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*One of the  
Handy Dog Booklet Series*

# STUD DOG'S CARE AND MANAGEMENT

**By CAPT. WILL JUDY**

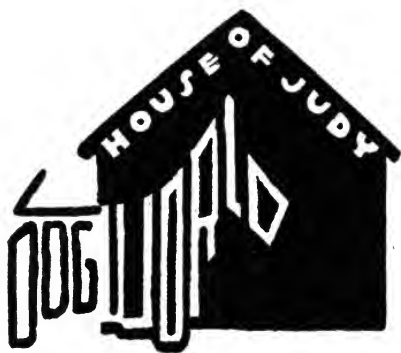
*Editor of Dog World Magazine, Author of The Dog Encyclopedia, Training the Dog, Care of the Dog, Kennel Building and Plans, Principles of Dog Breeding, and Sirius Series*



**P & M ANGUS**

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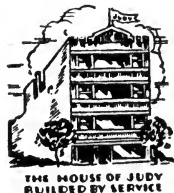
This is one of a series of TWELVE booklets by Capt. Will Judy on specific dog subjects of practical interest and published under the name HANDY DOG BOOKLETS. Figure denotes current edition.

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|----------------------------|--|
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June 1945

# THE STUD DOG'S CARE AND MANAGEMENT

## A—BASIC IMPORTANCE OF THE STUD DOG

This booklet deals with a fundamental phase of the breeding of pure-bred dogs.

The male dog used for stud (mating) service with the bitch can stamp his type quickly upon a substantial portion of his breed.

As set forth in the author's Principles of Dog Breeding, the pillars of the stud book or male line in any breed are not many. One popular stud, predominant in passing on his qualities, can change a breed almost within a decade.

### **Influence of Dominant Stud**

Chow VIII appears far back in the pedigrees of practically eighty percent of all chows both in England and America.

Red Brucie appears two or more times in the pedigrees (five generations) of at least sixty percent of all American cockers.

A stud dog of the bullterrier breed (about the year 1860) who threw all-white puppies changed the breed within a few years so that all-white was adopted as the only allowable color.

A male does much winning at the shows. Soon the owners of many matrons breed to this dog even tho he is not of the type which clicks with the blood of the matron. Within two or three years, perhaps one hundred bitches have been bred to him. They in turn have produced five hundred living puppies; perhaps one hundred of these in turn have become sires or dams of their own litters.

*Thus within twenty years, there can*

*be as many as 162,000 dogs that can claim this one male as an ancestor, if he be mated once a week for seven years.*

The average bitch, on the other hand, no matter how good she be, may not have more than five litters during her entire life, or a total of approximately thirty puppies. Thus, the influence of the bitch on the breed in a few years is small in comparison, whereas a stud within a few years can stamp his imprint upon an entire breed. However, over a long period, one bitch, not thru herself but thru her male offspring, can change type materially.

### **Stud Dogs Not Made**

*A stud dog is born, not made. He transmits what has been given him by his ancestors and he adds little of his own. Therefore, the correct method of judging a stud is not so much by his appearance but by the appearance of his ancestors and of his get.*

*A stud dog is his past and his future. His present and its value are judged by what has gone before and more so by what will come after.*

### **Patronize Others' Studs**

It is well that at this time we set forth a common vice in dog breeding, that of the kennel using its own stud exclusively.

Breeders go on year after year mating dogs, obtaining litters and wondering why their stock does not capture honors at the shows. If their activities are investigated, it is found



in many cases that the kennels are using their own studs.

The successful breeder determines what bloodlines he wishes to unite to those of his bitch; then he sends his bitch to that stud, whether the stud be located far or near, whether the stud fee be ten or a hundred dollars. He is the wise breeder; his entries win at shows and his dogs usually fetch high sales prices.

The other breeder, when his bitch is in heat—and he usually gives little thought to the matter until she is in heat—reasons to himself that by using one of his own studs, he can save a fee of \$25 to \$50 plus express charges and the labor of shipping and receiving back his bitch.

*The last worry of a novice entering into the breeding of dogs should be the ownership of a stud. Yet so many state they are beginning the breeding of dogs, having purchased one male and one bitch, and they add, as proof of their wisdom, an unrelated pair (a disastrous situation indeed!).*

### Benefit from Other's Investment

The male certainly will not have many services for there will not be many bitches in the kennel for some time. Further, the novice who purchases a male for stud use, is not purchasing a good type usually as he is not expending enough money to obtain a first-rate male. He is merely in-

creasing the number of ordinary studs.

