs. **Chapter four**, 'Exhibiting Registered Dogs: An ethnographic description of a dog show', examines the notion of dog shows. It discusses many facets of this activity, as well as, demonstrating the national and local club dependency. This chapter will not only explain what happens at a dog show, but why this happens. The goal is to make sense of it all. **Chapter five**, 'Registered Dog Breeders', concerns itself with the people themselves. It offers an ethnographic description of what dog breeders know, think, feel and do concerning registered dogs. It presents a table which helps explain who these informants are. It discusses their perspective on dog clubs and dog shows. They attempt to explain what it is they are doing in terms of a hobby, and yet, moreso. It also examines the economic, status, and gender factors related with their involvement as dog fanciers. **Chapter six**, the 'Conclusion', discusses some common themes, and makes relevant connections that exist throughout this body of work.

Chapter 2 - *LET THERE BE DOGS !!*

THE PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC EVIDENCE

2.1. Introduction - This chapter presents evidence suggesting that the relationship between human and canine began thousands of years ago. It further suggests how these two species perhaps came together in order to develop an “affectionate” relationship, and that relationship has changed over the years (Tuan, 1984). It discusses the practice of domestication by humans, which lead to the “creation” of dogs with specific abilities and physical features. The literature review will demonstrate that dogs were a part of our prehistory and history. Nothing comes from nothing, registered dogs comes from something. They have a historical origin, one which “shapes, limits and helps to explain such creativity” (Mintz, 1986: xxx). The chapter begins by presenting the archaeological evidence and continues with a chronological pictorial showing the presence of dogs within the social context throughout the ages. It further explains how the idea of selective breeding for specific abilities in dogs lead to the development of different breeds.

The chapter will discuss how particular groups of dogs emerged as part of the royal and aristocratic domain. This section will also make reference to the idea of aspirations of the bourgeoisie middle class, who developed a particular “taste” for certain dogs, during the Victorian era (Bourdieu, 1984). These dogs were a status symbol which eventually turned into a commodity made available to the masses. The notion of informal dog competitions is introduced, which leads to the concept of the official dog show; an idea that originated during the early Victorian period. In addition, I will explain how the interest generated from those early dog shows led to the development of dog organizations on an international, national, and local level, and how these clubs are connected. Furthermore, by discussing gender, it offers an explanation as to why women’s involvement with dogs suddenly becomes much more visible, during the Victorian era.

Finally, the chapter will show that each breed has its own individual historical development. As a result of these discussions, the conclusion of this chapter will

show that the links between dogs, economics and class association which were woven in yesteryear, still exist in the social fabric of today. Furthermore, the issues that are touched upon in this chapter will be further discussed and elaborated on throughout this thesis.

2.2. Who let the dogs in?? Whether dogs originated from wolves¹ in particular or some other means of descent remains a question for scientists to investigate and debate². Regardless as to how dogs came about, the literature review suggests that people and dogs have had a long standing mutually beneficial relationship with one another; a relationship which according to the evidence, spans well over a period of 'ten thousand years' (Scott and Fuller, 1974; O'Neill, 1989; Tuan, 1984). Today, archaeological evidence supports the idea that prehistoric humans and dogs had a close relationship with one another (Scott and Fuller, 1974: 33). Sayer offers supportive evidence by referring to a discovery made in Israel in which,

"remains dating back 12,000 years reveal the skeleton of a man with his hand resting protectively on the head of the dog lying closely by his side" (Sayer, 1987:7).

This suggests the link between humans and dogs was established during the Stone Age period.

The literature suggests a number of theories as to how the relationship of humans and dogs came to pass. Maybe, dogs first hung about a campsite enticed by human discard, as well as, the benefits a campfire has to offer. Second, as hunters and scavengers, both humans and dogs could have benefitted from each other through this. For example, in order to scavenge food, men could have driven dogs from their prey. Dogs in turn, could have laid watch to men hunting, waiting for the opportunity to eat any remains. Third, humans could simply have picked up a

¹ 'Pocock [1935] cited... four types of wolf ancestor - northern Gray Wolf, small Desert Wolf of Arabia, pale-footed Asian Wolf and the woolly-coated Wolf or Chinese Wolf of Tibet and north India. He suggests a great number of mixed mating must have occurred over the centuries leading to different types of dogs and subsequently to man's eventual hand and the creation of breeds' (Sayer, 1987:9). Thurston also refers to wolves 1997:11. O'Neill provides a diagram from wolfs to dogs (1989:8-9), Appendix 2-1.

² "Professor William G. Hagg of the Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, believes that dogs descends from an unknown mutant canid of the Pleistocene period (Dangerfield, Howell and Riddle, 1977:150).

lost or orphan pup(s), probably as food. Subsequently however, humans began to raise dogs based perhaps, on their 'social demeanor'³ and natural working abilities'. Nonetheless, once the relationship was established between the two, it is most likely that dogs assisted humans with hunting, garbage disposal and warnings (Severy, 1958: 49; Sayer, 1985:10; Dangerfield, Howell & Riddle, 1977:150).

Further archaeological findings *"indicate that dogs were kept in Jericho by 6600BC"* (Scott and Fuller, 1974:34). Dog remains and clay figurines interpreted as curly-tailed canines, were found in Jarmo dating 6000BC⁴ (Thurston, 1996:13).

Canine representation in the form of rock pictorials were found in such areas as Spain, Catal Huyuk (Turkey) and Tassili-n-Ajjer (Sahara). An example of which is illustrated below.



Figure 1. Rock pictorial at Tassili-n-Ajjer. Source: Drawn by author (Thurston, 1996:12).

Because of their natural hunting and guarding skills, dogs are suggested as being the 'first domesticated animal' (Davidson and Manning, 1997:2). However, Scott and Fuller suggest, that unlike other domesticated animals, dogs were not only of use to hunters, but to early farmers and herdsmen as well. (Scott and Fuller, 1974: 34). Whether this was an unconscious effort as Severy suggest,

"people [nevertheless] shaped the dogs they wanted" (Severy, 1958:54).

"... Dogs that could herd livestock, guard a flock, pull a sled, run down game or bring it back to the hunter" (Davidson and Manning, 1997:2).

³ By social demeanor - if dogs were initially part of a pack hierarchy then by joining the human pack per se, they simply have had to accept human as the Alpha-male and acted accordingly (Sayer, 1987:32).

⁴ Jarmo located in the foothills of the Zagros Mountain spanning Iran and Iraq (Thurston, 1997:13).

Compared to the 'wheel or computer', some suggest that *canis familiaris*⁵ the **domestic dog** may be "humans greatest discovery"⁶ (1).

2.3. The **earliest recorded data** of a relationship between humans and dogs were uncovered during archaeological research in Egypt. According to the literature, the evidence found consisted of inscriptions carved in stone, tablets (inventory), frescos, reliefs, statues, and dog remains; some evidence of which dates back 'five-six thousand years' (Severy, 1958:39; O'Neill, 1989:10). These particular artifacts not only verify that a relationship existed between the two, but also shed some light on how they interacted during their day to day activities. The first example, features a painted chest found in the tomb of King Tutankhamen (Thebes, c.1340BC.) illustrating dogs as part of his hunting scene. The dogs are similar in size, have hound-like features, folded ears and are solid in color. Although the dogs appear similar, each has been differentiated by different neckwear, suggesting different dogs, and ownership.

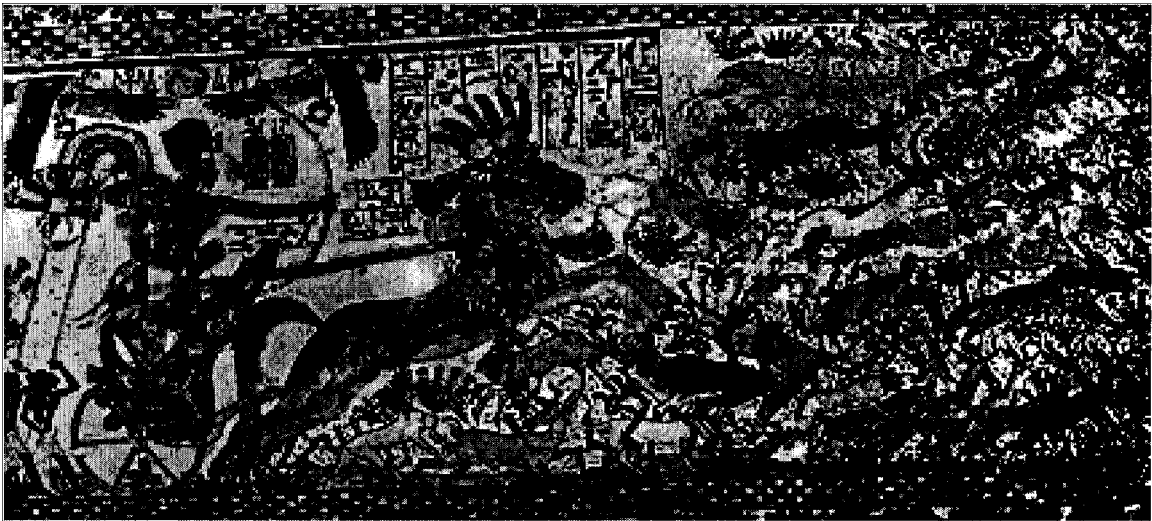


Figure 2. Egyptian Museum Cairo (Janson, 1977:65).

⁵ *Canis familiaris*, a latin term first coined by Linnaeus in 1737, to refer to the domesticated dog.

⁶ Thurston suggests, for domestication to work it "*requires the animals to remain beholden to humans and to breed easily in captivity*" (Thurston, 1996:7).

To the right, an example of a wall painting from the tomb of Ipuy in Thebes, ca. 14th Dynasty. It offers a portrayal of a Nubian servant working, behind which sits a small black collared dog



Figure 3. source: The Metropolitan Museum of Art (30.4.115) (Thruston, 1996:39)



Another wall painting found in Thebes, depicts a slightly different hunting atmosphere. The artist details a sleek hound-type dog walking calmly along side a hunter carrying game. The dog appears similar in feature to the dogs in the first example with the exception of a distinct coat pattern. The dog is also wearing a collar which appears to be more ornate, more than a restraint.

Figure 4. From An Egyptian Tomb Fresco, XVIII Dynasty (Severy, 1958:38).

Evidence suggests that Egyptians kept a variety of different size and types of dogs, both native and imported. Traders responded to the local interest in dogs, by including them with other exotic goods exported to Egypt. After the invasion of the Hyksos (1600BC), heavier mastiff type dogs began to appear. These particular dogs were said to have been incorporated into the army and used in warfare (Thurston,1996:28).⁷ as represented on the image below.



Figure 5. British Museum Bas-reliefs of Assyrian mastiffs 2,500 years ago (Severy,1958:42).

Along with dogs belonging to the pharaoh's realm, dogs were kept and cared for by individual households as well. According to the accounts of Greek historian Herodotus (485-425BC.⁸), *"when a dog died in Egypt, the whole household went into deep mourning. Heads⁹ were shaved, food went untouched . The [dog's] body was ceremoniously embalmed, swathed in fine linen, and carried in solemn procession to the special burial place set aside for dogs in every town. Attendants*

⁷ Refer to O'Neill,1989:10, who reiterates that mastiff-type dogs were present in Egypt 3000yrs. ago. Horan,2001:21, supports what was said by Thurston and O'Neill, however includes that these dogs wore spiked collars.

⁸ Dates refer to Collins English Dictionary,1986:717.

⁹ Sayer includes shaved eyebrows as a sign of respect(1987:13).

scourged themselves and wailed in loud lament” (Severy,1958:40).

According to Thurston, Plutarch (AD46-120) says “*dogs belonging to indulgent masters were routinely mummified. The pets of nobility received the most elaborate treatment upon death as indicated by their carefully creased colorful linen wrappings. ...it was [also] routine to inter pets in their master’s tomb, sometimes on a reed mat at the foot... although in a few instances dogs were actually laid out within a human sarcophagus, others were placed in custom made cedar or limestone coffins of their own richly decorated with hunting scenes and inscriptions , in the case of one canine, ”the beloved of her mistress “* (Thurston,1996:34).

Some dogs were also buried with elaborate collars which included their names; ‘Ebony and Grabber’ when translated (Sayer;1987,13). Additional evidence also suggests, that Egyptian elite had a fascination with the dead. Among other gods, they worshipped Anubis, a dog-like presence who was symbolic to overseeing the process of mummification, and thereafter, protecting and guiding the human spirit to the hall of judgment (Severy,1958; Horan,2001). Made of wood and varnished black the figure below represents that deity.

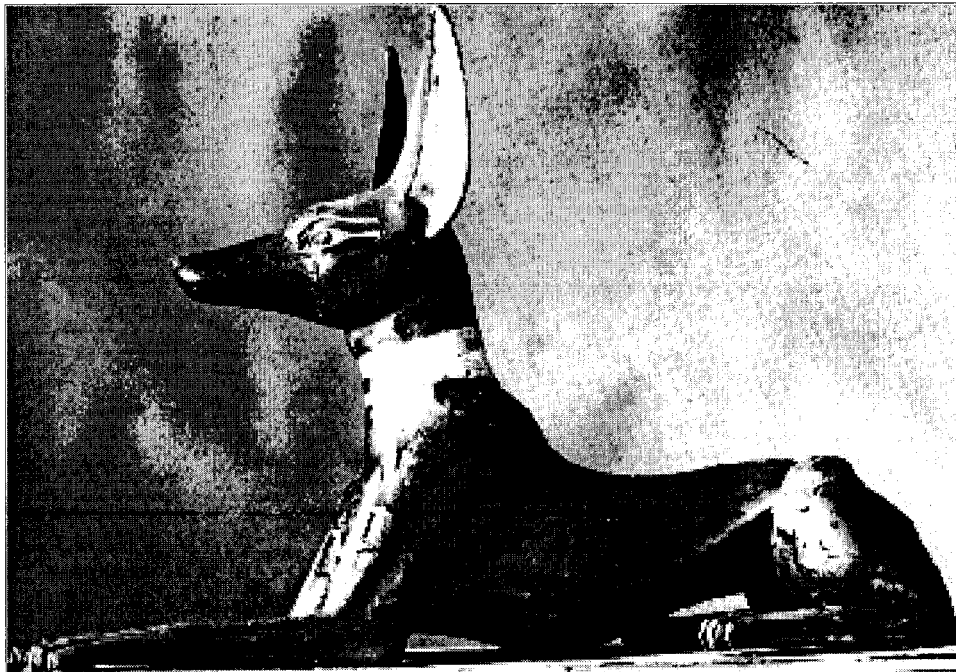


Figure 6. Uncovered in Tutanhamen’s tomb (Dangerfield, Howell and Riddle,1977:241).`

By 1085BC. individuals made offerings to their god(s) themselves, rather than going through a priest; offerings consisted of clay or bronze figurines. Figurines however, may not have been the only items used as offerings. Early British excavators referred to finding thousands and thousands of mummified creatures, including dogs¹⁰. The numbers of mummified dogs proved too many to be attributed to the simple burials of household dogs“. “

X- rays ...reveal that most [dogs] were preserved using the most minimal procedure,small [dogs]10-18 inches in length, suggesting immature animals. ... In most cases there was no sign of illness, leading Egyptologist to speculate that some animals were deliberately killed” (Thurston,1996:37).

However, another possibility lies with the continuing worship of Anubis and the rise of Hardai (City of Dogs) as a religious site. It is possible that dogs were raised, killed, mummified, and sold to satisfy a demand by pilgrims who when seeking favors, wanted offerings that represented Anubis (37).

Examples of which, can be seen below.



The smaller dog on the right was fitted with an ornamental head of colored linen strips. The larger one on the left may originally have a wooden or bronze mask.

Figure 7. Copyright the British Museum (Thurston,1996:40).

¹⁰ Most of these finds were uncovered and destroyed by grave robbers. Most of these bones were shipped to Britain in tonnage and later sold as fertilizer (Thurston,1996:35).

Dogs were also thought to possess healing properties, which meant, dog parts were procured, and sold as ingredients for remedies.

Lastly, the lowest segment of the Egyptian dog population were recognized as '**pariah**'¹¹. Feared and avoided these¹² feral dogs lived on the outskirts of town by day, but at night they ran in packs throughout the streets in search of food.

2.4. Dogs were also present in **Ancient Greece**. Severy says, Pythagorus (?580 -500BC.) was so influenced by his travel to Egypt, that he believed in the worthiness of dogs, so much so that one should be held to the mouth of a dying man in order to take in the man's spirit and sustain his good qualities (Severy,1958: 40). Followers of Asclepius (god of medicine) also kept dogs on hand, because, they believed that dogs had healing powers initiated by licking the sick and wounded (40). Sayer refers to a tablet which states that

"Thyson of Hermione is blind of both eyes; a temple dog licks the organs and he immediately regains his sight " (Sayer,1987:13).

Dogs were also characterized in Greek literature. Homer (800BC.) for example, include a dog in the legend of the "*Odysseus*". He writes that after a ten year absence, Odysseus's dog Argus still recognizes his voice which triggers an emotional response from Odysseus in the form of a tear. Succumbing to old age the dog dies within the hour, which suggest its faithfulness in postponing death until after his master's return. (Thurston,1996:46). Dogs were also included in Greek mythology, and in Aesop's [?620-564BC.] fables. Other prominent Greek thinkers referred to dogs as well. "*Socrates*' [?470-399BC] favorite pledge was to swear by the dog, and Plato characterizes the dog as a philosopher" (Severy,1958:40). According to Horan, Aristotle [384-322BC.] a student of Plato's, categorized dogs into different groups and discussed canine health issues" (Horan, 2001:21). Aristotle referred to three specific types of dogs, the 'Epirotic, Laconians and Molossians'. He further suggested that breeding a Laconian and Molossian, should result in producing

¹¹ Danderfield, Howell and Riddle,1977:342. - According to these authors, the pariahs were considered by tradition as belonging to the "outcast" family of dogs. These dogs who lived in a wild, to semi wild stage.

¹² Rabies had been linked to dogs at this time (ibid.).

puppies with combined grace and courage (Thurston,1996:42). After the death of one of his dogs, Alexander the Great (356-323BC.) not only was said to have led the funeral procession, but also had a monument erected in honor of 'Peritas' (46).¹³

Hunting was another important activity in Greece. Hound-like dogs referred to as Laconians, were sought after for their hunting abilities. In order to seek blessings for their dogs and hunting success, hunters traveled to the religious site of 'Kynortion' or the "Mountain of the Rising Dog", with offerings for the gods (43). It was during this period that the world's first treatise "*Hunting with Dogs*" was written by the Greek General Xenophon (431-?355BC.); a book which concentrated on dogs that hunted by scent. The historian Arrian on the other hand wrote specifically about sight-hounds , and advised:

Always pat your Greyhounds head after he catches a hare and say , 'Well done, Cirrus! Well done, Bonnas! Bravo, my Horme!' ... for like men of generous spirit they love to be praised." (Severy,1958:43).

Along with the literature, Greek vases, bronze statues and marble reliefs were also made depicting dogs as part of the social scene as shown below.

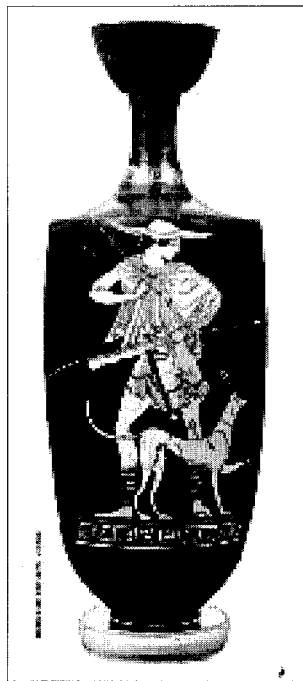


Figure 8. Greek Vase 500 BC.(Severy,1958:40) Figure 9. wine vessel-540BC. (Sayer,1985:13).

¹³ Thurston says these accounts were recorded by Ailtonos.

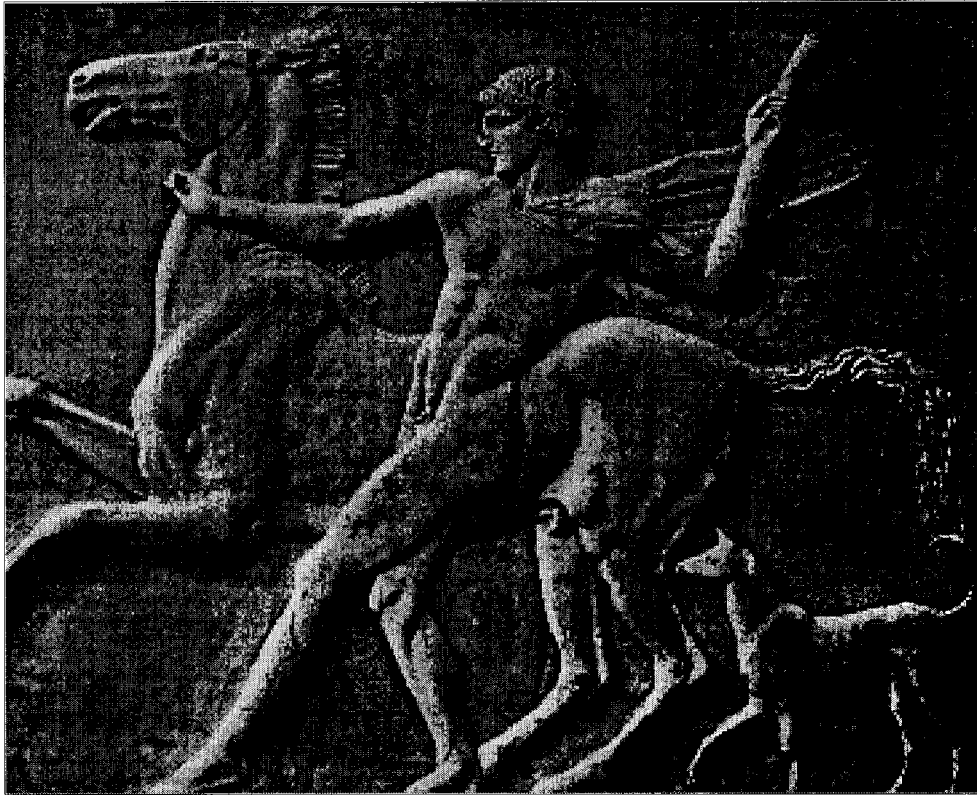


Figure 10. Marble relief second-century AD Greece (Horan, June 2001:22).

Needless to say, the dogs who were immortalized were the dogs who belonged to the elite-class. Ownerless dogs did not fare as well. Most towns tolerated them hanging around as scavengers, except for Athens where street dogs were banned by law¹⁴ (Thurston, 1996:42). However, this particular segment of the dog population served a purpose for Greek society. They were sought after and used as sacrificial animals in religious practice. Each year on

"July 25 marked the Kunophontes - sanctioned "massacre of dogs" intended to appease the gods... hundreds of dogs perished under the knife on sacrificial alters" (43).

Along with religious activities, the medical community at the time also rounded-up and used these lower class dogs as experimental tools. For example,

"Greek physician Claudius Galenus- or Galen AD.129-199 routinely used street dogs to participate in his anatomical investigations, because he regarded canine physiology as "near to man" (44).

¹⁴ This was prompted by their fear of rabies (42).

2.5. The Far East According to Horan, dogs were not of practical use to the early Chinese. However, by 3450BC. Emperor Fo-Hi, *"encouraged the breeding of very small "sleeve" dogs to keep hands warm in winter "* (Horan,2001:21). Further literature acknowledges the fact that Chinese royalty and court nobles, favored miniature dogs. A particular group of dogs were described as,

"Stout little canines with compressed noses, called "Happa" or "Hahbah" dogs, were coveted as early as 1000BC. ...(and) demanded as (royal) tribute from the southern provinces" (Thurston,1996:113).

Other records dating back to the sixth century BC. continue to support the existence of these 'small, short-faced dogs' (O'Neill,1989:11). Even Confucius (551-479 BC.) wrote about a little dog, mentioning that it only took a small piece of cloth 'to cover his grave ' (Thurston,1996:113).

Further accounts refer to ' Ch'ih hu or Red Tiger' as the name of a small Persian dog, who rode on horseback with the Emperor (AD.565). Records also indicate that Emperor Kou Tzu (AD.620) was presented with a pair of dogs, roughly 6" in height; deemed both, intelligent and useful (Dangerfield,Howell and Riddle, 1977: 343). The dogs were gifts from the Roman Emperor in Byzantium (Thurston: 1996,114). This reiterates that the use of miniature dogs as gifts and tributes was an accepted practice throughout the Orient at that time between royalty and or dignitaries (Severy,1958,58). So highly regarded by the royal court, that these small dogs were attended by eunuchs, nursed by slaves and protected under penalty of death (44).

In addition, the royal guards were also expected to dress and bark like dogs in order to drive away the forces of evil (68). Perhaps, in a further attempt to keep those demons away, 'stylized creatures' referred to as 'Hell Dogs' were made, centuries ago, as depicted below.

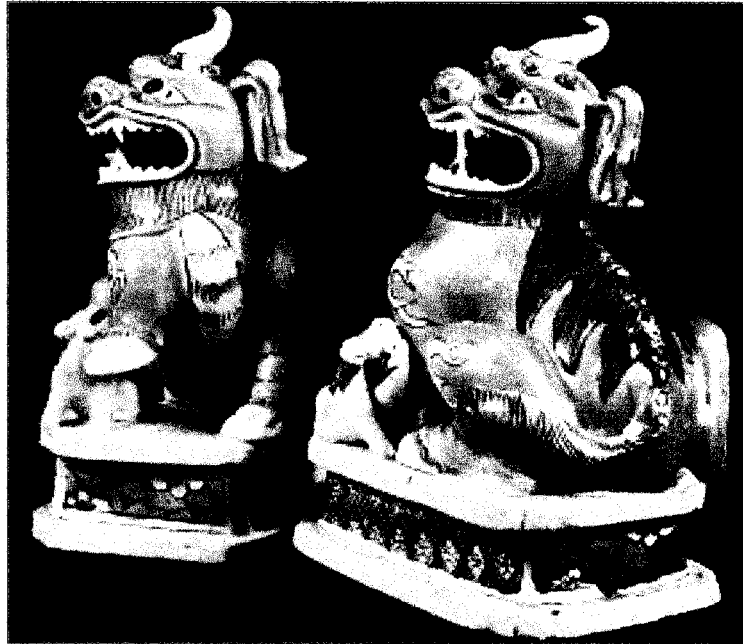


Figure 11. picture credit-Micheal Holford (Sayers,1987:12).

Other materials used to immortalize these small oriental dogs were silk screens paintings, as shown below.



Figure 12. Shen Nan-Ch'ien Lung period(1756-1800) (Dangerfield,Howell, & Riddle,1977:344).

According to the literature, small dogs or rather lapdogs as they became known, peaked between 1820 to 1850. There were thousands of these dogs in Peking, cared for by eunuchs whose primary function was to produce what became recognized worldwide as a 'Pekingese'. Encouraged by Dowager Empress Tzu Hsi who envisioned this dog the likes of 'the lion dogs of old'. Her standard view of the breed consisted of " *a swelling cape of dignity round its neck [resembling a lion's mane]. Let its forearms be bent[to deter it from wandering away]. ... Let its color be that of the lion to be carried in the sleeve of a yellow robe.*" (Dangerfield, Howell & Riddle,1977: 345).

In 1860, when Peking was sacked by the British and French, orders were given to destroy the royal dogs, rather than have them fall into foreign hands. Four dogs were captured, one of which was presented to Queen Victoria.

Larger dogs were also recognized figures on palace ground. Chow-like in appearance "A Han dynasty bas-relief established him as a hunting dog more than 2,000 years ago" (Severy,1958:334). Later accounts, around seventh century AD. refers to an emperor who kept " 2,500 braces of Chow -type hounds , ...accompanied by 10,000 hunters " (334). These particular dogs were utilized in many areas including food.

2.6. 'One of the most famous **Roman** symbols, portrays the brothers Romulus and Remus suckling on the tits of a she-wolf or dog. Abandoned by their parents, the boys were supposedly raised by her (Horan,2001:22¹⁵) as shown in figure 13.

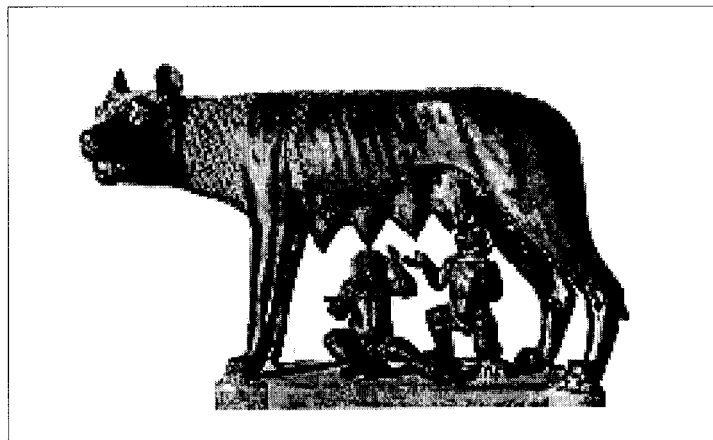


Figure 13. Capitoline Museum, Rome, bronze statue 500BC. (Janson,1977:146).

¹⁵ Further mentioned in Janson,1977:151, and Collins Dictionary,1986:1325, defines Romulus as the founder of Rome.

Prominent Roman Consul Marcus Tullius, or Cicero (106-43BC.) wrote, *"Such fidelity of dogs in protecting what is committed to their charge, such affectionate attachment to their masters, such jealousy of strangers , such incredible acuteness of nose in following a track, such keenness in hunting -what else do they evince but that these animals were created for the use of man."* (Cicero in Severy,1958:44).

According to Thurston, the perception and use of dogs as sacrificial offerings changed at this time. Belief in a dog's healing ability led to the establishment of healing sanctuaries where the services of 'cynotherapist or healing dogs' were offered to ailing citizens. Diagnoses and subsequent relief were administered by these earthly representatives of 'Asklepios', providing suitable offerings were made to this 'god of healing' (Thurston,1996:54-55).

Sayer says however, that the Romans used dogs for sacrificial purposes. This was done primarily to solicit protection for crops against the burning sun, *"during the dog-days of August, when Sirius, the Dog Star was in its ascent "* (Sayer,1987:16). Romans further distinguished among dogs according to their particular use. Specific dogs, were recognized as hunting hounds. These were both of large and small variety, depending on the size of the game. One can see an example of such a dog in the mosaic that follows.



Figure 14. 400AD., (Severy,1958:45).

Photo by Duncan Edwards

In selecting a dog to guard and round up other domesticated animals, Columella (AD. 70) defined a specific criteria in what to look for. The dog should not be a swift, lean dog designed for hunting or a heavy mastiff-type used in other guarding duties. But rather, a long slim built dog who is both strong and courageous enough to confront a wolf as part of its duties (Thurston,1996:53). Fighting dogs on the other hand, were primarily large, powerful, often mastiff-type animals used during wars or assigned to soldiers posted in troubled areas, throughout the Roman Empire. Other duties included, guarding grounds or specific holdings, as well as, bodyguards for prominent officials. These dogs were also featured as active participant, and or executioners at the games presented at the Colosseum (49). Various sized housedogs were also recognized as household occupants. Some dogs acted as house guards, expected to protect against intruders or other pending danger.

“Several mosaics have been found with the likeness of a dog and the inscription “Cave Canem- Beware of Dog” (Horan,2001:22). Small house and or lapdogs, were also popular at that time. These dogs lived a life of luxury, which included being lavished with jewel adornments, and upon death they were given elaborate burial (22). Even, Julius Caesar (100-44BC.) commented on the popularity of small canines when he asked, “if Roman ladies had ceased to have children and had dogs instead” (Severy,1958: 44).

Lastly, the lowly street dog(s) were also a common fixture, at that time. Although they remain undesirable, these dogs were tolerated somewhat, as they scavenged garbage areas.

The Egyptian god Anubis was also appropriated by the Romans. Although, he was transformed into a friendlier presence known as Hermanubis, a benevolent protector who safely guides souls to the other side (Thurston,1996:60). An illustration of both are presented in Figure 16 and 17.



Figure 15. Anubis (wood) ca.304BC.
The Metropolitan Museum gifted by Mrs.
Myron C. Taylor (Thurston,1996:146+).



Figure 16. Hermanubis (bronze) Copyright
British Museum (60).

The habit of worshipping dog-like gods or revering dogs who were considered by some to be representatives of said gods, changed completely with the rise of Christianity, during the Roman era. Converted Emperor Constantine (AD. 306-377) sanctioned the targeting of Asklepios followers of early Christians, which included the razing of temples and sanctuaries. However, what befell the healing dogs at that time, was not recorded. It's simply suggested that given the zealotry of the cause, these dogs were probably killed or driven to the streets (62).

2.7a. **Canines from the Middle Ages through to the Renaissance Period**

According to the literature, by 400AD the Romans were overextended financially, and could not continue to support the large military force necessary to combat Germanic tribes, and maintain control of their empire. However, it was the

outbreak of bubonic plague in 540AD that put an end to the Roman Empire. The deadly disease 'spread from the Nile valley throughout the far reaches of Western Europe' (66). 'Rome's estimated one million population in 300AD. fell to less than 50,000 inhabitants' (Janson,1977:261). The disease did not discriminate between 'rich or poor, prominent or insignificant', everyone was touched. Many regions had an estimated 95% mortality rate, thereby wiping out entire families and communities. Along with people, domesticated animals were infected and died in epidemic proportions. Which meant the people not only had to combat the plague, they had to deal with famine, which in turn lead to lawlessness. By 600AD this disease left approximately, 25 million human deaths in its wake (Thurston,1996:67).

In the midst of this catastrophe, 'Anglo-Saxons, Franks, and Visigoths' took advantage of the social and political upheaval, and solidified their claims on former Roman territories'. Each of these groups further established their own realm and laid down the groundwork for a 'feudalistic society' (66-67). By 750AD.,

... "the center of gravity of European civilization shifted northward from the Mediterranean, and the economic, political and spiritual framework of the Middle Ages began to take shape" (Janson,1977:247).

In order to make sense of the bubonic plague and the catastrophe that had befallen the western world, people were quick to lean towards 'supernatural forces'. The Catholic Church which was established by then, fed on this 'notion of a supernatural origin'. The church eventually claimed that the disease was indeed sent by God as a 'divine reprimand', thereby revealing the power of God over the frailty of man. The Church further undermined any possibility of scientific inquiry, by declaring the existing 'Greco-Roman theories' on such matters, as heresy. People were afraid. They grasped for answers and simple reasoning that the church provided, and thereby accepted the church's authority. Clerics were quick to fill the 'social and political void' left by the numbers of aristocratic deaths. By 700AD., papal power had surpassed secular power and was firmly embedded in the social fabric of western society. Churches became the 'castles' of God on earth, and the status of many clerics elevated to rival that of an aristocratic (Thurston,1996:67).

In the meantime, dogs did not succumb to the fate of others during the plague. This prompted suspicion among the populace. Because of the human deaths, many dogs became ownerless, and were left to fend for themselves. They reverted to living in packs, and competed for food. Desperate to survive, dogs ate whatever they could, including the scavenging of corpses which ignited all sorts of superstitious fears among people. This further reinforced the position of the church, and perpetuated the necessity for lords to provide protection (Horan,2001:23).

Recorded history relating to domestic dogs during the Dark Age is sparse. Earlier however, muscular fighting dogs, and hunting dogs found in the British Isles were noted to have been routinely exported to Rome. It stands to reason that these kinds of dogs, as well as others continued to exist in the British Isles even after the fall of the Roman Empire and devastation of the bubonic plague. It was further suggested that there was a privileged minority of canines who managed to be kept by lords who were able to access food supplies in the time of famine, in order to sustain them (Thurston,1996:68).

In the 10th. century AD., dogs began to reappear in records and were specifically bred and valued for the purpose of combating wolves. They were further outfitted with studded collars as a form of protection, while in combat. One particular hound was so coveted for his stamina and working ability, that two kings 'both offered 6,000 head of cattle and more for him.' After an agreement couldnot be reached swords were drawn, and in the midst of the battle the dog was killed (64).

These particular kinds of dogs were expected to perform a double duty: when they were not being used for hunting, they were used in battle and or wars, or rather vice versa. As previously mentioned earlier in this chapter, dogs have been used in wars prior to this time; even the Celts fought with them against the Romans when the latter invaded. It should not be surprising that they would continue to be used as instruments of war throughout the Middle Ages as well. For example, Henry VIII (1457-1547AD.) was noted as having sent to Charles V of Spain, "*four hundred souldiers that had the charge of the like number of dogs, all of them garnished with good yron collers after the fashion of the countrey*" to use against Francis I of France.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1533-1603AD.), “ the Earl of Essex took 800 Bloodhounds with his troops to help suppress a rebellion in Ireland” (64).

Although dogs were used in wars, they were immortalized by the aristocrats for their hunting abilities. Along with the written data, other materials were used to signify the importance placed on hunting. Tapestry works display this significance, which included hunting dogs in the social context of that particular space and time. As illustrated in figure 17, the fragment of the Tapestry of Bayeaux represents King Harold of England in 1066AD.¹⁶



Figure 17. (Sayer,1987:16)

¹⁶ Dogs in Canada: February 1988; 36. says William the conqueror's wife and her ladies created this tapestry to commemorate the historic venture of 1066. It was 230 feet in length.

This second tapestry from Tournai Belgium, was made about 1430AD. It features a more elaborate hunting scene of men, women, hunting dogs and beast.



Figure 18. (Sayer,1987:15).

During the reign of Hywel Dda, King of Wales (942AD) Welsh laws were written concerning dogs. Dogs were divided into two specific groups. The higher group referred to hunting dogs including both sight and scent breeds. The curs on the other hand, included mastiffs, shepherds and housedogs. Fines were put in place at this time for killing a dog. The amount imposed strictly depended upon the status of the owner. For example, a King's dog maybe worth one pound whereas a noble's of similar kind only half and so on (16).

Dogs became a valued commodity among the royalty and aristocrats.

"King John frequently accepted two or three Greyhounds from his subjects in lieu of tax " (Dangerfield, Howell & Riddle,1977:313). Along with accepting dogs as tribute, hunting dogs were prized gifts which change hands between the elite. For example,

"Henry IV[1589-1610AD.] of France shipped an entire pack of staghounds to James I [1566-1625AD.] of England" (Severy,1958:58).

b. Hunting for sport versus hunting for food.

Within the dynamics of a socioeconomic feudal system, an aristocratic few were supported by the labours of a lower class majority. The authoritative power of the elite class allowed for kings to accumulate vast parcels of land and resources

throughout western Europe (Thurston,1996:68).

By the eleventh century royal game reserves existed, and hunting was elevated from a common place activity, to a 'highly specialized sport' ¹⁷ reserved for nobility. From then on, hunting as a sport and everything attached to it was an important focus for the aristocratic life (71). In order to protect their reserves a law was put in place in which a commoner's dog found within a ten mile radius had their "knees cut". This solution rendered them virtually crippled and unable to chase game (Severy:1958:60). Horan summarizes the same decree, and adds that this practice of cutting ' the tendons of a dog's hocks' continued well into the 18th. century (Horan, :2001:23). Only dogs small enough to pass through a 'seven by five inch measuring gauge' were exempt (Severy,1958:60). Lower class dogs were also required to have their 'tails docked' to further distinguish them from the aristocrat's dogs. (Thurston,1996:71). Only dogs belonging to nobility had access to the royal forests. By the reign of Charles I, there were as many as 69 such forests in England (Severy,1958:60).

In order to care for, train and maintain dogs as keen sporting tools, the elite procured the 'services of professional huntsmen' to tend their kennels (60). Along with their daily activities, the huntsman was expected to organize both grand hunting affairs, and smaller scale entertainment (Thurston,1996:69). The painting below represents a elaborate Italian pageantry.



Figure 19. Uccello, 15th. century, (Dangerfield,Howell & Riddle,1977:215).

¹⁷ The term sport refers to an individual or group activity pursued for pleasure, often involving the testing of physical capabilities and taking the form of a competitive game. (Collins,1988:1476)

The idea of greyhound coursing, as demonstrated in Figure 19, differed from the regular hunting experience because the catching and killing of the quarry is not the main interest. Competition is the focal point of this sport, in which one dog is matched against another. After the game has been flushed out by scouts and beaters, two dogs are then released and judged according to their agility, speed and ability to turn the quarry back towards the hunters (214).

