

AGUSTIN NORES MARTINEZ

EL DOGO ARGENTINO



EDITORIAL ALBATROS

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Something More About Our Home

Letter from the Secretary General of the O.E.A. Dr. Galo Plaza to Dr. Nores Martínez

When I received your book - whose delivery, dedication and invitation I thank you very much - I already knew from your cousin Dr. ' Rodolfo Martínez (h), of the existence, training and characteristics of the DOGO ARGENTINO. With his work, added to other sources, I have completed my information about it. For reasons of public service, sports concerns or strict personal curiosity, I have traveled our America for years. A restless traveler and a renewed admirer of his beautiful and capricious geography, I have been for decades absorbed observer of their populations and customs, of their floras and their faunas, which encompass amazing latitudes and types of variety, from the suffocating suggestion of, the rain forests, to the icy mystery of the forests of the South, from the challenge of the great mountains, to the monotony of the endless pampas. In such a medium, that nature populated the same multiplicity of species, the Argentine Bulldog, in my opinion, fills like no dog the needs of work, company and hunting: it offers the most formidable prey, the most reckless courage, the most instinctive hunter tenacious, accompanied by a faithfulness that is also deserved blazon of his fame, as evidenced by the death of Trevelin's Day, already wrapped in the suggestive glow of the legend. Certainly, the Argentine Dogo is the dog for America. I laugh like her Like her, the fruit of the melting pot of races and climates. And as she is a new character, I find the challenge to the future ahead, and the weight of history behind. Receive, dear doctor, my tribute to the late creator of the Argentine Dogo, Dr. Antonio Nores Martínez, to you, the hardworking continuator, to all the Argentine athletes who helped the enormous adventure of building a new breed that reflects fidelity in a canine species, bravery and stubbornness that America demanded for the epic past of conquest and liberation, which it demands for the gravid present and that it will also claim for the sure achievement of a raised future.

From you very carefully, Galo Plaza.

THE ARGENTINE DOG

NEW CRIOLLA BREED

Mr. Professor of Anthropology, Ethnology and Genetics of the National University of Turin, Dr. Alfredo Sachetti, in his treatise: "Problematic of Biological Systematics", Ed. Anaudi, Torino, Italy, refers to this new American breed of dogs. Hired by the University of Córdoba, as a Full Time professor, he carefully studies the breed for several generations of puppies and adult dogs. He makes a scientific study of numerous examples of bulldogs of the different families that were made, with the ten races that intervened in his training and as a corollary of his personal observations, writes an article about it, in the journal of the Faculty of Philosophy and Humanities, year IV, No. 123. He published there a work entitled: "Species and Races in the biological order", where on page 111 states: "But all this does not mean that always to reach an interesting and useful breeding, it I have to deform nature, that is to say to choose a new equilibrium, on the basis of a biological imbalance. In some cases, it is possible to obtain the formation of new stable races, on a natural harmony of characters of choice. this sense, the brilliant example of a new dog breed, created in the country, the Argentine Republic, which presents at the same time, the two fundamental qualities: biotypological stability and genetic force. This conquest is due to Dr. A. Nores Martínez. " From p. 133 to 139 of the same work, brings a series of synoptic tables, diagrams, drawings and photographs of the different races, until culminating in the current Argentine Dogo.

FOREWORD

Since the mother institutions of our cinofilia, the Argentine Cinological Federation and the Rural Society, officially recognized this new dog breed, the Argentine Dogo, I had the purpose of publicizing a small booklet that contained the true history of our bulldogs, the first and so far, only dog breed created in our country. I decide or to do it, not only because of the continued insistence of the friends and breeders of our noble bulldogs, who are always required regarding why, how and when the Creole bulldog was created, and what races have intervened in its formation, but also to leave perfectly clear the genetic origin of the new breed and avoid sterile discussions in the future, such as those that one observes, when entering the study of the origins of other dog breeds, ancient or modern, in which never cinephiles agree: that if the Irish Wolf Hound has Deerhound's blood, as Eduard C. Ash states in his "The practical Dog Book", opinion shared by Theo Marples in "Show Dogs"; or as D. Garden says in "The Book of the Dog" and Le Von de Vaux in their old text "Notre ami le Chien", both greyhounds have a common trunk, not differentiating themselves except in size; or as it is held in "Le chien de Chasse" edited by Saint Etienne de Loire (France), Cap. Graham rebuilt the breed in 1862 based on Great Dane and some Irish Wolf Hounds;