In what does the value of a stud dog consist? In his sire. This value he imparts alike; surely it is not conditioned upon ownership of the dam. The stud gives his full blood value to every bitch he serves. What cares he whether the object of his romance is owned by this or that person? Hence, the owner of the dam gets the same return on the investment value of a stud which may be perhaps a thousand dollars, as does the owner of the stud when breeding one of his own bitches to his own stud. It is more economical to pay \$40 stud fee than a \$1,000 purchase fee, when the stud dog, likely of far better type than the novice can hope to breed or own in a long time, is available at public stud.

### How to Judge a Stud

What individual male should be chosen as a stud dog? As already stated, the stud dog is not to be judged alone in himself but also in his entire family.

The stud dog should be predominant; he should transmit most of the good qualities of his family, whether they are in him or not, to most of his puppies. When we speak of his good qualities, we include clearly those of his general family line.

There are outstanding instances of studs who could not win at shows and yet who could produce much winning stock. These particular studs were prepotent or dominant in the good qualities of their family line rather than of themselves.

On the whole, the male dog that can compete at the shows and win championship points, thus being declared officially a good specimen of the breed according to the official standard, is to be chosen as stud but with one provision—he may be a freak or an accident, that is, he may not be able to transmit his own good qualities or those of his family line. The show winning male is not inevitably the desirable stud. Within a year his "get" will make or break him.

## B—HOUSING, CARE AND FEEDING OF STUD DOG

### When is a Stud Old?

What is the proper age for the stud dog? Rare instances are recorded in which a male at the age of five months produced a litter of puppies. There also are rare instances of male dogs thirteen to fourteen years old, siring litters of puppies. These are exceptions.

### World's Youngest Sire

The world's youngest sire was Pirate, a Scottish terrier born Apr. 8, 1935; by accident he mated a bitch on Aug. 6 (his age, 120 days). A litter of five normal puppies was whelped without difficulty on Oct. 7.

The American Kennel Club has a registration rule that puppies whose sire at the time of mating was less than seven months old or more than twelve years old, or whose dam was under eight months of age or over twelve years of age, are registered in the usual routine but the AKC may, if it wishes, ask for an affidavit setting forth that the mating as represented actually took place.

As a general rule it would be well that a male should not be used as stud until he is at least ten months old and preferably twelve months, and not used oftener than once every two weeks if he is under fifteen months of age. The larger breeds should have the time extended for they do not mature fully until about the age of eighteen to twenty-two months.

*The age limit of a stud dog depends greatly upon the stud. If the male has been kept in good condition and is virile, he can be siring litters readily at the age of seven years. But after the age of eight years, there is a tendency of the sperm or generating cells of the male to be infertile; this results in an increasing number of bitches that fail to become pregnant. Consequently, the sales value of a stud dog decreases progressively after the age of five years.*

### How Often to Use Stud

The next consideration is how often

a stud dog should be used. A famous stud of the wire foxterrier breed in England, it was learned after his death, had been used on about 100 bitches a year for at least four years and there were few misses.

If a stud is in the best condition and is not to be shown in the immediate future, in our opinion he can be used twice weekly thruout the year without harm or strain. This is not necessarily desirable but we can say on the average the use of a stud once a week is entirely safe without the least tendency to harm the male.

A stud loses some weight by a mating and if on the show circuit, he pays the penalty in the show ring.

### Proving Stud's Fertility

Who is to be blamed for lack of pregnancy? In our opinion it is due to the bitches in four of five cases. Virility in a male can readily be determined by examining the male's semen. Live cells are seen wriggling in motion like tadpoles as they are observed thru the microscope.

### Rumor against Stud

*The rumor that a stud is nonproductive is a fearful one. It works havoc to the owner, a havoc that later*

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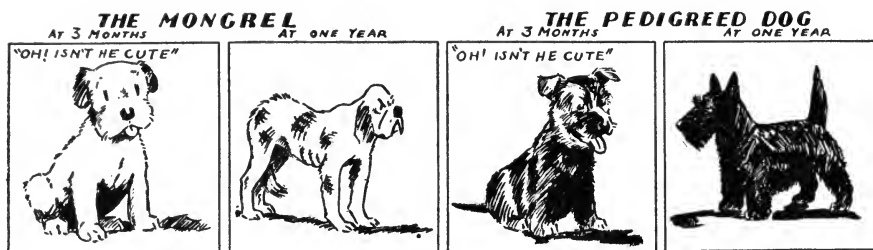
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THIS IS A FAMILY OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS,  
PEDIGREED



THIS IS A FAMILY OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS,  
NOT PEDIGREED





*truth can not remove. Therefore, such rumors should never be uttered. The truth should be ascertained first; then there is no need of rumor.*

In almost all instances, the rumor is false, but the damage already has been done. Jealous rival stud owners often originate these terrible rumors; they are to be condemned as scourges of the dog fancy and to be shunned as poor sportsmen and unworthy of the title gentlemen.