Hunting appears to have become a highly structured complex competition, in which dogs who represent their owners are judged on their performance. "Pride in the prowess of their particular dogs became an issue" (Sayer:1987;16.) Nobles rivaled each other for ownership of the dog with the greatest speed, strength and agility. Like fine wine, these particular enthusiasts wanted to produce and own the best possible dogs (Thurston,1996:75). Ego driven, these dogs became an extension of the aristocrats themselves.

A comparison can be made here with Geertz's discussion of cockfighting in Bali (1972). Geertz says it becomes apparent that the cocks that are fighting are an extension of their owner (417) (419). Geertz also mentions that cocks are not always handled by their owners, and "a good handler is worth his weight in gold" (423). The aristocrats also considered a good handler as an advantage to sports hunting, and therefore hired 'professional huntsmen' in order to increase their chance in winning. However, the sport of hunting in the Middle Ages in Britain was an elite, not a public event. Furthermore, Geertz refers to the significance of particular wager(s) involving large amounts of money, and claims that winning the money is not the primary goal of these cockfighting event. The higher the money, the higher the risk. This risk includes the loss or gain of personal attributes such as 'esteem, honor, dignity, and respect'; an underlying social and professional 'status' are involved (433). The same can be said for British aristocrat in respect to the dog's performance. The wagering of money was simply a tangible, visual representation of what happens. In these cases one's actual status does not change per se. However, as a result of the event, how the ones involved see themselves, and how others see them signified change; in the eyes of the beholders, a temporary or

transitory rise or fall in social status takes place.

In 1406 Juliana Berner¹⁸ wrote what would amount to a standard for greyhounds *“A greyhound should be headed lyke a snake, And neckyd lyke a drake,*

Footed yke a cat, Tayled lyke a rat... “ (Dangerfield, Howell & Riddle, 1977, 313).

Now referred to as greyhounds, laws were decreed to keep these dogs exclusive to the noble realm, and out of common hands.

*“ In 1016 a Cante Law stated that ‘ no meane person may keep any greyhounds’ , at the same time the price of one of these animals was the same as a **serf** - Before the Magna Carta [1215] the punishment for the destruction of a Greyhound was the same as that for a murder of a man”* (313).

Regardless of these ‘royal edicts’, greyhounds managed to find their way into ‘peasant communities’. In order to explain how this might have happened, Thurston suggest, that puppies that were not kept or given, were expected to be culled. However, rather than kill them, castle servants took and sold or gave them to the common folk. The lower classes were able to take this stock and breed their own dogs, which they referred to as ‘lurchers¹⁹’ (Thurston, 1997:74). Regardless as to how they were acquired by commoners, these greyhounds were noticed and the response was a political one, *“Trevelyan (1943), says that a complaint was*

*made in Parliament in 1389 that labourers and servants kept greyhounds and other dogs and were wasting their time hunting. As a result a law was passed to prevent people with low incomes from keeping sporting nets or dogs”*²⁰ (Scott and Fuller, 1974:45).

Hunting for sport did little to gain the affection of the poor for the aristocrats. In an attempt to supplement a insufficient diet, some peasants hunted for food. Labeled poaching, offenders were dealt with harshly. Penalties ranged from fines to imprisonment and any canines caught with poachers were often killed on the spot (Thurston, 1996:70).

¹⁸ (Sayer, 1985:15.) refers to the same author as Dame Juliana Bernes who in 1479 wrote “The Boke of St. Albans”, ‘which describes canine breeds in interesting detail’.

¹⁹ (Collins, 1988:916) defines a lurcher as a crossbred hunting dog, usually a greyhound cross... a dog who was especially trained to hunt silently.

²⁰ In comparisons, Geertz’s (1972) investigation of Bali notes that under the Republic rule, laws were in place making cockfighting illegal, and the elite were worried about the poor wasting their time, time that they would be off spending in building the country (414).

In order to protect game preserves and apprehend poachers, 'verderers or foresters' were appointed and given the authority to pursue these matters. These officials, often came from upper-working class families, such as, freeholders or a knight's younger son. They were usually despised by the peasant class for corruption and overexerting their power. The lower class learned to be discreet with their dogs, nets, arrows, deerhide and such, so as not to attract suspicion. Even sympathizers were helpful when reciprocated with a piece of the kill (72-73).

c. **Gender** - Most of this discussion has revolved around **men** and their association with hunting and hunting dogs. **Aristocratic women** however, also kept dogs and enjoyed hunting at that time. For example, when

" Henry VIII sent to the Queen of France " hobbies, greyhounds, hounds, and great hound," the queen declared herself "the gldest women in the world" " (Severy,1958: 59)

Queen Elizabeth I was also an avid participant in the hunt. While dogs drove the quarry past her stand, she would take her shot (59).

" Mary Queen of Scots Kept a pack of small spaniels. At the time of her execution,one of the executioners espied her little dog which was crept under her clothes which could not be gotten forth but by force' (Dangerfield,Howell & Riddle,1977: 270).

'Queen Christina of Sweden (1626-89) described as an active huntress, was quite fond of her wolfhound Caesar. It was noted that the dog always accompanied her to church and sat by her side (Thurston;1996,79). Catherine the Great (1729-96) caused an religious outcry, when she dedicated a consecrated cemetery in memory of her hound, Zemire. She later, declared it a final resting place for people, and or their animals. When Marie Antoinette's dog Jet was taken from her prior to her execution, she sobbed bitterly at their separation. Along with recorded data, paintings and pictures have also featured women and dogs as in Figures 20, 21, 22.



Figure 20. Queen Alexandra
Luke Fildes, 1889. (Dangerfield,
Howell, & Riddle,1977:343).



Figure 21. "Empress Alexandra,1899,20yrs. later, the
Romanovs were executed, including Jimmy
family dog." (Thurston,1996:95).

*"A portrait by Benjamin West
of Queen Charlotte of England
1779..."*



Figure 22. (Dangerfield,Howell,& Riddle,1977:34)

Furthermore, Thurston refers to Juliana Barnes or Berners (1486)²¹ as the prioress of Sopwell, and adds that she wrote about small dogs or “laydes poppees”, who were “equaled in merit to the talents of men’s hounds” (Thurston,1977:77). Sayer reiterates the reference by Dame Juliana Bernes, to ‘small ladyes popee’ (Sayer,1985:15). Geoffrey Chaucer [1340-1400AD.] also referred to women and small dogs in

“Canterbury Tales, which contained vivid descriptions of contemporary characters and their occupations. The Prioress kept “small hounds” as companions, .. “The Wife of Bath metaphorically describes a woman’s over-fondness for a man: “For as a spaynel she will on him lepe,” indicating the exuberant affection was a characteristic of the spaniels of the fourteenth century “ (Scott and Fuller,1974:45).

Dr. Johannes Caus, (1570) physician-chief to Queen Elizabeth I²², had a critical opinion of ladies who coddled small dogs. Although if small dogs had any value whatsoever, he thought it was perhaps as a “comforter or rubbing dog” used in times of pain or indigestion. Other than that, he declared them useless and kept for the sole purpose of indulging the feeble state of delicate grandams and to loosen ladies senses. Referred to as “spaniel gentles”, they were simply a toy for them to play waste time with (Thurston,1997:77). Other physicians agreed with this opinion, and warned husbands to get rid of these dogs citing that their wives’ attachment to these animals were vile, abnormal and interfered with the urge to have children (79).

2.8a. **Class Aspiration during the Victorian Era**

The French Revolution ended the aristocratic grasp on society in France and the right to hunt, with all that entailed, once again belonged to the people. The demise of nobility also provided a cautionary signal to other ‘feudal nations’, who responded by initiating social reforms. Despite the social and political upheaval caused in the late 1700’s, dogs persisted, especially sport hunting dogs who continued in 19th century Britain to represent an affluent lifestyle (96).

Industrialization, however, drastically changed the lives of the lower classes.

Peasants left the rural communities in droves and relocated in urban centers. Many

²¹ (Thurston,1996:77) refers to this as “The Boke of St Albans(1486). (Sayer:1985;15) refers to the same book only the date was1479.

²² Refer to Dogs in Canada; February,1988:37.

left Europe altogether and immigrated to North America. Higher-paying jobs were now available in Britain, which caused the standard of living to rise. More people were able to afford more than just the basics to survive. New goods were constantly being manufactured, and sold to avid consumers. All of which help create large middle class population.

Victorian dog devotees continued to strive for the best possible dogs. During this era, the ideas of a hierarchical social order that once prevailed among people in the past, would be transferred and applied to the canine species. The goal of these enthusiasts was to manipulate specific attributes, in order to produce dogs of 'physical and moral perfection'. Based on this ideal, certain dogs were expected to be elevated in the process, and their creators in turn, would acquire social recognition (98).

In the past, dogs were distinguished by their type and what they did, compared to their physical characteristics. For example there were housedog(s), guarddog(s), or lapdog(s). Now individual dogs were to be further differentiated, according to their appearance-like features. The term 'breed' was then introduced to identify these particular groupings of dogs. The focus on control and selective breeding was pivotal to the process of producing a higher order of dogs. The plan to breed a specific group of dogs over time created some semblance of uniformity. Then by narrowing the field to closer related breeding stock, breeders were able to access desired attributes and or physical characteristics, thereby producing what enthusiasts considered ideal results for that specific breed, which would eventually lead to the 'standardization' of the breed. This overall endeavor was termed "fancy" and the participants were dubbed 'dog fanciers'. This practice became a favorite recreational pastime not only for the elite, but also for the middle classes who yearned for higher social recognition, gentility, and wealth (99).

The most noticeable testimony of what was happening based on selective breeding took place in 1908. At that time, the British Museum presented a taxidermic display of wild and domesticated animals. It was noted, that wild animals remained relatively the same over time, while domesticated animals had most

noticeably changed . Furthermore, the dog exhibit was enthusiastically received by the public. Dogs were further noted as having changed their form considerably and in the shortest time span. Even some new forms were introduced at that time (99). This particular museum exhibit was captured on film (Figure 23).



Figure 23. "British Museum of Natural History's domesticated-animal exhibit as it appears in 1900. Dogs are displayed in the center case. source: *The British Museum of Natural History* " (100).

The attitudes that were developing towards dogs at the end of the 1800's were reflected in some of the literature. For example:

"No one would plant weeds in a flower garden, [so] why have mongrels as pets?" queried George Taylor, author of Man's Friend the Dog (1891). Victorian dog expert Gordon Stables echoed the same sentiment [by writing], "Nobody who is now anybody can afford to be followed about by a mongrel dog," (102).

The sign of success for middle class men included hounds which represented a 'squire-like' image. Women on the other hand, wanted dogs that represented the elegance of the Renaissance courtiers, their epitome of success. These sorts of ideas initiated a demand by consumers who wanted certain dogs as pets and were

willing to pay (102).

b. Status Through Dog Association

Dogs with established ancestries would be foremost in the plan to populate this new dog-world order and maintain the social class order. The point was to make this idea an attractive, but exclusive endeavor. Queen Victoria was of focal interest to the middle class. Newspaper articles provided information which described her keen interest in dogs, and details about the royal kennel. The royal family with their recorded lineage were revered, by the populace at large. However, the middle class in particular aspired to attain material goods they associated with noble significance. They wanted to construct some semblance of an aristocratic aura, which included a newly developed “taste” for particular dogs (Bourdieu,1984). In striving for this fanciful association, a market opened for dogs with established pedigrees (Thurston,1996:103).



Figure 24. “Queen Victoria and one of her dogs.” (104).

People who clung to the old ideas of class division, were far from overjoyed

at the thought of these 'blue-blooded dogs' in the hands of what they still considered the peasantry. On one hand, the middle class were attempting to advance their status by trying to acquire the "right dog". On the other hand, the owners were determined that these dogs with their impeccable lineage remain in the noble grasp, as opposed to falling into the hands of "greedy profiteers". Money was not a question for the aristocrat. Their main concern was to protect their dog's pedigree²³ from being jeopardized through wrongful breeding. Bitches who came for stud services had to be proven worthy by their owners, thereby preserving exclusivity among the privileged few. (105)

By 1850, informal dog competitions were frequently organized by local drinking establishments, in which hunting dogs were pitted against one another. Despite their rude and high-hatted attitudes towards the working class, invitations were extended to and accepted by prominent dog breeders who most often, participated as judges. The opportunity to socialize with aristocrats, along with media attention was an exalted occasion for a middle class dog fancier. All of this resulted in an increased demand for pedigreed dogs. However, the demand far exceeded what was available and the price for these particular dogs soared.

The concept of thoroughbred dogs' ²⁴ was clearly accepted by the middle class as an attainable means of heightening their own social status, status by association. Overtime, the tables turned and middle class dog fancier took over the positions of power once held by a selected few. In order to maintain and perpetuate the prestige attached to the concept of thoroughbred dogs, and protect their lineage, stricter rules for dog registrations were initiated and enforced. These control mechanisms were activated as a way to prevent certain dogs, as well as certain people, namely 'foreigners and lower-class' individuals from entering (106).

In time, "pure" bred dogs were categorized and recategorized into more specific groups. And, although breed standardization appear to be grounded in 'noble heritage', the fact of the matter is, the breed standard was and still is subject to

²³ (Seranne,1980:53.) says "A pedigree is a blueprint of a dog's genetic past". Rice,1996:167 refers to a pedigree as a family tree for canines.

²⁴ The concept of purebred or thoroughbred dogs refers to dogs with lineages which make them identifiable as a specific breed. This concept will be thoroughly discussed in Chapter 3.

interpretation, 'a product of [someone's] imagination' (106).

c. Dog shows in Britain become formally organized means to compete -

Dog shows began in casual assemblage at drinking establishments, such as the one illustrated in Figure 25.



Figure 25. 'Eight Bells Tavern, 1851' (Horan,2001, August:25).

According to the literature, the mid-19th century presented a well-to-do British society with leisure-time and a passion for "exhibition and instructive entertainment". The popularity of informal dog shows grew and the development of a better transportation system allowed easier accessibility for people to participate, or simply attend the event. (<http://www.the-kennel-club.org.uk>)

The first formally organized two-day dog show was held in Newcastle, England, at the end of June, 1859. The field consisted of sixty entries of pointers and setters divided into two classes, one for each breed. Each dog was identified by their Kennel affiliation.

By 1870, it became obvious to dog enthusiasts that an authoritative

organization was needed to deal with dog related matters. On April 4th, 1873, twelve gentlemen attested to the formation of the Kennel Club (KC), as the national dog registration body in Britain (ibid.). Almost immediately, a stud book²⁵ was compiled for future reference. 'New rules and regulations' were imposed and in time the KC was a working governing system. Although first opposed, 'Universal registration' was also implemented in 1880. It soon became apparent, that it was beneficial for owners to register and reserve a name for their dog. Although, registrations in 1880 overall, only meant that the dog's name would not be duplicated in the official UK Stub Book. (<http://www.the-kennel-club.org.uk>.²⁶)

One of the primary functions of the KC was to perpetuate and promote the development of formal dog show activities. Thirty such shows were produced in year 1900. These shows and upcoming shows were sanctioned by the KC provided the host show executives agreed to abide by their rules and regulations. By the end of the nineteenth century dog show had changed so much in character that approximate an equal amount of participants were women. Members of the Royal Family were also regular active participants and supported of dog shows (ibid.)

Recognized worldwide by dog enthusiasts, Crufts Dog Show officially began in 1891. Although, it was formally "*inaugurated [by Charles Crufts] in 1886, under the patronage of Queen Victoria*"²⁷ (O'Neill,1989:67). The show was privately owned and profited by Charles Crufts, an 'astute entrepreneur' who envisioned a prominent future in dog shows. Due to the royal affiliation, Crufts Dog Show became both a popular and prestigious event. (Horan,2001:24) This show remained in private hands until after the death of Charles Crufts in 1938. By 1948, this particular show was taken over and continues to be presented by the Kennel Club, a non-profit organization. Today, there are no privately owned dog shows, and Crufts is presented over a four day period, with approximately 20,000 dogs entered.

(<http://www.the-kennel-club.org.uk>.) In the early days, dog shows were 'benched'

²⁵ "A Stud Book Register is a list of dogs(male) that has produced or sired a litter" (Rice,1996:167).

²⁶ "...in recent years 260,000 dogs are registered a year." (ibid.)

²⁷ (Dangerfield, Howell,& Riddle,1977:131.) says, that this patronage continued until 1901 when legislative government introduced quarantine regulations in the UK.

events. This means that when the dog is not in the show ring it must be on display on wooden benches (O'Neill,1989:67). Crufts continues to be a benched show, today. An example of benching is in Figure 26.



Figure 26. Photo by Elizabeth Frey mid-1950's, (Dogs Annual,1988:16).

"The numbers of recognized breeds continued to grow. By 1904 - Count Henry de Bylandt published two volumes describing over 300 breeds and varieties... Nationalism [also] spurred dog lovers to develop native breeds..." (Horan,2001:24). [ie. British Bulldog, English Setters, and so on, each of whom have their own historical origin.]

d. Across the Atlantic Dog Shows Develop in America

With the advancement of transportation, dogs were imported and exported throughout the world. Dog shows and their success in England were well-known among gentlemen who fancied sporting dogs. Based on the British concept, the first Westminster dog show was held in New York, in 1877. It was so well received by participants and the general public that a one day show was extended to two.

(<http://www.akc.org/dic/mainbench.html>.) Participants included

'A Londoner, T. Medley Esq. [who] exhibited two Deerhounds, Oscar and Dagmar bred by " Her Majesty Queen of England from the late Prince Consort's famous breed ", and you could purchase either of them for \$50,000' (Severy,1958:27).

The sketch in Figure 27 illustrates one of these early American dog shows.

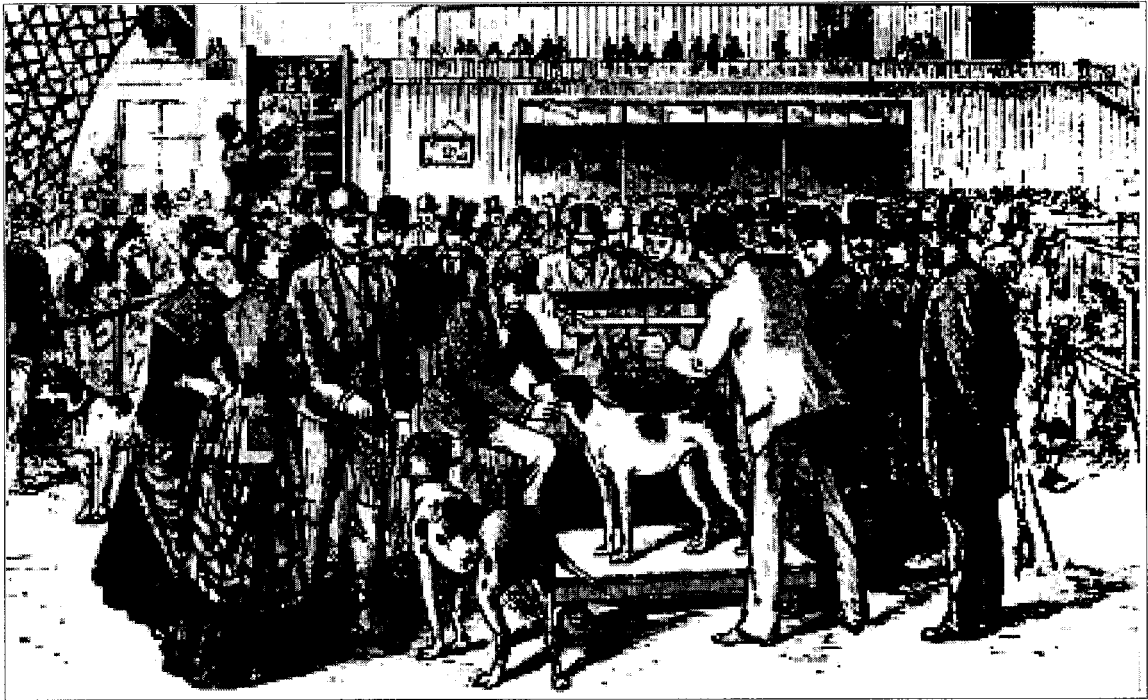


Figure 27. "Weighing the entries at a show in New York, from the 'Canadian Illustrated News,' May 14, 1881, Over 1,000 dogs were entered and one of the judges was Dr. J.T. Nivin of London, Ont. Courtesy National Archives of Canada/C-76623." (Dogs in Canada, 1988:15).

In 1884, the American Kennel Club (AKC) was founded by a group of dog-sportsmen. This organization was similarly modeled after the KC in England, which had been established the year before; including sanctioned dog shows. Continuing as a non-profit national organization, the AKC today officially recognizes 150²⁸ different dog breeds, are affiliated with 4,300 regional dog clubs, and regulate more than 15,000 dog events in a year. According to Sayer, 25 million dog registrations took place by 1987 (Sayer, 1987:76.) However, on a year to year basis, the AKC registered more than 1.2 million dogs in 1998 compared to 958,503 in 2002. (<http://www.akc.org/insideAKC/index.cfm>.) Striving for a national identity as well, American dog breeders also refer to their specific breeds, such as, American Eskimo Dog, American Cocker Spaniel, American Water Spaniel and American

²⁸ According to <http://www.akc.org>.

Staffordshire Terrier. (Refer to CKC Dogs Annual).

e. Across the border, dog shows developed in Canada as well.

According to the history of the Canadian Kennel Club(CKC), the interest in purebred dogs in Canada officially dates back to a series of dog shows held in the mid 1880's. Due to the absence of a national dog club in Canada at that time, these particular shows were sanctioned by the American Kennel Club (AKC), which had been founded in 1884 (<http://www.akc.org/hist/index.cfm>). So in the beginning, purebred dogs were registered with the AKC and even though these particular shows were held in Canada, they fell under the direction of American rules and regulations. Although there are few details available about these early dog shows, the CKC stated that the interest generated by them lead to the construction of a national club in Canada. The Canadian Kennel Club was formed in 1887. Their organizational construction followed a combination of guidelines which already existed in America with the American Kennel Club, as well as, precedence set down by the Kennel Club, in England.

The original mandate of the CKC was specifically for *"the promotion of purebred dogs through breeding, exhibiting, the formation of rules governing dog shows, the selection of judges and a registry for purebred dogs"* (<http://www.ckc.ca/infohistory>).

In the first year, their membership rose to seventy and those numbers have continued to rise over the years. Today, there are approximately twenty-five thousand members belonging to the Canadian Kennel Club. Additionally, 350 dogs were registered by 1888, compare that to 100,000 dogs, one hundred years later. Forty-one different breeds were registered by 1889. In order to provide information, the CKC had its own purebred dog publication by 1889, called 'The Kennel Gazette'; referred to as the Canadian Kennel Gazette in 1891 with a yearly subscription of \$1.00. The American publication equivalent to this was and is still called the 'Gazette'. Perhaps because of the similarity, the CKC decided in 1940 to change the name of their publication to ; 'Dogs in Canada', as it continues to be called today (Dogs in Canada, February,1988:15,17, 20,53.) One milestone for dog shows took place in 1895 when " *the first official CKC show [was] held in Montreal*

[which] drew 235 entries and 12,547 spectators to watch them “ (15). And in 1896, armbands were introduced to identify the dogs rather than name affiliation. The idea worked and continues to be used today (15).

f. **Locally, Montreal** has had a history of over a hundred years associated with official dog competitions. In 1917, a group of women came together and founded the **Ladies Kennel Club of Montreal**. In May of that same year, they held their first official dog show at the Hunt Club, on Ste. Catherine Road. The club continued to hold a one-day dog show up until 1959, when it increased to two day shows. In 1960 the club presented two shows in that year; in addition to the one held in the spring, there was now another in the fall. However, the following year it returned to concentrate on one large dog show a year. The main objective of this particular dog club was to ‘promote and thereby, perpetuate the better breeding of purebred dogs’. The club was officially incorporated in 1929, and remained a Ladies club up until 1964 when the members decided to include men as members. It was at that time the name of the club was changed to the United Kennel Club, as it continues to be called today. The club began to show at the Hotel Bonaventure in the fall of 1974, and has remained there since. In fact, dog enthusiasts refer to this particular series of shows, as the Bonaventure dog shows. Being a non-profit organization, after maintenance, the proceeds have always gone to charity. For example; the purchase of 22 seeing-eye dogs were made by the club from 1937-55 for Montreal residents. Today the UKC is considered a wealthy club, and it continues to be a strong charitable contributor. It also recognizes itself as the oldest dog club in Montreal, a club which continually serves the ‘dog fancy’ then, now, and in the future (UKC Newsletter, 1999:2).

2.9. Conclusion

This chapter provided a literature review examining the chronological relationship between people and dogs. It presented evidence that dogs have existed within our human context throughout the ages and revealed the themes of

hunting, social status, and purity, leading to the creation of a market.

Archaeological evidence places dog remains alongside humans, during the Stone Age period. The significance of this lies in the fact that the dog's remains were intact, compared to bones of other animals, gnawed on and strewn about as the result of a meal. The most debated issues surrounding prehistoric dogs deal with the questions of origin and domestication. Early humans were primarily concerned with their survival, and were not passive in nature but active participants. Humans made nature meaningful to them through symbolic interaction, compared to dogs and other animals who simply respond to 'physical stimuli' (Charon, 1998:41). Dogs may learn something new, but they can not give or create it (Locke, in Charon:55). Humans harnessed a dog's natural abilities, and applied those skills to specific working activities, (ie. hunting and guarding). They made, and continue to make dogs meaningful to them.

Hunting was a subsistence activity which began early on and humans were able to utilize dogs in their pursuit of prey. Over time, domestication and farming became another important means of subsistence. Settlements were established and the idea of hunting began to change. With the rise of the class system there was no subsistence need for Pharaohs, or prominent Greeks and Romans to hunt. Nevertheless, the evidence shows that they partook in this activity, along with their dogs. The idea of hunting for food was now evolving into an elite sport. This led to the breeding of dogs which exhibited particular hunting skills, the forerunners of today's hunting breeds.

Had it not been for an aristocratic interest, there would be little evidence of dogs during the periods discussed in this chapter. The literature refers to particular events, such as the Egyptians' reaction to the death of their dog, by physically altering their appearance as a symbolic gesture of mourning. They were people who could well afford to mourn their dogs. These dogs were not a simple possession, and unlike slaves they were given elaborate burials. Dogs were ranked according to their owner's position. Dogs with no owners, were considered lowly outcasted feral dogs, referred to as pariahs or streetdogs. It was this particular class

of dogs, that were rounded up and used as sacrificial animals, and as live resources for medical experiment. In the East, where small canines were a royal concern, lower classes attended the needs of these lapdogs, under penalty of death.

During the Middle Ages hunting had fully developed into a sport reserved for nobility. Certain dogs with special hunting abilities became valued property and laws were put in place to keep them out of common hands. Some of these dogs were occasionally used as royal tribute, or changed hands as gifts within the noble realm. Dogs were considered fine hunting tools and huntsmen were hired to oversee their welfare, as well as orchestrate hunting events. Hunting evolves into a significantly competitive structure, complicated by aristocratic ego. Driven by pride and rivalry, dogs became an extension of their owner's social status. Owners continually strove for the best possible representation of a breed. Dogs belonging to peasants however, had restrictive methods foisted upon them to deter game chasing. Game wardens were hired to protect reserves against poachers. Some commoners risked severe punishment in order to subsidize a minimal food supply. Dogs caught accompanying a poacher were usually killed.

As previously discussed, women of royalty also partook in the sport of hunting. They were also enthusiastic about receiving hunting dogs as gifts. Other noble women throughout the ages were featured in paintings and photographed accompanied with their small dog. The attitude towards aristocratic women with small dogs worsened during the Elizabethan period. Small dogs were thought by some physicians to interfere with a lady's sensibility leading to misplaced affections and husbands were encouraged to be rid of them, to no avail.

Things changed with the rise of the middle class during the industrial revolution. Certain dogs were now differentiated according to their appearance, and the term "breed" was used to identify these dogs. The aristocrat strove to produce their "ideal" dog. Their breeding program was based on their own values for taste of purity or perfection, in which 'blood and temperament were important' (Ucelay Da Cal, 1992:719). Similar to the aristocratic genealogy, pedigrees were kept and selective breeding was controlled in the process of producing a higher dog order.

Not everyone in the upper realm bred their own dogs, but anyone who was considered someone had a thoroughbred pet, rather than a mongrel dog. Certain dogs represented the epitome of success, and that spurred a demand by middle class consumers who wanted to own these dogs, and were willing to pay.

During the 19th century, the middle class had a fascination with royalty. They aspired to attain goods including dogs, which would help them construct some semblance of aristocratic aura. Although the upper-class would have preferred to keep certain dogs to themselves, the idea of 'thoroughbred dog' was adopted by the middle class as a means of displaying themselves. Because the demand for these dogs far exceeded the numbers available, prices soared creating a market for "thoroughbred dogs". The numbers of middle class dog owners grew and eventually they took over the dog fancy which had previously been controlled by a privileged few.

By the height of the Victorian age, the middle class dog fancier took dogs in a whole new direction. Although these people could afford to buy a dog, they were not in the position to orchestrate elaborate hunting affairs. This was replaced by informal dog competitions. Aristocrats were often invited to judge these events, thereby giving participants the opportunity to rub elbows with the upper-crust. The popularity of these gatherings led to the formal organization of dog shows in Britain and subsequently the formation of dog club organizations. From there, the idea of dog shows and dog clubs traveled first to America, and then to Canada. Dog club organization will be further discussed in the next chapter.



Figure 28.
Status by association continues today.

Montreal Gazette, fall 2001

Chapter 3 - ORGANIZING REGISTERED DOGS IN CANADA

3.1. Introduction to the dog clubs - This chapter focuses on the organization of registered dogs in Canada. More specifically, it presents both a macro and micro view of non-profit organized dog clubs who govern the registration, and the perpetuation and promotion of a specific group of dogs. I will discuss the ideology behind the registering of dogs, and show how four particular dog clubs put into practice the social mechanisms necessary to control this concept. The history of the Canadian Kennel Club and United Kennel Club were discussed in the last chapter. This chapter will examine why and how these two clubs continue to exist, and maintain themselves. I will further explain why and how two newer clubs, the Mount Royal Toy Dog Fancier and Old English Sheepdog & Owners' Club originated. By examining these four separate dog clubs, I will discuss their similarities, differences, connections, and the interrelationship which also exists between all of these clubs.

These non-profit organizations are membership driven groups. This means, that dog clubs were originally developed around individuals who joined together based on a shared common interest in registered dogs; a practice of which continues today. In fact, most active members will usually belong to more than one of these dog clubs. Each dog club is formalized to include an official body of representatives and holds regular meetings. I will breakdown the operational procedure concerning regular meetings. I will show how information is distributed, and how club members are privileged to certain information, while the public has access to a much more general scope. This chapter presents political, economical, and social aspects, which are all contributing factors attached to the organization of registered dogs.

3.2. At the national level - The **Canadian Kennel Club (CKC)** is a non-profit membership-based organization recognized and accepted as “the” national dog club in Canada. Compared to all others kennel clubs, the CKC assumes the role of the parent institution. Sanctioned by the Federal Government, the CKC has the exclusive rights to register dogs in Canada. What began with the

registration of 350 dogs in 1887¹, continues to grow today with its registry approaching 3 million dogs. (Dogs Annual, 2002: 352). In order to govern these particular registrations, the CKC adopted by-laws in strict accordance with the Animal Pedigree Act administered by the Canadian Federal Minister of Agriculture. The Animal Pedigree Act as it applies to the **concept of purebred dogs** was established and continues to be used in order “to improve individual breeds and protect breeders and buyers of said dogs (Animal Pedigree Act - Chapter A-11.2 (RS, 1985 c.8 (4th Supp.)) (Appendix 3A). According to the CKC, the term “purebred dog”² is meant to refer to a dog which is officially registered, or eligible for official registration with them. So, if a dog is sold or bought as a purebred, then the dog must be legally registered in some fashion; either as part of a litter, or to a particular breeder or owner. The law states that registration papers must be transferred by the breeder and or owner, to the new owner of a purebred dog, within six months of the date of purchase. This is to be done at no additional cost to the new owner. Therefore, legitimate sellers of purebred dogs do not sell a dog without papers, or sell a dog at one price for papers and another price (usually stated cheaper) without papers. The new owner/buyer is legally entitled to a purebred dog with registered papers.

The CKC was established to include all breeds of recognized dogs. At the moment, 197 different breeds are eligible to be registered in Canada (CKC Dogs Annual, 2002: 339). To be accepted, each of these breeds had to meet specific conditions, and thereby fall into one of seven specific groups, or the miscellaneous class. The miscellaneous group was created exclusively to include breeds which are recognized in other countries, but, are still waiting for full recognition in Canada. At present there are 29 breeds in this particular group. When a breed in the miscellaneous group meets with certain conditions required for full recognition, a recognition vote is taken at the CKC ‘Annual General Meeting’ (AGM). If approved, these breeds will leave the miscellaneous group and according to their specific

¹ Refer to history of the CKC presented in Chapter 2 of this thesis.

² The term “purebred dog” is recognized and accepted in today’s context, compared to the idea of “thoroughbred” dogs as they were known in the 19th and early 20th century.

characteristics, will then be placed officially into one of the other seven recognized groups. These seven groups encompass breeds according to their original function. For example, Group 1- Sporting Dogs - Bred to point, flush and retrieve game. This includes English Setters, Pointers, Retrievers and a wide variety of Spaniels. Group 2 - Hounds - Dogs bred to hunt game by sight or smell. This includes Afghans, Bloodhounds, and Greyhounds. Group 3 - Working Dogs bred for guard and draft work. Such as, Doberman Pinscher, Giant Schnauzer, Newfoundland and Canadian Eskimo Dog. Group 4 - Terriers - Dogs bred to go to ground after vermin, which include Airedale, Bull Terrier, Fox Terrier and Miniature Schnauzer. Group 5 - Toys. are small dogs considered as pets or lapdogs. Such as, Chihuahuas, Miniature Pinscher, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel and Toy Poodles. Group 6 - Non-Sporting Group are dog breeds which are difficult to categorized because these dogs do a variety of jobs. They include, Dalmatians, Lhasa Apso, and both Miniature and Standard Poodles. Finally Group 7 - Herding Dogs which were bred to herd sheep, cattle and other livestock. These include such dogs as, Australian Cattle Dog, Collies, Welsh Corgi, and Shepherds. (For more information refer to Appendix 1A.)

The Canadian Kennel Club was established following guidelines which already existed in both England and United States of America³. Rules, regulations, by-laws, policies, official seal, a code of ethics and meetings are all governing factors concerning registered dogs.

As stated in the last chapter, the CKC began with seventy members. Today, those numbers have grown to approximately twenty-five thousand regular members across Canada, and continues to function as a membership organization.

³ As previously discussed in chapter 2 of this thesis.

	January 2003	January 2002	February 2003	February 2002	March 2003	March 2002	April 2003	April 2002	May 2003	May 2002	June 2003	June 2002	July 2003	July 2002	August 2003	August 2002	September 2003	September 2002	October 2003	October 2002	November 2003	November 2002	December 2003	December 2002	Total 2003	Total 2002
Newfoundland & Nova Scotia	853	845	920	905	853	845	900	880	920	910	950	940	1000	990	1050	1040	1100	1090	1150	1140	1200	1190	1250	1240	1250	1240
PEI & New Brunswick	477	451	520	500	541	520	580	560	600	580	650	630	680	660	700	680	750	730	780	760	800	780	850	830	850	830
Quebec	2018	1990	2135	2110	2100	2080	2200	2180	2250	2230	2350	2330	2400	2380	2450	2430	2500	2480	2550	2530	2600	2580	2650	2630	2650	2630
Northern Ontario	2196	2180	2245	2230	2240	2230	2300	2280	2350	2340	2400	2380	2450	2440	2500	2490	2550	2540	2600	2590	2650	2640	2700	2690	2700	2690
Eastern Ontario	1909	1890	1955	1940	1950	1940	2000	1980	2050	2040	2100	2080	2150	2140	2200	2190	2250	2240	2300	2290	2350	2340	2400	2390	2400	2390
Western Ontario	2450	2440	2477	2460	2460	2450	2500	2480	2550	2540	2600	2580	2650	2640	2700	2690	2750	2740	2800	2790	2850	2840	2900	2890	2900	2890
Central Ontario	1000	990	1000	990	1000	990	1050	1040	1100	1090	1150	1140	1200	1190	1250	1240	1300	1290	1350	1340	1400	1390	1450	1440	1450	1440
Manitoba	700	690	700	690	700	690	750	740	750	740	800	790	800	790	850	840	850	840	900	890	900	890	950	940	950	940
Saskatchewan	700	690	700	690	700	690	750	740	750	740	800	790	800	790	850	840	850	840	900	890	900	890	950	940	950	940
Alberta, N.W.T., Nunavut	2666	2640	2704	2680	2700	2680	2750	2730	2800	2780	2850	2830	2900	2880	2950	2930	3000	2980	3050	3030	3100	3080	3150	3130	3150	3130
Southwest B.C.	1000	990	1000	990	1000	990	1050	1040	1100	1090	1150	1140	1200	1190	1250	1240	1300	1290	1350	1340	1400	1390	1450	1440	1450	1440
Interior BC & Yukon	1700	1680	1700	1680	1700	1680	1750	1730	1800	1780	1850	1830	1900	1880	1950	1930	2000	1980	2050	2030	2100	2080	2150	2130	2150	2130
Canada	18,336	18,211	20,118	20,012	20,740	20,625	21,112	21,007	21,500	21,395	21,888	21,783	22,276	22,171	22,664	22,559	23,052	22,947	23,440	23,335	23,828	23,723	24,216	24,111	24,216	24,111
U.S.A.	716	710	791	780	745	740	780	770	800	790	850	840	880	870	900	890	950	940	1000	990	1050	1040	1100	1090	1100	1090
Foreign	27	25	29	28	30	29	35	34	35	34	40	39	45	44	45	44	50	49	55	54	60	59	65	64	65	64
Total Number of Members	19,379	19,451	20,925	20,925	21,544	21,445	22,027	22,027	22,300	22,300	22,738	22,738	23,156	23,156	23,619	23,619	24,052	24,052	24,490	24,490	24,938	24,938	25,376	25,376	25,376	25,376

Figure 1. Number of Members According to Zones

To become a member, a formal application must be submitted for CKC consideration. Specific conditions for regular membership are stipulated on the application form. Applications must then be met with approval by the membership. Membership fees vary, depending on particular situations as the example demonstrates below.

CLUB MEMBERSHIP

REGULAR CATEGORY			ASSOCIATE CATEGORY		
	Resident	Non-Resident		Resident	Non-Resident
**Primary	\$50.00	\$60.00	** Companion	\$35.00	\$40.00
*Household	25.00	30.00	Junior	6.00	10.00
**Senior	40.00	50.00	Fellow	15.00	25.00

*Household Memberships cannot exist without a Primary Membership.

**Includes the value of a subscription to Dogs in Canada at the current subscription rate (CKC Official Section, March, 2000:10).

Members are required to follow the rules, and pay an annual membership fee, in order to remain in good standing with the CKC. After thirty years a lifetime members is awarded and renewed automatically each year at no cost. According to a the CKC, the benefit of belonging to the 'Club' includes the associated credibility, voting privileges, a 50% reduction on registration fees, the issue of official tattoo letters or microchips for dog ID purposes, opportunity for breeders to register their own kennel name, a monthly copy of the Dogs in Canada magazine including the Annual, and the Official Section which is exclusively distributed to CKC members.