B. Hubbar in his books "The observer Book of Dogs" and "Dogs in Britain", and Robert Brigg Logan in "The Res or as Croxton Smith writes in "Sporting Dogs" and "British Dogs" and Freeman Lloyd in "Hark to the Hounds", it was the two breeds, Great Dane and Deerhound, which intervened in the reconstruction of the gigantic greyhound of Ireland; or as Cliford points out of the Dogs ", the Irish greyhound has blood is Great. Danish, Deerhound, Borsoy and Mastif, or as Jesuit

Father Edmund Hogan finally argues, in his book "The Irish Wolf Dog", in which he makes an exhaustive study of the breed, and Hutchinson, in his "Dog Encyclopedia", the gigantic Irish Greyhound has no mix, opinion shared by him Irish Wolf Hound Club of America, in the chapter on the Irish Greyhound in "The Complete Book of Dogs" and in his official publication "Harp and Hound", thus confirming what the rebuilder claims to be the breed in 1862, Cap. Graham, when he says: "I found enough pure copies to be this breed in Ireland, to be able to rebuild it, without any foreign mixture." eternal and be a difficult solution, we also find studying the history of other races and more complicated, the more we consult and more scrutiny in the sources at our disposal, to unravel the verses, respect to the genetics of some races. In order not to overdo it, let us quote what Clifford Hubbard says in "The Book of the Dog," p. 622 referring to the Rhodesian Ridgeback: "Continuous searches of the Rhodesian Ridgeback antécédents reveal many theories found and flagrant contradictions, and to which a dozen different races claim to be predecessors, meanwhile the true origin remains unknown."

They also help me decide on this publication, some articles appeared in American and European magazines, in which I read, for example, that among the breeds that contributed to the formation of the Argentine Dogo is the "Peruvian Mountain Dog", as stated in the article appeared in the American newspaper "Post Tribune" on May 23, 1965, whose author is the journalist and hunter Jack Parry.

In this article, which occupies two pages of a Sunday edition of the newspaper and contains eight great photographs of bulldogs in action, an excellent story is made of our Creole bulldog and shows its author the admiration that caused him to see them hunt and fight with pumas and wild boars. That mistake about the genetics of the Argentine Dogo is reproduced in November 1967 in the well-known American magazine "Field and Stream", where in an extensive article also with photographs and by the same author, Jack Parry, a finished and truthful description of the form is made of hunting our bulldogs and the struggles that the author has witnessed and that moved him so much.

That mistake is due to a fortuitous and undoubtedly curious circumstance: my bad calligraphy then when the referred journalist, who came from hunting wild boars in Rio Negro with Mr. Biló's bulldogs, asked me at the Neuquen airport, at the time of returning to his homeland, what races entered the formation of our bulldog, I wrote in his notebook, with the rush of the case, the various races whose blood runs through the veins of the Argentine Dogo, among which is the Pyrenean Bulldog, and as we spoke in English, since he ignored Spanish, I wrote in my bad letter: Pirinean Mountain Dog, "as the breed is written in English, and when taking Peruvian for Pirinean, the error arose, which has been reproduced later in other publications from the north country.

I am pleased to make the caveat that in other foreign publications the true history of the bulldog has been written, because they have had in sight the publication that we would make in our capacity as President of the Breeders Club of the Argentine Bulldog, of the note in which we requested the official recognition of the breed to the mother institutions of the Argentine cinofilia, the Rural Society and the Argentine Cinological Federation, which both institutions officially did during the year 1964. The aforementioned written document of which I am the author, with some additions and extensions of fundamentals, is what constitutes the substratum of this publication. Among the aforementioned articles, those appearing in the magazine Diana, by Firenze, for example, come to mind. November 21, 1965, and whose author is Mr. Molar; in the Spanish magazine Caza y Pesca, a copy

