

Mostly About Dogs By BOB BECKER



ENGLISH SETTER



IRISH TERRIER



AIREDALE TERRIER



GERMAN SHEPHERD



BOXER



CHIHUAHUA



SEALYHAM TERRIER



POODLE



ST. BERNARD



Christmas Puppies Should Not Be Too Young

JUST ONE more week to Christmas, and one more week to shop for the Christmas puppy!

As might be expected, the smaller breeds are being favored this Christmas, because the small or medium-sized dogs are easier to care for in the average homes and apartments than those which are large and husky. Among the fifteen leading breeds according to American Kennel club registrations, as discussed last week, are the ever-popular Scottish, wire-haired, and Boston terriers and America's number one favorite, the cocker spaniel.

In the next fifteen most popular breeds according to A. K. C. registrations are six more which are in the small terrier and toy dog group. The other nine are large breeds which have their places in the dog world because of their abilities as hunters, guard dogs, or excellent companion dogs.

Registration figures are not the final word on the choice of a puppy as a Christmas present, but they do give us a clue to the breeds which seem to be preferred by most people. Individual selections should be altered according to the amount of space available for the dog, temperament and age of the new owner, type of coat desired, and the use to which the pet is to be put.

Among the breeds listed in the second group of fifteen dogs are the noble English setter, one of the most popular of the pointing breeds; the Irish terrier, an alert, lively terrier that makes an excellent pet; the Airedale, one of our largest terriers and an excellent guard around the house; the German shepherd (erroneously called police dog), intelligent working dog whose finest reference is that he is commonly used to guide the blind; the boxer, a strong, active dog which (when trained) makes a good companion and guard for children; the tiny Chihuahua, perky and amusing; the Sealyham terrier, a white, wiry-coated terrier with a lot of personality; the poodle, one of the smartest breeds known today; the giant St. Bernard, one of our largest breeds and famous for saving many lives in the Swiss Alps; the Dalmatian, handsome "coach dog"; the little Cairn terrier, rapidly rising in popularity; the Kerry blue, one of the most handsome terrier breeds; the Welsh terrier, small but lively and intelligent; the pointer, known to every outdoor sportsman; and the schnauzer. The schnauzer comes in three

sizes—miniature, standard, and giant—so that the buyer has a chance to choose the size most convenient for his surroundings. All of these dogs have their good points and under proper conditions and with intelligent training and care will make excellent companions, pets, and guards. With more than 100 breeds recognized in America today, it's obvious that there is no one best breed for the home or for children unless it's the one that you and I happen to like the best.

Most breeders find that all too often fathers and mothers let the question of that puppy go until the very last minute of the Christmas shopping period, and then they are unable to find exactly what they want.

This year the trend seems to be different. Many prospective purchasers already have been looking around, paying visits to kennels, outlining their needs, and telling the kennel owners about the breed, sex, age, and training of the puppy they want to buy.

One thing that the prospective buyer should keep in mind is this: Don't take a puppy that is too young. When you buy a very young dog his chances of surviving are none too good. Moreover, an older and more sturdily built pup is a better playmate for a child that may be inclined to maul his new pet more than he should.

But whatever the breed decided upon, the prospective purchaser of a Christmas puppy will find it wise to pay a fair price for a strong, well bred puppy rather than buy a "bargain" pup of uncertain ancestry from a "here-today-gone-tomorrow" kennel. Good dogs from healthy stock, fed well, and immunized against distemper cannot be raised for a couple of dollars.

Another tip to buyers of Christmas puppies is this: Be sure to ask the seller of the puppy if it has been immunized against distemper. Naturally this treatment adds to the cost of a puppy. But it's well worth while. If the puppy hasn't been immunized or the treatments started, by all means take it to a veterinarian.

DOG NOTES

An imported dog can be registered for \$2 with the American Kennel club, although it costs twice that to register another dog (not imported) that is more than eighteen months old.

A tabulation of dogs registered with the American Field during a recent month gives an interesting sidelight on trends in popularity of breeds. The tabulation showed 389 pointers, 390 setters, 17 Labrador, and 10 Chesapeake Bay retrievers. Irish setters were high on the list with 102.