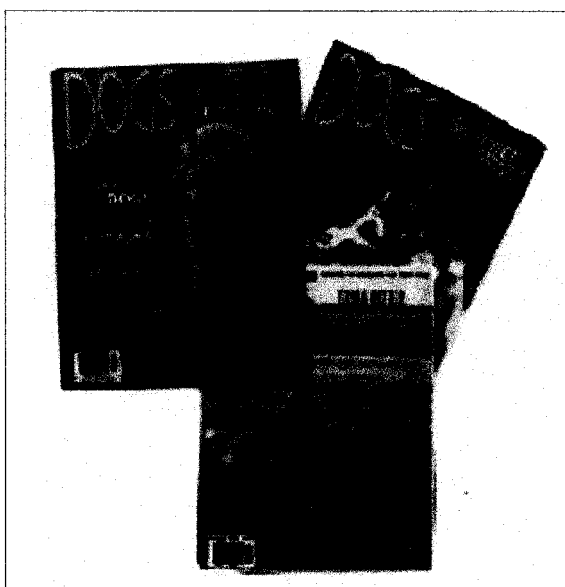


Figure 2. Dogs in Canada, March 2000

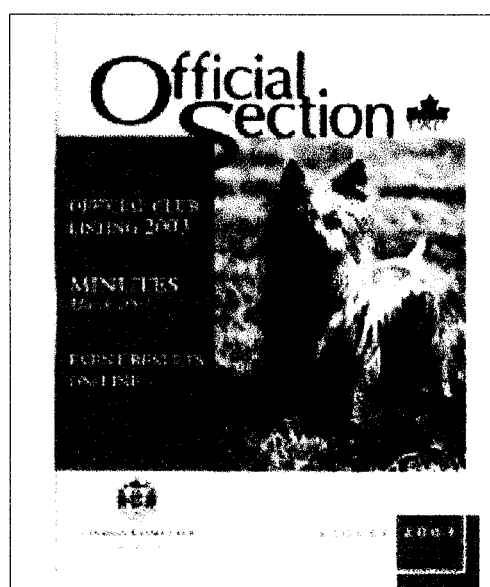


Figure 3. Official Section, August, 2003

Dogs in Canada is a magazine which features interesting articles and relevant material concerning dogs. It also provides a showcase for breeder/owners to promote and campaign registered dogs across Canada. The CKC further uses this publication as a venue to educate the general public towards the purchase, and or ownership of registered dogs; as opposed to unregistered breeds of dogs. On the other hand, the Official Section gives a clear picture to the working mechanisms used to operate this particular club. This official publication is written and presented, in both official languages; French and English. It features crucial information meant exclusively for regular members who belong to the CKC. Those particular members want to know

about such things as the following examples, which also gives some insight to the workings of this dog club.

Membership renewals - reminders are sent out to members, beginning in October, and the deadline is mid-december. After which renewals are possible, although services maybe hindered. As previously mentioned, the CKC is dependent on members in order to exist. Along with the benefits already listed, members continue to support this club because, it perpetuates and promotes the idea of registered dogs, which is to their interest; especially as a breeder.

List of lifetime members - After 30yrs. of continuous support, these member are acknowledged by a continuing membership at no-charge, and receive a specifically designed pin symbolically marking the occasion. This kind of pin is a recognized milestone, and was proudly displayed by a member at one show I attended. She said, 'that the pin meant something, because it represented a long commitment to registered dogs and when the judge sees her with it in the ring, he would know that she knew something about dogs and particularly her breed.' Because of the symbolic value attached to the pin.

Memoriams - This has to do with community building. It acknowledges the fact that the dog community has lost one of their own. This sort of information touches dog people both directly, or indirectly. The deceased may have been known personally, or through their kennel name, or because of what their dog (s) have accomplished, or they may simply be associated with a breed. (Such and such, was a toy person or a collie person.) This kind of acknowledgment means something to this community.

Calendar of Event - promotes the official upcoming show/trials throughout Canada. This applies to people who are actively involved or interested in conformation shows, and or obedience trials. It gives a list of upcoming events according to the province and region.

ANNUAL licensing of Judges (It presents a list of new applicants and list of New licensed judges.) Most judges base their experience on years of personal involvement as a dog breeder. They must meet specific conditions to make an application. By listing new applicants the membership has an opportunity to submit their opinions, one way or another regarding new applicants. New applicants are open to scrutiny.

Club accreditation (List of new applicants - List of accredited clubs) In order to host an official CKC event, a dog club must be accredited by, and remain in good standing with, the CKC.

Applicants and Newly Registered Kennel Names - These applicants submit three names according to their preference. These listings give breeder/members with registered kennels themselves, the opportunity to submit objections. Names are usually refused, if they are too similar to another kennel name already registered.

Show and trial results of regional posting are featured each month. This is one of the first things an active show participant will look for. It is relevant if their dog won in competition and points were attributed. Members will check this to verify the win, or else note any error. If there is a mistake it must be attended to immediately because after a month the matter will not be entertained by the CKC. This kind of information allows the participant to keep track of how many points their dog acquires, and compared that to how many points they already had and how many points are left to attain, for a championship. In addition to these results, a list of championship titles awarded are also listed. Therefore, if the dog attains the final necessary points in their last show, the number of points will be tabulated and then the dog's name with title will appear in this list.

Call for Volunteers - addresses the issue of members needed to work on specific committees, sub- committees or acting as judges for junior handling.

List of official numbers of dog and litter registration - (yearly) Not only does this appeal to the membership at large, it is also of interest to the individual breeder who wants to know in numbers, what is going on in their breed.

Report of specific Committees included in the minutes - For example,

"Registration Committee (re:) American Eskimo Dog

Under the policy governing recognition of a breed and by the Registration Committee, Canadian breeders of American Eskimo were polled. The results were favorable therefore, the Registration Committee recommended that the Board of Directors approve a proposal to be placed before the membership seeking approval to make application to the Ministry of Agriculture to include the American Eskimo Dog in the CKC Articles of Incorporation."
(CKC Official Section February, 2000:23)

Regulatory Division addresses the report of disciplinary action taken by the Discipline Committee in accordance with CKC By-laws, Section 15. For example,

[So and so], was found guilty of providing a certificate of registration after 6 months from the date of sale for a dog disposed for a consideration as purebred and deprived of privileges of the Club for a period of 90 days commencing ... Furthermore, ... cost of the investigation and hearing in the amount of \$200.00 [was further levied] against the defendant

[So and so], was found guilty of engaging in the breeding and selling of dogs which were not purebred and her CKC membership was terminated commencing ... The Discipline Committee further directed that [So and so] be deprived of the [Club] privileges [as above , along with the costs] .
(CKC Official Section, 1999:11).

In this particular feature forty-four separate individual were found guilty of infractions and dealt with accordingly; second offenses are dealt with more severely.

Synopsis of Board of Director meeting (This provides a summary of the key items of business from the last meeting.) For example,

[Item #] "16. The Board Approved the inclusion of the Annatolian Shepherd Dog to the CKC List of Miscellaneous Class Breed " (February; 2000:6-7.)

Detailed Minutes on the other hand, are approved at the next regular meeting and

subsequently printed as soon as possible. For example, the meeting held in June, 1999 was featured in the Official Section in February, 2000. (6)

The Canadian Kennel Club has a headquarters located at Commerce Park, 100-89 Skyway Ave. Etobicoke Ontario. It operates under a Board of Directors who are nominated, voted on and elected by the membership. The Board of Director consists of a Chairperson and twelve Regional Directors who meet regularly (minimum of three times a year) to discuss and vote on relative matters concerning this particular dog club. Board members are given a 30 day notice of a meeting pending. In order to hold these particular meetings a quorum of 50% plus one of the board members must be present, as well as, a representative of zone east and zone west of the Province of Ontario. These meetings can last up to two days.

Once a year the CKC holds its Annual General Meeting (AGM). This particular meeting is held specifically for the regular membership to attend and voice their opinions on matters of concern relating to registered dogs. In order for this meeting to be held, a quorum of 30 voting members must be in attendance. The Board of Directors meeting is also held at this time and location, usually prior to the AGM. Because this is a national dog club, the AGM are hosted in different regions across Canada. For Example: In 2001 it was held in Cranbrook, British Columbia and in 2002 will be held in St. John's, Newfoundland (Dogs in Canada, 07/ 8/ 2001).

The CKC further retains a complete working staff to oversee the day to day activities of the different departments attached to this club. Finally, the CKC maintains their own web site, which provides specific information about the club, breeds, registrations and such, to both members and the general public. It also features an on-line store which sells specialty products, books, and videos. The general public can further purchase the publication of Dogs in Canada via magazine distribution outlets throughout Canada . However, the general public can not buy the Official Section. The CKC also offers a Companion Membership themselves at a cost of \$35.00+TX. According to the Chairperson, the Companion Membership was specifically introduced by the CKC for people who are purebred dog owners,

but, who are not interested in breeding or showing their dog. These particular members benefit, by receiving the Dogs in Canada magazine and other information. They do not however, receive the Official CKC Section. The CKC however, gains additional support in their efforts concerning registered dogs.

3.3. Individual breed clubs also exist on the national level in Canada. The **Old English Sheepdog & Owners' Club (OES& OC)** is one example. These are relatively small dog clubs whose efforts concentrate primarily on one breed; such as, the Old English Sheepdog. Similar to the CKC, the reason why the OES&OC and other breed clubs are recognized as a national clubs is because its' members are located throughout Canada. According to the CKC directory, these particular dog club operate through a contact member which usually occupy the post of the secretary-treasurer. It just happens, that the OES&OC is listed locally. This particular club was established in the early 1980s through the amalgamation of two existing clubs formed in the early 1970s. Members further established a constitution, code of ethics, and elected official representatives. The official body consists of a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and four directors. Again these officials are nominated, voted on and elected within and by the membership. Because the membership lives in different areas of Canada, face to face meetings are almost impossible. However, meetings are held four or five times a year in which a quorum is gathered through telephone conferencing. Meetings are guided again by a specific format and agenda relating to this club. Distribution of the minutes on the other hand, is sent primarily through the form of a quarterly newsletter to the membership. The newsletter also provides valuable information concerning health issues, nutritional advice, grooming tips and upcoming events. Bixler stresses their importance by suggesting, that this kind of publication sent coast to coast is

"the unifying tread that draws members together...by keeping members informed of breed activities" (Dogs Annual, 2001:38).

Similar to the CKC, potential members must submit an application form and are subject to approval by the voting membership. Members also remain in good

standing, by following the rules and paying their annual membership renewal fee. At the time of this study, I was told there were approximately 35 members belonging to this club. Committees are appointed within the membership to facilitate such things as specialty and booster events or rescue efforts. For the most part, this description is somewhat similar to what members of other breed clubs (Boxer, Bearded Collie, and American Cocker) said concerning their practices. Things differ when each club becomes specific with their own particular breed concerns. For example in the code of ethics pertaining to boxers, most of what was written could easily apply to any breed, until it mentions the docking of tails and cropping of ears which narrows the field. But, in the explanatory notes this particular club expresses their concern in dealing with 'white boxers'.

There is a formal connection between a recognized breed club and the Canadian Kennel Club. These particular clubs must apply to the CKC for accreditation. To achieve this the breed club is required to meet certain criteria set down by the CKC. This includes the breed club to have officials, a constitution (by-laws), and to hold regular meetings. If approved the club gains full recognition and at that time are expected to promote their breed by holding X number of specialty/boosters in the run of a year. These events are hosted by the breed club but officially sanctioned by the CKC. Specialty/boosters will be further discussed in both the dog show and breeders section. In order to remain in good standing, a breed club must stay within the appropriate guidelines of the CKC and continue to pay the annual necessary fee. In return, the CKC acknowledges their recognition and support of the breed club by listing them in the Dogs in Canada, under the Breed Directory. As mentioned, these are small dog clubs who usually cannot afford the expense of putting on an official dog show themselves. So, they host specialty or boosters in conjunction with larger all-breed championship dog show⁴. As a national breed club the OES& OC alternates their specialty to take place in Eastern Canada one year and Western Canada the next.

In order to address the problem of unwanted dogs, some breed clubs have

⁴ I have attended Specialties and Boosters held in conjunction with the UKC and Hochelaga Kennel Club. This will be further discussed in Chapter 4.

established rescue efforts aimed at protecting their particular breed. These clubs appoint a committee with members who deal specifically with this situation. The CKC supports this kind of intervention by listing these affiliation as rescue clubs, including a contact member. Breeds are usually rescued by these clubs when the dog ends up in the hands of other institutions, such as the SPCA, private animal shelters, and even veterinary offices. Through networking, some clubs are immediately called if their particular breeds end up at any of these places. When notified a club members will go to the location, pay the cost necessary to have the dog released into their care. The dog will be cared for, and assessed in order to decide on the best course of action concerning its welfare. Health needs have to be address including spay or neutering. The ideal, is to give these dogs a second chance by finding them a good home. When an appropriate person is found, the dog will be placed in their care. A member will accept the responsibility to monitor the situation and provide support if necessary. Most clubs make an attempt to track down where the dog came from originally, and how it ended up in this particular situation.

To better understand and explain the rescue need of Breed Clubs, the SPCA (Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) was visited on different occasions. Each time, there were clearly identifiable breeds found there. Such as, a Dalmatians, Pug, Miniature Pinscher, Lhasa Aspo, Beagle, Basset Hound, Bouvier Des Flanders, Cocker Spaniel, Chow, German Sheperd, Golden Retriever, Black Labrador, and Rottweilers. This will be further discussed in the conclusion.

3.4. Whose On The Local Scene - Every Canadian province has a number of regional dog clubs and Quebec is no exception. Locally, the **United Kennel Club** (UKC) was established in Montreal as previously discussed in chapter 2. Similar to the CKC, the UKC is also recognized as an All Breed Dog Club. That means, as an all-breed dog club the UKC recognizes and accepts members who are involved with diverse breeds. But nevertheless, these are breeds who specifically fall under CKC recognition. Both clubs have an organizational structure. But, rather than a

chairperson and directors in key positions, the official body of the UKC consists of a president, first and second vice-president, secretary, treasurer and three directors. These officers too are nominated, voted and elected by this particular membership. But this is done on a more personal level in which members attend a face to face meeting in order to do this. The UKC also has its own set of rules/regulations, by-laws, policies, code of ethics and meets approximately once a month to discuss matters concerning the club. Because this is a local club and members are in relatively close proximity, meetings are held face to face with the board and regular members present. Meetings also offer members an opportunity to converse with one another, and share information. The club appoints different committees who attend to specific matters. For example, the show committee consists of a: Show Chairman, Obedience Chairman, Superintendent, Show Treasurer, and Chief Ring Steward, to name a few. Furthermore, it is not unusual for a member to hold more than one position or belong to other clubs. For example, a past President of the UKC has also been the Show Chairman and Regional Director for the CKC in Quebec.

To become a member of the UKC, there is an application process to follow in which the membership votes to approve or reject all proposed applicant. If approved, the individual or in some circumstances family households, then pays an nominal fee. According to their by-laws,

“Membership in the Club shall be designed for individual interested in the advancement of the breeding and showing of purebred dogs” (CHAPTER III, Article 4).

At the time of this study, I was told that there were approximately seventy to eighty members in this dog club. In order to remain a member in good standing, each member obeys the rules and further acknowledges their intention to continue their support for this club by paying their annual membership fee. Meetings are scheduled, held regularly, and follow a standard format and or agenda.⁵ Meetings are not open to the general public but guests are permitted (perhaps prospective members or visitors from other areas) and a quorum is necessary to proceed. The

⁵ An agenda would consist of reading the minutes, old business, new business, committee reports and such. To be accepted each part is seconded and signified by the attending members with an AYE. Much like other clubs.

information derived directly from these meetings, are then distributed exclusively within the membership through a monthly newsletter. The newsletter is sent prior to the next monthly meeting and perhaps used as a catalyst for discussion at the next meeting. Further information about the club such as upcoming shows, trials, seminars, fun matches are transmitted by word of mouth, a web site-www.UKC.ca., Dogs in Canada, pamphlets or catalogues. Pamphlets and catalogues are usually distributed by the club members at other dog events(dog shows, fun matches, seminars held by other dog clubs).

Considered a wealthy club, the United Kennel Club is an non-profit organization and has made a number of financial contributions to different local organizations over the years (ex. Mira, Sun Youth, as well a sponsoring a scholarship, available only to Quebec residents).

The UKC is officially accredited as a recognized dog club in good standing with the Canadian Kennel Club. It remains as such, again by staying within the guidelines set down by the CKC, as well as, paying the annual fee. Each year the UKC host a series of dog shows which are approved and sanctioned by the CKC. As mentioned, other smaller dog clubs submit a formal request to the UKC in order to host their specialties/ boosters in conjunction with this particular club. The smaller club also must make a formal request to gain the official approval from the CKC to do this as well. The show aspect for this club will be further discussed in detail in Chapter 4.

3.5. Group Club Perspective - The Mount Royal Toy Dog Fancier

(MRTDF) offers a slightly different dog club perspective. According to a member, this small dog club originated as a pre-World War II organization, disappeared for a long time and was reborn in 1976. Although established locally in Montreal, its members are found in Quebec and Eastern Ontario. The difference between this club and the clubs previously discussed is the fact that this particular club focuses specifically on one particular recognized group, the official CKC Group 5. Group 5 encompasses small lap type dogs, labeled "Toys". Through correspondence I was

informed that the MRTDF was established as a club “Devoted to the welfare and advancement of Toy Dogs”. Out of the 197 breeds recognized by the Canadian Kennel Club there are twenty specific breeds which fall into the classification of Group 5 (Appendix 3B).

The official representation for the Mount Royal Toy Dog Fancier consists of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and three directors, all of whom are elected by the membership for a term of one year; committees are also appointed within the membership. The MRTDF has their own constitution and at the time of this study members were in the process of working on a code of ethics for this club. Because this is a relatively small dog club of approximately twenty-five members, meetings are held only four perhaps five times a year. Among these meetings they hold a general meeting once a year, which usually coincides with their Specialty⁶. This club also needs a quorum of 25% to hold a meeting and the format or agenda follows much the same as the other clubs discussed. Information again, is primarily distributed to the membership, in the form of a newsletter. Events on the other hand are distributed by word of mouth and catalogue. In order to remain a member of this club in good standing, members must again obey the rules and such, as well as pay their annual membership fee (\$15.00). Failure to pay members lose their voting privileges. If payment has not been paid in 90 days the membership is then terminated.

The MRTDF is also an accredited dog club recognized in good standing with the CKC. Because of this recognition a 200 mile territory is allowed for members to reside. As a small club, it too holds Specialties/ Boosters in conjunction with larger dog clubs within the area. For example in 2001 this particular club held these events with the UKC at the Bonaventure and the Hocheloga Kennel Club at Dollard des Ormeaux Center. One of their meetings was also held during the UKC Bonaventure show in the fall 2001.⁷ There was also food on the table for members

⁶ Specialty is an official dog show like any other dog show except for the fact that the only dogs allowed to compete must belong to Group Five the toy group inclusive.

⁷ I sat in on part of that particular meeting. It gave me the opportunity to see members face to face and observed what was happening during a meeting. I also thanked the club for participating in this study. Without their help this would not have been able to be included.

to enjoy. I was told that they rarely got to see each other and talk, other than meetings and dog shows. So, this meeting gives them a chance to socialize as well as tend to business. In order to raise money to pay for some of the expenses incurred by this club, the members got together and constructed a cookbook for sale called Canine Delight which featured recipes and tips primarily for Dogs. The cookbook was for sale at this show and sold for \$4.00 per copy.

3.6. Registered dogs as opposed to unregistered dogs - The Federal Government gave the Canadian Kennel Club the exclusive power to register dogs in Canada. As previously mentioned, there are almost 3 million dogs registered with the CKC. There are two ways in which registration takes place. First, the puppy litter is registered, and thereafter, the registration of individual dogs. There is no law against a person buying or selling unregistered dogs providing that they are not advertised and sold as a “purebred” dog. By promoting the registering of dogs, the CKC hopes to eventually eliminate the production of unregistered breeds of dogs. It uses its website, magazine, and official dog events as a venue to educate Canadian society on a variety of dog issues, and direct the general public towards registered dog breeders.

There is a common belief among dog fanciers that large numbers of unregistered dogs are produced in puppy mills, which is bolstered by the petshop industry. At dog shows, local dog clubs facilitate public awareness to the conditions of puppy mills and such, through the use of information booths set up to address this problem. To illustrate the idea of puppy mills, and the attitude towards pet shops held by dog enthusiasts (refer to Appendix 3C). This particular idea is further reiterated by SPCA Director Barnoti (2000) who says, Quebec is described as a ‘haven of cruelty’, which fosters puppy mill operations. According to him, there are 900 suspected facilities which produce approximately 400,000 puppies a year. These puppies are used to supply petshops in Quebec and the US. Although, puppies can be ‘heart-tugging charms’ to society, Barnoti believes if people only knew the deplorable conditions these puppies came out of, then they would stop

buying them, and thereby stop supporting this kind of activity. In his opinion, 'the lack of provincial animal protection legislation' leaves SPCA officials helpless in combating this problem (Montreal Gazette; September 4, 2000:A3) Reznik (editor of CKC Dogs in Canada) referred to the raid of two Ontario puppy mills, and suggested that stiffer penalties were necessary. In addition, *"there are still far too many people making impulsive, purely emotional decisions [when buying a dog] - [thereby] a frustrating state of affairs that only allows the [pet] industry to flourish"* (Dogs Annual, 2002: 6).

In order to have a better understanding of role of the SPCA in all of this, I met with the Executive Director and talked to employees and volunteers. Operating as an institution for 133 years, it was originally designed to address the cruelty of horses, in days past. Today, however, it concerns itself with society's disposal of pets (primarily dogs and cats). The SPCA is also a non-profit membership based organization. It too is governed by an elected Board of Directors who meet once a month. This particular organization is funded through contracts with municipalities, legacies, donations, drop off animal fees (\$35.00) and pet adoptions (cost of a dog is approx. \$150.00).

According to the Director, there are approximately 35,000 dogs abandoned at the SPCA yearly; about one-third of these dogs are recognizable breeds. I visited this facility at least a eight times, and saw such dogs as: Dalmatians, Pug, Miniature Pinscher, Lhasa Aspo, Beagle, Basset, Bouvier Des Flandres, Cocker Spaniel, Chow Chow, German Shepherd, Golden Retriever, Black Labrador, Husky, Rottweilers. Breeds however, were not the concern of the SPCA; "a dog is a dog", says the Director.

Puppy mills, however, were the concern of this particular SPCA. Mr. Barnoti described them as being an 'epitome of cruelty'. 'If we could imagine the most deplorable conditions' in which to facilitate the breeding of dogs and rearing of puppies. Puppy mills were recognized as supplier of the petshop industry, either themselves or through middle men known as a brokers.

One petshop owner said, that when she first started her business she dealt with a broker, and ended up with very sick puppies. Now, she deals directly with a breeder. She travels to the breeder's facility where she chooses and picks the

puppies up herself. She did not associate this particular breeder's place as a puppy mill, compared to what she know about puppy mills. Her knowledge of puppy mills was based on newspaper articles and television exposè. The price she paid for one pup costs her anywhere from \$75. to \$100; approximately 200 a year. She turns around and sells each pup at a 400 to 500% markup. Sometimes she does mark them down, because she wants them gone as soon as possible. Even so, she usually still makes a profit. She says her customers are not interested in registration papers, they simply want a pet. She attributes the main reason why people buy from petshops is the immediate access, and availability. People react to what they see, then and there.

The SPCA Director says, puppy mills are motivated by money and perpetuated by the fact that people want what they consider a purebred dog at a fraction of the cost ⁸. There are no laws in Quebec to protect these animals. There is no regulatory control over puppy mill operations. There is no one assigned to check the operating conditions these dogs are forced to live in. And although, he knows of 300 puppy mills in Quebec, compared to the numbers of dogs being dumped on the market, he says, 1500 places were more likely to exist in this province alone. According to the transcript of a television documentary, titled Puppy Mills In PQ ;

“Quebec has become the puppy mill capital of Canada and some say an important supplier to parts of the US ⁹”...(Pt. I,pg. 2).

What was also significantly discussed in this program and further supported by what I was told by the SPCA Director, concerned the idea of dog registrations.

“ He once owned a petshop in Montreal... Most often we purchase the dog from a broker or puppy mill and with it we purchase a pad of registration papers. We fill out the registration papers as we saw fit and sold them as a registered dog(Pt. I, pg. 1- Pt. II, pg. 2). ...where did the puppy mill get the pad? ...He would go to a printer and he would have a pad of Canadian Kennel Club registration looking paper printed up Pt. II,pg. 5).

⁸ While it was true that some registered dogs cost up to \$1200. for a pet, the range ran anywhere from \$500 and up depending on the breed. I found some pet shops charged as much or more for breeds with no papers, as reputable breeders charged for the same breed who were registered with papers.

⁹ The US refers to the USA or United States, more specifically the eastern area. Montreal and surrounding area is located in close proximity to the border.

SPCA Directors says,

“He has evidence that some puppy mills routinely forge registration paper ... We have walked into puppy mills , okay, where we have seen closets full of phony papers, but it is not our mandate to expose such situations”(Pt. I,pg. 4).

“Most puppy mill dogs have tattoos in their ears and papers declaring them purebreds”(Rupert, A3.)

According to the interviewer:

“...CKC can’t afford to check out applicants who apply for papers. It can’t stop deceptive and fraudulent practices of puppy mills and bad breeders, the faking and selling of registration papers(Pt. II,pg. 3).

The only other point I want to add to this is what I was told by a petshop owner who attempted to report a breeder who had sold her sick puppies. She called the CKC to report this breeder and says,

‘I am the one that got yelled at, as if it was my fault because I happen to own a pet shop. They didn’t want to hear about sick animals or bad breeders . They didn’t care about that. They told me that they warn breeders not to sell their puppies to petshop. They weren’t interested in what I had to say and I ‘I’ll never call them again.’

After receiving sick puppies, she managed to find what she considered a good dog breeder. One which allows her to go and get the puppies at the breeders facility, rather than having the puppies delivered. She described the place as clean, and she was able to see the mothers, who seemed in good health. The sale of healthy puppies was a major concern for her, it did not matter if they were registered or unregistered, people who buy from her want a happy healthy puppy, and that was what she strove for as well. She felt that puppy breeders should administer the proper care in dealing with their animals. She wanted to see dog breeding establishments properly regulated and inspected.

3.7. Conclusion - This chapter provided some insight to the working mechanism of dog clubs. Dog organizations, like most other groups, have a historical origin. National dog organizations were built on the foundation of the original dog club, the Kennel Club of Britain. Dog clubs were formed to protect the interest of its members, the majority of whom were middle class dog fanciers. Dogs stood for

something, they represented an aristocratic aura and the middle class had managed to attain a semblance of that status. The original interest of dog clubs was to maintain and perpetuate the prestige attached to the concept of 'thoroughbred dogs' and protect their lineage. Stricter rules for dog registrations were initiated and enforced to maintain their purity, their "sacredness" (Douglas,1978). Abiding by restrictive codes, allowed for control mechanism to be formed, and activated to prevent mongrels, and people with lesser means, from entering. Today, little has changed except that 'thoroughbred dogs' are now recognized as 'purebred dogs'.

The Canadian Kennel Club was and still is a membership based body, recognized as "the" "authoritative structure" responsible for registering dogs in Canada (Charon,1998:18). The majority of the members are registered dog breeders. Without these breeders there would be no dog clubs, and no registered dogs. These are people who share a particular point of view in which the notion of registered dogs makes perfect sense (1). Members continue to internalize the structure and values of the group through "interaction" (Douglas,1973:77). CKC rules work because they apply to members who believe in their practice. They want to succeed. It is to their interest as serious dog breeders (Goffman,1971:98).

This brings us to the issue of unregistered dogs as highlighted in the last section. Unregistered dogs are dogs who may look the same as registered dogs, but they are not. They may be born from parents of the same breed, but what makes them different is the fact that they do not have a pedigree. Their lineages are unknown, and they cannot be registered, therefore they are not "purebred", and will never be anything but a mongrel in the eyes of the CKC. Registered dog breeders, members of the CKC have some definite ideas and attitudes towards unregistered dogs. They profess that puppy mills operators perpetuate the production of these puppies in deplorable facilities (refer to Appendix 3G) to accommodate the petshop industry. They want puppy mills eliminated and puppies out of the hands of petshop owners. They would like to stop the breeding of unregistered dogs, and thereby only allowing registered breeders to operate. The SPCA also agrees that puppy mills are deplorable, and must be eliminated. They

want to have laws pass that will give them the power to regulate all dog breeders, thereby allowing the SPCA to access these premises for inspection purposes. These ideas will be further discussed in the remaining chapters.

Chapter 4- *SHOWING OFF THE DOGS*

4.1. Introduction - This chapter presents the political, economic and social aspects that contribute to the meaning of dog shows. As previously discussed in chapter two, dog shows have been established in Canada for some time. Most people however, do not know or understand what goes on in the show ring. It takes time and a genuine interest to develop an understanding of what dogs and their handlers do at these particular events. This chapter will explain not only what happens at a dog show but why dog shows happen. I will describe the process of dog shows from beginning to end, which is full of meaning and lasting results. It will include the planning and necessary preparation leading up to the event; as well as, linking the macro and micro perspectives. It will provide an explanation of what a dog show is in terms of conformation, and compare that to an obedience trial. I will discuss how a dog wins a competition and what it means to win. Through the data collected at dog shows, we will examine the many active roles for participating at dog shows. That will encompass the show committee, judges, stewards, exhibitors/ handlers (owners, professionals, and juniors), show photographer, security and volunteers. There is also a significance to the chosen location, the specific dates, commencement time, rules, definition of show space, set-up equipment, exhibitor equipment, the point system, ribbons, the dress code and more. Having attended different dog shows, I will have a comparative approach, as well.

4.2. The idea of staging dog shows began in England as a competitive “sport”¹ in which recognized dog breeders agreed to evaluate a group of hunting dogs in order to find out which one was the best. (Refer to Chapter 2) The judges chosen were recognized and accepted as experts, based of their own intimate involvement with hunting dogs. The rational was that a person in that position develops a specific

¹ Informants refer to this activity as a sporting event, beginning in the past as a poorman’s sport compared to the rich who were more involved with horse events. According to Collin’s Dictionary pg. 1476 the term ‘sport’ is defined as an “individual or group activity pursued for exercise or pleasure involving the testing of physical capabilities and taking form of a competitive game...such activities considered collectively... any particular pastime indulged in for pleasure...”

idea on what a good hunting dog should look, and act like in order to be a successful hunter. Dogs judged as the best were then intended to be used by their owners as future breeding stock. This is how lineage's based on particular dogs began. This idea of dog evaluation spread, and showing dogs in Canada began in the early 1880's. Although dog shows have changed over the years, the original idea of choosing the best dog with the intention of breeding it, remains relatively the same today.

What began with judging a few breeds in one hunting group has expanded to include over 150 breeds categorized into 7 different groups and a miscellaneous class. Today these competitive events are referred to as championship dog shows, or **conformation show**. The term conformation refers to the judging of dogs based on how close a dog's physical characteristic and temperament match up or conform to a specific standard set down by the CKC as the ideal representation of a breed; each breed has its own standard to follow (Hall, 1994: 1,28). Each year, there are over hundreds of conformation shows held across Canada. The ultimate goal for participants entering their dogs in this kind of competition hinges on the quality of their dog(s) to acquire enough points to earn a championship title. In order to become a Canadian champion (Ch.) a dog needs ten points under 'three different judges'. (Davidson and Manning, 1997) According to Hall, once a dog is finished², it receives "*a permanent title that becomes an official prefix to the dog's name on his registration and on the pedigree of his/her offspring*"³ (Hall, 1994:47). That means, whatever the dogs registered name is will now officially begin with the prefix Ch. for champion. The name then becomes, Ch. "such and such".

4.3. Planning and preparing for a championship dog show - As previously discussed in Chapter 3, championship dog shows are governed and sanctioned by the CKC, and hosted locally by an accredited All-Breed Kennel Club⁴ ; this is a

² The term "finish (ing)(ed)" in the dog community mean the said dog has completed or is completing his championship.

³ A dog's pedigree refers to their recorded lineage and or descent (simply put- their family type tree).

⁴ Conformation shows are often the primary focus of accredited Kennel Clubs.

mutual relationship⁵. Because of the many details involved in producing a series of champion dog shows, plans and preparations begin months in advance. First, the local kennel club nominates and appoints members to a show committee and names a Show Chairperson. These members are in charge of organizing and subsequently are responsible for these particular events. Each committee member has a specific role to play, and meetings are held regularly.

Championship Dog shows are usually held over a weekend, a long weekend, and sometimes longer⁶. Each day offers participants a complete show, providing an opportunity for their dog to acquire necessary points towards a championship⁷. When a specific set of dates is agreed upon by the local membership, a formal request is then submitted by the committee to the CKC for permission to host the events on those particular dates⁸. At the same time, judges are also a priority (popular judges are booked well in advance). Names are put forward, discussed and decided upon, by the committee⁹. Once selected, a committee member must contact each judge to find out if they are available on the necessary dates and if so, willing to judge at these particular events. Negotiations include a judge's fee, transportation, food and accommodations, which the host club is responsible to pay¹⁰. If agreed upon, the judge must confirm his/her intentions in writing to the host club, as soon as possible. The list of the judges who have agreed to officiate must also be sent to the CKC, for their approval. A kennel club usually

⁵ Specialty Shows and Boosters are held by a particular breed, or group dog clubs with permission from the CKC and a host club. Given permission these events are held in conjunction with an All-breed Kennel Championship Dog Show event. A specialty show is the same as a regular all-breed championship dog show (conformation show) except that the entry is limited to a specific breed or to group of dogs. It also cannot conflict with the specific time set aside for those particular dogs to attend and compete in the regular all-breed championship dog show.

⁶ Because of fairs or agricultural events a kennel club may decide to make their shows coincide with the same #days.

⁷ It is possible to have two shows in one day if a specialty show is held in conjunction on that day. These are shows organized by a specific breed or group club, which concentrates entirely on the breed or group involved.

⁸ If favorable, a host club usually sticks with the same relative date(s) each year. For example the UKC host it's series of dog shows towards the end of November each year. Active participants know this.

⁹ Judges are discussed based on their past performances and if they would draw the desired attendance from dog show participants.

¹⁰ Judges from the USA are paid in US funds.

receives permission from the CKC to host their championship dog show on their set of specific date(s) providing the local club is a recognized dog club in good standing and that the dates requested do not conflict with dates already secured by any other kennel club located in close proximity. The list of judges will also be scrutinized by the CKC. They will make sure judge is licensed and in good standing with them, before approving any assignment. During this time, an appropriate location for these events must be secured by the committee. Locations are determined by their receptivity to large number of dogs on the premises, the conveniences that may or may not be attached and accessibility for participants entering the building with dogs and equipment. Once established, a good location is like suitable dates, both continue to be used by the local kennel club each year. Bookings are usually done months in advance to assure this remains the same.¹¹

Once dates, judges, and location are relatively assured, flyers can then be printed by the dog club, noting that CKC approval is pending. When official permission is obtained and judges approved, the committee will then proceed to prepare a detailed premium, complete with entry forms included. Flyers and premiums are usually distributed at other dog shows¹² or dog related events¹³. All the material cost is absorbed by the local club. Upcoming dog shows are also featured monthly under the Calendar of Events in both the Official Section and regular CKC magazine; found on specific web sites as well. As time draws closer, kennel clubs may choose to advertise in the local newspapers, on radio stations or television under community events. Although the general public is not the primary target for these events, they are nevertheless welcomed by kennel clubs and

¹¹ For example the United Kennel Club has held their dog shows at the Bonaventure since 1974. People even refer to it as the Bonaventure shows, rather than the UKC show.

¹² Members who attend other ch. dog shows or dog sporting events will take a bunch of flyers with them.

¹³ Dog related events where flyers maybe found on the local scene include handling classes; X#classes specially designed for conformation show participants and their dogs who go and practice each week under the supervision of an instructor. This helps them get ready to compete on a championship level. Fun Matches and Sanction Matches are specific events which participants/dogs register and attend because it actually simulate a regular championship dog show. This will further be discussed in Chapter 5, the breeder's perspective.

charged a spectators fee¹⁴ .

In order for a registered dog to be eligible to enter a championship dog show, the dog must be at least six months of age on the day of the show. Potential exhibitors must obtain and clearly submit an entry form for each dog entered. This entry must also be accompanied with the specific fees¹⁵ and sent to the host dog club via the club show secretary. Today, entries are not only sent by mail but may also be accepted by fax if stated on the premium. However, entries must arrive prior to the closing date regardless of what show is entered, because, the closing date is absolute¹⁶ . When the date is passed, entry forms accepted are then tallied and from that a show **schedule** and catalogue is developed with pertinent information relating to each individual show (Appendix 4A). Just prior to the show, the exhibitor/handlers will receive a judging schedule in the mail. It will have the name of the judges, what time and which ring each breed/ dog is expected to compete, and how many dogs are entered in each class. On the other hand, catalogues with more detail are sold during the dog show; on a first come basis¹⁷ . An exhibitor's pass will also be issued with the dog's name, class and armband number, needed in order to access the building¹⁸ . The kennel club will also offer excess space for rent to interested parties¹⁹ . The majority of booths or kiosques that set up at these shows are selling or distributing dog related products or materials.

As the event approaches, the club makes an appeal in their newsletter for

¹⁴ Fee varies to include for example: adults \$9.50, \$6.00 for seniors and students, \$5.00 children 6+yrs.

¹⁵ Whether an exhibitor enters one dog or ten, each dog must have it's own entry form and fee(s). Each day marked that the dog is entered requires a fee. For example: If one day is \$26. then three days equal \$78. In addition, a specialty show requires a separate entry form of its own, per dog and an additional fee.

¹⁶ Another thing to remember, if for some reason you change your mind and your dog cannot attend the show then you must inform the show secretary before closing date-no refunds after closing date.

¹⁷ Cost are approximately \$12.00 per copy.

¹⁸ Exhibitors who plan to attend these shows are a mix of local, provincial, those from surrounding provinces and even Americans(under nonresidents) whose dogs are officially registered in Canada. Also, depending on specialties, exhibitors will travel even farther to attend. ie.Winnipeg to Montreal. Certain transportation and accommodations(places who take dog(s) have to be secured by the exhibitor.

¹⁹ Rental space prices vary depending on the kennel club and location involved. For example:

local members to volunteer, and recruit others to volunteer with the actual setup, or fill any other necessary positions throughout the show. The only paid position other than the judges are cleaning attendants. These particular people are responsible for cleaning up after the dogs, in and around the ring area. Dog shows most often begin on Friday, so volunteers get together to transport equipment and or set up the conformation rings and such, on Thursday evening. Most of the volunteers have regular daytime jobs, so that means they usually do not arrive at the location until after dinner. The volunteers are often a mix of club members, family, friends and anyone else who can be drafted into helping at that time.

Unless it is an outside event, most championship dog shows are usually held in a civic center/ hockey arena, and or a trade/convention center. More importantly, these facilities provided a kennel club with a large, empty, open area with cement floors. They further offer ample washrooms, and most often have an eating establishment on or near the premises. The example on the next page illustrates a specific design for an indoor dog show. The outline clearly shows how the dog club intended on utilizing the overall space. The original diagram was included in the UKC show program 2001, which was handed out to spectators upon entrance to the event. This particular diagram varies from the original because I have included more details.