corresponding to the October 1962 issue, and whose author and its director, Mr. España Paya, eminent personality of the Spanish cinofilia and excellent hunter, who was President of the Conseil International de la Chasse, with thirst in Paris; in the magazine of the International Cynological Federation of Czechoslovakia, whose author is the well-known cynologist Dr. German Cohn; in the German magazine Das Tiel of April 1968, whose author is the world famous cynologist and breeder of Argentine Bulldogs in Germany Dr. Eric Schneider Lyer; in the Dutch magazine De Hondenwereld, in several copies and especially in an extensive and well-documented article, accompanied by photographs, appeared in the extraordinary Christmas issue of 1963, written by Mr. Luis A. Daal; in the English magazine Dog's Life, in the copy corresponding to November 25, 1967, whose author is Mrs. M. B. Wood, author of the very complete book "Dogs of all Nations" where there is an extensive chapter dedicated to the Argentine Doge, illustrated with photographs.

In all these publications the true story of our Creole bulldog is made and there is a finished idea of the utility of the new breed, as a big game and work dog. The true origin of the Argentine Dogo, who was its creator, the difficult and long road traveled until the definitive fixation of its somatic and temperamental characters and its official recognition as the first Argentine breed of dogs is exposed there. The standard is published and numerous photographs of bulldogs in action against pumas and wild boar are accompanied, as well as still, full-length and head specimens, which allow to appreciate the breed standard. The mere enunciation of the payroll of the magazines in which they appeared and of the name of their authors, relieve me of highlighting the interest that the breed has aroused abroad. But in any way and to avoid in the future information errors I have decided to publish this booklet, since the years do not pass in vain and having disappeared my brother Antonio, the true creator of the race, who put in it his scientific knowledge as a surgeon and university professor and his great cinephile passion, I have to do it in a clarifying mission and so that no doubt fits in the future as regards the origin and formation of the Argentine Dogo. I also want to clarify another circumstance that concerns me.

In many publications I am credited with the formation of the breed. The true creator and forger of the Argentine Dogo was my older brother, Dr. Antonio Nores Martínez, who put in the pursuit of his enthusiasm, his cinephile passion, his zeal for an inveterate hunter and his deep genetic and scientific knowledge of surgeon, professor from the trisecular National University of Córdoba, Head of Rooms in National and Provincial Hospitals and Director of Traumatology of the Military Hospital of that city. Two passions: medicine and the genetic formation of the new race, which absorbed the useful years of his life. His passion for the formation of the new breed and the success with which he proceeded to do it and the result obtained, is what this brochure deals with. So, my brother Antonio, the true creator of the race.

I have contributed only my cinophilic passion, which absorbs me since childhood and that comes to us in the blood, along with the hunting passion and to which I have dedicated all the time compatible with the absorbing judicial career, which was a constant in my life since that the years that I acted in diplomacy, as Ambassador in Canada, and in university life as Deputy Auditor in the Faculty of Law of Buenos Aires and as Acting Rector of that University, were ephemeral activities and alien to my true vocation and career, That was the judicial one. My law career has not allowed me, then, to have the scientific base, especially genetic, which is indispensable for the formation of a new race. Hence, in the continuation of the

work I have had to guide myself and inform myself with the reading of works and publications of the author of the race and what I have learned since I was a child next to him and my father, also a surgeon, who alternated intense exercise of his profession with his hunting and cinephile enthusiasm. It is said in passing that we were very young and our passion for dogs led us to translate together, with my brother Antonio, word for word, with the dictionary in hand. the old book "Notre ami le chien", by Von de Vaux, a kind of cinephile bible that our father had in his library, and thus we enriched our French vocabulary, as in the same way we expanded our English vocabulary in translation, just as rudimentary and simplistic, from the canine encyclopedia of Hutchinson.

As an adult, life allowed me to make extensive trips through America, Europe, Asia and Africa, where a large number of enthusiastic canófilos was made known to me, visit hundreds of hatcheries in the main countries of the world and repeatedly attend the largest exhibitions , some world famous as the Weinminster Club, in Madison Square Garden in New York, and the traditional Cruft show, which since 1886 takes place in England every year and where you learn so much just by looking at the thousands with some attention of excellent dogs of all breeds that are exhibited there. The trips also gave me the opportunity to expand my cinephile library with a few hundred volumes.