DALMATIAN



CAIRN TERRIER



KERRY BLUE TERRIER



WELSH TERRIER

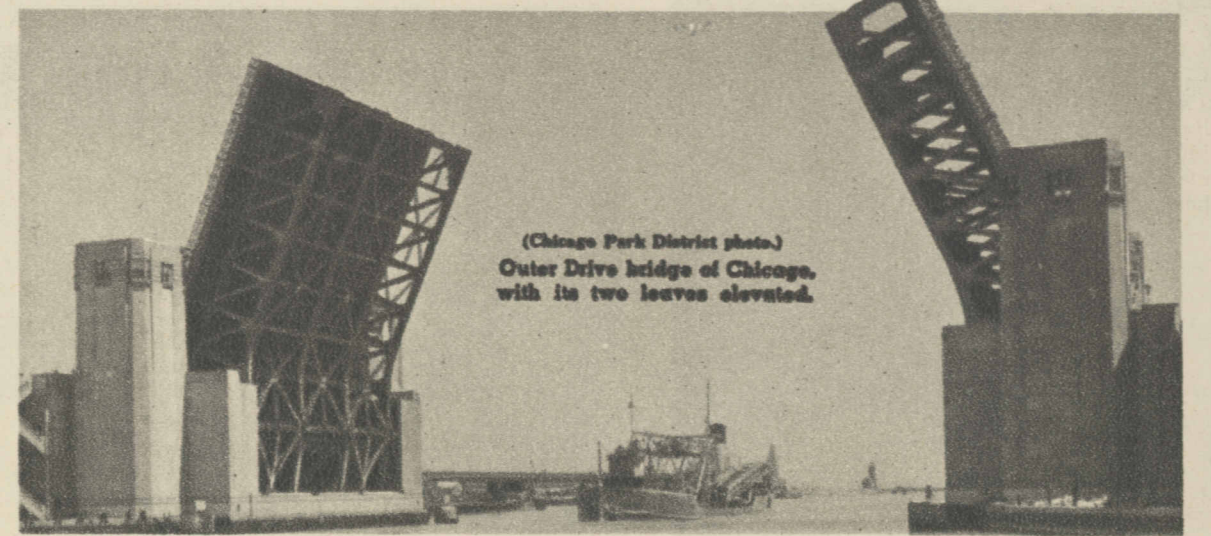


POINTER



SCHNAUZER

The Graphic Laboratory of Popular Science



(Chicago Park District photo.) Outer Drive bridge of Chicago, with its two leaves elevated.

This is the sixth and final article of a series on the subject of bridges and bridge construction. Previous articles dealt with arch bridges from earliest to modern times and with independent-span, continuous-span, suspension, and cantilever bridges.

Bridges That Are Built to Move

MOVABLE bridges, of which the chain-operated drawbridge of the medieval castle moat was an early example, are divided today into five general types, as follows:

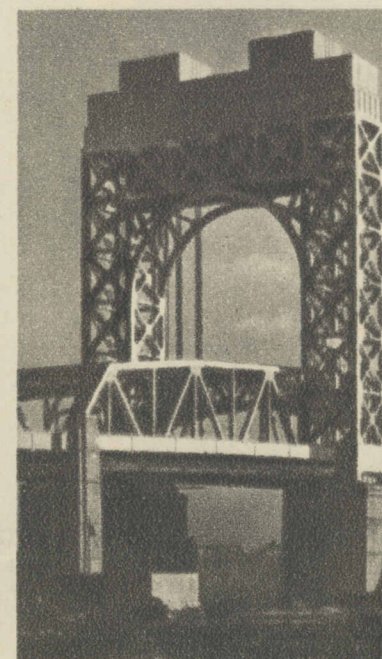
roll, and constructed to carry a lower level at such time as traffic warrants. The two larger of the four trunnions are 34 inches in diameter at the bearings and carry a load of 4,411,000 pounds each. The bridge leaves are

vessels. Traffic in the lower Chicago river, it will be recalled, often was tied up by steamships ramming into the piling of the old swing bridge midchannel pivot structures.

The rolling type of bridge is merely a movable span mounted on wheels or rollers that allow it to be drawn bodily away from the opening and at right angles to it. Very few bridges nowadays are constructed on this principle.

In the vertical lift type, of which that part of the Tri-Borough bridge at New York City pictured here is one of the largest and most modern examples, the weight of the movable span is taken by means of wire ropes that pass over pulleys at the top of lofty towers and are attached to counterweights. The height of the towers is such that when the bridge span is raised vertically in the manner of a lift there is sufficient clearance under the span for water traffic to pass.

The Tri-Borough bridge, the vertical lift deck of which spans the Harlem river, is provided



(Acme photo.) Harlem river crossing of the Tri-Borough bridge of New York City, a span of the vertical lift type.

Bascule, swing, rolling, vertical lift, and transporter.

The bascule bridge consists of one or two counterweighted leaves working on horizontal pivots or trunnions. The leaves rotate through about 90 degrees. Since the supporting piers are on the banks of the waterway, or at least, at the sides of the channel, a clear passage is provided for ships.