### Quarters, Care and Exercise

The question of whether the male if not used at all for breeding suffers in health is one which is asked often. It can be answered simply that the dog's health does not suffer altho the amount of his pleasures may be lessened. He is just as healthful tho perhaps not as happy.

What special kennel arrangements should be had for the stud? None. Of course, he should not be kenneled in the same stall with another male as dogs of the same sex whether male or female are inclined to quarrel.

Quarters should be dry, free from dampness, free from draft directly on the dog, and the sleeping bench or box should be elevated above the floor. All the rules for maintaining the general health of the dog apply with full force to the stud.

What should be the exercise of the stud dog? On the same day on which the stud has been mated, there should not be any exercise for him six hours before or afterward. It can be said that the dog feels the strain for about 24 hours after mating.

However, on all other days, the male should have plenty of exercise, for in our opinion, much exercise does not weaken but strengthens the stud.

He should have more exercise than other males.

### Stud Personality

It can not be emphasized too often that the stud, whether in dogs or other live stock, must be preeminently maleish in temperament and personality as well as in physical qualities and appearances.

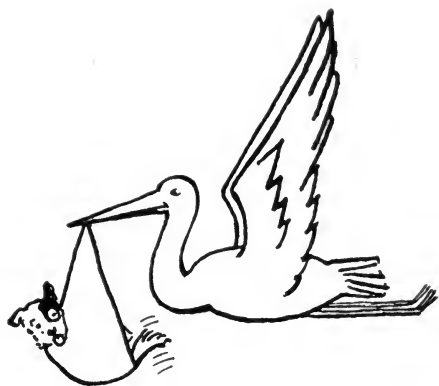
Aggressiveness, fearlessness, courage, strong nerves, not easily excited or ruffled, not shrinking or backing away, not timid, and a certain roughness and brusqueness of manner—all these must be exemplified in the male that is used to propagate his race.

Good health, firm flesh, alertness of eye and ear, full uses of all facilities, a toughness of body and stamina must be present to supplement the personality requisites already mentioned.

*For the sake of the breed and for the sake of any sincere love you may have for the breed you are fancying, discard immediately any studs of shy, timid, dull faculties, studs that may have good type and yet lack physical toughness, roughness and up-and-at-'em spirit.*

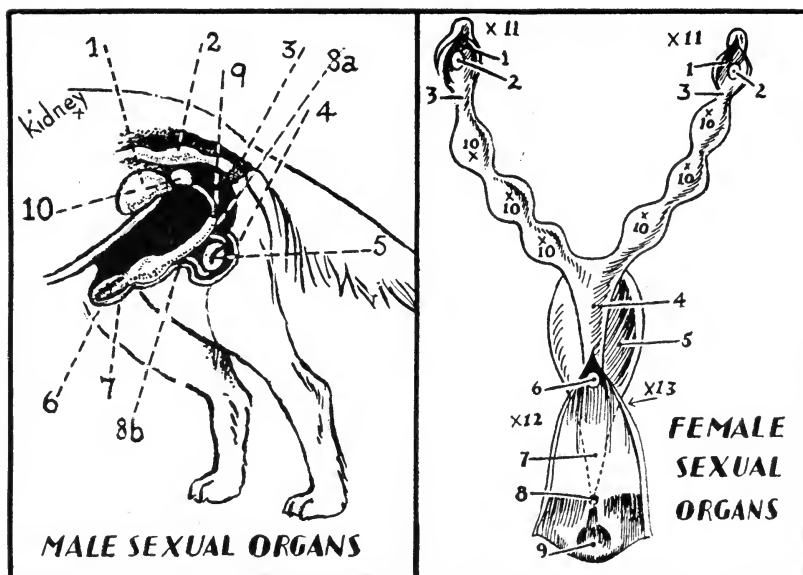
If a stud must be coddled, must be taken care of all the time, lest his feet get wet or he brush against a thistle, if he must live "in a monastery of guarded living," away with him for he is the beginning of degeneration of his race.