I have been a personal witness of the sacrifices that meant to my brother Antonio the formation of the new race, its sleeplessness, its troubles, its faintness and its hopes, until the culmination of its work. Thinking about it and seeing the fruit of his effort, I have not wanted his dream, come true, to fade and that is why since his death, twelve years ago, I have continued his selection work - since at his death the race was perfectly defined-, obtaining the official recognition of the same, taking seriously the genealogical records and trying to maintain the standard that we set many years ago and that appeared in one of the articles that he dedicated to the race, in the Diana magazine, copy of May 1947.

My task has been above all to strengthen, selection by means of proficiency tests in the field and in struggles with caged beasts, to increase the courage and instinct of struggle, and dissemination, both in the country and in the country. abroad, where I have already sent many couples of our bulldogs, which are multiplying in those countries under the control of acquaintances and responsible cinephiles.

The publications that we continually read in foreign newspapers and magazines about the Argentine Dogo, are symptomatic index that we have obtained the proposed purpose. I have always had a firm conviction that functional gymnastics is essential to maintain the instinct of each race. Large human conglomerates, for obvious reasons, make it very difficult to maintain the "habitat" in which a bulldog can develop its qualities as an implacable enemy of the predators of our livestock: the European wild boar, puma, red fox, jaguar, araguá-guazú, etc.

That is why my current concern and for many years, is to maintain and increase, as far as possible, the hunting and combative instinct of the bulldog through its action in the field and continuous struggles with the beasts that we keep in cages appropriate for this purpose. This is how it is given to us to verify that in each generation its hunting instinct is increasing. We will see in due course how the ancestral inheritance is combined with functional gymnastics, so that all beings of creation fulfill their mission within this hive that we constitute the set of beings, rational or not, that populate the globe.

But the Argentine Doge, besides being a hunter, is an excellent guardian and not a "One man dog", but a family dog. Many fans are teaching them for attack and defense and various tests of obedience, in whose learning they gave great results. I have personally taught some, with complete success, and have even performed in public demonstrations, in dog shows and in private institutions. Hence, some official entities, such as the National Gendarmerie, are testing them as "War Dogs." That is another unforeseen variant, in which our bulldogs can have another useful application as auxiliaries to the city man.

This would not be new, on the other hand, since other European breeds that were hunters in the beginning, such as the Great Dane, Airedale Terrier, etc., have become, over the years, guard and defense dogs. The creator of the breed says in this regard, in the article cited above: "The quality of value is also essential for the guard dog, which is another purpose of the Argentine Bulldog.

There is a belief that the guard dog is the one who barks or is able to bite a stranger. With that concept, dogs of all breeds are good guardians. But, in my opinion, the guard dog must be more than all that; He must be able to kill himself by preying in defense of his master or his house. The dog that attacks an intruder is of no use as guardian if, at the first blow or at the first wounded wound, he leaves his prey to screams. Such an animal does not present any security for its owner nor deserves, in my opinion, the honorable name of guard dog.

"(Diana Magazine, May 1947). The success of bulldogs as working or guard dogs is therefore not a Surprise for us. He has in his ancestor the hunting races, which give him the hunting instinct, and working races that give him the intelligence and the guardian instinct. Whoever has had bulldogs in their homes, or hunted with them, they even know which point is true, seeing the impact that the new race has produced in the global cinephile environment, it occurs to me that Dr. Antonio Nores Martínez, creator of the race, will happen over the years what Brillan Savarin, author of the well-known text "Physiology of Taste", translated into all the languages of the world, so appreciated and read by the good "gourmets" of all civilized countries.

Savarin says in the prologue of this work, which cost him a lot to publish his work, because he had scruples. In fact, it might seem to the Sorbonne professors that one of his colleagues, also a professor at that University, as he was, published a book on such a banal subject. However, many years have passed since the appearance of this book and nobody remembers that Dr. Brillan Savarin has been a good professor of one of the most famous universities in Europe, however few ignore his book on such a banal topic and mundane but that gave it name and permanence through the years, which usually cover the greatest fame with the dust of oblivion. Sic Transit Gloria Mundi!