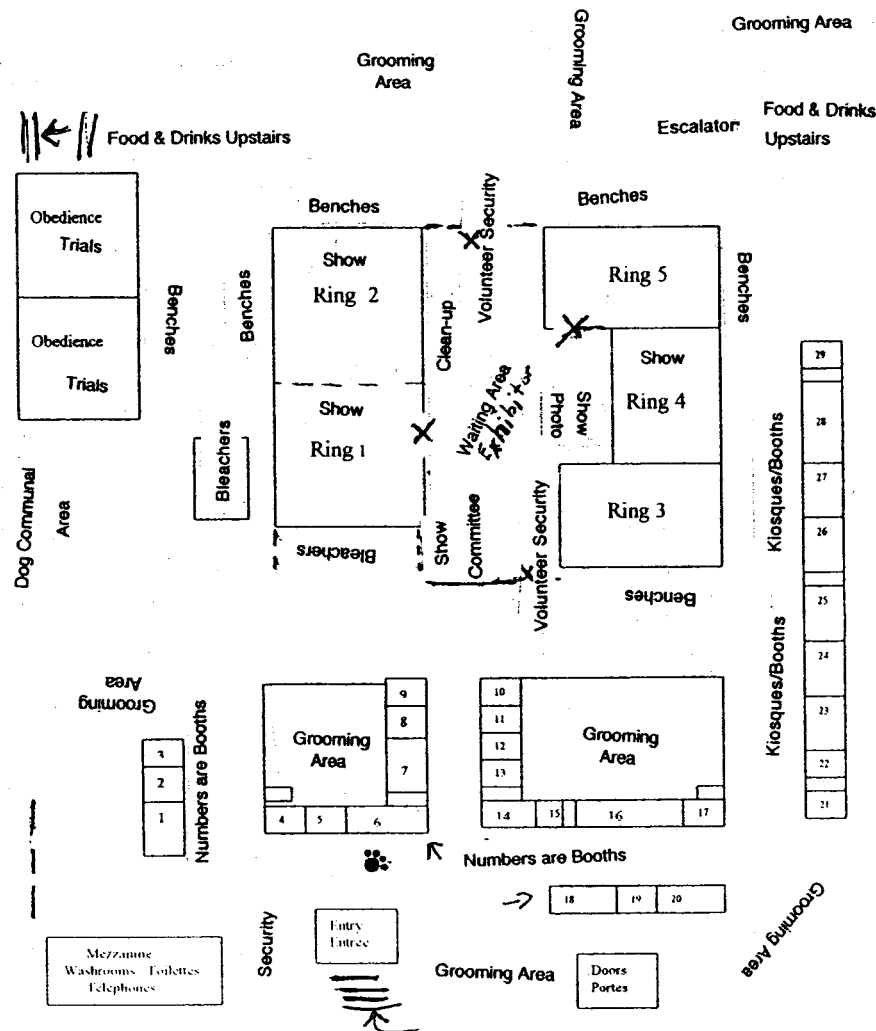


Figure 1. Revised Floor Plan Design

(UKC program, 2001)

According to this design, the local volunteers concentrate on a specific area designated for the setup of the conformation rings shown above as rings #1 to #5. At this particular set of shows, the rings are located in one large area. This particular space was not open to the general public. There were two official entrances with volunteer security allowing only authorized persons with passes and exhibitors with armbands to enter. Spectators sit on bleachers, or benches setup on the outskirts of the rings. Tables were also set up for the show committee next to ring #1. For the convenience of the judge and exhibitors, the show photographer was also set-up within this particular area, next to ring #4. Benches were placed along each of the rings for participants to seat. (Ring #1 has two sets of bleachers around it for spectators sit and watch. Benches are also placed along the outside of all the rings

for spectator.) A small area was marked off for the cleaning crew/ equipment, and two garbage cans were in close proximity. Outside this area people who rented space from the host club were busy setting up their booths and or kiosques²⁰. Finally, grooming areas are available in different parts of the building, on a first come basis. It was not unusual to see exhibitors, and professional handlers setting up well in advance, on Thursday evening. Being familiar with the layout they quickly staked out a good site in which to setup their pens, equipment and such, which would remain there for as long as they needed it²¹.

Volunteers with vehicles who transport the ring equipment (mats, wooden barriers, drapes, tables) are usually able to enter these kinds of buildings easily, unload and then set-up. It is a far different picture from the empty arena to the actual dog show event. The following picture illustrate the transformation.

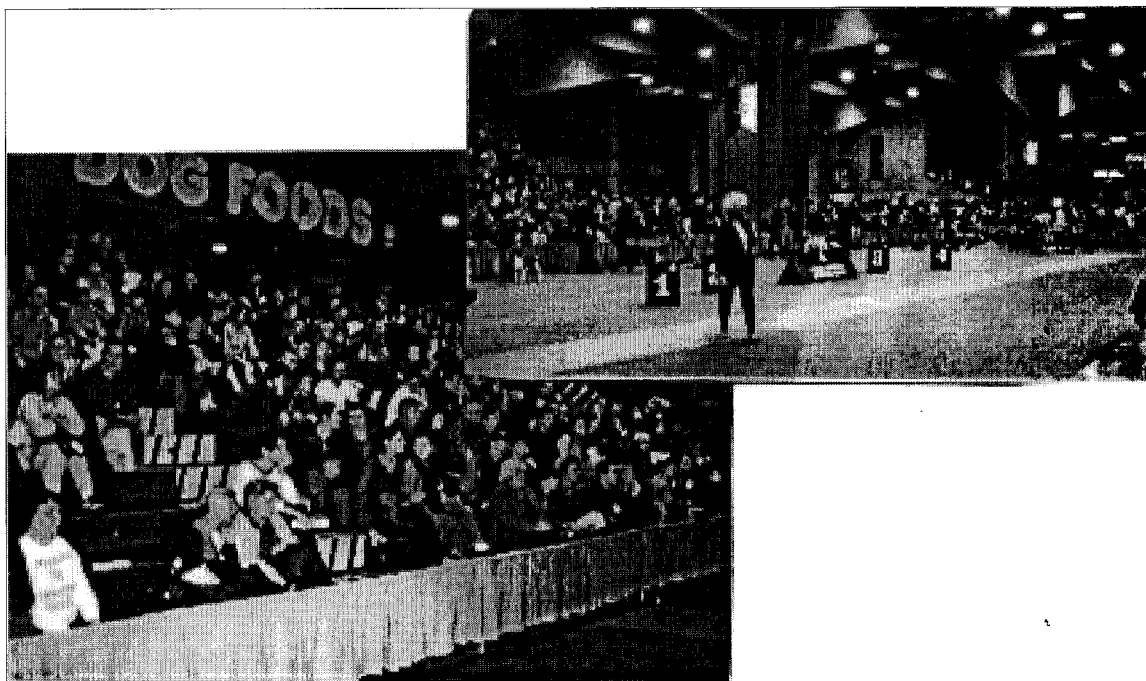


Figure 2. (http://www.ukc.ca/f_show99.htm)

²⁰ These booths sell and or display items related primarily to dogs. For example: pen, grooming equipment, shampoos and or other specialized products for dogs.

²¹ Exhibitors know in advance which ring they will be showing in the next day, so they chose a particular site according to their convenience.

4.4. How participants enter the show location - Security surrounding the area for champion dog events depends on circumstances experienced by the club at past dog shows. Spectators pay an admission for the day, and are not allowed to bring any dogs into any show location. Exhibitors arrive with a pass which includes pertinent information relating to the dogs they have in tow. One particular series of shows not only screened the exhibitors coming in, they carefully screened them leaving as well. Precaution are taken because, dogs have disappeared from the premises in the past. Security at this show are tighter than usual²². The public enter through another area, in which they must past security as well.

The total number of dogs vary each day. For example, exhibitors who attend these events may or may not have a regular job and if they do, may have to work on Friday. On the other hand, they maybe in the position to chose to take the day off. Those who travel long distances, may use Friday as a traveling day, with the intent to show Saturday and Sunday. Which may explain why Friday usually finds the numbers of entries slightly down. For example; Friday 470 dogs compared to Saturday which had 671 dogs. The number of spectators are noticeably down on Friday compared to Saturday and Sunday, as well.

Even though the numbers of dogs/exhibitors are in the hundreds, they never arrive at a show at the same time. Exhibitors most often receive a judging schedule ahead of time and examine it carefully before they leave for a show²³. They want to know what time their breed is scheduled to enter the ring. Judging usually commences in the morning, and continues running throughout the day. A handler/dog is not required to be at the ringside until their number is called. Most exhibitors take the question of time into consideration. They usually allow sufficient time to get to the site, time for grooming their dog and other things they consider necessary before they have to enter the ring. However, once the exhibitor has entered the building, they immediately look for a suitable space available to set-up. The grooming area fill up quickly and becomes very crowded. Some exhibitors will have other exhibitors who have to get there earlier, save space for them. The most convenient sites are

²² This security was hired and attached specifically to this particular location.

²³ Most schedules also provide direction on how to find the location of the show.

close to their scheduled ring, or near necessary considerations such as electrical outlet and next to people they know.

4.5. Owner-handler vs professional handler

What does it mean to be an **owner handler**? There are different levels of owner handlers. Breeders who show their own dogs say they do this because they love their dogs, they believe in the quality of their dogs, they are committed to the breed and they enjoy the sport²⁴. They are identified in the catalogue as breeder and owner. Breeders however, cannot keep all the dogs they consider show quality and try to sell them to show homes, knowing these people intent to show it; hence the the category of owner-handler. Owner handlers are listed as such in the catalogue, and the listing also includes the breeder's name (as bred by) and the dog's official name which most often has the breeder's kennel name attached.

ITALIAN GREYHOUND / LEVRIER ITALIEN	
Open Dog / Male, Classe Ouverte	
874	INFINITIGENICASORCERRSAPPRENTICE, Male, LISTED, 9/29/00
**	Eleveur/breeder: George Trawford, Nick Alvarez, Par/by: Hifi's Out to Getcha ex Solo Aria Three Ring Circus, elsewhere, Prop/owner: Kimberly Bott, 21 Pomona Place, Buffalo, NY, 14210
MALE GAGNANT / WINNERS DOG	
JAPANESE SPANIEL / EPAGNEUL JAPONAIS	
Specials Only / Classe Speciale	
728	CH.VALLEJA TEDDY-TIPPI, Male, HU556908, 10/28/98
***	Eleveur/breeder: owner, Par/by: Ch.Jim-Joy's Teddy ex Valleja Kim Tichee Ginger Peachy, Canada, Prop/owner: Jean S.Whitford, 25 Mountain St, Sutton, QC, J0G 2K0
MEILLEUR DE LA RACE / BEST OF BREED	

Figure 3. (UKC catalogue, 2001:117,118)

The owner-handler may be an experienced participant themselves or a newcomer. In the show ring these novices are considered underdogs because of their lack of experience, and that is perpetuated by the political structure which exists at dog shows. Coile (1997) suggests that some experienced exhibitor-handlers forget that everyone including them, begins as a novice. It is unfortunate but

²⁴ Coile 1997 supports these claims pg. 11.

newcomers are often snubbed at dog shows; usually by those who have the same breed as them. Experience handlers say if a person lasts over five years, this shows commitment, and they will probably stay with dogs. Dog shows are considered a game by many and either you learn to play or quit. On occasion there are handlers who Hall refers to as the 'hobby exhibitor', these are exhibitors who, along with showing their own dogs, may take an extra dog or two and show them as well. This kind of arrangement is usually based on friendship (Hall,1994:106). Although a breeder may take a dog they bred but sold and show it. In this case both the breeder and owner want the dog shown but the owner is not interested in showing the dog themselves. Whether this is done for friendship or a mutual arrangement, the owner is obliged to pay an nominal fee.

How do **professional-handlers** compare?

Professional handlers are people who get paid and make a living by handling other people's dogs. These people have been in the show ring thousands of times and are therefore skilled at presenting dogs. They tend to build a reputation in the category of showing good dogs, or finishing dogs, group wins and Best in Shows. Their clients are breeders or owners who either do not like or feel inadequate in showing dogs themselves. Some believe there is an advantage to hiring the services of a professional handler. For example, if a professional finishes a dog more quickly, it maybe cheaper to the owner in the long run. Or if an owner plans to campaign their dog as a Special on a larger national or international level, they may well consider a professional handler. These kinds of handlers attend hundreds of shows in the run of a year, they become familiar faces at conformation shows. Other handlers whether breeders, owners, professionals and even judges recognize them. Because of their background some judges may know them personally. Some owner-handlers resent professional handlers because they feel some judges are influenced by them. On the other hand, some judges are unpopular with professional handlers because they feel they some are biased against them because of their profession. So they will not enter dogs under them. These kinds of

politics can effect upon the clubs entries both positively or negatively, because a professional handlers entries can range from 15 to 30 dogs (Hall,1994:107).

Professional handlers have developed there own organizations, such as the also Professional Handlers Association(PHA). According to Coile, belonging to a handling organization means handlers agrees to abide by certain professional standards(Coile;1997). The following example depicted a cost for services list.

HANDLING RATES		BOARDING PER DAY	
LARGE COATED	\$65.00		\$10.00
ALL OTHERS	55.00		7.00
SPECIALTY	100.00	MONTHLY BY REQUEST	
ADDITIONAL FEES			
GROUP 1st	\$50.00	B.I.S.	\$100.00
GROUP 2nd	40.00	B.P.I.S.	50.00
GROUP 3rd	30.00	ALL CASH PRIZES ARE THE PROPERTY OF THE HANDLER. B.B. \$10.00 WAIVED FOR GROUP PLACEMENT & B.P.	
GROUP 4th	20.00		
B.P.I.G.	25.00		
SPECIALTY			
B.I.S.	100.00		

2% INTEREST PER MONTH ON UNPAID ACCOUNTS
 ALL MEDICATIONS AND VETERINARIAN SERVICES WILL
 BE CHARGED TO THE CLIENT.
 PICK-UP AND DELIVERY \$0.30/km.
 TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM SHOWS \$0.05/km.
 IF NECESSARY TO FLY TO A SHOW - TRANSPORTATION
 AND ACCOMMODATIONS WILL BE PRORATED AMONGST
 THE CLIENTS.
 A DEPOSIT OF \$300.00 IS REQUIRED WITH
 ALL NEW ACCOUNTS.
 ENTRY FILING FEE \$3.00 PER SHOW.
 ALL PRICES ARE QUOTED FOR CANADIAN SHOWS ONLY.
 NO REFUND IF YOU CANCEL 10 DAYS OR LESS BEFORE
 THE CLOSING DATE OF THE SHOW.

Figure 4. Handler's price list.

4.6. Exhibitors preparing for the ring - Experienced exhibitors come to a show prepared. They enter the building with equipment and such things they consider necessary to partake in all aspects of what will be happening there. The following is a list of things an exhibitor takes to a dog show.

dog crates - bedding	People Stuff
pens, floor paper, paper towel,	judging schedule
folding grooming table/arm/loop-collar	Exhibitor's Ticket

tackle box,brush/comb/(hand mitt)	Grooming Smock
scissors, shampoo/powder/sprays	Show Clothes
clippers/hair dryer/ show leads -chokers	folding chairs
bait -liver/squeaky first aid kit	
dog mat /dog food/water ²⁵	Outside area
dolly for toting equipment	Shade/trailer/
heavy duty electrical cord	sm. gas generator

The grooming equipment for dogs varies according to the breed. Most of the extensive grooming is done over time prior to the day of the show. Coated breeds such as Old English, Afghan, Poodles, Setters, Spaniels must be kept clean to avoid matting. Some exhibitors spend hours combing or brushing their dogs before they went into the ring. On the other hand, short haired breeds simply had their scraggly hairs or whiskers tidied up.

After they set up, experienced exhibitors will go to the show committee table to receive their necessary armbands. Each armband boldly displays the number which represents the dog entered in the dog show, and it must be noticeably worn by the exhibitor (upper right arm) when in the ring. This informs the steward that the dog is present for judging. The number is also listed in the club catalogue which describes the particulars associated with each dog. Prices for catalogues vary and can be as much as ten to fifteen dollars. There are also a limited amount of catalogues available and they tend to sell very quickly. Once the grooming is finished the dogs are put in their pens or taken to a common litter area in hopes that they will relieve themselves, rather than doing it in the ring.

What to wear? What to wear?

Most exhibitors are busy grooming their dogs prior to entering the ring. Some wear smocks or aprons over their clothes, and or casual dress. It is not unusual to see garment bags hanging near an exhibitor's grooming area. After the grooming is complete, the handler will then take the garment bag to the washroom and change. Exhibitors suggest, that dressing for the show ring is both a traditional, and

²⁵ Most exhibitors will bring their own dog food and water, rather than take a chance that their dog(s) gets sick/ diarrhea.

professional endeavor. In order for conformation shows to be taken seriously as a sporting event, they feel that exhibitor/ handlers must dress appropriately in the ring even though it is the dog being judged. The manner in which the handler presents the dog is considered important. Many feel that their appearance also makes an impression on the judge. Novices were encouraged to watch what takes place in the ring, including how the participants were dressed.

Men most often wear a jacket, pants, shirt and tie. Formal events such as the Show of Shows in Ottawa, require a fancy suit or tuxedo. Jeans or gym pants and sweat shirts are frowned upon. Women, wear either dress pants, skirt, blouse and sweater, a dress or a suit. Women who wear short tight dress, or short skirts with low revealing tops are thought to be exhibiting more than the dog. Jacket with pockets are common in the ring, because a handler uses both their hands when presenting a dog. The pockets are necessary to hold bait dog treats or squeaky toy. If a handler has no pockets then they usually wear a pouch. Shoes are usually comfortable with good thread. Hair is best tidied out of the way.

According to experienced handlers the color of clothing is also important. It is considered the background for presenting the dog and the idea is for the dog to be seen. For example, a black dog or a Dalmatians spots can get lost if the handler wears a black outfit; a white outfit can do the same for a white dog and a Dalmatian as well (Coile, 1997). However, if a dog's flaw was trying to be hidden, the color of the exhibitor's clothing might be used to detract rather than contrast.



(Dogs Annual ,2001:213)



(Dogs Annual,2000,207)

Figure 5-6. Example of human backdrops

4.7. Official call to the ring - The Ring Steward is an important position in which this person is assigned to dutifully attend to one judge at each of the conformation rings. According to the CKC's show rules and regulations, 'a person cannot accept this position if he/she, family member, or an acting agent will be exhibiting a dog at that show on that day' (CKC,2000:25). Those who vie for this position are usually experienced dog exhibitors who may also be interested in becoming conformation judges themselves. This position gives them a unique opportunity to view the ring from the inside and familiarize themselves accordingly. This enables them to closely observe procedure, as well as view the judge's book to see how records are actually kept. Before judging, the judge usually advises the ring steward what procedure he/she intends to use in the ring, how they will handle an absentees and disqualification's, and where the ribbons should be placed. In addition, if the judge is examining small breeds, the ring steward will be told where to place the necessary table. Ring stewards also make sure judges stay on time and that those who belong in the ring are the only ones who enter the ring. They make sure the judge does not see a catalogue and or name of any kind relating to a dog in their competition. Their purpose in a nutshell is to make sure things go as smoothly as possible in the show ring (Brewster-Tietjen,1981; Hall,1994; Vanacore,1994; Coile,1997).

The ring steward has the official call list of individual dogs clearly numbered, as to what order a dog will enter their particular ring. In the group, breeds are called in alphabetical order, for example at breed level all the Afghan Hounds entered come before Basenjis, then Basset Hounds and so on, until all the breeds in that group are called and judged. if a dog is not present and no one responds to the call, the ring steward will consult the judge and the dog will be disqualified. The judge will also record the dog as absentee in their book. If the dog is at ringside and the handler acknowledges the call, the ring steward looks for and focuses on the armband to validate the dog's presence. The ring steward will then motion the handler and dog into the ring.

4.8. The Ladies and Lords of the Ring - Judges are a vital part of conformation dog shows and carry with them major responsibilities attached to this activity. The

system of dog shows as perpetuated by the CKC requires judges to have integrity, commitment and dedication to this sport. Most judges began as breeders and exhibitors who frequented conformation shows themselves. In order to attain approval and licensing from the CKC to judge a breed (s), a person must be in good standing with this organization and has to meet a certain prerequisite which include:

- Must provide a sufficient and well-documented background in dogs
- Pass a written test to demonstrate a sound knowledge of breeds
- Participated as a ring-stewards at championship dog shows
- Judged at recognized matches (fun, sanctions, sweepstakes and such)

From there, an applicant and their applied breed will be published in the official section of the CKC. By informing members it allows them an opportunity to express their input on this matter. Most people will apply to judge one perhaps two breeds depending on their particular experience. If the applicant qualifies and receives provisional approval, then he/she must judge at official championship dog shows X number of times in a certain time span to maintain and or further expand their judging license. This is not an easy matter because the prospective judge (along with all CKC judges) is not allowed to solicit assignments and most host clubs do not find it very practical or economical to hire a judge who can only judge one or two breeds. A new judge learns to network. They attend different educational dog seminars and get to know particular (dog) people. Overall, they make themselves an asset as opposed to a liability. In order for judges to understand their responsibility the CKC provides them with an in-depth book depicting their "Rules For Conformation Judges". The outline first features, a 'Code of Ethics For Judges' followed by,

- 1. Interpretation 1.1 Definitions
- 2. General Guidelines
- 3. Judges Entering and Handling Dogs
- 4. Conduct
- 5. Breed Standards
- 6. Assignments 6.1 Reporting for Assignment 6.2 Soliciting Assignments
- 6.3 Time and Distance 6.4 Commitment 6.5 Illness 6.6 Start of Judging

- 6.7 Assembling the Class 6.8 Checking Armbands 6.9 Rate of Judging
- 6.10 Split Classes 6.12 Late Arrivals
- 7. Ring Control
- 8. Judging of Dogs
- 9. Placements 9.1 Placement Order 9.2 Instructions to Handlers
- 9.3 Placement When Dogs Are Moving 9.4 Placement When Dogs Are Standing Still 9.5 Making the Award 9.6 Awarding Best in Show & Best Puppy
- 10. Winner and Reserve Winner 15. Weighing & Measuring
- 11. Withholding 16. Rules and Breed Standard Conflict
- 12. Re-Judging 17. Shy/Vicious Dogs
- 13. Class Considered Judged 18. Judges Book
- 14. Disqualifying and Excusing Dogs 19. Amendments

(Appendix 4B) Official Measuring of Dogs (CKC: Effective April 1, 1999)

As mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, a dog show and what goes on in the conformation ring can be confusing to an novice or newcomer. In order to understand a dog show, Bixler suggests, "*picture a pyramid. It (dog show) starts*

with hundreds and even thousands of dogs and ends up with one supreme winner.

A dog continues to compete until he's defeated so the dog ultimately designated

Best in Show *is the only undefeated canine in the competition"* (Bixler: 2000;106).

A system exists for judging to begin at the bottom level with individual breeds broken down into classes, from there dogs rise to one of the seven group levels and finally from those seven dogs comes Best in Show and Best Puppy in Show. Judging takes all day. If every class is represented at a show it would proceed as the following CKC diagram demonstrates:

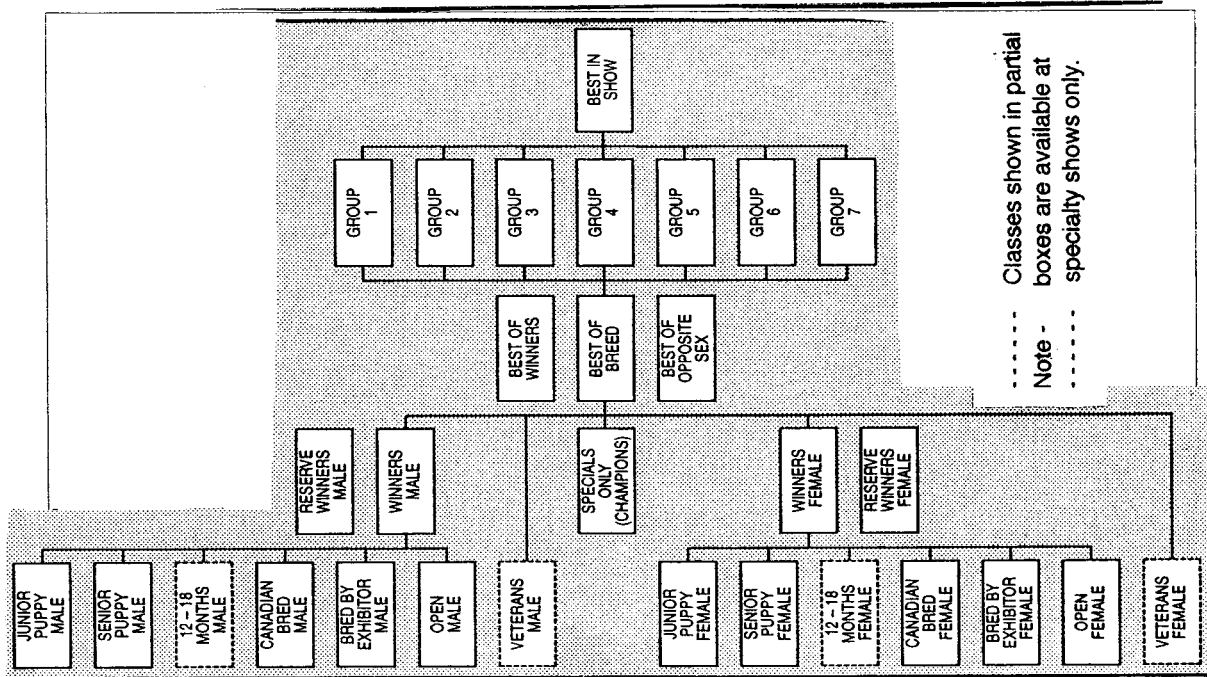


Figure 7. Class Steps

When a dog and handler enters the ring, the handler takes his/her cue from the judge and the dog takes it's cue from the handler. Cues from the judge include nods and hand gestures. The procedure usually follows a specific pattern repeated among judges at conformation dog shows. Judges will first look quickly at the dog on the floor. Then he motions for the handler to take the dog around the mats in (square or rectangle) to the opposite side of the ring. The judge wants to compare the dog's side movement. The example on the next page demonstrates this. (+) represent dog and handler, (x) represents the judge, (xxx) the entrance to the ring, -> shows the pattern the dog/handler follow round on the mat. The mats go all the way around and up the diagonal.

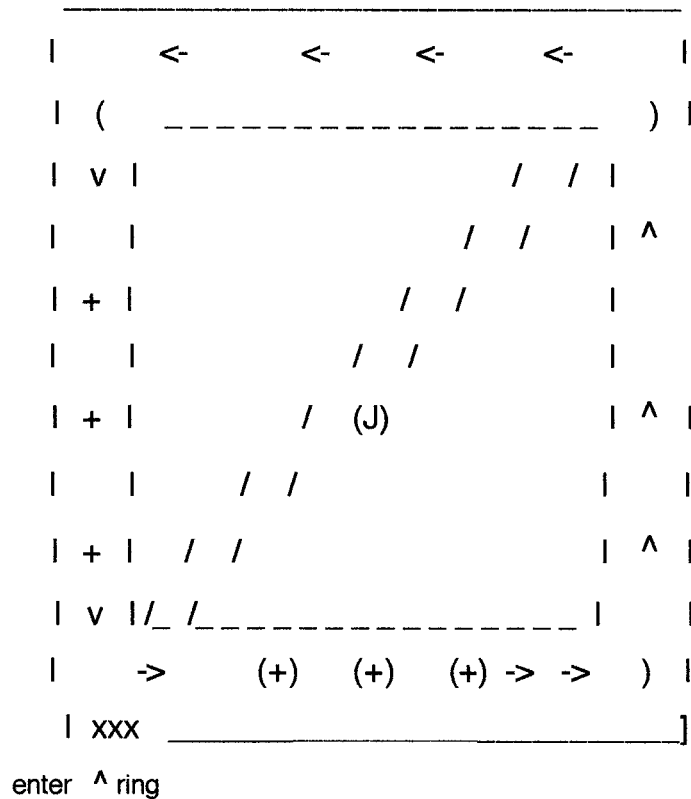


Figure 8. diagram

After moving the class around the judge will then examine each of the dogs individually. Large dogs are stacked by their handlers and presented on the ground, compared to smaller breeds that are set up and examined on the table.



Figures 9-10 Two examples of dogs being presented to the judge (Coile,1997:75,48)

According to the CKC standard each breed has a **scale of points = 100%** to follow when being judged. For example:

Breed Miniature Pinscher

General appearance and movement-(very important)	30
Skull	5
Muzzle	5
Mouth	5
Eyes	5
Ears	5
Neck	5
Body	15
Feet	5
Legs	5
Color	5
Coat	5
Tail	5
Total	<u>100</u>

Disqualification may includes height restriction, thumb print, or large white area exceeding a particular dimension.

Where as Breed Irish Terrier

Head, ears, eyes and expression	20
Legs and feet	15
Neck	5
Shoulders and chest	10
Back and loin	5
Hindquarters and stern	10
Coat	15
Color	10
Size and summitry	<u>10</u>
Total	100

NEGATIVE POINTS	MINUS
White nails, toes and feet	10
Much white on chest	10
Dark shading on face	5
Mouth undershot or cankered	10
Coat shaggy, curly or soft	10
Uneven in color	<u>5</u>
TOTAL	50

Figure 11.

(CKC,1982: 334,656) .

The judge should be familiar with the standards, especially important features including major faults and disqualification's as applied. The judge may ask the handler to show the bite or to open the mouth depending on the breed. Hold and look at the head, eyes and ear placement. Step back and look at the front, then run their hand along the top line, and if it is a male check for 2 testicles. The judge may than step back and look at the rear then the side. Finally the handlers will be motioned to gait their dog up and down the diagonal or around the triangle. This gives the judge the opportunity to observe rear, side or front movement. The handler will gait the dog back to the judge and than use bait to draw the dog's attention in order to present the dog's alertness and expression. Then the judge will gesture and the handler will take the dog around to the other side or end of the line depending. The following are example of ring patterns.

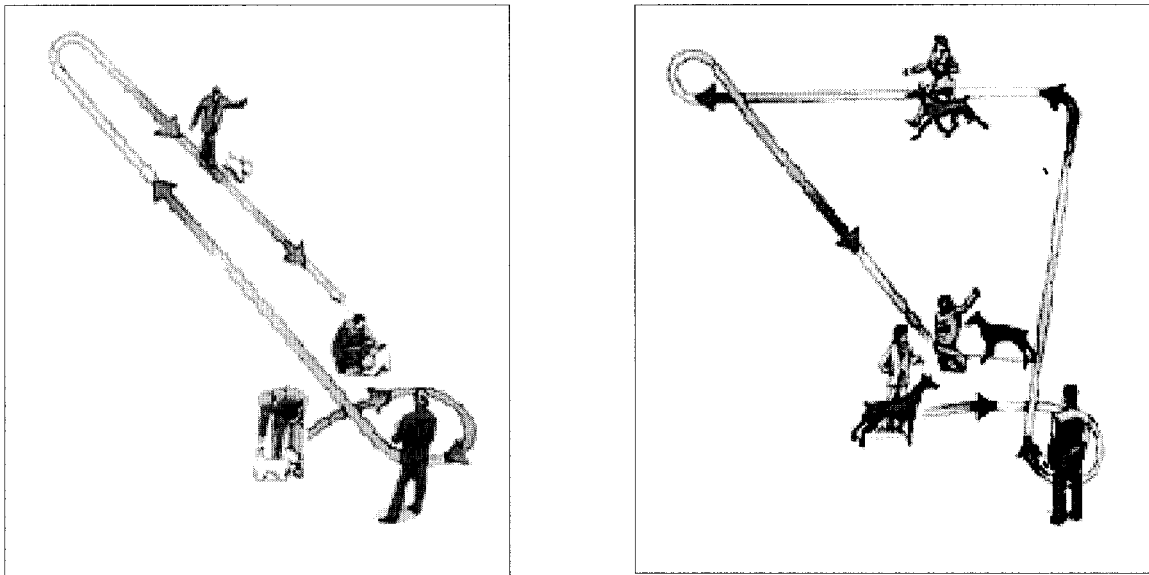


Figure 12-13 - ring patterns (Coile,1997: 77,78)

If there are other dogs in this class, the next dog/handler goes through the same examination until the final dog is examined. Then the judge will motion the handler(s)

to gait the dogs around the ring behind one another (larger dogs may go twice). In that time the judge will make the decision as to which dog he/she believes deserves to win that class. The dog may then have to go back in and compete at another class level. Steps and patterns will be repeated, except that that dog will not undergo another thorough examination. When the last class is judged, the judge will again signify his/her choice by pointing to the winner and or winners. The judge will check the armbands for the number and mark his/her book accordingly. He/she will then collect the official ribbons and pass them out in order, beginning with the Best of Breed; which means the best representation of the breed at that time. Not only do the ribbons say what they represent, they are also color coordinated. For example, if the whole class is present at an All-breed show, the ribbons will be distributed as follows:

First	.....Royal Blue
Second	.....Red
Third	.....Yellow
Fourth	.....White
Winners	.....Royal Purple
Reserve Winners	.....Lavender
Best of Winners	.....Purple and Gold
Best of Breed (B.B.)	.....Tricolor (Red, White & Blue)
Best of Opposite Sex	.....Green and White
Best Puppy in Breed	.....Pale Blue

Figure 14.

(CKC,2000;22)

Each class also has a point system depending on the number of dogs. Winners are credited by the CKC with championship points ranging from 0 to 5.

*Dogs competing	[1]	[2]	[3 to 5]	[6 to 9]	[10 to 12]	[13 & More]
Points allocated	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]

Figure 15.

(CKC,2000;38)

As previously mentioned, it takes ten points for a dog to complete their Canadian championship. Once a dog finishes, the handler usually chooses to move it up to a Specials Only position, pending verification. This is a position for dogs who although they have their championship, continue to compete for the Best of Breed, strictly on a promotional bases; there are no points awarded for the Special. By moving a dog up to Special position, it allows for the other (non-champion) dogs entered to compete for the most points at the class level. If a dog is not moved up to Special and wins as an open dog over the others, the points would be lost.²⁶ However, if the Special does happen to win Best in Breed, there are no points for the Special. Whereas, if a class dog (non-champion) wins over the Special, the points can be considerable. It also allows the class dog to compete at group level for more points. Depending on the number of dogs entered, it could take hours or all day to finish judging at the breed level.

Sometimes a show may stipulate that all the breeds must be judged first, before group judging takes place. It usually takes all day to get through the breed level²⁷. Each breed that has a Best of Breed winner will go to represent their breed at the group level. In an All-Breed dog show, there are seven official groups: Therefore seven sets of representatives will compete at this level²⁸. Some groups are larger than others. For example, Group One can have as many as 33 different breeds compared to Group 6 which may have up to 19 breeds. Regardless, the ring-steward for each group will call each number into the ring, beginning with group one through to seven²⁹. Groups are usually judged in the larger main ring. Some clubs provide the names of the group displayed in the ring at the time of judging along with placement numbers. If a dog does not show up to compete, the dog will be disqualified and if any points were accumulated by that dog at breed level then they would be forfeited. After these dogs enter the ring, the judge may choose to

²⁶ Except to keep them from the other dogs.

²⁷ Remember there can be up to 174 breeds eligible not counting the Miscellaneous Group.

²⁸ Gr. 1- Sporting Dogs Gr. 2- Hounds Gr. 3- Working Dogs Gr. 4-Terriers Gr. 5-Toys Gr. 6-Non-Sporting and last Gr. 7- Herding Dogs.

²⁹ Nothing says it has to be done this way. Sometimes, groups are judges as soon as their breed level is finished. I have seen two groups in different rings being judged at the same time under different judges. It depends on what the club prefers.

change the lineup and place the smaller short legged dogs at the end of the line.³⁰

This gives the larger dogs a chance to move openly when necessary, around the ring. The smaller dogs may even be gaited by their handlers slightly within a larger circle allowing these dogs to move at their own pace without dogs running up their rear.

Judges who officiate at a group level go through the same procedure discussed at breed level, with one exception. If a dog has already been examined thoroughly by this judge it will not be done so again. After the individual presentations, the judge will motion the group to go around the ring together. This part of the show becomes more of a spectators sport and judges can prolong the judging somewhat; depending on the size of the audience. It is a way of building up momentum. The judge may excuse some of the dogs he/she will not consider at this point. He/she may even move the dogs around into the line up they want. By this time the judge has already decided the winners. As the dogs are going around, the judge will clearly point out each of the winners from 1st place to 4th position. At this time the spectators will applause the winner. Some winners will pat, hug, or kiss their dogs on their way to stand in front of their placement number. Other exhibitors who did not place will congratulate the winners on their way out of the ring. The placement winners themselves will congratulate each other; especially congratulating the first place winner. This resembles a sportsmanship gesture.

The judge will take his book, check the armband numbers and mark accordingly. Prizes are usually in the form of money which varies according to the club, and a color coordinated rosette are award.

First Blue
Second .. Red

Third Yellow
Fourth ... White

Figure 16.

(CKC,2000:23)

³⁰ Toy breeds and Corgis are good examples of this.

There is also a point system at the group level as follows:

Number of Dogs Competing at Group Level	Dogs Placed First	Dogs Placed Second	Dogs Placed Third	Dogs Placed Fourth
13 or more	5	4	3	2
10 to 12	4	3	2	1
6 to 9	3	2	1	1
5	2	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	0
3	2	1	0	0
2	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0

..A dog may not be credited with more than 5 championship points in a single show."

Figure 17.

(CKC, 2000:39)

It is possible for a handler to finish a dog during a 3 day show, providing the dog is shown under three different judges. After the group is judged the best puppy in will be judged. Each breed competition also chooses a best puppy in breed, providing there is one attending. There are no points available, however it allows for the puppy to compete at group level for best puppy and best puppy in show, which is a prestigious award.

Finishing a dog is good, but most dog people agree that Best in Show is the ultimate win or piece de resistance, at this kind of event. Each dog who won first place at group level will enter the main ring when their number is called. At this point, there are only seven dogs who will compete at this level. The first thing the handlers will do after entering the ring is stack or bait their dogs on the floor. The judge will walk out to where he/she can better look at the group as a whole; again first impressions are important. Once the judge has look at them, he/she will motion the handlers to take them around and they will stop at the other side. The pattern is relatively the same as previously discussed at group level. The dogs will be carefully looked at by the judge both individually and in a group setting. The judge will consider the

dogs structure, movement, expression, alertness and behaviour. At this point the judge is looking for anything that will distinguish one dog from another. Therefore, not only is the quality of the dog important, it is also important how the dog is presented by the handler (the whole package). This is when it becomes obvious when watching, who the more experienced exhibitors and dogs are. If a dog is being promoted chances are it has been in the ring many times; it is more familiar with the routine. For good or bad, any little thing can affect the judge's decision. Handlers have to be on their toes because the judge may look in their direction when they least expect it. So at this level handlers and dogs are constantly showing and they little chance to relax until it's over. Judges tend to prolong the judging, especially if there is a large audience in attendance. It builds up the momentum in anticipation of who will win. While watching others performing in the ring, experienced and even not so experienced exhibitors will try to second guess the judges decision. When the judge finally makes that decision it may or may not be a surprise to some. Needless to say, the winners are usually very pleased. Some have jumped, danced, picked up their dogs and given them a big kiss; some dogs respond with excitement. People go up and congratulate the winner. The judge marks the winner down in his official book, then presents the prize and a large tricolor (red,white&blue) rosette. If the Best in Show winner is not a puppy, then the seven best puppies in group will compete. Again the judge will put the dogs through a similar procedure until he/she eventually picks a winner. This is also a prestigious position acknowledging a puppy's potential.

Throughout the show or series of shows a host club will provide exhibitors with a show photographer who immortalize specific events such as a Best in Breed, Group Placement, which are considered important to some and most certainly a Best in Show and Best Puppy in Show.

At the end of the show, the show secretary is required to forward all show related information to the CKC according to the "Conformation Show Rules And Regulations". This must be received no latter than 21 days after the event, and is subject to late charges. The CKC may also require a written report on any show

related matters, within a 14 day time limit after which this show ends.

4.9. Other dog related activities found at a dog show - Some dog clubs sponsor Junior Handling competitions during a dog show. These types of competitions are organized as a means of encouraging young people to participate and develop good sportsmanship and an interest in conformation dog shows. It is hoped that these young people will continue competing after they reach adulthood, thereby perpetuating the conformation shows themselves (Brown and Mason, 1977). In order to have the event recognized as official, the host club must make a special application with the CKC. Advertising for Junior Handling competition is done in conjunction with a regular show and registration forms are available through the host club. The competitors are children and adolescents who are divided according to specific age groups.

In these events, the dogs are not competing for points and such: rather it is the young people who compete among and between themselves. Some juniors not only learn to handle a dog, but to groom and take care of them as well. Most often, these young people do not own the dogs they show, they are usually owned by the parent, and or a family friend. A lot of the times, the dogs they use are experienced in the ring. This is done with the intention of making this as pleasant an event as possible for the young person. According to the CKC, there is a point system available in which young competitors can accumulate points towards the rank of 'Top Junior Handler In Canada' ³¹.

Furthermore, the junior competition judges are not licensed judges but rather individuals who are selected among those participants, exhibitors and handlers attending the regular show. These particular judges follow the same format³² as a license judge, based on their own experience at dog shows. Junior handlers are issued an armband and called into the ring by a ring steward accordingly. The idea is to simulate and expose the young people to what goes on in the ring, without the

³¹ Winners have been given a paid trip to attend Cruft in England, considered by many to be the most prestigious dog show in the world.