Give the stud plenty of exercise, let him brave the elements of storm and rain and cold now and then, let him romp and play roughly, let him be a man's man of his species—head up, on his toes, of inquiring eye and perchance a threat in it—above all, a fearless, rough-and-ready fellow who is one hundred per cent male in all things.



## **Breeder's Code**

1. I will study the bitch as well as the sire.
  2. I will study grandparents rather than parents.
  3. I will not pay any attention to breeding superstitions.
  4. I will interpret a pedigree by breeding facts rather than names and titles.
  5. I will keep full breeding records and draw conclusions accordingly.
  6. I will put away culls and weaklings shortly after birth.
  7. I will not breed, sell or give away a shy or excessively nervous dog.
  8. I will judge a stud by his offspring even to the third generation.
  9. I will honor most the bred-by-exhibitor dog.
  10. I will give preference to breeding specimens of good disposition and temperament.
- Will Judy.



**LEFT, Male Sexual Organs:** 1. Bladder. 2. The rectum portion of the colon or large intestine leading on to the external opening or anus at 3. 4. Scrotum or bag containing the testicles (5).

6. Penis. 7. Sheath or covering of penis. 8a and 8b. Vas deferens—tubes from the prostate gland to each testicle (and carrying semen into the urethra).

9. Urethra duct, carrying urine from bladder to external exit (penis, male; vagina, female). In male, urethra is also a genital duct for semen. Do not confuse urethra with ureters, of which there are two, one leading from each kidney to the bladder. 10. Prostate gland.

**RIGHT:** 1. and 1. Ovarian bursa or sacs. 2. Ovaries (one on each side). 3. Fallopian tubes (one on each of the two horns), 4. Main body of uterus or womb. 5. Bladder (to rear).

6. Os uteri (mouth of womb), from which puppies emerge. 7. Vagina (external opening). 8. External urethral orifice (where urine emerges). 9. Fossa clitoridis. 10. Fetuses (puppies) in the womb. 11. Region of kidneys. 12. Rectal opening (above vaginal opening). 13. Vulva attached to pelvic bone for support.

## What to Feed the Stud

Next we consider a most important question—the diet of the stud dog. First, let us say that the common opinion that the stud dog should be overfed and be fat is highly erroneous. The stud dog tending towards leanness rather than fatness, is the more anxious stud, and is in healthier condition than the overweight stud.

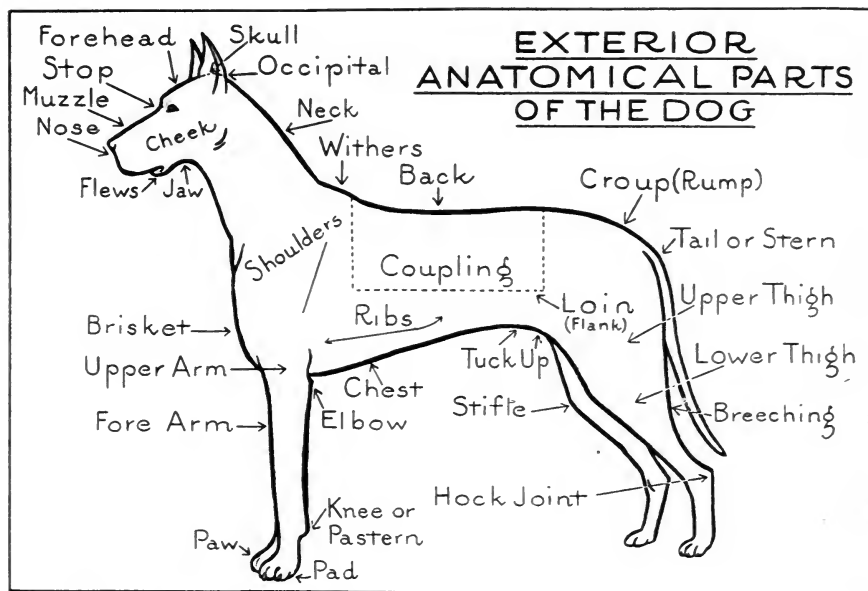
The stud dog should be fed only once daily with the addition of a light snack in the morning, if the heavy meal is fed at the close of the day. This main meal should consist of plenty of lean meat; avoid excessively fat meat. Eggs, cod liver oil, yeast, biscuits, well cooked vegetables mixed with the biscuits can form a part of the dog's diet.