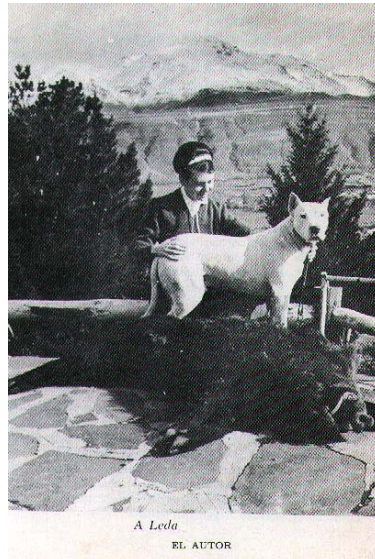
In the same way I fear that, within a few years since the evolution of medical science is so great and such progress is enormous, nobody knows that Dr. Antonio Nores Martínez was a great surgeon, a good university professor, a student of the medical science and a charitable professional, who made medicine an apostolate, but will be perpetuated through the years as the creator of the brave Argentine Dogo, the first Argentine breed of dogs, and the students of the cynophilia will find their name in encyclopedias canines and in all books related to the subject. As we remember now the names of Arkright as creator of the Pointer of Cap. Graham of the Irish Greyhound, the Do Berman brothers as creators of that variety of Pincher, and Duke of Gordon for the black and fire variety of the Setter Laverack for the English Setter, James Hinks for the Bull-terrier, etc. And as in Brillan Savarin it was his

"hobby" of meals and good food that perpetuated his name, not the Sorbonne, in the creator of the Argentine Bulldog it will be these faithful and noble irrationals who will prevent dust from becoming dusty of oblivion cover his name .. In the text of this small treatise the reader will find, divided into chapters, the reason for the new race, what motives led us to it, what means we have used for its creation, what races have intervened in its genetics, what practical purpose has been sought when making the breed, what has been the result obtained, its usefulness as a "work tool" in the fight against predatory species of our livestock and as guardian of our city homes or field. Finally, we add some words about the education of the Bulldog at home and its teaching in the field. Our passion has been dogs in general, especially hunting breeds, and the Argentine Bulldog in particular.

They were a constant in our lives. As we decline from our existence, we continue to keep intact this enthusiasm and this love without folds for that great companion of man. Noble, selfless and pure passion that meant heavy work, renunciation of comforts and even true sacrifices, but that has also brought us those deep and sublime satisfactions that reconcile us with life. That is why I consider it appropriate to conclude this prologue by making the words of my brother Antonio, whose spiritual presence floats between the pages of this book, conclude a conference he gave on September 28, 1947 on the occasion of a sample of hunting dogs organized by the Center of Hunters of Buenos Aires, in the central place of the Rural Society Argentina, in Florida street, and in which for the first time specimens of this breed were exposed in Buenos Aires.

The creator said on that occasion: "The propellant of an idea can be tolerated to be embandered in it, because passion is the engine, it is the propulsive force of ideas; ideas born without passion are born dead That is why the history of mankind is the history of human passion; the biography of his great figures is also the biography of his great passions. Our passion, from the earliest age, I would almost say since we have reason, were the dogs. We consecrate ourselves in the free moments that the absorbing character of the judicial function allowed us to do so many years. In these pages, the fan of the cinofilia will find to what extent we have been faithful to our passion, concretizing in a work useful our love to the most faithful friend of man.

Here the reader will find what is the fruit of our cinephile passion. It is possible to add in this new edition, that I owe to the cinephile enthusiasm of the edit Mr. Roberto Canevaro, who has shown his Argentine enthusiasm and our first Creole race, my thanks to him and my old and great friend Dr. Antonio Benitez, who has known how to steal his precious time from politics, the university chair, his legal studies and his rural tasks to read my book carefully and correct the mistakes made in the first edition. For both, then, my cordial thanks.



FIRST CHAPTER

NEED FOR A CRIOLLA BREED FOR MONTERIA HUNTING

To better understand the problem and the way in which we have had to face it, we will have to enter the formation of the races, that is, what factors influence their genetics, the formation and strengthening of the instincts that characterize each species or variety. Recall that all breeds, whether of dogs or any other species, are the result of two circumstances, which condition them: ancestral heritage and functional gymnastics. That is, they are the product of father plus mother by exercise. The old formula: $P + M \times E$. The ancestral inheritance, that is, the pedigree, is the influence that the subject receives from his predecessors, that is, parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, etc. All who preceded it in ancestry. It is the inheritance of the blood that is carried in the veins.