³² The format refers to ring pattern and overall presentation in the ring.

pressure of the real show. So rather than focusing their attention on the dogs, the judge pays particular attention to how the young people handle and present the dogs they are exhibiting.



Figure 18. Example of Junior Handling (http://www.ukc.ca/f_show99.htm)

In addition to conformation events, registered dogs also compete in obedience trials. Although a dog must be registered with the Canadian Kennel Club in order to compete, they do not have to fall within the specific standard of the breed. For example, there is no height restriction and it does not matter if a dog is mismarked, has missing teeth, or if the dog is spayed or neutered; these things are of no importance for obedience trials. In much the same way as conformation events, an obedience dog club forms a committee which again must submit an application to the CKC to hold this particular event. These trials can be held separately or in conjunction with a regular all-breed dog show. Again the judge must be licensed as an obedience judge by the CKC. Unlike conformation events, dogs who compete in obedience trials compete for points individually; one dog is not positioned against another. In order to complete, for the title of companion dog, a dog must successfully achieve three legs of a particular level, each leg is worth two hundred points. What counts in this event is how the dog obeys, and or performs what is asked of it by its handler. There are a number of additional titles available for dogs with owners interested in this area of competition. (Appendix 4C) People who

participate in this believe a dog should has to have brains not just beauty or rather conformation. Among dog people, there exist a sort of rivalry between the idea of obedience and conformation both of which will be further discussed in the next chapter.

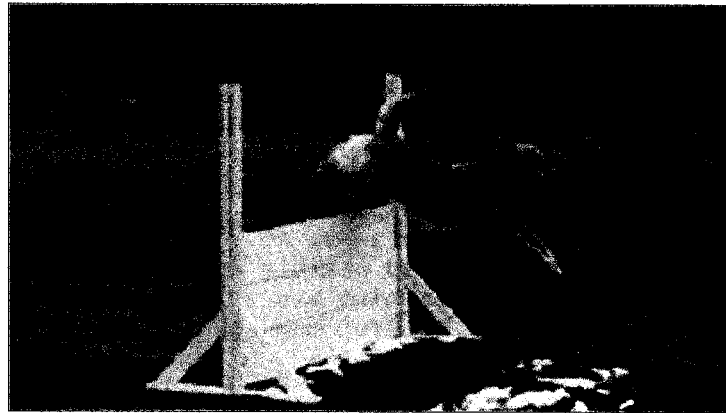


Figure 19. Example of Obedience

(Dogs Annual,2001:118)
Photo: Karen Gerhard

Some dog clubs will include agility demonstrations as a sort of intermission between the main events or held after the conformation show itself. This is somewhat a crowd pleaser in which spectators sit and watch as the trainers put their dogs through a fast active pace. Dogs are lead by movements and hand signals throughout a course which includes going over fences, through tunnels, up ladders and more. Audiences love it, and respond with clapping and cheers. In other settings, this is an actual event in which dogs are given a time limit and are judged according to faults or a clean run.

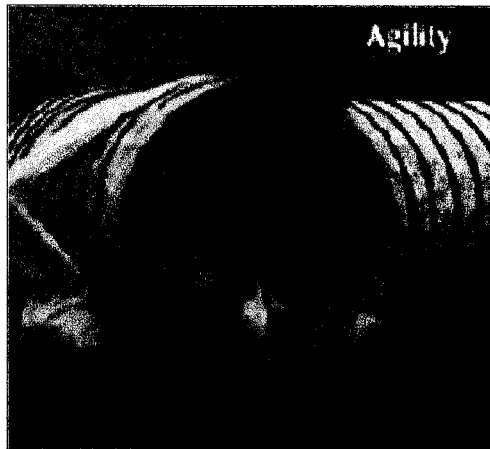


Figure 20. Example of Agility

(Dogs Annual ,2001:118)

Furthermore, there is a social aspect attached to the dog show. It provides a venue for participants to meet and make friends. Most clubs will host a social event at this time whether it be a luncheon or dinner for participants and in honor of the judges. This is done through the local club to promote goodwill, understanding and gives an opportunity to meet and talk in a relaxed atmosphere. In fact, making new friends and meeting olds ones are sometimes major motivators for people going and continuing to go to shows (Coile, 1997; Brewster-Tietjen, 1980).

One final thing to mention is the contribution of the public or spectators to all of this. Most of these people are not interested in the intricate meanings that take place in the ring; they do not intend to show. However, while watching the judging off and on, some express surprise when they see handlers picking up a dogs by the head and tail to put them on the table so as not to get their coats messed. Likewise, they do not understand sparring dogs in the ring, it looks as if the judge wants the dogs to fight. It seems spectators are more interested in seeing dogs at the grooming area. This gives them an opportunity to talk to owners and or breeders, and pick up names or kennel cards for future contact. Especially when a spectator is thinking about and interested in purchasing a particular dog. They also enjoy walking around the booth displays.

4.10. Conclusion - This chapter discussed the concept of dog shows, and the meaningful symbols attached to them. It demonstrated the interdependence that takes place between the national level and the local clubs whereby, the national club sanctions a dog show, and the local club hosts it. Dog competitions were strategically employed by the middle class as an alternative means of display to elaborate pageantry's orchestrated by the aristocrats as discussed in chapter two. Dog shows originated as an affordable and visible venue for displaying "thoroughbred dogs" with a semblance of the aristocratic aura. Upper class symbols and rules were woven into the social fabric, threads of which continue today.

Although, competitions are the primary focus of dog shows, they are also meant to be a social affair. This is when members of the dog community gather and interact, both in and out of the ring. Luncheons, dinners, and entertainment are planned around the major events. In between events, participants can be found in the grooming area preparing their dogs, or just waiting before they proceed to the ring. This area was previously described as individual spaces in close proximity to one another which. This allows for social contact. Most often, participants are involved in casual conversation with one another. Dog shows foster and promote community building, and reinforce a sense of belonging.

Power relations exist between these participants on many levels. Although, the judge answers to a higher power in the form of the CKC, he has absolute power in the ring. Outside the ring there authoritative structure is in the hands of the host club, headed by the show committee. Although, a CKC representative is always on hand. As described in this chapter, power relations also exist between experienced participants which include breeders, owners and professional handlers, as well as beginner. These roles create dynamics that are constantly at work which sometimes affect how these members relate and behave with one another. Seasoned participants have a firm grasp of centrally important symbols attributed to this particular group. Rules exist, and are taught to "newcomers entering an already established group" (Charon, 1998: 63).

deCerteau suggests that organizations in general have become substitutes

for churches, and if so, then the show ring is surely a most “sacred” place of ritualistic practice for dog fanciers (deCerteau,1984:181). While waiting to enter the ring, exhibitors prepare themselves by watching, while others perform. This is an equally important function because

“those people become conscious, through witnessing and often participating in such performances, of the nature, texture, style, and given meanings of their own lives, as members of a sociocultural [or dog] community “ (Turner,1986:22).

Turner’s examination of rituals suggest that they are based on a symbol system expressing a performative social process.

The idea of dog competitions was and continues to be, a matter of choosing the best possible representation of the breed, the ideal dog. As previously mentioned, Judges reign supreme in the show ring. They officiate over the overall presentation, guided by a standard script set down by the CKC. Their needs are met by show attendants, who not only watch their every move, but, also make sure that there is a table properly set up to host the judge’s (sacred)³³ book and official CKC awards, which are bestowed on the winners. Dogs are presented in a , particular repetitive fashion. There is little to no talking in the show ring. The majority of communication is done non-verbally. Participants are well versed in their understanding of what is happening around them, they can “read” the judge and know what is expected of them, and then behave accordingly.

Unlike the sport of hunting, when participants rived each other for ownership of dogs with the best functioning abilities, registered dog owners rivalries are based on physical appearance, which conforms to a set of ideal “standard”. Whether they can still perform in compliance to what they were originally designed for, has little to do with this kind of competition. It was often said, by obedience dog handlers that conformation dog shows were merely glorified beauty pageants. ‘ A dog should not only look good, but it should have brains as well’. Some of my informants partook in both, conformation and obedience with their dogs. However, when all is said and done, dog shows, like the sport of hunting, evolved into a significantly competitive

³³ By sacred book I mean the one that the records results of his evaluation of each dog entered. These results are forwarded to “the” national organization. The award represent the national organization.

structure, complicated by ego. Driven by pride and rivalry, dogs become an extension of their owner's social status; owners continually strive for the best possible representation. The exceptions are professional handlers who also have large egos, and even though they want to show good dogs, they compete mainly for money, as their livelihood. Unlike Geertz's (1972) Balinese cockfight, the exchange of money or betting does not factor into this discussion. The risk however still includes, the loss or gain of personal attributes such as 'esteem, honor, dignity and respect', 'social and professional status' are involved. Winning is the icing on the cake. Although no actual status change takes place, the results of competition are about one's self image. In the eyes of the beholder a rise or fall takes place (Geertz, 1972:433). Winning is the icing on the cake.

Chapter 5 - *REGISTERED DOG BREEDERS*

5.1. Introduction: This chapter presents a particular group of people who are recognized, and identify themselves as registered dog breeders. It discusses what they know, think, feel and do in their vocation as breeders. This body of work is vital to this thesis. Truly, without these particular breeders and their cooperation, the research and this thesis would have been impossible. Without their persistent practice of breeding, rearing and registered dogs, there would not be the continuation of specific breeds of dogs. By this I mean that dogs themselves do not discriminate as to which dog they breed with. Dogs will mate with any members of their species as well as coyotes, dingoes, and such. Dogs do not recognize, or instinctively look for a member(s) of their same breed. When a bitch¹ comes into heat or season and is ready to breed, she attracts any dog that happens to be around and any dog will do; even other bitches will quickly respond to a bitch in heat. The point is that registered breeders are the ones who decide when, where, why, how and which bitch and stud dog will mate together; they are the ones who are in control of this matter. Sayer (1985) referred to this practice as 'playing god' or rather, the manipulation of many mini-gods. Registered dog breeders continually strive to produce tangible results in their active efforts in manipulating creation; their results lie with the reproduction of live puppies.

Registered dog breeders are also the ones who established dog organizations and continue to support them through membership and the registration of their litters, as well as individual puppies or dogs. Additionally, they are the ones who promote, participate and perpetuate championship dog shows. Through ethnographic description dog clubs, dog shows, and registered dogs will be reviewed. This chapter will also include discussions on identity, gender, economics, class and social aspects which are all attached to this process of registering dogs.

¹ The dog community uses specific words or canine terminology, a language of sorts that refer and give meaning to things they are intimately familiar with concerning dogs. There are specific books and glossaries available to help the novice learn to make sense of these new words. Bitch refers to a female of the species as dog/stud refers to male.

5.2. Let's begin with the novice - Once, the keeping of particular breeds of dogs was an aristocratic endeavor, 'reserved for nobility' as was discussed in Chapter 2. Often these dogs were given and received as gifts or tributes, among and between the social elite class. In order to protect this practice, laws were decreed and put in place stipulating that people of lower status could not own these certain types of dogs. However, as previously discussed, things shifted with the industrial revolution and the rise of the working middle-class. Many people were now in a position to buy certain breeds of dogs when opportunity arose, and these dogs became available. Although time has passed, there is still a cost factor associated with acquiring any registered dog of specific breed. Even more so, if a person is trying to establish a solid foundation for breeding; quality stock costs money. However, most novices begin with only one or sometimes two dogs. According to the informants, one of their puppies sells anywhere from five hundred dollars, up to twenty-five hundred depending on the breed. In addition, the majority of these puppies are all sold on non-breeding contracts, which the breeder will only lift if the dog is shown and finished as a champion. The reason behind this practice is if the dog is able to attain a championship, then it is deemed worthy of reproducing.

Informants gave different explanations of how they initially became involved as dog fanciers, as they were once novices themselves. Only two had family ties, in which their parents had been actively involved in dog breeding. Others said they began by participating with their dog in obedience trials. It was while they were attending these events that they became interested in conformation which eventually led to the breeding of dogs and rearing of puppies. Some obedience participants also found out that the dog they had in obedience possessed a variety of flaws according to the standard. Which meant they had to acquire another dog in order to compete in championship dog shows. Others got involved through friends, or by attending dog shows in search of a breed. This breeder on the other hand, explains that her involvement was unplanned and happened through an unexpected set of circumstances.

It was the breeder who encouraged me to show [the dog], with the understanding

that if he finished his championship the non-breeding contract would be dissolved, I did not know anything about dog shows. But, I decided to check it out and attended some shows. It didn't look that difficult, and so I entered the dog in the next show. It was a disaster. Not only was the dog badly groomed, he was hard to control. If it hadn't been for a couple of breeder who came over and offered some advise, that would have been it for me and dog showing. I joined the local dog club and entered the dog in another show. It ended worse than the first. The dog was disqualified for lunging at the judge. I decided not to show him again. He ended up going back to the breeder because he bit someone. She offered to send me another puppy, but that breed was not for us. However, I still wanted to be involved with dogs and showing. So we got ... [this] breed. (Informant B#4, October, 2001). **²

Informants suggested a number of ways that helped, or would have helped them better prepare themselves for this new endeavor. These included: acquiring dog books and accessing information to research the breed that they are interested in, talking and especially listening to reputable breeders, checking out pedigrees and progeny, joining dog clubs, attending dog shows, and asking themselves some very practical questions about their lifestyle. For example, some of these breeds are extremely high maintenance in effort and time. If a person does not enjoy a lot of grooming, then it would not be wise to get a poodle or schnauzer. Another informant expressed what she felt was important to her when she began.

The first one I got in 84, would have been considered pet quality...[after which] I met a lady who was showing this same breed. I went to see her, and although I was young at that time, she could tell I was keen about this breed. ...She allowed me to breed my bitch to her champion dog in order to improve what I had. This breeder later told me that she'd agreed to help me because she and her friend had talked and felt I would stay [involved] with the breed. You see, in this game lots of people come and go. So even though I only had a pet [to start], she felt it was better to breed it to her male, rather than just any dog. [This was done] with the strict understanding that any puppies sold, went as pets with non-breeding contract. I only bred this bitch twice, and from that kept two bitches for myself. One finished her championship but was never bred... The second, I bred to a champion male. [So now] three-quarters

² In this particular chapter each informant is symbolized by a different font used to represent them as they describe what is happening from their world view.

of the pedigree was good, so I was improving. But really, it was in 1988 [after] I bought my first show dog, that I really got started with this breed. [Although] ..it was a round about way, at least I found someone knowledgeable and willing to help me. [That breeder] became my mentor and one of my best friends [maid of honor at her wedding](Informant B#2, August, 2001).

The informant above was not the only one to mention the idea of a mentor. There were others who considered themselves fortunate as novices to have had this sort of guidance, and some even went on to be mentors themselves. These sorts of mentoring relationships were not a planned or formal arrangement, but rather something that happened on occasion, dependent on certain things.

"Fury (1980) writes that the mentor-protégé relationship is a "mysterious, chemical attraction of two people... prompt[ing] ..the risk [taking] inherent in any intensely close relationship" (p.47) " (Murray,1991:6).

In the first place, there has to be a willingness between two people to assume the roles of mentor and mentee. This is not a 'structured or formalized' relationship but rather 'spontaneous and informal' as suggested in Murray (1991) and as 'Permac Associates (1984,p.55) concluded in their study on mentoring', that it *"seems to work best when it is simply allowed to happen"* (6). But first, the experienced breeder has to be willing to invest their time and bother with this. Additionally, the novice must also be perceived as being both, serious and committed to the overall dog endeavor. Finally, helping a novice is not always a positive experience and proved somewhat regrettable to one informant,

When I began I was fortunate to buy good dogs from reputable breeders who helped helped me. Unfortunately they were retiring from dogs as I was really getting into it. ... And I have also helped people over the years, people call all the time and we have made good friends.... (However), we have had people who acted as friends and took everything we knew and walk away. Of course they were never really friends, they just wanted something from us...I have had people who have bought dogs from me, you help them... so they could start their own breeding program right and after while all they want to do is beat your dogs [in the ring]. But that's our nature, I think that's human nature. Now they think they know it all. But.. their dogs still have my line in their background ... (Informant B#15, June, 04,2001).

This person admitted she was still willing to be somewhat helpful with newcomers, if asked. Whereas others who were dealt with badly, or had friends who were, said, it simply was not worth it, and did not want to be bothered.

The term novice is recognized in the dog world as referring to a new person, or a beginner. This is relatively an unknown, someone who has not yet won a recognized prize with their dog. This prize would have to be a noticeable achievement in the ring; such as finishing a number of dogs with one's own kennel name, a best in breed over a large number of entries, a dog winning over the specials, first in group placing, or even a second will get noted, and most certainly a coveted Best in Show. Newcomers can further be signaled out by the seasoned participants based on their lack of handling experience, their clothes, their gestures and behavior, the dog's grooming, and the dog's behavior; the overall presentations are all telling at a dog show. However, if the novices start to win, (which is possible from the start) and they win regularly, not just once or twice, then they will get noticed. The first thing people who take notice will do, is look through the catalogue for information. The catalogue will tell them who the newcomers are, where they come from, and more importantly who the dogs and their breeders are, and if they are one in the same. Which means if this person merely handles the dog, (not all breeders enjoy or want to show their dogs themselves) then this is noted. If this person owns the dog, but is not the breeder, then this is noted. Therefore, in order to move up from a novice position, a person has had to have paid their dues as a dog fancier overtime. Which means gaining experience, and establishing themselves as a breeder whose dogs are fairly consistent with their winning performance in the ring.

5.3. The registered dog breeders - Who are these people?

In collecting data for this research twenty-four different registered breeders were formally interviewed. These informants were selected randomly, according to their breed of dog. Each of the seven CKC recognized groups are represented. For example, in Group One, there were four different breeds, thereby, four different breeders. Group Two was represented by three different breeds, three different breeders, and so on for the other groups as well. Prior to the initial contact there was

little known about these particular people. The first series of questions were specifically designed to access their particular background information. The results of which are presented on the next page, in distribution form as a sample of registered dog breeders.

Col.#1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Breeders	Gender	Age	Marital	Children	Occupation	Home	#Dogs	# Litters	#years	Vehicle
B# 1 2breeds	Fa Fb	33 35	CM	0 0	veterinarian vet. technician	Own	2F 2M*	6	8 6	van
B# 2	F	34	M	0	works hm.part-time	Own	3M* 3F	25	16	car
B# 3	F	35	CM	0	hm.board/groombus	Own	3M* *2F	12	8	van
B# 4	F	36	M	4home	hm.self-employed	Own	1M 3F	4	4	4x4
B# 5 2breeds	F	39	M	2home	hm.childcare	Own	1M 3F 1F	3	7+	car
B# 6	F	39	M	3home	nurse part-time	Own	2F	2	8	van
B# 7	F	40	M	1home	veterinarian	Own	3M*	access	25	van
B# 8	F	40	S	0	teacher	Own	*2F	2	15	wagon
B# 9	F	41	M	3home	hm.computerbus.	Own	1M 3F	5	3	van
B# 10	Fa Mb	46 50	M	0	hm.office work hm. business	Own	2M 5F	22	18	van
B# 11	F	47	D	0	office work	Rent	2F	6	10	0
B# 12	F	48	M	3grown	hm.obed.trainer	Own	1M 2F	12	27	van
B# 13	F	48	M	0	homemaker	Own	1M 4F	15	10	van
B# 14	F	50	S	0	eldercare/vet.asst.	Own	2M 3F	27	14	van
B# 15	F	51	M	1home	homemaker	Own	1M *3F	27	41	van
B# 16	F	51	M	2grown	hm.doggroomin bus.	Own	1M 4F	18	18	4x4
B# 17	F	52	S	0	tel-communication	Own	1M *2F	access	29	van
B# 18 2breeds	Fa Mb	55 60	M	2grown	secretary retired	Own	3M 2F 15	?	15	car car
B# 19	F	56	M	2grown	retired	Own	2M 2F	10	27	van
B# 20	F	56	M	2grown	hm.board/groombus	Own	2M *4F	35	25	wagon
B# 21	Fa Mb	59 60	M	0	homemaker hm.business	Own	5M**11F	15	12	van
B# 22	Fa Mb	59 60's	M	2grown	retired own company	Own	3M 4F	22	30	4x4 van
B# 23 2breeds	F	74	M	3grown	pension	Own	retired	30	23	car
B# 24	F	75	D	2grown	retired	Own	3F	35	35	van

Table 1. Distribution Table

**means there are spayed or neutered dogs included

It is important to try and explain who these people are by carefully examining **Table 5a. Distribution Table**, to see what it has to say.

According to **column 2**, all these informants are **women**. This was not planned. Women were not targeted for this study. Although, these were the results, they were not really surprising to those involved. By attending dog shows on a regular basis, it becomes evident that the majority of participants are women. This is not only based on the number of women in the ring, but also on those who actively attend the dogs at their grooming site and overall grooming area. The four men involved in this study, who were just as active as their counterpart, work in a team effort relationship with their wives. This was something they shared and did together as a couple. The same can be said at dog shows, when we see men and women actively doing what needs to be done, together. For example, one maybe brushing, while the other practices the competitive routine with their dog in an empty ring or perhaps cleaning the pen and so on. Perhaps one gets the dog ready, while the other one shows in the ring. When asked why there were so many women involved in this overall practice, one breeder said,

Your findings don't surprise me. There are a lot of women in this. In my opinion, I think it provides a way for women to express their nurturing ability, which is natural. Especially, the whelping of puppies - watching the development of your dogs as they grow - getting the satisfaction of producing good dogs... There are a lot of emotions attached to this. It is hard to lose a pup - to watch it die. It's hard to let a dog go when you have watch it develop, then for some reason it is not what you expected [not a show prospect]. As a breeder you have to be able to let it go. It is not easy sometimes (Informant B#19, August, 2001).

THERE ARE MORE WOMEN THAN MEN. AND THE MEN INVOLVED ARE EITHER MARRIED TO THESE WOMEN OR GAY. THERE ARE A LOT OF GAY GUYS IN THIS. THEY ARE LIKE WOMEN, THEY ENJOY DOING THIS. SOME OF THEM ARE MY FRIENDS AND WHEN WE TALK ABOUT DOGS AND DOG SHOWS, ITS LIKE TWO OLD WOMEN TALKING. WATCH YOU'LL SEE (INFORMANT B#24).

Gender was not a focus of this study but the findings show that it is a topic worth further investigation.

Column 3 examines the **age** factor involved, which begins at age 33 through to age 75 year old. These are all mature people, the majority are middle

aged. However, if we take **column 10** and subtract the number of years these people have been actively involved as breeders, we see that the majority of these people started this practice when they were in their 20's (thirteen women). Ten of these women had no children at that time, and only two of them went on to have 1 daughter each later on. The remaining eight³ never had children. Whereby, the other three women in their 20's at that time, each had two children, who are now grown. There were only five who began this activity when they were over forty. So we can not say that some mid-life event takes place. Although this may relate to a few, it does not reflect the majority.

Column 4 indicates that 19 of these informants described their **marital status** as married, or in common-law relationship. These people live in homes with two family incomes. The majority of breeders stated that they alone incurred the financial cost of what they were doing. In this study there were five informants whose life-partners were actively involved. In these cases, the costs and benefits were shared. Other husbands, or significant others who were not actively involved per se, contributed to this activity by supporting their partners emotionally. Breeders said, that when they attend dog shows or seminars, which last anywhere from a day to the entire long-weekend, their husbands are the ones who stay home and tend to the remaining dogs. They also said some husbands did on occasion attend some shows, in a show of support and encouragement for what they were doing.

When examining **column 5** which addresses **children**, it tells us that 12 of these women do not have any children. In fact, the majority of these breeders do not have any children living at home. There are only six who had children at home, and two of these have children under ten. However, five of these women have said that their daughters were actively involved with the dogs (ie. caring for dogs and junior handling at shows).

I told you my daughter is involved in junior handling. I want her to enjoy herself, enjoy the dogs. I want her to understand and recognize that we have good dogs. Whether she wins or loses in the ring, I don't want her to think she is no good if she loses. I want her to realize that there are circumstances that happen from one day to the next. I don't

³ I have included breeder #1, Fb in this total because she was involved in this activity prior to this relationship.

want her to get upset if she loses, to be a good winner and a gracious loser. It is important for her to understand.... beat themselves up over it. I don't want that for her. I encourage her, I enjoy watching her with the dogs and in the ring. She helps me too , she encourages me and helps me take care of the dogs (Informant B # 15, June, 2001).

On the other hand, when examining what dogs mean to the breeders without children, one breeder said she could not have children, was not interested in adoption and as far as she was concerned the dogs were like her children. It was unfortunate that her husband was not there to comment. Others say,

[In the kitchen area over the sink there was a stained glass representation of the breed, as well as ceramic figures. On the fridge there were a number of different casual pictures of her dogs. After maintaining these pictures she said,] You know it's just like when your kids do something special, or funny or their growing. You put these special times, these memories on the fridge. It's the same thing with my dogs (Informant B#10, June 2001).

A breeder with grown children commented by saying,

They (dogs) are a part of my life but their not my whole life. Some people, they don't have kids but they treat their dogs like they were their kids and they are full of expectations, expectations that you would normally put on your kids. I have kids. My dogs are not my kids (Informant B#19, August, 2001).

It is possible that dogs are used to a certain extent as a substitute for children by some participants. Needless to say, these dogs are dependent on their owner for the basics in life. Unlike children, however, they never learn to be independent. So in comparison to children, they never grow up and leave home on their own. It may also be easier for some people to cope with dogs as opposed to children. Dogs do not talk back. What breeders get from their dogs will be further discussed later in this chapter. However, if these working adults do not have any children or their children are grown, it would be logical to assume that they have a certain amount of extra money to pursue their endeavor with dogs. The people who had children and dogs at the same time were all married and therefore live with two family incomes.

According to **column 6**, the majority of these people **work** for a living. They vary from upper-middle class professionals, to middle class individuals, some of whom work from their home, and the majority live in a two income family. (Even those who retired, retired from good paying jobs.) Those who did not operate within

a two family income were still self-sufficient and in a position to pursue this endeavor. Some of these people work in dog related areas. Some explained that their work grew out of their involvement as a dog breeder. For example, by grooming their own dogs, (some of which require intense and elaborate attention) these people gained experience which lead to grooming other peoples dogs, and thereby a dog grooming business. Another example of this are people who became experienced dog trainers, track and rescue personnel, dog handlers, or vendors of dog related products. One married person said, that in order to get started she was able to save her money to buy her first bitch, pay to show her and pay for a stud fee. So, this particular column says that these are upper middle class people with access to extra money. The majority work in their home, work part time, are retired or work within reach of their dogs. More than one person said they came home at noon to check on and put their dogs out to relieve themselves. Therefore, it is possible for them to keep dogs and balance a work schedule as well. They have the time and income.

Column 7 indicates that an overwhelming majority own their **home**. Again, the houses themselves does not say who these people are in relation to dogs. Although it maybe extremely difficult in finding a landlord who would be willing to rent to an active dog breeder; whether registered or not. Not impossible however, considering the fact that one of these breeders was renting and some of these breeders only have a couple of dogs. Nevertheless, like their choice of vehicle, it is ideal to own their own home and have access to the space necessary to accommodate dogs and puppies. These houses are usually secluded to a certain extent either by the amount of land, wooden fencing, and or thick shrubs. This is not so much to keep their practice hidden, (although it maybe in some cases depending on the by-laws compared to the number of dogs on the premises) but rather to address the issue of barking. Not only does this noise annoy neighbours, constant barking bothers breeders too. Again this information says, that these people are in the financial position to own their own residence. It also means that they can afford to take a particular space in their home to design and equip, as a kennel area.

According to **column 8** the majority of these breeders have under 5 dogs on their premises. Some breeders with larger **numbers** had lapdogs, and said, it would take half a dozen of their dogs to equal one large dog. Regardless, these breeders do not have a large number of dogs as breeding stock. In order to explain this, most of these breeders agreed that they did not want a large number of dogs, that they were not doing this for quantity, but rather for quality. They were doing this for themselves first and foremost. Therefore, if they bred on litter a year and kept the best one for themselves or within reach⁴ and then sold the rest as pets that was enough. Furthermore, not every litter will necessarily give the breeder a show quality pup and or dog and the chances are even less for a dog that will continue on to be campaigned. So in some litters, they may not keep any. These breeders said they were particular with what they keep. They strove to improve the breed and not saturate the breed. Some breeders mentioned that as they got older they cut down on their number of dogs. They found they had too many, and were not enjoying it like they use too. They found it hard to divide their time among their dogs and they felt it was not fair all around; for them or the dogs.

Another reason for not wanting a lot dogs, was because some of these breeders were very active in other ways with the dogs they had. It took them time to show and or promote a dogs, it also took time to put their dogs through the different levels of obedience trials, which many of them were involved in. Plus a number of these dogs lived in the house, household dogs, members of the family as one breeder put it and enjoyed as such. Not all of their dogs were used for breeding. Some were spay or neutered and kept as pets. (Other dogs who were older and no longer for breeding were fixed or retired as some breeders said, and most often given to a good home.

Column 9 also tells the reader that most of these breeders have not produced a large **amount of litters**. The average was about one a year. Although, breeders of smaller breeds who only had a few puppies in a litter, may decide on two litters per year. Even then that depended on the breeder, and only was done

⁴ By this I mean they do not all their dogs on the premises, they farm them out or they co-own with other serious breeder in their breed.

occasionally. One breeder had a large breed in which one dam could produced 12 to 15 puppies in one litter. She said it was work and time consuming. It also cost money to maintain these puppies. It was important to place a pet puppy, as soon as possible. These people may have money to spend on their dogs but when it comes to litters they prefer to break even if possible. The cost effect of dogs and litters will be further discussed later in this chapter. The numbers in terms of puppies are significant in respect to the overall market, and will be reflected upon in the final conclusion.

It is interesting to note the **number of years** expressed in **column 10**, because, according to breeders, there is a critical time issue attached to their involvement. Apparently, if an individual lasts more than five to seven years then it is viewed throughout the dog community, that they have shown commitment and will more likely stay with dogs. In referring to the column, we notice that the majority of these people (22) are over the critical period. Nine of these have been involved for over twenty years. All of them said they were committed to what they were doing, and to the breed or breeds that they were involved with. It was safe to say that the majority of these breeders were well established as breeders. Each of whom were found listed as a breeder in the CKC Dog Annual.

It is a well known fact that if you get involved in this and last past five years then you're pretty well committed to whatever breed you're involved with. People usually find out by that time that this is not something you do just to make money. (Informant B#3, June, 2001)

Finally, the years involved may also express, the experience accumulated. Although during a casual conversation, one breeder said not to place too much value on the number of years a person has been involved with a breed. She knows of a breeder who put over thirty years in the same breed, she referred to her as having 'the same experience thirty time and never getting pass that same experience in order to improved her breeding program, and the quality of her dogs. Therefore, after thirty years she still produces dogs with the same problems (which in this case was Legg-Perthes a congenital deteriorating conditions leading to paralyses).

According to **column 11** which list their **vehicles**, the majority are the same

or similar in type. Although the vehicles themselves do not tell the reader that these people are registered breeders⁵, it does say something. These are vehicles with room. Furthermore, while attending dog shows it is plain to see that the majority of vehicles in the parking lot belonging to participants are most often the same kind of vehicles⁶. Dog fanciers referred to these vehicles as 'dog wagons or dog mobiles' and described their practicality because of their involvement with dogs.

(4x4 club cab with cap) The last show we (mother&daughter) went to I had my three dogs with their crates, plus somebody else's dog /crate that we were showing. We also had a grooming table, a medium size dog pen that folds up, 2 lawn chairs, a mat, newspapers for the floor and paper towel, and a box that held all our equipment [leads, brush, combs, hounds glove, spray bottle, towel, powder, chalk, mink oil, vices, first aid kit, etc.]; and our suitcase. The back was full (Informant B# 4, October 2001).

This information also reveals that these people have a certain amount of money or rather extra money, to be in the position to buy these kind of vehicles, including trailers. Because there is a market for these kinds of vehicles in this community, car manufacturers have now placed their advertisements in CKC's Dogs in Canada magazine.

Lastly, the following reiterates what was found in this table. It costs money to get started and buy good breeding stock, to raise puppies and for veterinary services. It cost to promote dogs on a regular bases. This includes the cost of attending shows in the States and the Bahamas. This column also shows that most of these people are flexible with their time. It costs money for their vehicles which more often are equipped with air-conditioning, for trips to the State with their dogs. It costs for trailers and motor homes, plenty of which can be seen parked outside show arenas. It cost to equip and maintain a kennel area. These things cost. Although it serves their interest to invest in all of this, this was not a business interest. They did

⁵ Other than the signs, stickers and decals boldly displaying this person(s) affiliation to a specific breed and or dog club. These are things which most dog fanciers will proudly put and have on their vehicles.

⁶ Along with these vehicles, and depending on the season and space availability, it is not uncommon to see travel trailers in these areas as well.

not do this for the money, they have money.

5.4. The location, kennel set-up, and routine

If a person decides to become active in dog breeding, it is wise to check the dog laws in their area. There are different by-laws which exist in and around Montreal.

There is no by-law in Cote.... saying that we are allowed only 2-3 dogs. I have four dogs now. The most I have had has been 6. Twice we were going to move, but we could not find any place as close to Montreal [center] that allowed more than 2 dogs (Informant B#19).

Both of us lived and worked in Montreal, but there was only a two dog policy, so we decided to move. This is a rural area, but still close enough to Montreal [center]. We pay \$50.00 a year to the municipality to have our kennel (Informant B#10).

Montreal allows only two dogs on the premises that's the law. [But] because I have lived here before 1985 with my dogs I am protected through the grandfather clause. I would only have a problem is if there was a complaint (Informant B#14, June 2001).

The **kennel** set-up varies among breeders. The size of the space depended on the size and number of dogs involved. Some breeders had a detached building specifically designed as a kennel. They included manufactured pens leading to concrete runs and a separate grooming area complete with electricity and running water/bath. Others constructed their kennel area in existing attached single and double car garages. These also had a separate pen inside, with access to runs or a large communal yard area for the dogs. However, in these places the grooming and whelping⁷ areas were in another part of the house, ie. basement. Breeders with a small breed, or who had a small number of dogs had their set-up in the house. They were either in the basement, an extra room, and or bedroom. These places had smaller pens on special flooring, as a disinfecting measure. There were crates for sleeping, and a grooming and whelping area. One breeder describes his own kennel by saying,

We have three main areas for our dogs , the office , where we whelp the bitches, and the puppies area. The males have their own section and then the older puppies and female area.

⁷ Whelping is canine terminology for the actual birthing process.

All these areas have to be cleaned, disinfected and maintained constantly. We converted a double car garage into a kennel. We visited many kennels and talked to many breeders before we decided on a design... I made sure the walls were damage resistant and good flooring. We have three whelping boxes because we have had bitches whelp within days of each other. These things are all easy to clean and disinfect. We do not want disease in our kennel. (Informant B#18, August, 2001).

The day to day activity concerning these dogs becomes a **routine** way of life, as many of the breeders have said.

First thing, **dogs!**, I tell my husband hurry up [and get up] we have to put the puppies out. Because we have the babies who are sleeping in the crate and a couple [adults] who are sleeping in the crates⁸. We come down into the kennel,⁹ and its the dogs! So while my husband cleans the run (feces and urine), I feed and wash the bowls. I look at the crates to see if they messed (feces or urine) and if they did we wash them out. So, it takes a half an hour or 45 minutes, that's not very long. The dogs are let loose in the runs or commune area. They are loose all day either in house or run. The dogs are always with us. After that, we come in and have our breakfast. The dogs are also the last thing we take care of at night. About 11, we put them in their pens, or crates for the night (Informant B#10, June 2001).

This describes a rather standard routine with breeders, with an additional comment that it was something they did 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Of course, there were slight variations. Their day usually began between 6 to 7am, but some breeders would allow themselves a cup of coffee, or even a quick breakfast before tending to the dogs.

Diets for dogs vary from the recognized dry dog foods to something called "Barf", as discussed,

I make my own dog food .. [Why?] I had a problem a few years ago with a female I had purchased. She developed an itchy skin condition. It was so bad that she would scratch and dig at herself to the point of bleeding. I took her to the vet and they ran tons of tests, and found nothing. They suggested it maybe in her diet. They wanted me to put her on Science Diet. I went to the internet and began to research for myself. I read everything I could find on this subject and then started making my own

⁸ Although crates are generally used for traveling, allot of breeders/owners use crates as sleeping compartment. Some dogs seem to prefer it rather than an open pen.

⁹ Kennel refers to the area that the dogs are kept, if not during the day then when the breeder is out or at night when they go to bed.

dog food. Barf is all natural. blend of raw vegetables, raw meat, raw chicken, cottage cheese, and yogurt, all of which is uncooked (bones included). I blended all of this together and that is what she ate. Within a couple of weeks the rash was gone. I also fed it to my other dogs, the results were amazing. They have more energy, beautiful coats - look...and their teeth .. This has made a difference in my dogs. It takes work but it is worth it. I try to encourage the people who buy my puppies to do this, but I cannot make them do it. (Informant B#5 August 2001).

Two other breeders swore by this diet and expressed the same kind of results. Other breeders had heard of Barf, and even though they believed in the results they thought it was far too much work as well as, time consuming. They said they were satisfied with what they feeding their dogs. One breeder said she tried the barf diet, but the fear of her dogs choking on a raw chicken bone made her too anxious to continue it.

In addition to the standard routine, there are other maintenance or grooming needs necessary concerning dogs. Each breeder will brush the coat, clean the ears, eyes, teeth, clip the nails, check anal glands and bath each dog regularly. How often these particular things are done depends upon the particular breed involved. Grooming table, equipment and such, are usually kept in the space specifically allocated for that task. This may be a room off the kennel or entirely separate from the kennel area. For example, breeders who had detached kennel buildings, included a room equipped with electricity and running water/bathtub for grooming. Others who used their attached garage as a kennel setup with pens and manufactured runs, had their grooming area in the basement. Grooming equipment also depends on the breed. For example, a brush or comb for a short haired dog will not be the same for a long coated dog. Overtime, each breeder becomes intimately familiar with the care and needs of their own dogs, their own breed. For example:

Once the dogs are fed they have to rest before can run. This breed has a big problem with bloat. If their food does not digest, a blockage forms and the dog blows up like a balloon. It actually rots in the dog's stomach and this can kill them.

I had one do this, but luckily I knew what to do. I had to use a hose

to get them to pass the air. Another had to go to the vet. These dogs will eat anything so you have to be careful.. letting them rest after they eat gives the food a chance to digest... Because these dogs have long hanging ears they weat and get dirty fast, I have to clean them regularly. This male gets his ears cleaned everyday [with baby wipes],if not they smell like dirty old socks (Informant B#12, June 2001).

5.5. Prepare for breeding registered dogs - A breeding system

According to Seranne¹⁰ , “Breeding Dogs is serious business and should not be taken without a great deal of thought and purpose in mind” (Seranne,1984:17). What do breeders say?

We plan a breeding a year or two ahead. We line-breed, so we depend on pedigrees. If I see a male at a specialty [show] I really like, I contact the breeder to get all the information. I need to see if this dog is suitable with what I have. I have shipped a bitch to the States to be bred. I have never had a problem. I will breed a bitch after she's two, after she has finished both her CKC and AKC championship, and depending if she's being campaigned. We usually breed a bitch two or three times in her life. A male on the other hand, can be used younger, and continue until he is [much] older; it all depends on his sperm count. No dog, will be used until they are certified clear of hip and elbow dysplasia. Their hearing also has to be checked. In all this time I have been a breeder [18yrs.] we have had only one deaf puppy. So we test for unilateral and bilateral hearing. (Informant B#10, June 2001).

Most breeders agreed that their dogs had to be a finished champion prior to their using them for breeding purposes. To these breeders this kind of recognition signifies the dog's worthiness to reproduction, providing health is not an issue.

Each registered dog has a pedigree, which is a 'blueprint of a dog's genetic past'. (Seranne,1984: 53) Or simply put, it is the documentation of a dog's ancestors, a family tree of sorts. Serious breeders, especially those who line-breed, will examine pedigrees of both the bitch and prospective stud in considering an appropriate mating.