## C—THE BITCH—HER CARE AND HANDLING

### Bitch must be Free of Disease

What general health requirements apply strictly to the stud dog? First

of all, he should be groomed daily. Secondly, he should be kept very clear of skin ailments. Third, at no time



*This sketch from Judy's Anatomy of the Dog illustrates the outline of the great dane but of course is fully applicable to any dog.*

should he be bred to a bitch which has the least indication of disease, particularly of skin.

A careful sponging is desirable immediately after mating, using a light antiseptic such as bicarbonate of soda, borax crystals or epsom salts in warm water.

### **"Equipment" for Mating**

Rough material such as carpet for footing for both sire and matron is suggested.

For extra large breeds, a gunny sack or similar material padder around the body of the bitch at the loins enables the stud to maintain his position. Specially manufactured breeding platforms are not needed.

If the male is greatly smaller than the bitch, some elevation or holding up by attendant is required. The author's book *Handling the Mating* sets forth details concerning the handling of both dogs for the actual mating and the care and handling before and after.

### **Receiving the Bitch**

It is well for the owner of a stud to ask that the bitch be sent so that she will arrive at sometime between the tenth and fifteenth day of her heat.

The bitch should be met promptly upon arrival and taken to the kennel and kept for a few hours in a separate stall so that she can rest. It may be that if there is much commotion in the kennels, the bitch can be taken into the home, or if she is to be kept over night, it may be necessary to let her sleep in the owner's bedroom to avoid the howling of home-sickness; also to lessen scent for the noses of the males in the kennels.

### **Extra Service a Waste**

This is important--we said that a male can be put to service twice weekly thruout the year without harm or drain. These services should not be in succession on the same day but should be at least 24 hours apart.

Further, we did not speak of the number of bitches served but of the number of services.

In this connection we can mention the opinion we have long held and for which we have been criticized—that one service is sufficient for a successful mating, that two services with the same bitch either on the same day or the second day is an unnecessary drain on the stud and does not increase the probability of a litter.

One ejaculation of the male dog contains approximately 225,000,000 sperm cells but only an average of six become puppies. If a stud is used only at long intervals, the piled-up spermatozoa become senile; this tends toward sterility in the next mating.

If he is mated excessively, the progress of the spermatozoa thru the ducts of the vas deferens is speeded so much that many of them become immature. Thus a second mating on

the following day may have small potency.

*In our opinion, if the owner of a bitch insists upon two services for the mating there should be a charge of at least 25 per cent of the stud fee for the second service.*

## Sending the Bitch Back

After the bitch is mated, she should be allowed to rest a few hours and should be shipt back preferably the next day, after she has had the opportunity to eat one or two meals.

The owner of the bitch should be notified the exact time the bitch will arrive (not hour of shipment).

It is well for the owner of the stud to examine the crate and make sure that it is strong and durable so that if there is damage to the bitch on the return journey, the liability is not his. The bitch should be shipped back express charges collect and insured for full value, to her owner.

### *D—CONTRACT BETWEEN STUD AND MATRON OWNERS*

## Settle Differences in Advance

The transactions or advance agreements between the owner of a stud and the owner of the bitch are important for unless they are definite and precise, trouble may result in the way of damages, controversies and complaints.

*First, we would not breed our stud to a dog that is not pedigreed or, being pedigreed, can not be registered. Make certain that you are dealing with the registered owner (or lessee).*

Second, the owner of a matron should be informed that the bitch must be shipped express charges prepaid, in a strong crate which has been washed and disinfected before being used; a collar should be attached to the dog's neck; the name of the bitch and also the exact hour at which she will arrive, must be advised.

The collar is highly necessary in handling a nervous bitch. If the name of the bitch is known, she can be managed more readily.

Let us consider the other side of

the affair. The owner of the bitch should not wait until the last moment when the dog is in heat or showing blood before beginning to choose a stud.

The bitch comes into heat generally every six months. There is plenty of time to determine what stud to use and to arrange all terms with the owner. Last-minute arrangements particularly by wire often cause annoyance and dissatisfaction.

[illegible]

## What is Stud Contract?

We come now to some important considerations. Just what is the contract entered into between the owner of the stud and the owner of the bitch?