The second factor, functional gymnastics, refers to the work, task or mission that the subject has accomplished for several generations, the exercise to which his members, his organs or his senses were subjected. That work, that gymnastics, generation after generation, is what sets the characters of the races, which sharpens the senses -view, hearing, smell-, adapting the physique to the destiny given to each subject -forces, resistance, color, speed, quality and length of the hair, etc.- and increasing temperamental or psychic conditions -value, decision for the attack, enthusiasm, willingness to fulfill its mission, mental agility, fidelity to the master, distrust of strangers, etc.

Biologically we would say that the "Bio-Type", that is the total individuality, is formed by the "Geno-Type" (as an example we would say that it would become the nucleus of the cell) and the "To-Type", which it would become the protoplasm, the Geno-Type corresponding to the ancestral inheritance and the Para-Type corresponding to functional gymnastics, exercise, education, work or whatever you want to call it.

The first, that is, the genotype, would constitute the initial biological impulse, given by the inheritance of each individual, non-influential factor; the second, or para-type, would be the acquired, influential factor, given by external circumstances, gender of life, education, food, exercise, etc. In this regard, the creator of the race says, in his book referring to the physical education of youth, entitled "The Biological Basis of Physical Education" (Editorial

Universidad de Córdoba, year 1944, p. 49): "By naming the impulse initial biological, that is, the one who makes the child resemble the father or his ancestors of race, as a non-influential factor, I refer only to the accomplished fact of individual inheritance, but not to that initial biological impulse cannot be modified in the course of the generations for physical education, because it would be to deny incontrovertible biological facts, such as the natural selection of species, the improvement of races, the basis of zootechnics. "For us the schematic representation of the individual biotype, we have it in two concentric circles, whose inner area corresponds to the genotype and the area of the circular crown to the paratype. "

As the influential factors or paratypes (food, gender of life, physical education, etc.) act continuously throughout the generations, the area of the circular crown will increase at the expense of the area of the inner circle or geno- type, until it is predominant and absorbent. " "This scheme shows how the genotype can be modified by the continuous influence of the medium, through several generations, a scheme that I consider not only valid for physical education, improving human types from the point of view of their morphology, but also for intellectual and moral education, which continued through the generations, will result in a rise in the social average level, while demonstrating how this education is capable of acting favorably on the offspring of tired individuals.

"In the same sense, Professor J. Ruffié, an expert on racial problems at UNESCO, explains it to us:" Race, as it is conceived today, is nothing more than what is in balance between an inherited genetic heritage of many generations and the environmental conditions that have influenced factors of body adaptation, favoring the development of some to the detriment of others. This is how after a long time; each modification can mean the modification of the genetic heritage of a population including its racial type. "Returning to our theme, the mission - for example, that horse racetracks and equestrian tests in general meet in the selection of the horse, it is based on this formula, with racing being the functional gymnastics necessary for the maintenance of the horse's speed and endurance, the prime condition of its ability, as a war animal, for work or sport, if for several generations we breed thoroughbred horses. of great pedigree, but we never run them and keep them always locked in their pits, for more and better selection of pedigree we make, there will come a time when they can beat them with a percherón.

Great pedigree, its historical ancestor, if several generations of inaction, inactivity, statism weigh on their ancestors, if they are lacking functional gymnastics, that is, without the exercise that careers mean, without that elementary proof of sufficiency. Returning to our theme, the same thing happens in dogs. The races that were made by man, centuries ago, for big game and that we now know in our exhibitions as belonging to the trail group and which in English designate "Hounds", have undoubtedly excellent pedigrees, with some whose genealogical records.

They date back over a hundred generations of pure specimens and whose genealogy is taken with great care. That is, the ancestral inheritance remains untouched, uncontaminated, as in a crystal castle. We cannot say the same, on the other hand, regarding functional gymnastics, the other sine-quantum condition so that the qualities for which the race was created are preserved.

It is because in the countries from which the cat, feline, sine, canine or deer hunts with dogs were banned, be it because those wild species were terminated, the real thing is that

hundreds of years ago many races do not exercise in their specific function. more than two hundred years ago in Ireland there is no wild wolf in a position to be hunted with dogs. How long ago - that the gigantic Irish Wolf Hound, hunter, of wolves; par excellence, does he not follow the trail or fight with a wolf?