“The average pedigree consist of four or five generations of ancestors and

¹⁰ Anne Seranne, is a highly respected breeder, judge, author, and recognized as an authority in the dog world.

a total of either 30 or 62 dogs: the immediate sire and dam¹¹ [includes], four grandparents, eight great grandparents, 16 great-great grandparents and in five-generations pedigrees 32 great-great-great grandparents. If you can think of each of these ancestors, not as names of dogs but as thousands of genes neatly arranged on 39 pair of chromosomes, any one of them capable of express a particular quality in a dog", (54).

When breeders refer to genes they talk about the dominant and recessive traits found in their dogs. (Appendix 5A) Seranne suggests an analogy to better understand the makeup of genes,

"Breeding dogs is similar to making a good soup or stew . The finished dish can be no better than the ingredients that went into its making. And if we want to know the kinds of "ingredients" in our breeding stock, we must turn to their pedigrees." (53)

Pedigrees tell more than simply the number of champions (Ch.) a dog may or may not have behind it. When examined properly it shows what kind of system the breeders uses to produce their dogs. According to Seranne (1984), there are four options available; 'inbreeding, line breeding, outbreeding and outcrossing'. Inbreeding refers to the mating of dogs closely related, such as, mother to son, daughter to father or sister to brother. Breeders suggest, that this kind of undertaking should only be attempted by an experienced breeder who knows what they are doing, because the results may not only enhance existing qualities, but, also accentuate existing flaws. One way or another these puppies are 'inheriting a double dose of genes, good or bad'. Therefore, these puppies have to be critically evaluated and dealt with accordingly¹². Outbreeding is considered a system used by people with little to no knowledge of genetics. Dogs bred that way have no common ancestors and the people who practice this are recognized as, backyard breeders. These are people who will mate their pet quality bitch with someone's pet male down the road (same breed) because it is cheap and convenient. They are not interested in improving the breed, or spending money. They just want to produce "cute little pups", more likely, to sell (69).

However, in comparison one longtime breeder says this,

¹¹ Sire and dam canine terminology for father and mother.

¹² Dealt with accordingly refers to the culling process, applied by the breeder(s) in some cases.

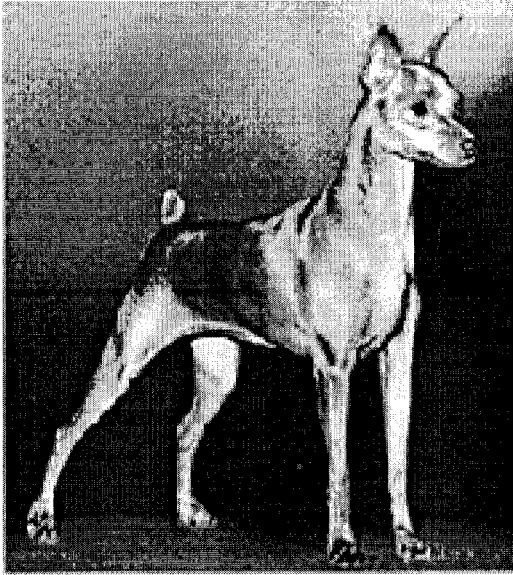
About 5 years ago I bred my bitch to an Argentinean dog I had seen at a show down the States. I really liked him- a beautiful dog with a wonderful temperament. This dog had nothing in common with my dog's pedigree...after awhile you have to go out of your line. You can not always breed into it, because eventually it will get weaker. You'll get more problems with health. So it helps to go out once in awhile, and then come back into your line. But then this depends on the quality of the dogs. It takes a very good dog and bitch in order to do this. Then you take this back to your line in the next generation depending how these puppies turn out... it worked for me. (Informant B#15, June, 2001)

Outcrossing on the other hand, signifies that the two dogs in question do not have a close common ancestor. There is an ancestors but, its usually found in the pedigree as five generations plus. A breeder will occasionally use a dog this way in order to correct some minor flaw, or strengthen some physical attribute in their line. However, the breeder has to take into consideration that this mating may also introduce an unwanted attributes. It is a chance they take. Although, breeders who do this for whatever reason, will most certainly go back to the most agreed upon system among breeders, which is line breeding. Line breeding means the mating of specifically related dogs, such as, grand dam or sire to grandson or daughter, aunt or uncle to niece or nephew, half sister to half brother and cousins. According to Seranne,

" The object of line breeding is to accumulate the genetic contribution of one outstanding ancestor, and this ancestor becomes of paramount importance. If a breeder continues to breed to this particular dog, in several generations the accumulation of its genes and its ability to express itself in its progeny can be in excess of the influence of either the sire or the dam. On the other hand, unless line breeding is continued, it will be only a matter of three or four generations before the genetic contribution of the outstanding ancestor is reduced to an important level" (Seranne,1984:63).

However, the dog(s) used throughout this system must also be of sound representation in order to perpetuate the original quality established. Just because litter mates have the same pedigree, does not mean they are all worthy of reproduction. That is why most breeders evaluate dogs according to show and pet quality. Breeders strive for uniformity through line breeding. It takes longer than inbreeding, but it is regarded as less of a risk (62). A good example of this is

represented on the next page in both, pictures of miniature pinschers and their pedigree.



Ch. Jay-Mac's Dream Walking was the result of close breeding from a sire and dam, both linebred to Ch. Rebel Roc's Casanova V. Kurt. (Martin Booth)



Full sister to Dream Walking is Ch. Jay-Mac's Miss Debutante. (Lee Lane)



Ch. Jay-Mac's Ramblin Rose. (Martin Booth)



Probably the greatest Miniature Pincer of all time, Rebel Roc's Casanova Von Kurt or "Little Daddy".

Figure 1: Illustrates the results of line breeding in continuity (Seranne,1984:78, 80).

If we study the pedigree of Dream Walking we can see the great contribution that E.W. Tipton's Ch. Rebel Roc's Casanova V. Kurt played in his genetic contribution to the Jay-Macs. The McNamaras returned to "Little Daddy" several times and, in this way, were successful in bringing forward not only Casanova's genes but those of two great Min Pins in his background, Ch. Eldomar Sentry and his illustrious sire, Ch. King Allah V. Siegenburg.

Bel Roc's Sniklefritz	Ch. Sgt. Fritz Von Enztal
Ch. Bo-Mar's Drummer Boy	Bel Roc's Redwing Von Enztal
Ch. Bo-Mar's Ebony Belle	Ch. Little Buzzard of Alema
Ch. Bo-Mar's Brandy of Jay-Mac	Ch. Rebel Roc's Cora V. Kurt
Ch. Rebel Roc's Jupiter V. Kurt	Ch. Baron Anthony V. Meyer
Ch. Bo-Mar's Blythe Spirit	Rolling Green's Sparkle
Ch. Rebel Roc's Cora V. Kurt	Ch. Tip Topper of Alema
Ch. Bo-Mar's Roadrunner	Rolling Green's Sparkle
Ch. Baron Anthony V. Meyer	Ch. Eldomar Sentry
Ch. Rebel Roc's Casanova V. Kurt	Bel Roc's Dina Von Enztal
Rolling Green's Sparkle	Ch. Mudhen Acres Red Snapper
Bo-Mar's Dancing Doll	Ch. Bel Roc's Sugar V. Enztal
Ch. Rebel Roc's Jupiter V. Kurt	Ch. Baron Anthony V. Meyer
Ch. Bo-Mar's Drum Song	Rolling Green's Sparkle
Ch. Bo-Mar's Ebony Belle	Ch. Little Buzzard of Alema
CH. JAY-MAC'S DREAM WALKING, MISS DEBUTANTE, CAVALIER and PIPPIN	Ch. Rebel Roc's Cora Von Kurt
Ch. Baron Anthony Von Meyer	Ch. Eldomar Sentry
Ch. Rebel Roc's Casanova V. Kurt	Bel Roc's Dina Von Enztal
Rolling Green's Sparkle	Ch. Mudhen Acres Red Snapper
Ch. Rebel Roc's Jackpot	Ch. Bel Roc's Sugar V. Enztal
Ch. Rebel Roc's Casanova V. Kurt	Ch. Baron Anthony V. Meyer
Ch. Rebel Roc's Yo-Yo	Rolling Green's Sparkle
Ch. Rebel Roc's Sugar V. Enztal	Ch. Bel Roc's Dove V. Enztal
Ch. Jay-Mac's Miss Michigan	Bel Roc's Mischief V. Enztal
Ch. Bo-Mar's Drummer Boy	Bel Roc's Sniklefritz Von Enztal
Ch. Bo-Mar's Drum Song of Jay-Mac	Ch. Bo-Mar's Ebony Belle
Bo-Mar's Penny Von Enztal	Ch. Sgt. Fritz Von Enztal
Ch. Jay-Mac's Rambler Rose	Bo-Mar's Sassy Von Enztal
Ch. Rebel Roc's Jupiter V. Kurt	Ch. Baron Anthony V. Meyer
Ch. Bo-Mar's Drum Song	Rolling Green's Sparkle
Ch. Bo-Mar's Ebony Belle	Ch. Little Buzzard of Alema
	Ch. Rebel Roc's Cora Von Kurt

Dream Walking's grandsire was the result of sire to daughter inbreeding, while her sire and dam were progeny of half-brother, half-sister matings.

Figure 2., Demonstrates their pedigree. (Seranne,1984: 81)

5.6. The Mating Pattern

Once the decision has been made as to which bitch will be bred to which male and arrangements if necessary, have been finalized¹³, then it is a matter of waiting for when the bitch to come into season. According to breeders, the heat period can vary from once to twice a year. By the time a bitch is usually bred, at two ¹³ By this I mean availability of the stud, if stud fees have to be paid and or contracts(in case the mating does not take or if the stud owner wants pick of the litter in lieu of money , these are things that have to be agreed upon prior to mating)signed. Health certificates exchanged for the bitch and dog testifying that their both free from congenital disease such as dysplasia , etc. Most breeders will also insist on brucellosis testing by a veterinarian certifying that both the bitch and dog are free of this highly infectious disease; causes 'abortion, resorption, stillbirth and sterility' (Seranne;1980,123). There is also other infectious concerns such as canine herpes and vaginitis, which most breeders are aware of.

or three years, the breeder has an good idea as about her next heat cycle. In order to check, on these stages one breeder says,

I have a microscope which really helps, ... when you do a swab culture (vaginal smear) you can see [through the microscope] what is going on. You can see when the cells are cornified. I learned how to do this from a book- you have to learn this stuff if your a breeder, otherwise, you'll always be running to the vet.... I do a smear test everyday to see if the bitch is ready to be bred, because if she isn't ready she will want to kill the dog, there is no way - you cannot breed her if she is not ready (Informant B#15, June, 2001).

The estrous cycle refers to the bitch's reproductive phases as illustrated below:

Revised by author,

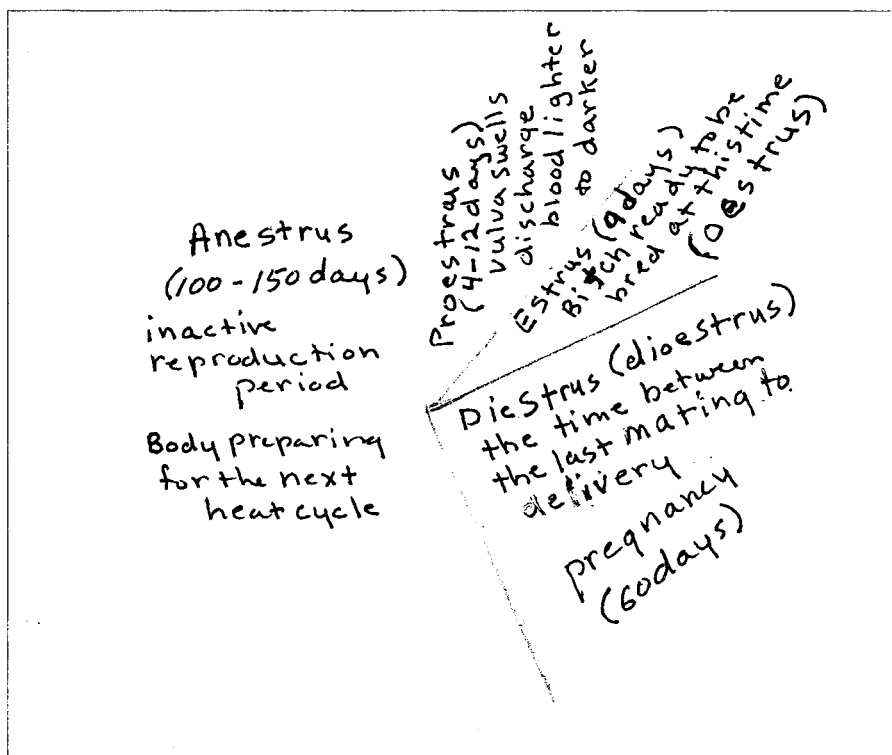


Figure 3.(Rice,1996:7)

There are physical signs that become apparent to most breeders when the bitch is actually in heat (proestrus phase). Towards the end of this period, the breeder will contact the owner of the stud dog, if elsewhere, to make arrangements. During the estrus phase the bitch is bred, usually two or three days into ovulation; breeding will take place at least, two to three times during this nine day period.

Most breeders insist that they must assist in the actual mating procedure. Unless they planned to ship the bitch to the stud (usually a week prior to mating). If that is the case, then they expect the stud owner to assist in the mating matter. They feel that if bitch and dog are left to their own accord, then there is a real chance for serious injury. For example, if the bitch is not receptive, then she may lunge an attack on the male. Another example for this precaution is that after the pair tie (which can last five to forty-five minutes and longer) the bitch may attempt to pull away thereby, dragging the male behind her thereby, causing him 'physiological or emotional damage' (Seranne, 1984:132).

When the bitch is ready to breed the vulva gets real soft and it is easy for the male. What we do normally is.... I sit there and hold the female [you do this in the house]. Yes, [She is talking about a 1st. time stud] I hold the female and let the male go to see if he is smart enough to know what he has to do. I said to my husband, this may take awhile - it took two minutes, I figured he read the book but she was bred before and knew what to expect and she was easy to breed. It was a really good experience for a stud dog - because you have to be careful not to let anything happen either to the bitch or to the dog- you do not want the bitch to be afraid to be bred and you do not want the dog to have a bad experience and not want to breed anymore.. Like when you raise a puppy male to be a stud dog you have to be very careful in the way you treat him as he's growing if he's got those instincts. I have never had a male jump on someone's leg, maybe it's because they live with us, with females. But if you had a dog that did that you don't scream at them to stop - you got to get them to change their mind do something else (distract them). If you keep saying no, then when the time comes and you want him to breed a bitch he will say, oh my god, I cannot do that. They have a long memory....

When they do breed and they finish that [humping] part then they turn back to back, or bum to bum and that can take two minutes to an hour. But normally here it last fifteen to twenty minutes. You cannot hurry this - the way it goes, the penis of the male makes a big knot and its the bitch that holds this. It's only until she contracts enough to let go, until that time there is no way they will separate. During that time I will rub her ears and talk to her they will calm down. You can't just let them walk around because they will hurt themselves. You hold the female, the male is fine he cannot go anywhere. (How often do you do this?) We breed one day, then we skip a day, then breed again. Sometimes three times, it all depends on the smear test. Cause I do a smear test every day. (Informant B #15, June, 2001).

Pictures of the mating procedure are illustrated below.



Figure 4. Mating assistance (Seranne,1984:133)

After mating, the bitch is usually put in a crate and kept quiet for a certain time. The male on the other hand, is usually praised for his performance and given a treat.

5.7. To be or not to be - the signs of pregnancy

The pregnancy or gestation¹⁴ period varies from 56 to 68 days, the bitch on

¹⁴ Rice, D.V.M., in Barron's, defines this gestation period as the 'physical and physiological state of females carrying their young' (1996,56)

average, usually whelps on the 63rd day. If whelping occurs prior to 56 day, survival for the puppies are slim. Over 63 days, maybe a concern if the bitch shows any signs of distress, in which case she should be taken to the veterinarian. Seranne provides a calendar table in her book which may prove helpful to new breeders who want to determine an approximate whelping date. (Appendix 5B)

One early sign of pregnancy may simply be morning sickness, or the breeder may notice that the bitch shows little interest in her food and even loses weight. Otherwise, there are no real noticeable signs, until after the fourth to fifth week (Seranne:1984:147). According to Rice, it is possible to do an ultrasound 'as early as 17 days', but it is much more conclusive if it is done around the 24th day after the last mating (Rice,1996:59). Ultrasounds were mentioned by a few of the informants as a preferred method. By the fourth to fifth week, appetite tends to increase, abdominal enlargement occurs to a certain degree. The enlarged size and pigmentation of the nipples may slightly differ, thereby, noticeable to the breeder.

Another means of pregnancy detection that a few breeder mentioned doing either themselves or through their veterinarian, was the technique of abdominal palpation.

"This is an examination of the abdominal walls with the fingers. ..The bitch must be totally relaxed ... [people with] sensitive, trained hands can not only diagnose pregnancy with great accuracy, but can count the numbers of embryos in each horn of the uterus... (this is best done between 25 and 30 days) (Seranne,1984:149).

However, Rice, offers,

*" **A word of caution to the novice breeder:** If you wish to learn to palpate your pregnant dog's abdomen in order to follow the development of the puppies, take the time to learn a safe, reliable technique from a trained professional. ..the technique takes extensive practice and sensitive fingers to become proficient. Don't endanger your bitch's pregnancy by attempting palpation without detailed, hands-on instruction " (Rice,1996:59).*

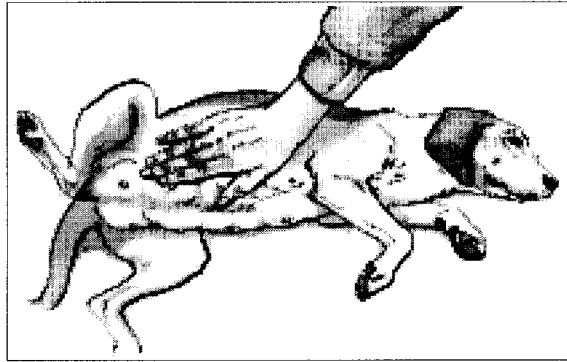


Figure 5. Sketch of palpation (ibid).

In addition, personality change may occur, whereby, an active bitch may become quiet or vice versa. Another, tell tale sign of a bitch in whelp, occurs when a breeder notices a clear vaginal discharge from the vulva at about five to six weeks. (Seranne,1984:148). The daily routine for the breeder remains the same to a certain extent for the first five weeks and then the quality and quantity of food changes. Breeders mainly agreed on the switch to puppy food but, but varied as to what supplements they would add to the bitch's diet, during this time. Whether it was vitamins, cod liver oil, wheat germ, brewer's yeast, or kelp, these ingredients were believed by breeders, to contribute to the bitch's health, and fetal development.

Most obvious changes take place during the 7th., 8th. and last week, when fetal movement is plainly observed. Towards the end a bitch can become more clinging to the breeder, or reclusive with people. Irritability is also possible. It really depends on the bitch. If this is the bitch's first time, it is hard for a breeder to know exactly what to expect. Below illustrates an obvious pregnant bitch.



Figure 6.pregnant bitch (Rice,1996:54)

The whelping area should be prepared, well ahead of time. Most breeders will introduce the bitch to it a couple of weeks before whelping, so she can get use to her new space. Breeders will also have a whelping box or pen ready. This is where the bitch will actually have the puppies. The box should have room for the bitch to stretch while still being able to use it as a brace during contractions. It can also be designed with sides high enough to keep the pups in and any draft out (Seranne,1984:151) Examples of a whelping box and pen are as follows:

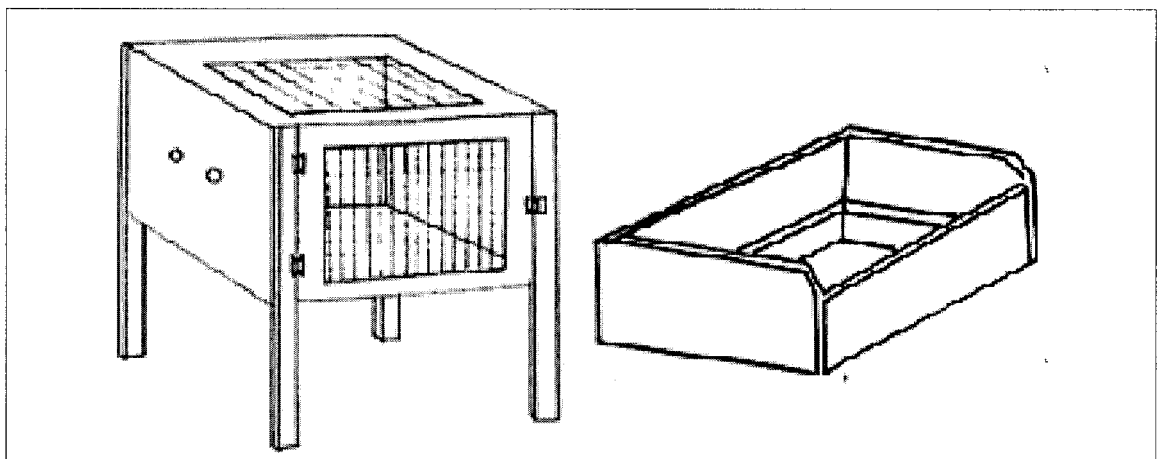


Figure 7. (Seranne,1984:153)

5.8. Whelping - the metamorphosis from bitch to dam

Towards the end of gestation the bitch's appetite diminishes, and she becomes restless. The fetal movement is less pronounced, and the teats are now enlarged. According to Rice, (1996), one sure sign that labour is near is when the

tissue around the vulva becomes noticeably limp or hanging, and the abdomen drops. In the early stage of whelping, the bitch will begin a kind of nesting procedure (digging at her bedding). This, should signal the breeder to begin some final preparation for puppies (Rice,1996:77). This usually includes nail cutting, trimming hair around the nipples, genitalia and rectum area, full or sponged bath, and cleaning the mouth area (Seranne,1984:157). As delivery moves closer the 'nesting' activity will become more pronounced, in which the bitch will exhibit her obvious discomfort. However, the most agreed upon indicator signaling the approaching event, is attributed to the bitch's own body temperature.

"On the 56th day [the breeder will] start checking the bitch's [rectal] temperature ... [in 12 hour intervals]. ... Normal temperature ranges from 101 to 102 degrees During the last week of gestation [however] the temperature is usually slightly below normal, ranging from 100 to 100.8 degrees. When the birth of the puppies is imminent, the temperature will drop one degree or more and will not go up in the [next interval]. [Without complications, the bitch usually whelps within 24 hours] " (ibid.).

A typical temperature chart featuring a normal sequence of change is shown below.

next reading, bitch will whelp within 24 hours. In this instance, bitch went into labor at 8:30 AM on the 62nd day. All puppies were normal and active.

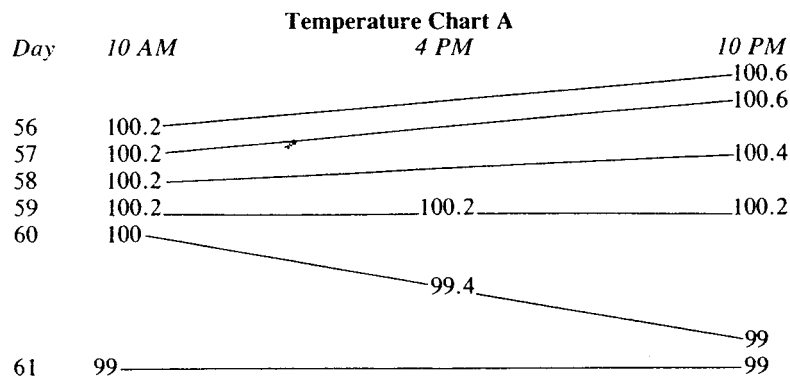


Figure 8. (Seranne,1984:159)

In the final few hours of pregnancy, a breeder will gather the equipment deemed necessary for whelping. This includes a table with a rectal thermometer, small towels, receiving blankets, disposable diapers for absorbing the fetal fluid, surgical gloves, hemostats (umbilical clamps), surgical scissors, iodine & cotton

thread or dental floss, sterile gauze, sterilizing fluid, disinfectant scrub, powder to stop the bleeding of the umbilical cord, a tube of water soluble lubricating gel, hot water bottle, gram scale, heating pad, and a roll of paper for the floor. (Seranne,1984:161; Rice,1996:82.)

According to Rice, the discharge of a greenish fluid indicates placental detachment, and that the bitch is experiencing early contractions. He provides an accurate account of what takes place just prior to bearing down.

"She will begin to scratch and dig at the floor, turn around several times, lies down, gets up and repeats this performance. She frequently returns to the same spot and repeat her nesting activities each time. ...she begins panting, pacing about restlessly, sometimes whining, and often demanding attention As labor progresses, .. panting [increases].. Frequently licking her genitalia, she stands up, turns around, digs with her forefeet, lies down, then gets up again. She is obviously nervous and uncomfortable. ... you may notice a clear, odorless, stringy vaginal discharge, appearing [like] raw egg white. ..the mucus plug ... which escapes at the time of cervical dilation [signaling Stage II is close at hand] " (Rice,1996:77,78).

Stage 2 parturition can take several hours before the whelp is expelled. As the contraction gets stronger, the bitch will lie on her side or squat, straining as if to relieve herself. Fluid will continue to leak from the birth canal.

Immediately before the first puppy emerges, an opaque bubble of placenta (amniotic sac) will protrude from the dam's vulva... within a few minutes, the puppy's head and front feet are visible within the bubble. At that time the female may lick and chew at the membranes tearing them from the pups face. Then the final abdominal contraction, the puppy is forced from the birth canal. The entire placental sac usually follows each puppy from the uterus, and remains attached to the puppy via the umbilical cord.." (83).

Examples of which are shown in the next set of figures.

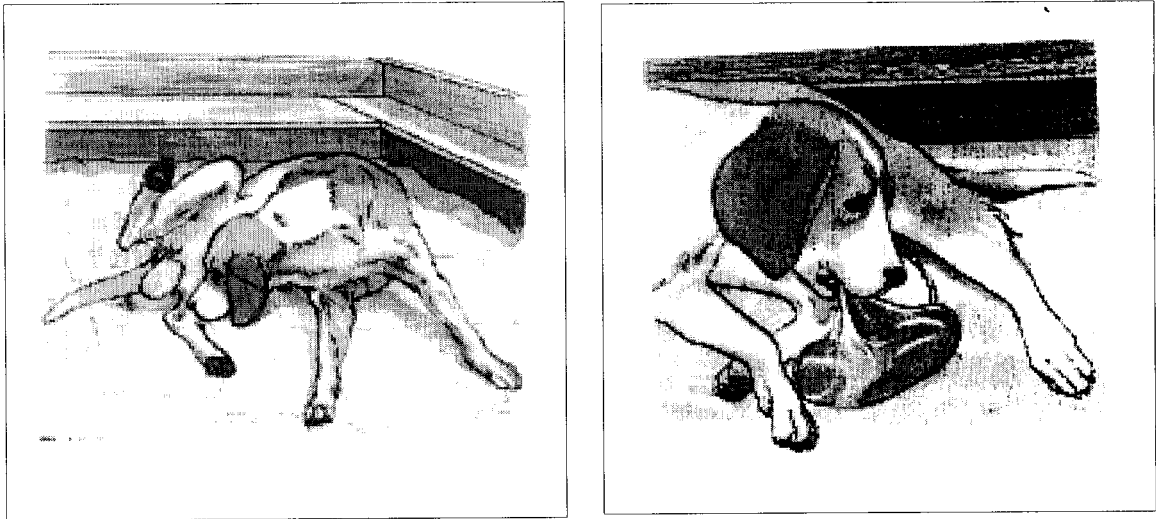


Figure 9-10 (Rice,1996:83,84)

Most of the breeders I talked to insisted that they had to assist in delivering the puppies. The dam is not capable of doing it alone. What if there is a problem? (I was even asked if I would like to be by myself while delivering!)

It was her first litter. ...she kept crying. I just kept talking and patting her until she started pushing. When the head came out she tore at the sac. As each puppy came out, I carefully picked it up in the towel and quickly open the mouth to get the mucous out. I hold the puppy between my hands, head down [motioning downward] so the fluid will drain out. Then I separate, tie and disinfect the umbilical cord. Sometimes [the dam wants to eat the placenta. I only let them have the first, and get rid of the rest. I give the pup back to the dam as soon as possible. She licks them clean. Her licking stimulates a bowel movement¹⁵. This has to be done. If it isn't the puppy gets constipated. I make sure they are nursing too. They need this [first] milk¹⁶ because it gives them extra immunity. She had four puppies and ...the next day I took her to the vet. He checked her out, and gave her a pit shot (posterior pituitary hormone) just in case there was any afterbirth left (Informant, B# 4, October, 2001).

Another breeder shared a rather tragic experience as he admitted that his

¹⁵ Rice, (p.172), and Seranne (p.192) refer to this tar-like substance as meconium.

¹⁶ This is referred to as first milk or colostrum by Rice (p.170), and Seranne (p.169).

breed most often, could not whelp on their own. Much like the bulldog they required a caesarean section because of the size of its head. It is difficult for the puppy's head to pass through the birth canal. He learned this the hard way, after one of his bitches showed signs of distress while in labour. By the time he got her to the veterinarian it was too late, and he lost both the bitch and puppies. Now, as soon as the bitch is in labor, he immediately takes it to the vet for a c-section.

5.9.a. Puppy rearing - the concept of socialization

The neonatal period of a few weeks, is a critical time when 30% of puppy deaths occur (Seranne, 1984:189). Breeders tend to be vigilant with monitoring their puppies, and keeping detailed records, during this time. As previously mentioned, their puppies usually have human contact as soon as they are born.

Breeder's jot down time of birth, sex, color/markings, weight, temperature, nursing response, and if the meconium was taken care of. Most puppies are similar in appearance which makes it difficult to differentiate them. Breeders have used different colored nail polish, yarn, or catlike collars as identifying markers.

According to Seranne, healthy puppies are relatively quiet. When they are not eating their sleeping, which is 90% of the time in the first three weeks (190). If a problem exists or develops, there are specific indicators that will signal concern, such as, poor sucking reflex, weight loss, a change in stool color or diarrhea, skin elasticity, temperature change, continuous crying. Most certainly, if the dam has pushed the puppy away in rejection, there is a problem. After a couple of days the dam's breasts should be engorged with milk, a breeder will check to see if they have not hardened or become caked with milk. Some of my informants were well equipped to deal with minor and some major problems. But, most of my informants said they know how to get in touch with their veterinarian, if need be (192).

In the first day or so, the breeder will thoroughly inspect each puppy looking for hernia, cleft palate or anything they consider a deformity¹⁷. The puppy usually squirms about while this is going on, which is a healthy sign. Hands on interaction is

¹⁷ Mismarkings are considered an undesirable feature and some breeders terminate puppies that exhibit this trait.

doubly important in the process of socialization and is usually done everyday. Some breeders talk, sing or simply hum, while stroking the pup(s) in order to make bond or connection.

In three to six days, a breeder will remove the dewclaws in the front, and dock the tail, if they consider it necessary. Some breeders are not comfortable with doing this themselves, so they will take the puppies either to an experienced breeder or their veterinarian. These minor surgical procedures should be done by someone who knows what they are doing. Scarring should be minimal and the length of the tail is extremely important to a breeder who hopes that there is a pup to show. The procedures and result are illustrated below.

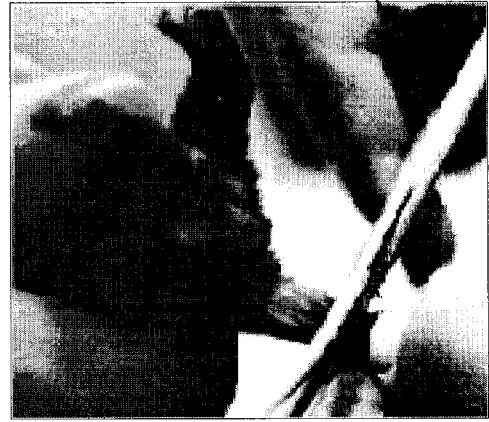


Figure. 11-12 (Seranne,1984: 210,211)

Ear-cropping is another surgical procedure considered important by breeder of some specific breeds; usually performed on a pup, three months and up. This requires anesthetic and therefore, is a more complicated procedure than the others. Professional consideration must be given to determine the most desired size and shape of the ears in order to compliment the dog's head. Breeders who do this normally perform it on their own pups, because one slip of the knife can ruin a show puppy; not to mention the anesthetic which can kill it. After the ears are done they have to be stitched and the taped to stay up and tight. The practice is considered painful, stylish and deemed necessary for appearance sake.

I use another breeder who knows - he has his own equipment and done this for years . The guy comes to the house and it takes half the day to do the litter. . . we do not assist or even watch. He and his wife do it... The ears [always] look beautiful. We remove the stitches after they are healed. We also have to clean the scabs off. The ears have to be cared for and propped. That means foam inside of the ears, popsicle sticks and taped up. This helps them learn to hold their ears up. (Informant B#22, June, 2001).

On the other hand,

I get Dr. [Vet] in Montreal to do my puppy's ears at eight weeks. He has been doing them for years and they always turn out gorgeous. I go in and help when it's being done. I heard he is planning on retiring, I'll have to take them [somewhere else] (Care?) The pup have stitches. After 10 days you remove the stitches when they are healed. If they are a little raw, I use half a cup of peroxide to half cup of water as a cleansing solution. I use vitamin E to get the scabs off - this keeps the ear from scarring. You learn all this stuff. Then I prop the ears up by using a Styrofoam cup, popsicle sticks and tape. (Informant B # 15, June, 2001).

Seranne suggests, “ *The goal of socialization is to see that each puppy matures with confidence and without fear*” (Seranne, 1984: 234). According to her and many other breeders, there exists a critical time period of human bonding with the puppies. It begins at birth, peaks at six to eight weeks, and continues up until sixteen week. Puppies finish developing in the **first three weeks**. Although unable to learn, they respond to gentle touch, and a soft voice. When their eyes are open, other stimulants are introduced to initiate environmental interaction.

Although unsteady, at **three to five weeks** puppies begin to play, and may even bark or growl. They can now see, hear, and have the ability to learn. The weaning process starts at three weeks, with the introduction of puppy mush; a soup-like consistency, which gradually thickens to solid food by six weeks. Newspapers are put down and paper training begins. Additional stimulation, in form of vacuum cleaner and such, are also introduced little by little as a means of socialization. In five to seven weeks, weaning should almost be completed. Individual training begins, with a clear understanding that “*puppies are gradually encouraged to transfer their dependency and affection from dam to people..*” (237). By six weeks, puppies should be outgoing and eagerly towards other people. Agile movement is also initiated in

simple ways; for example, 'up and down a step or using a ball' (ibid.). Lead training is introduced at this time, as well as the great out doors; regardless of the season. The first puppy shot¹⁸ or vaccination is usually given at six weeks.

The **seventh week** is consider the peak period by most dog breeder. Puppies should be weaned and eating solid puppy food. This is the time for the puppies to separate from the dam. This is the time that a puppy bonds with humans. Each puppy should be given one on one attention; to play off and on lead, learn their name and or simple command, begin grooming on the table. It is also the time for temperament testing.

I make arrangement for the puppies to be temperament tested on the 49th day. It has to be done at that time. This testing is amazing, It can tell which puppy will be good for obedience, which one will be good with children, who is the most dominant, and who wants to please. I get this woman to come to the house. She studied to do this testing under a vet at Saint-Hyacinthe, you know the college for animal behavior. What she does is setup a bunch of different situations; she might hide, or [pop open an umbrella]. I bring the puppy [into a totally new environment] and let it go. She writes down how it reacts to the different things, and at the end of it all she evaluates each puppy. It works. They are always what she says they are going to be like. It cost me \$350.00 and it is worth it to me. I want to make sure that when somebody wants to buy a dog for obedience, they get a dog that wants to please, and not a strong dominant one. (Informant B #15, June, 2001).

Seranne refers to the time between **the eight and twelfth week** as the 'flight or fear' imprinting period. Care against trauma should be taken, at this time. If the puppy is given an appropriate amount of human affection, chances are they will become well adjusted and be able to bond with their owner. Puppy rearing continues. By **ten to sixteen weeks**, separation such as a puppy going to their new home, or otherwise given an individual pen containing their own bedding, toys and dishes is in order. (Seranne, 1984: 234-244) During this time the litter will be registered with the CKC as discussed in Chapter 3.

Along with cesarean sections, dewclaw removal, tail docking, ear cropping, different testing for infectious or congenial diseases as well as, inoculation, veterinarians also perform other important duties for breeders. Such as, artificial

¹⁸ The dose is one half the normal inoculation- puppy shot is a breeder's term.

inseminations, service emergencies, plus microchipping or tattooing for identification.

[In order to avoid disease] the vet comes here. The puppies are checked, given their first needle and the microchip is inserted... I prefer microchip ...[it] is quicker, cleaner and the dogs are safer. You can not see the microchip or find it. ...I get a 50% cut in price for inoculation because I am a breeder and 30% on anything else. It is worth it and the vet comes to me.

(Informant B# 3, June, 01)

Although some breeders were perfectly capable of doing this themselves.

Yes I have tattooed or microchip puppies for other breeders. A lot are getting both of these things done just in case. CKC issues the chip(s), I insert it with a long type needle in the back below the withers. You will not normally find it once inserted.

(Informant B#7, June, 2001).

Most breeders felt it was important for them to find and have a good veterinarian. Although, for certain things, some breeders had their own remedies¹⁹, or did their own minor surgical procedures, and felt perfectly qualified in doing so.

b. Evaluating puppies for show or pet is a task most registered dog breeders do. It is something that begins at birth, such as inspecting for deformities and obvious mismarked. Dogs who are born white however, will not develop mismarked spots or ticking until later, along with deafness, blindness, or other congenial abnormalities; unexceptable puppies are terminated. By ten to twelve weeks a breeder will be able to identify certain faults which will automatically demote the puppy to pet position. They include, overbite or underbite concerning the mouth, lack of testicle(s), too much white on a colored dog or thumb prints, eye color, tail set, coat texture, and even the size of the paws or length of leg are indicators to a breeder whose breeds has a height restriction. All puppies that exhibit any of these fault will go to pet homes as soon as possible. Some breeders are more particular and will not hang on to puppies with even minor faults, which may or may not correct itself. These are things that have to do with conformation, such as type of head, shoulder placement, uneven toplines, poor fronts, weak rears and movement. Things that may all be in question by a experienced breeder with an eye for detail. Most breeders will agree

¹⁹ For example, one breeder gave her own canine inoculations, and another said she used Buckley's cough medicine to combat kennel cough.

that there are no 'perfect dogs', but, a serious breeder will strive to improve on what they have or if they are satisfied with what they have, there has to be continuity. Therefore a serious registered dog breeder should be critically objective with what they see when looking at their dogs, as opposed to "kennel blindness" (Seranne, 1984: 246).

By six months, a dog is pretty well established in terms of 'conformation, personality, temperament, soundness, teeth, testicles and movement' (ibid.). Now, a breeder may have one or two puppies that can be shown. At this time, puppies must also be registered individually with the CKC as discussed in Chapter 3. Under CKC rules, a registered puppy may begin to be shown at six months of age.

Breeder #6 evaluates her puppies with the help of a couple of other more experienced breeders. Over coffee, they help her evaluate the puppies and decide which ones are pet or show quality. She places each puppy in a show stance referred to as stacking, while someone takes a picture of it. Then they look at these pictures and critically discuss the puppies. She gets to utilize their experience and learn what to look for in a puppy herself. Experience means the accumulation of knowledge necessary to make such a decision.

Over the years we have developed an eye - we like a particular size, a particular type, and a good temperament. We follow the standard, but there is more to it than that. We want to strive for the best we possibly can get. But that is subjective to what we have seen and what we like or think the breed should be. (Informant B# 22, June, 2001.)