It should be added that if the bitch is in the possession of a lessee instead of the actual owner, the terms of the lease should clearly be informed to the owner of the stud. Also a copy of the lease must be filed with the American Kennel Club, 221 Fourth Avenue, New York City, if later it is

desired to register the puppies by the lessee in the AKC Stud Book (or filed with other registration bodies).

The furnishing of a certificate of service clearly is desirable to avoid argument. These blanks can be obtained in book form from the publishers of this pamphlet (see back cover). A stub provides permanent record of the information so that the owner of the stud can at any time, even years later, quickly ascertain all facts concerning any service. See illustration on page 10.

## E—FEES, PAPERS, RETURN SERVICE

### What Amount of Stud Fee?

*First of all, do not give any free service. It is a mistaken charity, which only results in trouble. Set your fee and not too high, then demand it.*

What should be the amount of a stud fee? Too often a beginner purchases a male at a high price and upon the glowing representations of the seller. He is led to believe that he now owns a dog that can compete with champions easily and that is near perfection in the breed. This particular individual having all the conceit of a beginner sets the stud fee higher than even that of an acknowledged winner. He soon is disillusioned.

The stud fee for a stud that has been used little or is yet unproved, should be low. Of course, stud fees vary with breeds. The average stud fee for the average breed if the male is not particularly a proven stud or has not won at shows, will vary from \$10 to \$25. No stud fee should be less than \$10. The Dog World Magazine for instance will not permit a stud fee lower than \$10 to be stated in an advertisement.

*For a dog that has sired litters of good type and that has won some points at a dog show, the stud fee should vary from \$20 to \$40.*

*If this dog has won the championship title or is near the title or, most of all, has sired some puppies which in turn have gone high at the show, the stud fee should vary from \$30 to \$50 up.*

It is not customary to charge a higher fee for mating to a maiden bitch.

### Cash or Puppy for Fee

How should the stud fee be paid? Cash with order is the ideal method. It should be paid before the bitch is bred. Or half should be paid in advance and the other half immediately upon the whelping of the litter or when the litter is six weeks old.

Should a puppy be taken in lieu of a cash settlement? The majority opinion is against a puppy as a stud fee. However, to accept a puppy as a stud fee is desirable in these cases:

1. Where the owner of the stud does not have puppies of his own for sale.

2. Where the owner of a stud has ability in picking out good puppies.

3. Where the bitch has particularly good bloodlines which should connect with those of the stud and result in puppies that will be a credit to both parents.

4. Where the owner of a good matron truly is without funds and cannot pay a cash fee.

The oldtime stud owner often can choose a good puppy out of a litter and sell it at a higher price than the amount of the cash stud fee.

### Litter and Puppy Choice

What constitutes a litter and the choice of a litter? The certificate of service should state all these terms—that one puppy whatever the sex constitutes a litter, that the owner of the

stud can choose at the age of eight to ten weeks (paying board thereafter if not yet taken), that if he states the definite sex in advance and there is only one puppy of the opposite sex, he nevertheless gets the puppy of the opposite sex.

If, in the case of a puppy for a stud fee, the bitch does not become pregnant, if all puppies are born dead, or none are living at the age of eight weeks, there is no compensation to the owner of the stud.