In the case of the Outer Drive bridge of Chicago, the bascule bridge pictured here, the weight of the leaves is concentrated entirely on the trunnions. Variations of the bascule bridge are the rolling lift and the heel

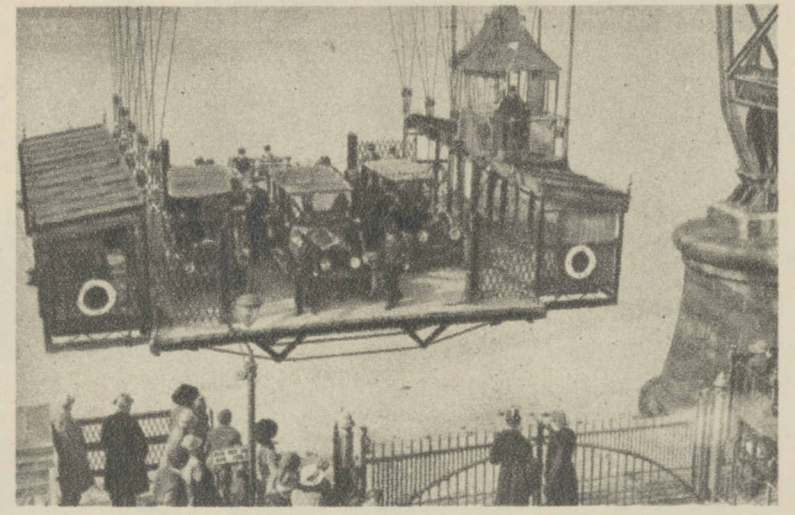
raised and lowered by means of sets of gears operated by electric motors. There are four of these motors of 100 horsepower each.

Perhaps most common of all movable bridges is the swing bridge, a structure pivoted to revolve in a horizontal circle. The arms on each side of the pivot may be of equal lengths,

with two 210-foot towers. The deck which is elevated weighs more than 4,000,000 pounds. The movable span of the lift bridge over the Delaware river between Burlington, N. J., and Bristol, Pa., weighs 5,800,000 pounds.

Bridges of the transporter type are in reality aerial ferries. In a bridge constructed on this principle there is an overhead span supported by tall towers. A moving cradle is swung beneath the span, and suspended from the cradle is a platform that carries the load. The platform simply travels back and forth from shore to shore.

This type of bridge has been adopted for wide rivers or harbors where the cost of a high-level bridge would be prohibitive or where a bascule or swing bridge would be obstructive. Examples of transporter bridges are those at Rouen, France, and Middlesbrough and Newport, England. The moving platform of the last named is shown in an accompanying picture.



Moving platform of the transporter bridge across the Uak river at Newport, England. (Acme photo.)

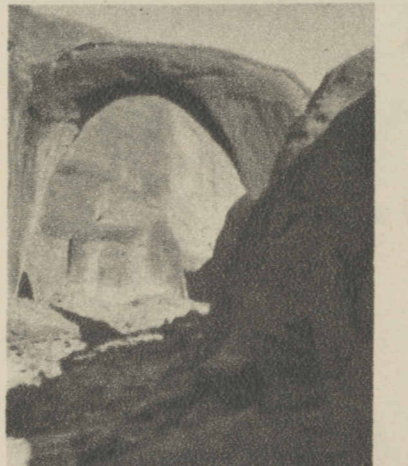
trunnion bridges, in which somewhat different principles are employed. In the rolling lift type the span is not fixed, but moves back and forth as the leaf is raised and lowered. In the heel trunnion type the counterweight is not attached to the main span, but to a counterweight arm which is balanced over a supporting frame, one end of the frame being attached to the main span and the other end to the counterweight itself.

The Outer Drive bridge is classed by engineers as of the fixed counterweight type, the counterweight serving as a rigid balance to the moving leaf. Designed by Hugh E. Young, chief engineer of the Chicago Plan commission, this bridge is 108 feet wide, 354 feet long, 264 feet in length from trunnion to trun-

in which case they balance each other, or they may be of unequal lengths, in which event the shorter is provided with weights to maintain a balance. Power for opening and closing these bridges may be provided by hydraulic or electric mechanisms, or, if the bridge is relatively small, by human labor.

The old swing bridge across the Chesapeake and Delaware canal at Delaware City, Del., pictured in an accompanying illustration, is operated by man power. It merely swings to one side of the canal to allow water traffic to pass through.

The principal objection to swing bridges is that their pivots usually are located in midstream and thus waste valuable channel space. Midstream pivots frequently are struck by passing



Rainbow bridge in Utah, a span formed by nature. F. R. Hamilton, president of Bradley Polytechnic institute of Peoria, Ill., who has been following this series on bridges, submitted the photograph with the comment that the bridge first was seen by white men in 1808.

For attractive offers of dogs, turn to the Dogs, Cats, Birds, and Pets columns in the want ad section of today's Tribune.