By 6 weeks I can pretty much tell pet and show quality. The ones that are pets are sterilized by my vet at 6 weeks. It is done before they leave for their new home. It protects the breed and I feel better. 75% of the dogs I produce are fixed. (Informant # 12, June, 2001).

c. Where do all the puppies go? The majority of puppies registered breeders produce go to new homes. The best puppy may or may not remain. Most breeders want the pet puppies in particular, to go as so as possible. Because they feel it is better for the puppy to adjust to this kind of separation early; plus, growing

puppies cost in terms of food, inoculation and such. If breeders take reservations, those people will be the first ones to be called. Reservations varied from taking names, to minimal deposit. The deposit acts as a security, and therefore binds the agreement. There is no fixed time as to when a puppy goes, it depends on the breeder. Regardless if reservations were taken, most breeders will screen, and evaluate prospective buyers at some time before they let their puppy(s) go.

Most of the people we sell to are pet owners - puppies are sold on a non-breeding contract.... We want them to have the best possible chance at a good home. When someone is interested in one of our pups they must come here. We want to talk to them to find out why they want this kind of dog. The whole family has to come and they all have to want it. Especially the mother, because more than likely she will be the one taking care of it. We try to do the best for your puppy, so we are careful who we pick. We watch them to see how they react to the puppies and the other dogs. We listen to what they say. ... In the agreement, if it happens that a person can no longer keep the dog we must be informed. They cannot just give it to someone else, or sell it off. We have first chance to buy or take the puppy/dog back [ourselves]. We want to know who has our dogs. (Informant B# 1, August, 2001)

Most of these breeders implement control mechanism in the form of screenings, interviews, non-breeding contracts and surgeries concerning their puppies. These conditions are viewed by them as a form of protection against unsuitable homes. They do not want them to fall into the hands of, backyard breeders or worse, puppy mills. However, in addition to this, it also allows for registered breeders to have control over the sale of registered puppies. Which means that they control this particular market. If it happened that one of their dogs was used for breeding purposes, the results in terms of puppies could never be registered with the CKC, and therefore are not considered to be purebred puppies.

Not every show puppy or dog is kept by the breeder. As mentioned some are used in lieu of a stud fee. Others are sold to people who intend to show it, as well as, use it in their own breeding program. Along with an immediate monetary value, there are other advantages to breeders who sell a show dog. Most breeders will insist that these particular dog(s) are shown. In order to assure that this is done, breeders will attach non-breeding contracts to the sale. These kinds of conditions can only be canceled when the dog is a finished champion. By having their dog (s) shown it showcases and promotes what they are producing, and does it at

someone else's expense.

There are other arrangements a breeder makes concerning a show puppy or dog they may not want to keep, but may still want access²⁰. For example, they include co-owner relationships or foster type homes. Co-ownerships agreements vary, however, both names of breeder and co-owner are usually on the registration papers. Thereby, both have access to the dog. One example of how this works, is if the co-owner takes the dog to show and incurs all show costs to championship. Matings are usually decided by both, as an individual or joint effort and costs incurred will depend on that decision. The breeder may only use the dog this way a once and then have the dog papers fully transferred to the co-owner. The point is to have access to puppies. This example can also be used in a fostering situation as well. The only difference being that the breeders name is solely on the registration paper. After the breeder no longer requires access, the dog is usually fixed at the breeders cost and papers signed over to the permanent home owner. Not all arrangements work however, as one breeder recollects.

I co-owned a bitch once with another breeder in the States. We had an agreement to show her in Canada and the US. She was finished in both countries. She was breed to a sire we both agreed upon. She had 6 puppies we split. I whelped the litter with the understanding that the bitch would go back to her which she did. All of a sudden, I hear from someone else that she no longer wants this bitch. I call to get the bitch back. In the meantime she sells it to someone for \$200.00. I didn't understand how she could do that. The bitch still was legally in my name as co-owner. I called a lawyer and found out possession was nine-tenths of the law. I could have fought it but it would have cost me thousands. I had to let it go... .. never again. (Informant B# 19, August, 2001)

Informant B# 17 is in a co-ownership in which she has the dog and suggests that

“ co-ownerships only work if the two people are clear about what this means to both”.

Informant B# 11 also has a bitch she got from a breeder and co-owns. “ THIS CO - OWNERSHIP IS BASED ON OUR LONGTIME RELATION-SHIP AND FRIENDSHIP. SHE KNOWS THE DOG WILL BE WELL TAKEN CARE OF. “ Whether they work or not, these kinds of relationships are initiated and based on trust.

²⁰ Access was a term included in column 9 of the distribution on page 111.

5.10. What is in a name?

Most registered dog breeders have a kennel name. This name may even be registered with the CKC. Which means no other breeder can come along and use that particular name to register their puppy. It is almost like copyright. In fact, that name and kennel may become a permanent registration if the breeder qualifies by producing 5 litters; thereby acknowledging a breeder through litter and individual registration. Each champion will carry their particular kennel name. That is what the dog will be identified by in the show catalogue. A breeder may not even be known by their given name in the dog world but, their kennel name may be well recognized. A kennel name can be compared to a surname, although it can be found either at the beginning or end of the given name. A good example of this is in the Miniature Pinscher pedigree, where John McNamara was the breeder and kennel name was Jay Mac. Many breeders used some part of their own name, or children's name to create their kennel name. Other breeder chose their kennel name for different reasons. Some use a different language or name from the breed's country of origin. For example;

I don't it obvious with this view. Our view means a great deal to us. [So, their kennel name was based on that view] (Informant B#22, June, 2001)

Once a kennel name has been established, the given names are another consideration. Breeders shared different ideas as to how they came up with their puppies' given names:

Each litter begins with my kennel name and then each pup out of so and so goes by A then B then C. Look [as she writes] Ajaim, Bajaim, Casjaim and so on, are out of Jaimie. [Another example] Aza, Baza, Caza or Abuca. Buca, Cabuca and so on.
(Informant B#15, June, 2001).

There were even different themes such as the Greek litter - Zeus, Apollo, Athena or Welsh names attributed to the breeds place of origin, such as Dillion, Chanwyn, or Bronwyn and so on...

5.11. What does it mean to belong to a dog club?

Dog clubs as organized institutions was thoroughly discussed in chapter three. However, the following expresses what some registered breeders feel, think, and do in relation to dog clubs. Most registered dog breeders belong to the CKC. Members receive the regular monthly magazine, along with the CKC Official Section which includes show results. Members also are entitled to discounts on registration fees, for both the litter and individual dogs. The CKC is a non-profit organization whose board and committees are also made up of members. Without members there would be no CKC and in turn no registered dogs. Without the CKC there would be no sanctioned dog shows, therefore, no means of competition, no champion or companion dogs.

[In addition to the CKC] I belong to the local all breed club. They're the ones who hold dog shows. So, it is a benefit for active breeders or owners to support these clubs. The problem is like everything else, people become members but only a few, the same few do all the work. This is frustrating. [I am on the board] If more people shared the work it would be a lot easier for everybody. But, that never happens. What's worse is you know if you don't stay actively involved then the result is no club! That means less shows locally. So most people want the benefit [of shows] but are not willing to put the effort or work into it. (Informant B# 15, June 2001)

The CKC is in charge of registering dogs. I wish they would be more actively involved in regulating breeders. They register dogs but they never check the breeder out. I also think the CKC should be more active in educating the general public. People should know that when they are buying a purebred dog they are entitled to [registration] papers. People should be aware of health problem if they do not buy from a reputable breeder. Education is the key. People should be aware of what a reputable breeder has to offer compared to a petshop. (Informant B# 10, June, 2001)

According to the breeders, the advantages of belonging to dog clubs seemed to outweigh the disadvantage. The only disadvantage in addition to what was mentioned, was the cost of belonging to different clubs soon added up.

5.12. What are dog shows really about? What does politics mean?

The concept of dog shows was examined in chapter four. However, it did not include the registered breeder's views on this. Most of the breeders who

participated in this research were actively involved one way or another with dog shows. When they talk about dog shows and politics they say,

I go to shows in Canada and the U.S. Shows have changed over the years, it use to be much more friendlier. There were more breeders showing their own dogs. The atmosphere was lighter and a lot more fun. Now there is a lot of tension... [Politic?] There are a lot more handlers in this now. Professional handlers are people who are hired by a breeder to show their dog. These people do this for the money, not for the love of any particular breed; showing is their livelihood. Each win they make means money to them. Professional handlers attend many shows. They are constantly in the ring. They meet judges on a professional and personal level, which [in turn] may influence the judge in the ring. I always hope the judge will be fair and judge the dog and not whose at the other end of the lead. (Informant B# 19, August, 2001)

We work with the pups right from the beginning to socialize them for the [show] ring. They learn to walk on a lead, we stack them on the table in front of mirrors. We start to show them at six months in the puppy class. We have been breeders for a long time and we are proud of what we have accomplish. We do well in the ring. We really do not bother to show locally, we concentrate on specialties. This is where we know there will be lots of competition in our breed. People come from all over to attend specialties. We enjoy seeing different dogs and talking to different breeders. I think what we are doing is like training an athlete. You want them to be the best, so you train and you train and overtime they are ready to compete. We have a handler show our dogs when we campaign one. We have had Best in Show and Best in Specialty wins. Recently our handler called to say someone [in the US with] lots of money wanted to back our dog. So now, we have a sponsor. This is someone who pays for everything (handler, entry fees, transportation) to campaign our dog. Sponsors are not unusual down the States. She gets credited for being the backer. It is like backing a racehorse. ...The dog is winning and if she keeps winning she can qualify to go to Westminster which is like going to the Olympics, and if you win at Westminster then that is like the Gold Medal, that's what you want to be the best. (Informant B# 10, June, 2001)

[Politics] has to do with handlers. Judges have told me that handlers have called them at home to tell them that they will be showing under them at such and such a show and they cannot wait to see them. They continue to chat the judge up on the phone or at the show in hope that this will influence the judge at the show. Remember this is how professional handlers make a living. They get money for finishing a dog or group placement, so their working when they do this. The thing is judges know what is going on. Yes some judges might be influenced in the handlers favor... but it can also backfire depending on the judge.. (Informant, B# 15, June, 2001)

5.13. How would you describe what you're doing as a dog fancier?

Throughout this chapter, the people have been referred to as registered dog breeders or dog fanciers. In order to better understand the idea of identity in relation to this overall activity the question was posed and answered as follows.

This is a hobby and more, because dogs are part of my life. But they are not my whole life. I have other things in my life that are also part of my life that interest me too. I became a dog breeder while I was working as a business buyer. I am also a wife and a mother. Some people make this the main focus of their life. Some people I know spend thousands of dollars, one person spent \$40,000. in a year to promote their dogs. I can't afford that but even if I could I wouldn't do that.
(Informants B# 19, August, 2001)

It is a hobby and more... by more I mean golf is a hobby but when you come home you put the golf clubs away in the closet. You can't do that with dogs. They are part of your life. You might kiss your golf clubs good nite but they don't kiss you back like dogs do. The hobby part would be the planning, the showing part. (Informant B# 2, August, 2001)

The people who discussed themselves as registered dog breeders were quick to add that, that alone did not define who they were as a person. However, it is one of the hats they wear and they are recognized by others as dog breeders. They further promote themselves as registered dog breeder when they advertise as such in dog magazines. Acknowledged by the fact that people respond to this and seek them out as a registered dog breeder. In addition to this, there are a few breeders who are held in elevated positions by other breeders and within the dog community, based on the consistency of the quality they have produced within their breed. They have managed to develop their own line such as 'John McNamara and Jay-Mac' whom was previously discussed. His name is well recognized within his particular breed, as others are in many different breeds. These breeders have made milestones in their breeds and are recognized for it.

Although it was difficult to pinpoint, what it is, the term 'hobby' what they do kept coming up with the comment, 'and more'. A 'hobby' is defined as "*an activity pursued in spare time*" (Collins, 1988: 728). It is a fact that people need time to pursue this activity, but, as some have said, dogs are not inanimate objects (old cars or golf

clubs) that a person can just leave for extended periods of time and then come back to. Being involved with dogs, is not like that.

5.14. The social aspect of the dog community

Next weekend my husband and I are going to a big specialty in California. We are meeting friends there who are as active in this as we are. My friend and I will go to the show, the husbands might attend for awhile but they will go off and do their own thing. Very good friendships develop within your breed and with others who have different breeds. At the shows you visit with people you only see at shows. You catch up with the news and how they are doing with their dogs... The club usually host a dinner or luncheon so you get to meet people. While you attend the show(s), you stay at particular hotels/motels that accept dogs. So there are dog people there for the same reason you are, the show... People who buy your pets send you cards, letter, pictures and call you if they have a problem with their dog.. So this is a very social thing. (Informant B# 19, August, 2001)

..PEOPLE WHO HAVE GOTTEN MY PUP ..KEEP IN CONTACT BY SENDING ME LETTER, CARDS AND LETTING ME KNOW HOW THINGS ARE GOING. I HAVE MET SO MANY GOOD PEOPLE [THROUGH THE] DOGS. I LOVE MY DOGS, THEY ARE GREAT COMPANY. I ENJOY MEETING PEOPLE AT THE SHOWS.. WHEN I WENT TO THE HOSPITAL FOR KNEE [SURGERY], A PERSON WHO HAS ONE OF MY DOGS OFFERED TO COME TO MY HOME, AND TAKE CARE OF MY DOGS WHILE I WAS GONE (INFORMANT B#24,AUGUST,2001).

Along with all of these comments, friends were credited with helping during whelping, doing or assisting with tattooing, handling each others dogs at dog show, saving space beside one another at shows, traveling with one another to shows, staying with their friends while attending a particular dog show near them, and visiting or calling one another.

5.15. Do they do this for the money? Discussing the cost effect involved.

Not only is 'breeding dogs a serious business', Seranne further suggests that it is a 'responsibility, a privilege, and not a means of making money'.

I do not do this for the money. I have maybe one litter a year. I breed and keep something for myself if I like. I breed for myself first. Then I will sell the rest. What I spend on [this] ..would never even out, believe me. I do this for myself because I love it. I have a passion to strive for the best, a dog that not only looks good but has brains - is intelligent. A dog that can learn obedience and work

well in the field [trials] I have a master's in physical education. I did not pursue that career but have modified the skills I learned through that, into what I am doing with my dogs. They are athletic. (Informant B# 16, August, 2001).

A serious breeder operates in the red most of the time... Figure it out it is not for the money, what money? It goes in one hand and out the other. I am not saying some people don't make money - that is why puppy mills exist but they don't care about their dogs health. Backyard breeders - but they don't care about improving the breed. Pet shops just care about the money. (Informant B#2, August, 2001)

These same types of comments were reiterated by dog fanciers, each time the question of money came up. Most often, their comments were expressed with anger and frustration. Because they were aware that a lot of people think they do this for the money. They said people who think this way, 'know nothing about what it cost to do this'. They are not dog people. They are 'those few who call and want a purebred dog for nothing'. In order to make a point concerning the issue of money, B# 11 sent some internet material to substantiate what she was saying in figure 13.

Health Clearances for female before breeding including xrays for hip dysplasia, Heart certification by a board certified Cardiologist. VWD test, thyroid tests.	\$500
Examination of female before breeding, includes worm check, brucellosis test, booster immunizations, health certificate, etc.	\$150
Stud average fee	\$600
Shipping (average 500-mile radius)	\$500
Extra food and vitamins for female when 6 weeks in whelp	\$150
Postpartum check for female	\$50
Office visit - Examination of litter	\$50
Tail docking and removal of dewclaws at \$20 per puppy	\$120
Puppy immunizations at \$60 per puppy (4 series each)	\$480
Ear cropping at \$200 per puppy	\$1200
Food and vitamins for puppies before and after weaning	\$800
Worming at least twice at \$40 per puppy	\$240
TOTAL AMOUNT	\$4,840

<http://www.bellcrestboxers.com/littercost.html>

Figure 13. Estimated costs of raising a litter

If it is not for the money as expressed, then explain why? Most of these dog enthusiast reiterated that fact they did this because they loved their dogs, and loved their breed. They expressed strong emotions of love, devotion, commitment, and enthusiasm in what they were doing. Both, individually towards their own particular dogs, and equally, towards their particular breed of dog.

... ASK YOURSELF, WHO DO YOU HAVE IN YOUR LIFE THAT WILL DO THE FOLLOWING NO QUESTIONS ASKED: - IS HAPPY TO SEE YOU WHETHER YOU ARE TWO HOURS EARLY OR TWO HOURS LATE - WILL LISTEN ENDLESSLY AND NOT PASS JUDGMENT - I CONTENT WITH A WALK, BEING FED AND GOING CUDDLED - DOES NOT CARE WHAT YOU LOOK LIKE IN THE MORNING OR THAT YOU HAVE GAINED WEIGHT - TOTAL DEVOTION AND UNDYING LOVE - I COULD GO ON BUT, I THINK YOU UNDERSTAND WHAT I AM GETTING AT.I LEAVE YOU WITH A QUOTE BY DEAN KOONTZ FROM HIS NOVEL "SEIZE THE NIGHT" - "I THINK DOGS WERE PUT IN THIS WORLD TO REMIND HUMANITY THAT LOVE, LOYALTY, DEVOTION, COURAGE PATIENCE, AND GOOD HUMOR ARE THE QUALITY THAT, WITH HONESTY, ARE THE ESSENCE OF ADMIRABLE CHARACTER AND THE VERY DEFINITION OF LIFE WELL LIVED." (INFORMANT B# 11, MAY, 2001)

Whether your doing obedience or conformation it's rewarding, you feel like you've accomplished something. It gives you self-esteem and builds up your confidence. Being a teacher [now a days], is much more difficult, more stressful. I 'll be glad when I can retire. I enjoy my dogs ...I love this breed. Being involved with dogs makes me feel like I am doing something worthwhile. (Informant B# 8, May. 2001).

5.16. Conclusion

As discussed in previous chapters, power relations exist throughout the organizational aspect of the dog community. This chapter is concerned with power relations that exist between breeders. Experienced breeders base their power on the knowledge they accumulated over the years. Levels of knowledge vary, depending upon individual interest. Knowledge ranges from a basic understanding of reproduction, to more specialized areas in medical procedures. Experienced breeders are also well versed in canine terminology, which they use in their everyday language especially when talking with other dog breeders. Foucault suggests knowledge is spoken in a "discursive practice", and defined through its use and appropriation this discourse offers (Foucault,1972:182-83). The relevance lies in power, as newcomers and especially outsiders would be hardput to partake or even understand the discourse between experienced dog breeders.

Different relationships develop between experienced breeders and newcomers. Some breeders accept a mentoring role and share knowledge openly, while others prefer to keep certain knowledge to themselves. For example, one breeder said they get calls constantly for grooming tips, people want to come and watch the grooming procedure. Rather than spend the time with them, a book is suggested as a compromise. Because of the extensive grooming involved, and in order to make teaching specialized grooming worthwhile, this breeder would not do it for less than \$10,000. This person did not sell show puppies to people who lived in the area because of the grooming factor. On the other hand, when a newcomer was expecting her first litter, and was nervous about what to expect, another breeder invited her into her home to watch as one of her bitches was whelping. Newcomers

are important to the dog fancy, insofar as their numbers help to maintain the existence of the group. Seasoned breeders operate within an established group, which consists of rules, values, and beliefs. Mentoring roles give them an opportunity to teach the doctrine according to registered breeders to newcomers (Charon, 1998). Different kinds of relationships can develop between breeders, based on their shared interest in dogs. Those relationships swing from nasty rivalries, to close kin-like friendships. One breeder said rivalry can get so bitter that one of her dogs was poisoned. Another said that the friendship grew between her and her mentor to the extent that her mentor was her matron of honor at her wedding. These close relationships can also include the mutual exchange of services and dogs; thereby solidifying their relationship.

As discussed in section 5.5. to 5.9. registered dog breeders (even newcomers), take an active role in the reproduction of puppies. In an attempt to control the situation, and thereby produce the best possible results, breeders decide which two dogs will mate together. They decide when the bitch is ready to be bred, and while the dogs are mating, their hands are on them throughout this procedure. They monitor the development of the bitch, and decide where the bitch will whelp. They watch and wait for signs of delivery. When delivery is imminent, their hands are on the puppies immediately after birth. In fact, sometimes they even open up the sack for the puppy to breathe. They remove the puppy from the mother and attend to it themselves because, they feel this is much better for the puppy, than what the mother is capable of. From the beginning puppies are in the hands of the breeders. Some puppies with obvious deformities are put to sleep. Depending on the breeder, deformities can range from cleft palate to undesirable mismarkings. As Tuan would contend, in order to establish an affectionate relationship, or "bond" with dogs, breeders have to dominate the natural course of things (Tuan, 1984; Nash, 1989). The idea of a dominating nature and playing god, go hand in hand in this matter.

Breeders also evaluate their puppies, according to two classes. They are either show quality, or pet. Breeders do not keep all show possibilities. Screening

for show quality homes is a less strident process than for selling pets. People who look for show dogs are usually newcomers looking for foundation stock, and therefore want to be involved in the dog fancy, or established breeders looking to add to their line. There is already a link or commonality between the breeder selling and the one buying. The price for a show pup is usually higher than pet quality and often include a CKC non-breeding contract with the understanding that it will be lifted after a dog is finished, this somewhat assures that these dogs are shown and finished. Breeders want their show quality puppies shown; it is to their benefit. This is how they promote their breeding program and build a reputation for having top quality dogs. The screening process as discussed in this chapter, is much more vigorous when breeders deal with the general public. The average pet costs nearly \$1000.00 with a non-breeding contract attached. Some breeders went so far as to have the dog fixed before it went to their new home or insisted that the new owner have the dog fixed. Screenings include multiple visits, visits to a potential owner's home, questionnaires, and interviews. Rejections were based on resident's status, size of residence, unruly children, time allotment, intuitions and how the dogs responded. Breeders say they want to protect their and make sure they get into the best possible home. The worse thing that can happen is if one of their dog falls into unscrupulous hands and used for breeding purposes.

It was difficult for breeders to explain what it was they were doing. Comments ranged from serious breeding to a hobbyist situation. Even when they said hobby they include that it was 'more than that'. Breeders live with dogs 365 days of the year. Breeders stroke and fuss over dogs in much the same way as Geertz described in his '1972 Balinese cockfight' work. Breeders have a strong commitment to their breed, and do favor some dogs in particular. This depends on proximity, in terms of how close a dog is allowed to get. Dogs have individual names, and personalities. In some cases some of these dogs (based on personality and compatibility), have ingratiated themselves to the extent that they live in the household full-time as "keyed" family members (usually after they are

finished showing) (in Nash, 1989)²¹ . A breeder can not afford to let that happen with all their dogs because it would be difficult when the time came to let them go.

Lastly, the distribution table provided a small sampling of the dog community. It concluded that participating as a dog fancier takes time and costs money, both of which these informants had. The issue of money and cost effect was also discussed. All the breeders who participated in this research said they did not do this for the money. The money they received was quickly reinvested in this overall activity. Their goal as far as money goes was to break even. The breeding of dogs is a “serious business” as Seranne suggests (Seranne,1984). This not a money venture, these people have money. People who breed dogs for money are not considered serious breeders, and are looked down upon. Breeding dogs is not supposed to be a means of making money; if a breeder makes money it draws suspicion.

²¹ The term keying is based on Goffman's (1974) frame analysis as used by Hickrod and Schmitt (1983) in their work to explain the “emotional attachment humans have to pets” (Nash,1989:358).

Chapter 6 - *CONCLUSION*

In this investigation of registered dogs, three continuing themes have surfaced. They include class and social status, symbolic representation and a dog market.

Chapter two provided a historical context which revealed that early on dogs with hunting skills were owned, and of particular interest to the the crown and upper class. Although hunting originated as a subsistent activity, a ranking system existed and subsistence would not have been a concern for the ruling class. Ranking was an accepted practice, and dogs were included by which their position was synonymous with that of their owners; leaving ownerless dogs as outcast.

The sport of hunting was fully developed during the middle ages, when conflicts arose between the upper and lower classes based on their different ideas of hunting. Game reserves, owned by the ruling class were constructed and protected by laws in order to keep subsistent hunters from entering. The only dogs allowed to enter this inclusive area belonged to nobility. In order to protect their interest concerning greyhounds, and other hunting dogs, laws were further established to prevent those with lower incomes gaining ownership of these particular type dogs.

The interest concerning status is focused on the dynamics that take place within the aristocratic realm itself, and concerns itself with the idea of hunting for sport. This included dogs as representational of fine hunting tools. In order to maintain and fine tune these instruments, huntsmen were hired to oversee the dog-kennel conditions, as well as, orchestrating inclusive hunting affairs. Hunting had evolved into a significantly competitive structure, complicated by aristocratic ego. Motivated by pride and perpetuated by rivalry, dogs became synonymously connected with the social status of their owners. Dogs were pitted against one another to determine which one was the “best”. Money was not a primary factor in the aristocratic competition but was used merely as a “token” rather than the ultimate object (Cohen, 2000). The risk lies in the rise or loss of personal attributes attached

to social status which include 'self esteem, honor, dignity and respect' (Geertz, 1972). The results do not cause a physical shift in status, it affects one's self image, whereby, the victor has the opportunity to gloat, and the loser loses face.

Industrialization gave rise to a new class of people, the middle class. These were people who could afford more than just the basic subsistence. During the 1800's, the ideas of a hierarchical social order was especially well received by the aristocrat, who then preceded to transfer and apply this order to dogs. Dog enthusiasts set a goal to produce the "ideal" dogs, based on their own physical and moral values. Control and selective breeding was vital in producing a "higher of order dogs". Records were kept, and formulated based on their own genealogy, and pedigreed were a result. This endeavor lead to the recognition of dog breeds.

In the meantime, the middle class who was striving to differentiate themselves and gain recognition, were interested in intimate details concerning Victoria and the royal family. These details included the royal interest in dogs. The middle class were aspiring to attain goods of noble significance, in order to create some semblance of aristocratic aura. Which in turn, lead to a "market" for dogs with established pedigrees.

Aristocratic attempts to keep "blue-blooded dogs" to themselves failed due to, middle class determination and affordability. Members of the middle class had enthusiastically accepted the idea of 'thoroughbred dogs' as a means of displaying their new wealth. Because the demand for the "right dogs" surpassed the available supply, the purchase price climbed (Thurston,1997). This was not a deterring factor however, and numbers rose among middle class dog owners. This eventually, lead to them controlling the dog fancy. Once in hand, middle class dog fanciers had to find a way to exhibit their dogs. Although these were people who could afford dogs, they were not in the financial position necessary to sponsor elaborate hunts. Besides which, the overall "taste" between these two groups was different (Bourdieu,1984). The middle-class developed their own way of distinguishing themselves through informal dog competitions. Retaining the aristocratic semblance continued to be a driving force in this matter, and prominent breeders were invited to

judge these events. Dogs had indeed fulfilled middle class expectation by giving them opportunities to rub elbows with the elite; status by association.

In order to maintain and perpetuate the prestigious attachment to the concept of “thoroughbred dogs”, and protect their lineage, stricter rules concerning stud books and subsequent registrations were enforced. These constructed mechanisms acted as a means of preventing certain dogs considered “impure”, and lower class people from entering this middle class boundary; this represents a differentiation between these two groups.

Informal dog competitions were so well received both at home and abroad, that this led to organization of formal competitions and subsequently, official dog organizations.

Filled with meaning, dogs were symbolically representational goods of higher social status, for the middle class. They acted in perpetuating the semblance of aristocratic aire. Dog clubs were socially woven on that semblance and the premise of preserving and protecting the “sacredness” of “purebred dogs” (Douglas, 1978). As discussed in chapter three, stud books and dog registrations were officially organized. Members abided by restrictive rules which were implemented to exclude mongrels and people with lesser means from entering .

Today’s dog club members, continue to operate within the design of that original social fabric. Rules continue to be implemented and abided by. As a form of self-interest these rules work because they apply to members who want to maintain and succeed in what they are doing. Dog fanciers internalize the structure, beliefs and values through symbolic interaction, within the dog community (Douglas, 1973). The “community” itself acts as a place where people with a common interest in dogs, learn and continually practice the social relevance of dogs (Cohen, 2000). Club meetings, dog seminars and dog shows in particular are excellent venues for members to practice and solidify their unity as a group.

Constructed according to a particular taste, dog shows continue to operate as an affordable and visible means of inclusively displaying registered dogs. Symbols and rules persist as they were originally designed. The idea of dog competitions

continues to be a matter of evaluating dogs, and choosing the best representation of the breed first, and the eventual selection of the “ideal” dog. The process of evaluation differs however compared to the sport of hunting in which dogs were bred to perform a specific function which required strength, stamina and agility. In comparison, conformation dog shows are concerned strictly with the dog’s physical appearance as it conforms to an idealized “standard”. Whether the dog can function is not in question or addressed. Most dogs are bred for conformation. Some comments have surfaced through members of the dog community that these types of shows are nothing more than glorified “beauty pageants” that feature dogs who look good, but are clueless. The ideal dog according to them, should be able to compete in both, conformation and obedience rings.

Like hunting, dog shows function as a significantly competitive system, complicated by ego. Dogs become a synonymous representation of their owners. Owners create a name and build a reputation based on the quality of their dogs. Pride and rivalry, are still operating factors in terms of personal gain or loss. Except for what it costs to participate, money is not a factor. People who participate have money. What is at stake has to do with personal and professional status. Winning is a public acknowledgment that the winner has the ability to produce the best dog. The operating framework of dog shows can also be highly political, as discussed in Chapter five. In some cases, “who you know”, becomes more relevant than “what you know”.

Chapter five touched on a number of different facets. Within the group, it included power relations which were based on knowledge and experience factors, canine terminology was suggested as a “discursive practice”, mentoring roles were suggested as a way to indoctrinate newcomers, and thereby act to preserve and promote community building (Foucault, 1972). Breeder to breeder relationships were discussed, and described as pendulum swinging from kin-like relationships through their use of dogs, to bitter rivalries in which dogs are used to inflict a financial loss, lost accessibility and emotional pain. It was suggested, that relationship between breeders and their dogs took a were included, definite hands on approach

and god-like attitude. Puppy evaluations are guided by the CKC ideal standard for individual breed. Puppies are judged either as show potential or pet quality.

A breeder's reputation is based on the quality of their dogs. When dogs are sold to show homes it is with the understanding that they will be shown. This means someone else is promoting breeder's line at their cost. The breeder's kennel name and own name are what others see when their dogs are being shown. Cost of a show dog varies according to the breed, and is usually double the pet price, and guaranteed finishable. Not all puppies are show dogs, 80% of the litter usually go to pet homes. The screening of these clients was an intense inquiry. The average pet costs was \$1000.00, which included non-breeding attachment. Although considered high by one breeder, the market price was comparable to Ontario breeder who set the scale. Not everyone can afford a registered dog. The cost eliminates some undesirables and limits the sale of registered dogs to people with money. Registered dog breeders are extremely adamant about protecting their puppies, and in make sure they go to "best" possible homes where they are loved and cared for. In their opinion, the absolute worst thing that can happen, is if one of their dogs ended up in the "hands of a greedy profiteer" or puppy mill (Thurston, 1997). The only sure guarantee is if their puppies are spayed or neutered before they go to new homes, which some breeders do. Others rely on official or private non-breeding contracts. Official contracts are provided and registered with the CKC. Some breeders do not consider them a strong enough deterrent, because the dogs can still be bred, even though the puppies can not be registered. They become unregistered puppies.

Serious breeding is considered as a commitment to a breed, a vocation to strive for the best possible representation, it is not a question of making money, these people have money; or at least want to give that impression. People who breed dogs for money are not considered serious breeders. If a breeder makes money from the sale of dogs, it draws suspicion.

As discussed in chapter three, registered dogs and unregistered dogs may look the same, but their difference lies in the symbolic constructed of a pedigree.

Unregistered dogs, have an unknown lineage, and cannot be registered, there are not, and can never be considered as “purebred”. The CKC professes that these dogs are found in the hands of puppy mill operators who perpetuate the production of puppies in deplorable conditions to accommodate the petshop industry. They want puppy mills eliminated and the sale of puppies out of petshops and clients redirected towards registered dog breeders. In their ideal world all dogs would be registered and wanted. The SPCA also wants to eliminate puppy mills and want to see “all” dog breeders regulated, regardless as to whether they are breeding for registered or unregistered puppies.

There is a market for recognizable dogs, and these dog breeders are not necessarily puppy mill operators. The petshop owner who called the CKC to report the bad breeder of sick puppies, described three levels of breeders. There were those who breed for show and charge exorbitant an price, a good breeder who has a clean establishment and sell healthy puppies for pets and puppy mill operators who care nothing for the puppies condition. Furthermore, other petshop owners agreed, that the majority of their clients do not care if the puppy they buy have papers. All they want is a good healthy happy puppy, who looks like a recognizable breed as opposed to a mutt.

The dilemma that this research has clarified is that because registered dog breeders only produce one or two litters a year they could never meet the market demand for pet dogs, nor do they want to. If they are not interested in creating dogs for that market someone else will. It leaves the way open for unscrupulous entrepreneurs to take advantage of the situation. By denying the reality of the situation, they are contributing to the problem by not insisting along with the SPCA, that “all” dog breeders be regulated in the effort to make all puppies and dogs safe and healthy.

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<http://akc.org/his/index.cfm>.

<http://www.ckc.ca/info>

<http://www.ckc.ca/info:history>

HistoryCode of Ethics

Benefits: Why should you join the CKC?

Membership Application

Kennel Names and Dog Name Guidelines

The Official Section

Books and Videos

<http://www.the-kennel-club/org.uk>.

<http://www.ukc.ca>.

<http://www.bellcrestboxer.com/littercost.html>

APPENDICES LIST

Appendix Cover Chapter One Support Documents	170
1 A Consent Form	
1 B Questionnaire	
1 C List of CKC recognized breeds	
Appendix Cover Chapter Two Support Documents	177
2 A Ancestral Wolfstock	
Appendix Cover Chapter Three Support Documents	179
3 A Pedigree act	
3 B Sample of Toy Group	
3 C Example of puppymills	
Appendix Cover Chapter Four Support Documents	188
4 A Exhibitors and spectators judging schedule	
4 B Diagram of official dog measuring	
4 C List of canine titles	
Appendix Cover Chapter Five Support Documents	193
5 A List of Dominant & Recessive Traits	
5 B Whelping Calendar	

APPENDIX - Chapter One Document Support A to C

Appendix 1A - List of CKC Recognized Breeds

For purposes of conformation showing, the CKC categorizes its recognized breeds into seven groups, based chiefly on their original function, as summarized below.

BREEDS RECOGNIZED by The CANADIAN KENNEL CLUB

Group 1 - Sporting Dogs • Bred to point, flush and retrieve game
Group 2 - Hounds • Bred to hunt game by sight or smell
Group 3 - Working Dogs • Bred for guard and draft work
Group 4 - Terriers • Bred to go to ground after vermin

Group 5 - Toys • Bred to be pets and lap dogs
Group 6 - Non-Sporting Dogs • Breeds not easily categorized; bred to do a variety of jobs
Group 7 - Herding Dogs • Bred to herd sheep, cattle and other livestock
Miscellaneous Class - Breeds recognized in other countries but still awaiting full CKC recognition

Affenpinscher.....	Group 5	Dachshund		Lhasa Apso.....	Group 6	Schapendoes (Dutch	
Afghan Hound.....	Group 2	(Miniature Smooth).....	Group 2	Lowchen.....	Group 6	Sheepdog).....	Misc. Class
Airedale Terrier.....	Group 4	Dachshund		Maltese.....	Group 5	Schipperke.....	Group 6
Akita.....	Group 3	(Miniature Wire-haired).....	Group 2	Manchester Terrier.....	Group 4	Schnauzer (Giant).....	Group 3
Alaskan Malamute.....	Group 3	Dachshund		Mastiff.....	Group 3	Schnauzer (Miniature).....	Group 4
American Eskimo Dog.....	Misc. Class	(Standard Long-haired).....	Group 2	Mexican Hairless.....	Group 5	Schnauzer (Standard).....	Group 3
American Staffordshire Terrier.....	Group 4	Dachshund (Standard Smooth).....	Group 2	Miniature Pinscher.....	Group 5	Scottish Terrier.....	Group 4
Anatolian Shepherd Dog.....	Misc. Class	Dachshund		Münsterländer (Kleiner		Sealyham Terrier.....	Group 4
Australian Cattle Dog.....	Group 7	(Standard Wire-haired).....	Group 2	Münsterländer Vorstehund).....	Misc. Class	Setter (English).....	Group 1
Australian Kelpie.....	Misc. Class	Dalmatian.....	Group 6	Neapolitan Mastiff.....	Misc. Class	Setter (Gordon).....	Group 1
Australian Shepherd.....	Group 7	Dandie Dinmont Terrier.....	Group 4	Newfoundland.....	Group 3	Setter (Irish).....	Group 1
Australian Terrier.....	Group 4	Deerhound (Scottish).....	Group 2	Norfolk Terrier.....	Group 4	Setter (Irish Red	
Basenji.....	Group 2	Doberman Pinscher.....	Group 3	Norrbottenspets.....	Group 2	and White).....	Group 1
Basset Hound.....	Group 2	Drever.....	Group 2	Norwegian Buhund.....	Group 7	Shetland Sheepdog.....	Group 7
Beagle.....	Group 2	English Toy Spaniel.....	Group 5	Norwegian Elkhound.....	Group 2	Shiba Inu.....	Group 6
Bearded Collie.....	Group 7	Entlebucher Mountain Dog.....	Group 3	Norwegian Lundehund.....	Group 2	Shih Tzu.....	Group 6
Bedlington Terrier.....	Group 4	Eurasier.....	Group 3	Norwich Terrier.....	Group 4	Siberian Husky.....	Group 3
Belgian Sheepdog.....	Group 7	Fila Brasileiro.....	Misc. Class	Old English Sheepdog.....	Group 7	Silky Terrier.....	Group 5
Berger des Pyrenees.....	Group 7	Finnish Lapphund.....	Misc. Class	Otterhound.....	Group 2	Skye Terrier.....	Group 4
Berger Picard.....	Group 7	Finnish Spitz.....	Group 2	Papillon.....	Group 5	Soft-coated	
Bernese Mountain Dog.....	Group 3	Fox Terrier (Smooth).....	Group 4	Pekingese.....	Group 5	Wheaten Terrier.....	Group 4
Bichon Frise.....	Group 6	Fox Terrier (Wire).....	Group 4	Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen.....	Group 2	Spaniel	
Bloodhound.....	Group 2	Foxhound (American).....	Group 2	Pharaoh Hound.....	Group 2	(American Cocker).....	Group 1
Border Terrier.....	Group 4	Foxhound (English).....	Group 2	Pointer.....	Group 1	Spaniel	
Borzoi.....	Group 2	French Bulldog.....	Group 6	Pointer (German		(American Water).....	Group 1
Boston Terrier.....	Group 6	German Pinscher.....	Group 6	Long-haired).....	Group 1	Spaniel (Blue Picardy).....	Group 1
Bouvier des Flandres.....	Group 7	German Shepherd Dog.....	Group 7	Pointer (German		Spaniel (Brittany).....	Group 1
Boxer.....	Group 3	Glen of Imaal Terrier.....	Misc. Class	Short-haired).....	Group 1	Spaniel (Clumber).....	Group 1
Braque Français.....	Group 1	Great Dane.....	Group 3	Pointer (German		Spaniel (English Cocker).....	Group 1
Briard.....	Group 7	Great Pyrenees.....	Group 3	Wire-haired).....	Group 1	Spaniel (English Springer).....	Group 1
Bull Terrier.....	Group 4	Greater Swiss		Polish Lowland Sheepdog.....	Misc. Class	Spaniel (Field).....	Group 1
Bull Terrier (Miniature).....	Group 4	Mountain Dog.....	Misc. Class	Pomeranian.....	Group 5	Spaniel (French).....	Group 1
Bulldog.....	Group 6	Greenland Dog.....	Group 3	Poodle (Miniature).....	Group 6	Spaniel (Irish Water).....	Group 1
Bullmastiff.....	Group 3	Greyhound.....	Group 2	Poodle (Standard).....	Group 6	Spaniel (Picardy).....	Misc. Class
Cairn Terrier.....	Group 4	Griffon (Brussels).....	Group 5	Poodle (Toy).....	Group 5	Spaniel (Sussex).....	Group 1
Canaan Dog.....	Group 3	Griffon		Portuguese Water Dog.....	Group 3	Spaniel (Welsh Springer).....	Group 1
Canadian Eskimo Dog.....	Group 3	(Wire-haired Pointing).....	Group 1	Pudelpointer.....	Group 1	Spanish Mastiff.....	Misc. Class
Cane Corso.....	Misc. Class	Harrier.....	Group 2	Pug.....	Group 5	Spinoni Italiani.....	Misc. Class
Cavalier King		Havanese.....	Group 5	Puli.....	Group 7	Staffordshire Bull Terrier.....	Group 4
Charles Spaniel.....	Group 5	Ibizan Hound.....	Group 2	Retriever (Chesapeake Bay).....	Group 1	Swedish Vallhund.....	Group 7
Cesky Terrier.....	Group 4	Iceland Dog.....	Misc. Class	Retriever (Curly-coated).....	Group 1	Tatra Sheepdog.....	Misc. Class
Chart Polski.....	Misc. Class	Irish Terrier.....	Group 4	Retriever (Flat-coated).....	Group 1	Tibetan Mastiff.....	Misc. Class
Chihuahua (Long Coat).....	Group 5	Irish Wolfhound.....	Group 2	Retriever (Golden).....	Group 1	Tibetan Spaniel.....	Group 6
Chihuahua (Short Coat).....	Group 5	Italian Greyhound.....	Group 5	Retriever (Labrador).....	Group 1	Tibetan Terrier.....	Group 6
Chinese Crested Dog.....	Group 5	Jack Russell Terrier.....	Misc. Class	Retriever (Nova Scotia		Toy Manchester Terrier.....	Group 5
Chinese Shar-Pei.....	Group 6	Japanese Spaniel.....	Group 5	Duck Talling).....	Group 1	Vizsla (Smooth).....	Group 1
Chow Chow.....	Group 6	Karelian Bear Dog.....	Group 3	Rhodesian Ridgeback.....	Group 2	Vizsla (Wire-haired).....	Group 1
Collie (Rough).....	Group 7	Keeshond.....	Group 6	Rottweiler.....	Group 3	Weimaraner.....	Group 1
Collie (Smooth).....	Group 7	Kerry Blue Terrier.....	Group 4	Russo-European Laika.....	Misc. Class	Welsh Corgi (Cardigan).....	Group 7
Coonhound (Black and Tan).....	Group 2	Komondor.....	Group 3	St. Bernard.....	Group 3	Welsh Corgi (Pembroke).....	Group 7
Coton de Tulear.....	Misc. Class	Kuvasz.....	Group 3	Saluki.....	Group 2	Welsh Terrier.....	Group 4
Croatian Sheepdog.....	Misc. Class	Lakeland Terrier.....	Group 4	Samoyed.....	Group 3	West Highland White Terrier.....	Group 4
Dachshund		Leonberger.....	Group 3	Sarplaninac (Yugoslavian		Whippet.....	Group 2
(Miniature Long-haired).....	Group 2			Shepherd Dog).....	Misc. Class	Yorkshire Terrier.....	Group 5

Appendix 1B - Consent Forms

CONSENT FORM

Research on Registered Dog Breeders
By Judoth Aro
M.A. student in anthropology at
Concordia University.