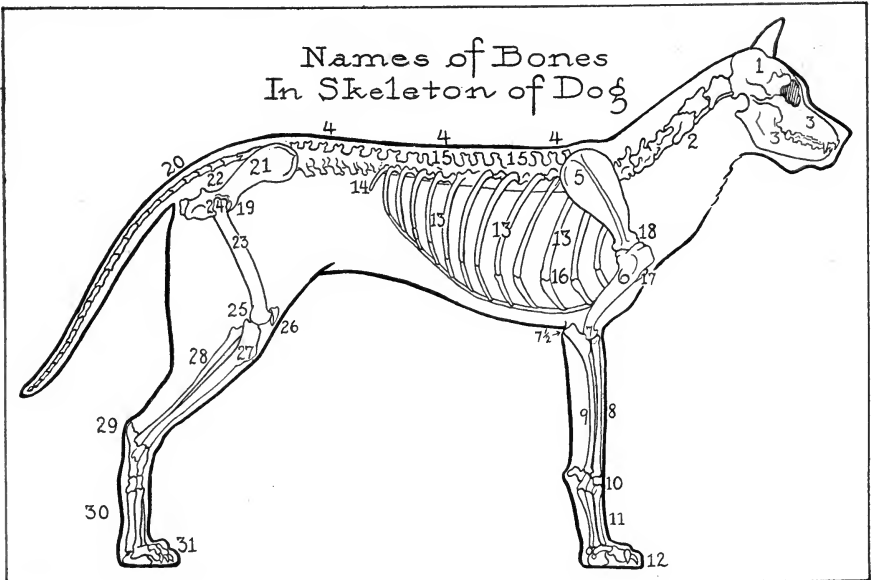
## Return Service not Obligatory

*What is the situation when the bitch does not become pregnant? The owner of the stud does not sell pregnancies. He sells a coition or tying or mating of his stud with the bitch. If the two have tied, he has done what*

*he promised to do. That the bitch does not become pregnant or if she becomes pregnant, loses her litter prematurely or does not whelp or whelps dead puppies, the situation is not to be charged against the stud.*

Most owners of dogs will give a return service without charge under certain conditions, if the bitch does not become pregnant, but this is not a legal obligation as matter of course.

The return service should be based upon these conditions—notification promptly that the bitch is not pregnant, a statement that the bitch will be sent upon her next heat and not at a later heat, to the same stud, and that if in the meantime the owner sells the stud or the stud is unavailable or stud dies, there is no obligation on



1. Skull. 2. Beginning of spinal column, which continues in backbone to base of tail (near 21). 3. Jaw bones. 4. Backbone or vertebrae (from base of skull to end of tail). 5. Scapula or shoulder blade.
6. Humerus. 7. Elbow. 7½. Elbow prominence. 8. Radius. 9. Ulna. 10. Pastern joint (carpus).
11. Metacarpal bones. 12. Front digits or toes (phalanges). 13. Ribs. 14. Floating ribs. 15. Vertebrae disc.

16. Thoracic or chest cavity. 17. Sternum or breast bone. 18. Clavical or collarbone. 19. Pelvic structure. 20. Coccygeal or tail bones.
21. Ileum. 22. Sacrum. 23. Femur or thigh bone. 24. Hip joint. 25. Stifle joint. 26. Knee cap or patella. 27. Tibia. 28. Fibula. 29. Hock joint or tarsus (really corresponds to human ankle). 30. Metatarsal bones. 31. Rear digits (toes, phalanges).

his part unless he of his own accord wishes to breed the bitch to some other stud in his kennel.

The sale of the stud to a new owner voids the obligation for a return service unless sold "with obligations," as should be done in all cases.

It is not a wise provision that the fee be returned if the bitch is unproductive. In most cases this fault is in the bitch.

## Popularity may be Dangerous

The owner of the stud has the full right to reserve the use of his dog to bitches whose bloodlines he approves or bitches which he wishes to have mated to his stud.

*This is a wise provision for if the stud is a good and popular one, poor and mediocre bitches will be sent to the stud from all sections of the country. Soon there is an army of low-grade puppies carrying the name of the stud as their sire. This in turn works havoc to the stud's reputation and to the demand for future matings.*

It is to be borne in mind that if the stud fee is not paid by the owner of the bitch, the owner of the sire need not sign the registration application for the litter or the individual puppies. But the stud or breeding certificate should state this.

## Puppies by Another Sire

If the puppies are not located too far away, it is well for the stud owner to view the puppies before signing the papers. Sometimes a second dog or mongrel dog has access to the bitch after she has been mated and the puppies may be a litter by the second sire. In this latter case, the owner of the stud should refuse to sign papers and is not obligated to return the stud fee.

If the bitch is on lease to a party other than the owner, this agreement must be in writing signed in advance between the owner of the dam and the lessee of the dam. As stated the owner of the stud should check on any alleged lease.

## Care of Bitch on Obligation

What is the obligation of the owner of the stud for the care of the bitch? After he has fetched the bitch from the express agent or other means of delivery, he is liable for extraordinary care. He must keep the dog in a stall or inclosure that is protected. If a door is left open or if the kennelman is careless or if the fence is loose and has an opening, he is liable for resulting loss by theft or straying.

Should a thief break into the kennels and steal the bitch, the loss falls upon the owner of the stud.

If it can be proved that the bitch contracted a disease while in the kennel, a disease against which protection could have been had by keeping her away from the other dogs, the owner of the stud is liable.

Should a stray dog, attracted by the bitch being in heat, get to her and breed her, the owner of the stud would be liable for damages.