Interview

- 1) I agree to be interviewed by Judoth Aro in relation to her thesis on Registered Dog Breeders.
- 2) I allow her to use this material for inclusion in her thesis, and whatever scientific and professional publications may come out of it.
- 3) I realize that my anonymity or privacy will be protected, unless I specifically give her permission to identify me in her work.
- 4) I acknowledge that I am over 18 years old.
- 5) I agree that this form be written in English

Name: _____

Address: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

FORMULAIRE DE CONSENTEMENT

Recherche sur Registered Dog Breeders
Par Judoth Aro
Etudiante en Maîtrise en Anthropologie
Université Concordia

Entrevue

1. J'accepte d'être interviewé par Judoth Aro en rapport avec son mémoire de maîtrise sur les Registered Dog Breeders.
2. Je l'autorise à utiliser le contenu de cette entrevue dans son mémoire, et dans les publications scientifiques et académiques qui pourront en découler.
3. Je comprends que cette information sera utilisée sous le couvert de l'anonymat et que ma vie privée sera respectée.
4. J'affirme avoir plus de 18 ans.

Nom: _____

Adresse: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Judoth Aro: _____

CONSENT FORM

Research on Registered Dog Breeders
By Judoth Aro
M.A. student in anthropology
Concordia University

Video interview

1. I agree to be interviewed on video by Judoth Aro.
2. I realize that the content of this interview may be included in her M.A thesis in anthropology on Registered Dog Breeders.
3. I realize, that given the medium of video, my anonymity cannot be protected. However, I expect that the content of the interview will be used in accordance with the ethical and professional guidelines of anthropology.
4. I acknowledge that I am over 18 years old.
5. I accept that this form be written in English.

Name : _____

Address : _____

Signature : _____

Date : _____

Judoth Aro : _____

FORMULAIRE DE CONSENTEMENT

Recherche sur les Registered Dog Breeders
Par Judoth Aro
Etudiante de maîtrise en Anthropologie
Université Concordia

Entrevue vidéo

1. J'accepte d'être interviewé et filmé en vidéo par Judoth Aro.
2. Je comprends que cette entrevue pourra faire partie du film documentaire qui est une partie intégrante de son mémoire de maîtrise sur les Registered Dog Breeders.
3. Je réalise que mon anonymat ne pourra pas être protégé, mais je m'attends à ce que cette entrevue et son contenu soit utilisés en respectant les règles d'éthiques professionnelles de l'anthropologie.
4. J'affirme avoir plus de 18 ans.

Nom : _____

Adresse : _____

Signature : _____ Date : _____

Judoth Aro : _____

Appendix 1C - Sample of Questionnaire

Hello, my name is Judoth Aro. I am a graduate student at Concordia University (Montreal) working on a Master's degree in Anthropology. The topic I have chosen to study is the relationship between people and the practice of breeding and rearing "registered dogs". This is a short questionnaire which will help me gain knowledge and a better understanding of what is happening with respect to the topic. THANK YOU, your assistance is greatly appreciated.

1. Sex M ____ F ____ 2. Age Group 20-30 ____ 30-40 ____
40-50 ____ Older ____
3. How long have you been involved with registered dogs? _____
4. Please describe your involvement Breeder ____ Owner ____ Judge ____
Handler - Show Conformation ____ Obedience Trials ____ Other explain _____
5. Are other members in your household involved in any aspect as well? _____
6. Do you belong to any dog clubs? ____ National(CKC) ____ Regional ____
Group ____ Specific Breed ____
7. How far did you travel to attend this seminar? _____
8. What did you hope to learn from this seminar? _____

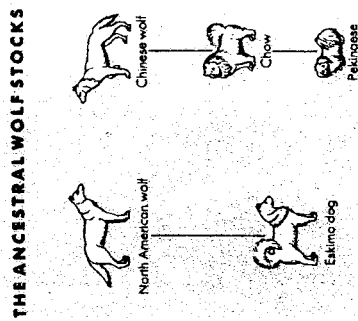
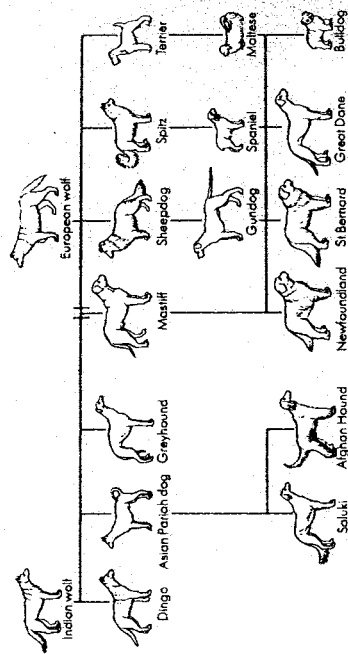
9. What did you like about this seminar? _____

10. Dislike? _____

11. Additional Comments: _____

APPENDIX - Chapter Two Document Support A

Appendix 2A



(O'Neill, 1989: 8-9)

APPENDIX - Chapter Three Document Support A - C

Appendix 3A - Pedigree Act

CONSOLIDATED STATUTES OF CANADA

A

Animal Pedigree Act

R.S., 1985, c. 8 (4th Supp.)

[A-11.2]

An Act respecting animal pedigree associations

[1988, c. 13, assented to
25th May, 1988]

SHORT TITLE

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Animal Pedigree Act*.

INTERPRETATION

Definitions.

2. In this Act,

"animal pedigree association" or "association" *«association responsable de la généalogie des animaux»* ou *«association»*

"animal pedigree association" or "association" means an association incorporated under this Act and includes an association amalgamated pursuant to section 25 and an association subject to the provisions of this Act by virtue of section 68;

"Board" «Conseil»

"Board" means the Board of Directors of the Corporation;

"certificate of identification" «certificat d'identification»

"certificate of identification" means a certificate of identification issued under the authority of this Act for an animal of an evolving breed;

"certificate of registration" «certificat d'enregistrement»

"certificate of registration" means a certificate of registration issued under the authority of this Act for an animal of a distinct breed;

"Corporation" «Société»

"Corporation" means the Canadian Livestock Records Corporation established by section 35;

"embryo certificate" «certificat d'embryon»

"embryo certificate" means an embryo certificate issued under the authority of this Act;

"evolving breed" «race en voie de constitution»

"evolving breed" means a group of animals in the process of evolving into a new breed;

"foundation stock" «premiers éléments»

"foundation stock", in relation to a distinct breed, means such animals as are recognized by the Minister as constituting the breed's original stock;

"identification" «identification»

"identification" means the recognition that an animal is an animal of an evolving breed;

"individual identification" «identification particulière»

"individual identification", in relation to an animal, means the distinguishing of the animal by

(a) the marking or tagging of the animal, or

(b) the noting, by any means, including the taking of photographs, of some or all of the animal's physical characteristics;

"Minister" «ministre»

"Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food;

"pedigree" «dossier généalogique»

"pedigree", in relation to an animal, means genealogical information showing the ancestral line of descent of the animal;

"prescribed" «prescrit»

"prescribed" means prescribed by the regulations;

"purebred" «animal de race pure»

"purebred", in relation to an animal of a distinct breed, means an animal that is a purebred of the breed as determined by the by-laws of the association authorized to register animals of that breed;

"registration" «enregistrement»

"registration" means the recognition that an animal is an animal of a distinct breed;

"semen certificate" «certificat de semence»

"semen certificate" means a semen certificate issued under the authority of this Act.

R.S., 1985, c. 8 (4th Supp.), s. 2; 1994, c. 38, s. 25.

PURPOSES OF ACT

Purposes of Act

3. The purposes of this Act are

(a) to promote breed improvement, and

(b) to protect persons who raise and purchase animals

by providing for the establishment of animal pedigree associations that are authorized to register and identify animals that, in the opinion of the Minister, have significant value.

PURPOSE OF ASSOCIATIONS

Principal purpose

4. The principal purpose of animal pedigree associations shall be the registration and identification of animals and the keeping of animal pedigrees.

SCOPE OF ASSOCIATIONS

Scope of associations

5. (1) An association may be incorporated under this Act in respect of a distinct breed, an evolving breed or one or more distinct breeds and one or more evolving breeds.

Limit of one association per breed or evolving breed

(2) Only one association may be incorporated in respect of each distinct breed and each evolving breed.

Breeds must be of same species

(3) Where an association is incorporated in respect of one or more distinct breeds and one or more evolving breeds, the distinct breeds and evolving breeds must all be of the same species.

INCORPORATING AN ASSOCIATION

Requirements

6. (1) An association may be incorporated under this Act only if the Minister is satisfied

(a) that the animals of each distinct breed and evolving breed in respect of which the association is sought

to be incorporated have significant value;

(b) that the persons submitting the articles of incorporation in respect of the association represent the breeders throughout Canada of the animals of each distinct breed and evolving breed in respect of which the association is sought to be incorporated; and

(c) that the keeping of pedigrees and other records in respect of the animals of each distinct breed and evolving breed in respect of which the association is sought to be incorporated would be beneficial to the breeders thereof and to the public-at-large.

Scientific genetic principles

(2) An association may be incorporated in respect of a distinct breed only if the Minister is satisfied that the breed is a breed determined in accordance with scientific genetic principles.

Special requirement with respect to evolving breeds

(3) An association may be incorporated in respect of an evolving breed only if the Minister is satisfied that the requirements referred to in subsection (1) exist and that the creation, with genetic stability, of the new breed into which the animals of the evolving breed are intended to evolve is possible.

Application to incorporate

7. (1) Subject to this Act, where five or more qualified persons desire to incorporate an association, they may make an application for that purpose by submitting articles of incorporation to the Minister.

Qualifications of applicants

(2) A person is qualified to apply to form an association if the person is eighteen years of age or more and is a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident within the meaning of the *Immigration Act*.

Contents of articles of incorporation

8. Articles of incorporation must

(a) be in the prescribed form;

(b) set out, in respect of the proposed association,

(i) the name of the association,

(ii) the names and addresses of the persons submitting the articles of incorporation,

(iii) the names and addresses of the first directors and officers of the association,

(iv) the name of each distinct breed and evolving breed in respect of which the association is sought to be incorporated, and

(v) where the application is in respect of an evolving breed, the physical description and genetic make-up of the new breed into which the animals of the evolving breed are intended to evolve; and

(c) be submitted in triplicate in the prescribed manner.

Certificate of incorporation

9. (1) Where the Minister is satisfied that the articles of incorporation of an association should be approved, the Minister shall issue a certificate of incorporation in respect thereof.

Endorsement

(2) Where the Minister issues a certificate of incorporation, the Minister shall

(a) cause to be endorsed on each copy of the articles of incorporation a statement attesting that a certificate of incorporation has been issued in respect thereof;

(b) cause two copies of the endorsed articles of incorporation to be filed in the Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food;

(c) cause the remaining copy of the endorsed articles of incorporation to be returned to the association; and

(d) cause a notice of the issuance of the certificate of incorporation to be published in the *Canada Gazette*.

Effect of certificate

(3) An association comes into existence on the date shown in its certificate of incorporation and the first directors and officers of the association are the directors and officers set out in the association's articles of incorporation.

R.S., 1985, c. 8 (4th Supp.), s. 9; 1994, c. 38, s. 26.

BODY CORPORATE

Association is body corporate

10. Every association is a body corporate.

POWERS

Powers

11. An association may do any act or thing necessary for, or incidental or conducive to, the carrying out of its purpose and business and affairs related thereto.

Ownership and borrowing powers

12. Without restricting the generality of section 11, an association may

(a) acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property necessary for the carrying out of its business and affairs;

(b) borrow money on the credit of the association and draw, make, accept, endorse and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments necessary for carrying out its business and

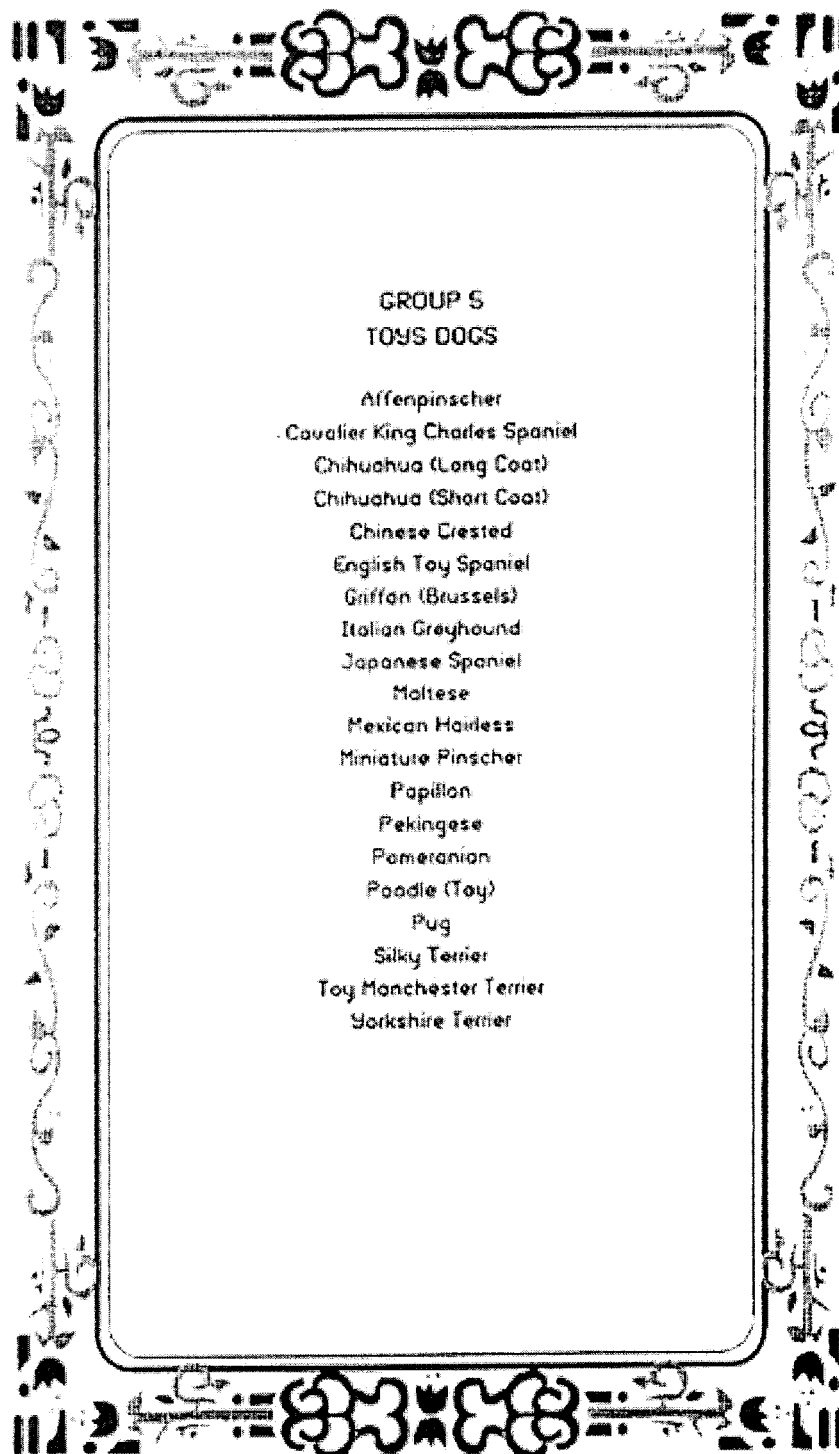
affairs; and

(c) mortgage, or create any security interest in, all or any property of the association to secure any obligation of the association.

USE OF FUNDS

CONSOLIDATED STATUTES OF CANADA

Appendix 3B - Sample of the Toy Group



STOP PUPPY MILLS

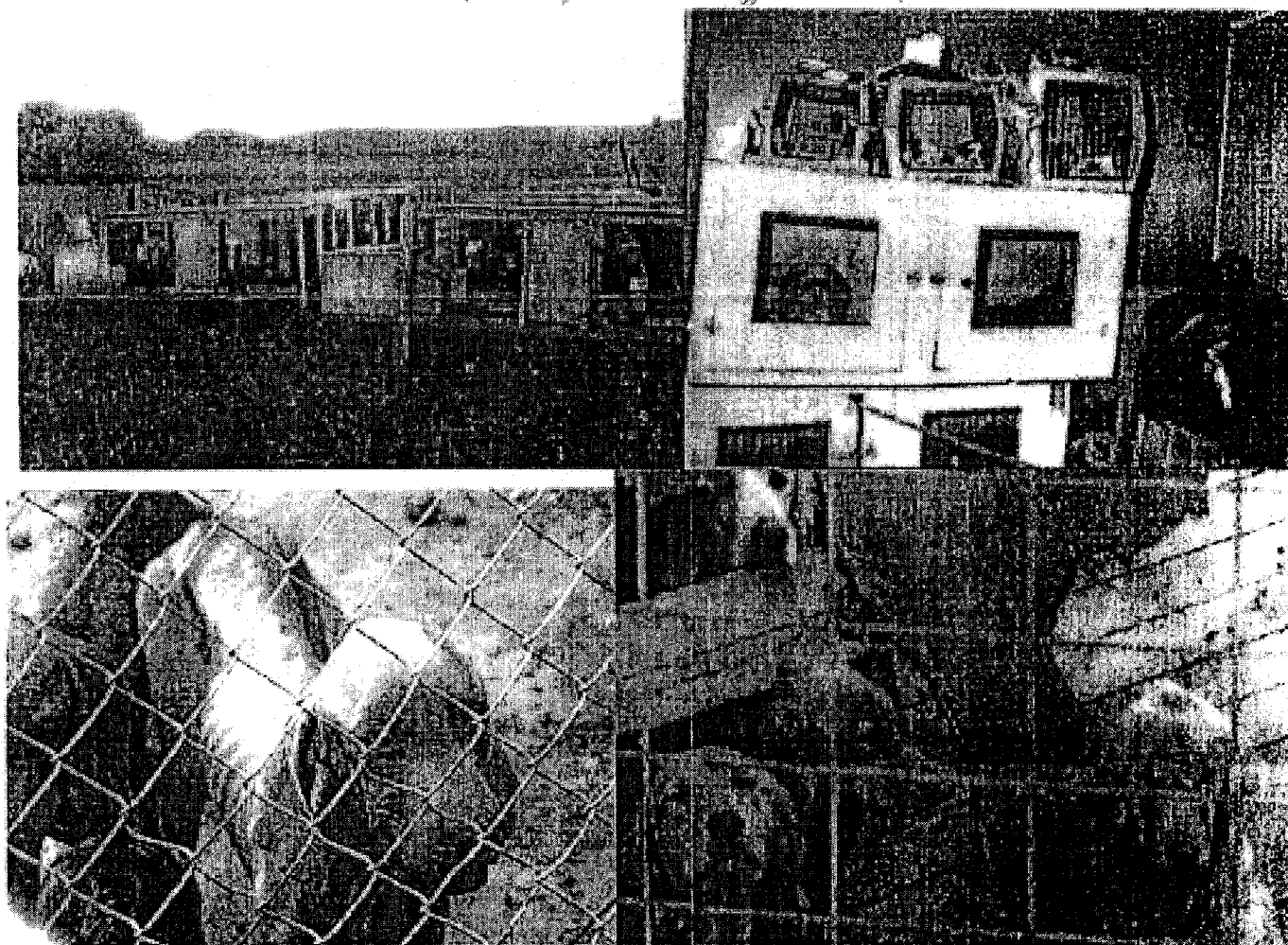
BUY YOUR PUPPIE FROM A SHELTER OR CERTIFIED BREEDER

DO NOT SUPPORT PET SHOPS

PET SHOPS GET THEIR PUPPIES FROM PUPPY MILLS - YOUR DOG'S SIRE OR DAM
MIGHT STILL BE THERE:

THESE ARE PICTURES FROM PUPPY MILLS IN QUEBEC

(and they are the less offensive ones)



Top pictures: (left) puppies in outdoor cages (exposed to the elements) (right) small dogs in cages in a miller's basement. Bottom: (left) starved golden retriever (right) retrievers in wood cage-blind, one on the right has unhealed scar on his forehead

These are the dams and sires left behind in puppy mills. The dogs are starved, forced to live with little food and water in their own feces, forced to breed constantly until they die, never leaving their cages! They often have diseases, more than often are blind or atrophied and suffering immensely. **ALL THIS FOR MONEY!** Quebec has 1,800 puppy mills. We have no Animal Cruelty Law. **Please write to Mr. Maxime Arseneau, Minister of Agriculture, 200 chemin Ste-Foy, 12th floor, Quebec, Quebec, G1R 4X6 to support passing this law.**

IF YOU CARE, PLEASE HELP THESE PRISONERS OF GREED!

For more information go to www.nopupmillsCanada.ca

www.cbc.ca/national/news/puppymill/

OR CONTACT



at 695-9412

JUSTICE AUX ANIMAUX PRISONNIERS, PERSÉCUTÉS, ESCLAVES

APPENDIX - Chapter Four Support Document A to C

Appendix 4A - Exhibitors Schedule

VENDREDI LE 23 NOVEMBRE 2001
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 2001

RING 1

Judge / Juge
Dr. Robert Berndt

11:00 pm / 11 h

4	Cavalier King Charles	1-1-2-0
5	English Toy Spaniels	1-2-2-0
1	Havanese	1-0-0-0
3	Italian Greyhounds	1-1-1-0
1	Japanese Spaniel	0-0-1-0
5	Miniature Pinschers	0-4-1-0
3	Pekingese	0-0-3-0
1	Pomeranian	0-0-1-0

12:00 pm / 12 h

3	Poodles (Toy)	1-2-0-0
3	Pugs	0-2-1-0
1	Toy Manchester Terrier	0-0-1-0
10	Yorkshire Terriers	3-4-2-1

2:00 pm / 14 h

1	Bichon Frise	0-0-1-0
1	Boston Terrier	0-1-0-0
4	Bulldogs	1-2-1-0
1	Chinese Shar Pei	0-0-1-0
1	Dalmatian	1-0-0-0
3	French Bulldogs	3-0-0-0
3	Keeshonds	0-0-3-0
3	Lhasa Apsos	1-0-0-2
2	Lowchen	0-2-0-0
2	Poodles (Min)	1-0-1-0

3:00 pm / 15 h

9	Poodles (Std)	2-4-2-1
2	Schipperkes	0-0-1-1
1	Shiba Inu	0-0-1-0
4	Shih Tzu	1-2-1-0
1	Tibetan Spaniel	0-1-0-0
1	Tibetan Terrier	0-1-0-0
		Total 79 dogs

RING 2

Judge / Juge
Mr. James White

2:00 pm / 14 h

4	Australian Cattle Dogs	1-0-2-1
4	Australian Sheep Dogs	2-1-0-1
3	Bearded Collies	0-1-1-1
3	Belgian Sheepdogs	1-0-1-1
9	Bouvier des Flandres	1-6-1-1
1	Briard	1-0-0-0

3:00 pm / 15 h

7	Collies (Rough)	3-4-0-0
1	Collie (Smooth)	1-0-0-0
14	German Shepherd Dogs	3-7-1-3

4:00 pm / 16 h

6	Old English Sheepdogs	1-3-1-1
6	Shetland Sheepdogs	2-2-2-0
4	Welsh Corgi (Pembroke)	1-2-1-0
		Total 62 dogs

RING 3

Judge / Juge
Mrs. Sue-Ellyn Rempel

11:00 pm / 11 h

3	Afghan Hounds	0-1-1-1
4	Basenjis	0-1-3-0
3	Basset Hounds	2-0-0-1
5	Beagles	2-2-1-0
1	Dachshund (MWH)	0-0-1-0
3	Dachshund (SLH)	0-2-0-1
3	Dachshund (SSH)	1-2-0-0
2	Dachshund (SWH)	1-0-1-0

Appendix 4A - Spectators Schedule

RACE/BREED	HEURE/TIME VEND./FRI	HEURE/TIME SAM./SAT.	HEURE/TIME DIM./SUN.
Afghan Hounds/Levriers Afghan	(3) 11:00	(1) 1:15	(3) 9:00
Airedale Terriers/Terriers Airedale	(3) 2:30	(2) 1:15	(3) 10:30
Akitas		(4) 9:00	(5) 8:30
Alaskan Malamutes/Malamutes D'Alaska	(5) 11:00	(3) 9:00	(5) 2:15
Am. Staffordshire Terrier	(3) 2:30	(2) 1:15	(3) 10:30
Australian Cattle Dogs/Chiens Australiens De Betail	(2) 2:00	(3) 1:30	(4) 11:15
Australian Shepherd/Bergers Des Australiens	(2) 2:00	(3) 1:30	(4) 11:15
<u>Australian Terriers/Terriers Australien</u>		(2) 1:15	(3) 10:30
Basenji	(3) 11:00	(1) 1:15	(3) 9:00
Basset Hounds	(3) 11:00	(4) 4:15	(1) 9:00
Beagles	(3) 11:00	(4) 4:15	(1) 9:00
Bearded Collies/Colleys Barbu	(2) 2:00	(3) 1:30	(4) 11:30
Belgian Sheepdogs/Berger Belge	(2) 2:00	(3) 2:00	(4) 11:45
Bernese Mountain Dogs/Berger Bernois	(5) 11:30	(5) 2:35	(5) 8:30
Bichon Frise	(1) 2:00	(3) 10:15	(1) 10:45
Borzoi/Barzois		(1) 1:30	
Boston Terrier	(1) 2:00	(3) 10:15	(1) 10:45
Bouvier Des Flandres	(2) 2:30	(3) 2:30	(4) 12:15
Boxers	(5) 12:00	(4) 9:00	(5) 9:00
Briards	(5) 2:30	(3) 2:45	(4) 12:30
Bulldogs/Bulldogues	(1) 2:00	(3) 10:15	(1) 10:45
<u>Bullmastiff</u>	(5) 12:00	(4) 9:30	(5) 9:45
Cairn Terriers	(3) 2:30	(2) 1:15	(3) 10:30
Cavalier King Charles Spaniels	(1) 11:00	(2) 9:00	(3) 2:15
Chinese Shar-Pei/Shar-Pei Chinois	(1) 2:00	(3) 10:15	(1) 10:45
Chow Chows		(3) 10:30	(1) 10:45
Collies (Rough)/Colley (A Poil Dur)	(2) 3:00	(3) 3:00	(4) 2:15
Collies (Smooth)/Colley (A Poil Lisse)	(2) 3:00	(2) 11:30	(4) 2:45
Dalmatians/Dalmatiens	(1) 2:15	(3) 10:30	(1) 10:45
Dachshunds (Min. Long Haired/Nain a Poil Long)			(1) 9:15
Dachshunds (min. Smooth/Nain a Poil Lisse)			(1) 9:15
Dachshunds (Min. Wire Haired/Nain a Poil Dur)	(3) 11:15	(4) 4:15	(1) 9:15
Dachshunds (Std. Long Haired/Std. A Poil Long)	(3) 11:15	(4) 4:15	(1) 9:30
Dachshunds (Std. Smooth/Std. A Poil Lisse)	(3) 11:15	(4) 4:15	(1) 10:00
Dachshunds (Std. Wire-haired)			(1) 10:00
Dandie Dinmont Terrier		(2) 1:30	
Deerhounds (Scottish)/Levriers Ecosais		(1) 1:30	
<u>Doberman Pinschers</u>	(5) 2:15	(4) 10:00	(5) 10:00
English Toy Spaniel	(1) 11:00	(2) 9:00	(3) 2:15
Eurasiers	(5) 2:00	(4) 10:30	(5) 10:45
Fox Terriers (Smooth/Poil Lisse)	(3) 2:30	(2) 1:30	(3) 10:45
Fox Terriers (Wire/ Poil Dur)	(3) 2:30	(2) 1:30	(3) 10:45
<u>French Bulldogs/Bulldogues Francais</u>	(1) 2:15	(3) 10:30	(1) 11:15
German Shepherds/Berger Allemand	(2) 3:00	(3) 3:30	(4) 2:50
Great Dane/Grand Danois	(5) 2:00	(4) 10:30	(4) 9:00
Great Pyrenees/Chiens De Montagne Des Pyrenees		(4) 11:30	(5) 10:45
Greyhounds	(3) 12:00	(1) 1:30	(3) 9:00
Griffons (Wire Haired Pointing/Darret a Poil Dur)	(4) 11:00	(5) 9:00	(2) 8:30
Havanese	(1) 11:00	(2) 9:00	(3) 2:30
Irish Wolfhounds/Levrier Irlandais	(3) 12:00	(1) 1:45	(3) 9:15
Italian Greyhounds/Levrier Italien	(1) 11:00	(2) 9:15	(3) 2:30
Irish Terrier		(2) 1:30	(3) 10:45
Japanese Spaniels/Epagneul Japonais	(1) 11:00	(2) 9:15	(3) 2:30
Jack Russell Terrier		(2) 11:30	(3) 12:30
Keeshond	(1) 2:15	(3) 10:30	(1) 11:15
<u>Kerry Blue Terriers</u>	(3) 2:45	(2) 1:30	(3) 10:45
Leonberger	(5) 2:30	(4) 11:30	(5) 10:45
Lhasa Apsos	(1) 2:15	(3) 10:30	(1) 11:15
Lowchen	(1) 2:15	(3) 11:15	(1) 11:30
Manchester Terrier	(3) 2:45	(2) 1:30	(3) 11:00
Mastiffs	(5) 2:15	(3) 10:00	(5) 11:00
Miniature Pinscher/Pinscher Nain	(1) 11:30	(2) 9:15	(3) 2:45
Newfoundlands/Terre-Neuve	(5) 2:30	(4) 1:15	(5) 11:00

Appendix 4B - Official Tool for Measuring

1.3 Setting The Standard To Measure A Dog

The adjustable wicket is made of stainless steel tubing in the shape of an inverted "U". There is a solid extension leg that slides in and out of each of the 2 hollow legs of the wicket. The extension legs are calibrated at every half-inch. A set of screws at the base of each leg is tightened to lock the extension legs at the desired height. Each leg of the wicket is set separately, and the height is read separately on each leg.

Before loosening the set screws, the measurer should turn the wicket so the legs do not drop completely out of the hollow legs of the wicket. Once the legs have been set at the desired height, the wicket is ready to be used. A metal measuring tape should be used to verify the setting of the wicket once it is set by the judge.

Care should be taken to note whether a dog's height is over or under the height fixed on the wicket.

1.4 Using The Measuring Standard

The handler positions the dog at the judge's direction and the dog should be stacked in a normal show position. The dog should be in a naturally alert position with the head up but not stretched upward, and with its feet well under it and its forelegs vertical. On a heavily coated breed, such as the Poodle, the handler shall part the hair over the shoulders (see figure 4).

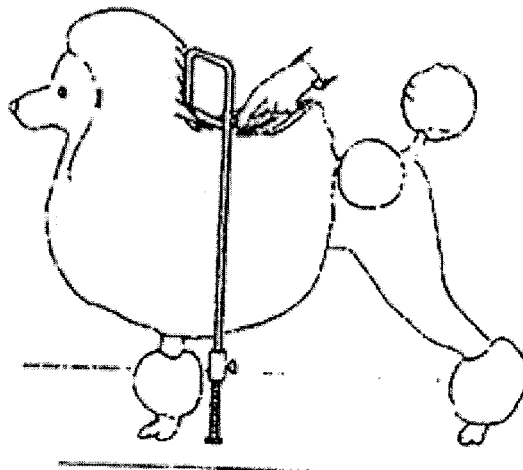


Figure 4. Hair parted under wicket

Appendix 4C - List of Titles

The ABCs of activities

Following is a list of titles you and your canine dynamo can strive to achieve. They appear alphabetically by their abbreviated title, with a brief description, eligible breeds and prerequisite titles where applicable. ("All breeds" refers to all CKC-recognized breeds, including those in the Miscellaneous class.) Titles are colour-coded to denote an official CKC event, recognized but not governed by the CKC and other titles.

- AD** Schutzhund endurance test. All breeds. BH required.
- ADC** Agility Dog Canada. Agility. All breeds.
- AFTCh.** Amateur Field Trial Champion. Retrieving. All breeds in Group 1 (Sporting Dogs) with a novice handler.
- BH** Schutzhund companion/temperament test. All breeds.
- CD** Companion Dog. Obedience. All breeds.
- CDX** Companion Dog Excellent. Obedience. All breeds. CD required.
- CG** Certificate of Gameness. Den trial. All terriers (small enough to fit into a nine-inch tunnel) and Dachshunds.
- Ch.** Champion. Conformation. All breeds (except Miscellaneous class breeds).
- DD** Draft Dog. Hauling test. All breeds.
- DDX** Draft Dog Excellent. Hauling test. All breeds. DD required.
- EWC** Earth Working Certificate. Den trial. All terriers (small enough to fit into a nine-inch tunnel) and Dachshunds.
- FbD** Flyball Dog. Flyball. All breeds.
- FbDCh.** Flyball Dog Champion. Flyball. All breeds. FbD required.
- FCh.** Field Champion. Lure coursing. Sighthounds.
- FChX** Field Champion Excellent. Lure coursing. Sighthounds. FCh. required.
- FD** Field Dog. Pointing trial. All pointing breeds.
- FDJ** Field Dog Junior. Pointing trial. All pointing breeds.
- FDX** Field Dog Excellent. Pointing trial. All pointing breeds. FD required.
- FH** Schutzhund tracking test. All breeds. BH required.
- FTCh.** Field Trial Champion. Retrieving. All breeds in Group 1 (Sporting Dogs).
- FTCh.** Field Trial Champion. Hunting by scent. Beagles, Basset Hounds and Petits Bassets Griffons Vendeens.
- HC** Herding Certificate. Herding. All herding breeds and some Working breeds.
- HIC** Herding Instinct Certificate. Herding. All herding breeds and some Working breeds.
- IPO** International Schutzhund (Levels I, II, III). All breeds. BH required.
- JH** Junior Hunter. Field test. All retrieving breeds, Irish Water Spaniels and Standard Poodles.
- MH** Master Hunter. Field test. All retrieving breeds, Irish Water Spaniels and Standard Poodles.
- NAFTCh.** National Amateur Field Trial Champion. Retriever test. All retrieving breeds.
- NFTCh.** National Field Trial Champion. Retriever test. All retrieving breeds.
- OSC** Open Stockdog Certificate. Herding. All herding breeds and some Working breeds. SSC required.
- OTCh.** Obedience Trial Champion. Obedience. All breeds. CD, CDX and UD required.
- SchH** Schutzhund (Levels I, II, III). Tracking, obedience and protection tests. All breeds.
- SD** Sled Dog. Sledding. All breeds.
- SDX** Sled Dog Excellent. Sledding. All breeds. SD required.
- SDU** Sled Dog Unlimited. Sledding. All breeds. SD and SDX required.
- SH** Senior Hunter. Field test. All retrieving breeds, Irish Water Spaniels and Standard Poodles.
- SHD** Scent Hurdle Dog. Scent discrimination/hurdle race. All breeds.
- SHDX** Scent Hurdle Dog Excellent. Scent discrimination/hurdle race. All breeds. SHD required.
- SHCh.** Scent Hurdle Dog Champion. Scent discrimination/hurdle race. All breeds. SHD and SHDX required.
- SSC** Stated Stockdog Certificate. Herding. All herding breeds and some Working breeds.
- TD** Tracking Dog. Tracking test. All breeds.
- TDX** Tracking Dog Excellent. Tracking test. All breeds. TD required.
- UD** Utility Dog. Obedience. All breeds. CD and CDX required.
- WC** Working Certificate. Retrieving test. Retrievers, Irish Water Spaniels and Standard Poodles.
- WCI** Working Certificate Intermediate. Retrieving test. Retrievers, Irish Water Spaniels and Standard Poodles.
- WCX** Working Certificate Excellent. Retrieving test. Retrievers, Irish Water Spaniels and Standard Poodles.
- WH** Schutzhund watch dog test. All breeds. BH required.
- WRD** Water Rescue Dog. Water rescue. Newfoundlands.
- WRDX** Water Rescue Dog Excellent. Water rescue. Newfoundlands.
- WS** Working Spaniel. Flushing and retrieving test. All sporting spaniels except Brittany and Irish Water.

APPENDIX – Chapter Five Document Support A to B

Appendix 5A

Genetically Dominant and Recessive Traits

Following is a list of genetically dominant and recessive traits as agreed upon by the majority of geneticists and breeders. It must be kept in mind that some are incompletely dominant, some are linked and others, such as a cleft palate, are lethal.

Dominant	Recessive
Long head	Short head
Large or long ears	Small or short ears
Low set ears	High set ears
Wide ear leather	Narrow ear leather
Coarse skull	Fine skull
Short foreface	Long foreface
Erect ears	Drop or tipped ears
Dark eye	Light eye
Normal eye	Large bulging eyes in some breeds
Brown eyes	Blue eyes
Wire coat	Smooth coat
Short coat	Long coat
Curly coat	Straight coat
Poor layback of shoulder	Good layback of shoulder
Poorly angulated stifle	Well angulated stifle
High set tail	Low set tail
Heavy bone	Light bone
Deep chest	Shallow chest
Straight topline	Sway back
Good spring of rib	Poor spring of rib
Short stifle	Long stifle
Light pigment	Dark pigment on skin of white dogs
Normal hearing	Deafness
Good eyesight	Night blindness
Good eye pigment	Wall eyes
Self-color	Parti-color
Black nose	Dudley nose
Good mouth	Overshot or undershot
Normal palate	Cleft palate
Normal lip	Hare lip
Straight tail	Kinked or bent tail