*As he is being paid for the use of his stud dog, he is obligated to use extraordinary care. The statement that he is held only to ordinary care does not accord with the law of bailment.*

Only losses which occur thru unavoidable conditions such as lightning, storm, riot or other acts of God can relieve the owner of the stud from liability for loss or damage.

## Issue Breeding Certificate

*It is well tho not necessary to have a witness present beside the owner of the stud.*

*In all cases a certificate of stud service should be signed and sent to the owner of the bitch. This is a guarantee of correct breeding, avoids arguments and clearly is desirable particularly if the matron is sold before the puppies are whelped.*

*Furthermore, it prevents the use of a stud by unauthorized persons, a practice which happens now and then. If the service certificate is signed by the owner of the stud, this danger is avoided. See page 10.*

## Exact Records Avoid Disputes

The owner of a stud should keep careful record of each mating, of the

litters and of individual registration papers signed, the number of puppies in each litter, and the like. Blanks

are available for all these instructions (see page 16). Careful records avoid much argument.

## F—PHYSICAL CONSIDERATIONS OF STUD

### Artificial Mating

There may be mating thru artificial insemination. The semen of the male is preserved in parafin capsules which are placed in the vagina. Three or four bitches can be mated with this quantity.

This particular method is not in vogue. There is also the consideration about identification of litter and acquiring registration papers. A full description of this method is found in the author's Principles of Dog Breeding. The American Kennel Club will not register a litter from artificial mating.

In securing and testing the semen certain precautions should be observed. The room where the test is being made should be warm. The specimen should be obtained in a rubber pouch placed over the end of the penis (first and last ejaculations usually do not contain as many live cells). The rubber pouch (sterilized before use) should be placed and suspended quickly in a tube or vessel of water kept at approximately 100 degrees temperature. Specimens for the microscope should be withdrawn in a sterilized syringe (or eye dropper) and placed on a heated slide for the microscope.

### Unwilling Stud

If the male is a poor mater, perhaps he is too fat, perhaps he is overfed, perhaps he doesn't get enough

exercise. It would be well also to have another male dog there but at a safe distance in order to incite the stud. Some males simply will not become good studs.

*Stimulants can be given to males as well as to bitches. Ovarian gland extracts are obtainable commercially and have some virtue in causing the male or the female to become sexually excited. These may be had in tablet or by injection.*

*On the whole, nature is the best excitor and if the stud dog is kept in good condition, nothing more is necessary.*

### Normal Position of Organs

The male possessing only one testicle can sire a litter fully. The other testicle is still in the abdomen but likely is sterile.

If testicles are not descended (normally they descend at about the age of ten weeks), an operation somewhat dangerous may be resorted to but if done after the dog is ten months old, likely is of no avail as by that time the heat of the body has made the testicles sterile.

Our observation has been that the age of a sire does not in any way affect the number of puppies in a litter or the type of the puppies. Further, the age of the dam (unless over eight years) and the month of mating have no effect upon the number or stamina of puppies.



*Sperm or male cell magnified 1,300 times. The "tail" furnishes the wiggling which in turn furnishes the "motive" power in moving up in the vagina to meet and unite with the ovorum or female generating cell.*

## G—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

### Duty of Stud Owner to Fancy

*The owner of a stud dog should be concerned with more than the jingle of the dollars in his pocket as the stud fees are received. Unless the stud produces a good type of puppies, the stud should not be offered at service.*

Also the owner of the stud should be much concerned about the show winnings of the get. The owner of a popular stud has a responsibility to the breed. Many bitches are sent to his dog and his dog in turn yields a great influence upon the breed for at least the next ten years.

Bear in mind that a stud dog is born, not made. Ballyhoo, propaganda and extensive advertising may for a time bring in patronage but the final test is in the quality of the puppies sired, and in turn, the type of puppies they bring forth.

As we stated, the owner of a stud has a responsibility to the fancy. The stud's bloodlines should be made available chiefly to matrons whose blood will harmonize with the stud's.

In advertising a stud, a picture should be used in the ad, a full-length picture so that the dog can be judged for body outline.

Advertisement should be constant rather than just now and then. The owner of a bitch may read the ad but at the time his bitch is not near the heat period; if the ad appears regularly he is sure to keep the advertiser in mind at the proper time.

The stud-and-his-get class at a show should be an extremely important one for it is the final test and the full flower in bloom of the ability of a stud to be a stud, to produce puppies most of which are as good as or superior to himself.

THE END



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