Let's read that when Lord Byron was offered a friend by a puppy Irish Wolf Hound to replace, his famous Maida, to whom the poet dedicated, at his death such heartfelt poetry, the great British vate replied "Why I want a wolf hunter, if in all of Ireland there is only one wolf, and this one is in the zoo? " Hence, the Irish Wolf Hound, or Irish wolf hunter, the gigantic greyhound of beautiful print, good guard dog and faithful friend of the home, has lost his enthusiasm for hunting, its value what six hundred years ago was legendary and its smell to follow the trails.

Surely we now have copies of that breed that exceed in beauty, size and fur those who at the time of Roman rule, in the year 391 after Jesus Christ, said in a letter from the Consul Quintus Symmadióchus to his brother Flavianus, that the great Greyhounds sent to him from Ireland for fights with African lions in the Colosseum, "all of Rome applauded them for their savage courage." But the centuries of inactivity have not passed in vain and the current specimens of that breed have suffered the regressive influence of lack of exercise, of functional gymnastics, lack in their recent history of wolves to their credit.

What we say about this gigantic Irish greyhound is of exact application to the Deerhound or Scottish Greyhound, which were originally deer hunters, as the name implies, and the Russian Borsoy or Greyhounds - Russian Wolf Hunters - call them the Americans, Afghans, Salukis, etc., how long have the Deerhounds not run after a deer? How many that that fast hunter of steppes that was the Borsoy does not pursue a pack of wolves? How many years to date do Afghanistan Hounds and Salukis hunt gazelles running on the hot sands of African deserts? How many that the Rhodesian Ridgeback, or its predecessor the Phu Quoc, do not fight with lions in the Transvaal or Rhodesia?

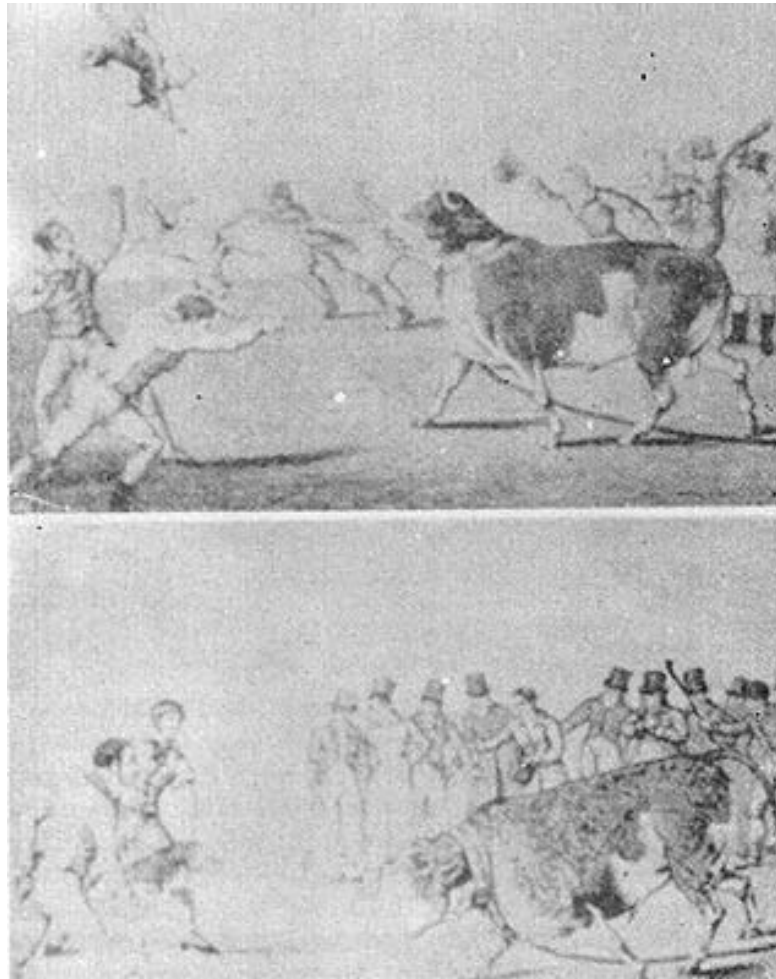
Within the working races there are many who were hunters in their beginnings, such as the Great Dane or Ulm Bulldog, who was a true Board Hound, or wild boar hunter. How many generations have these splendid dogs carried without facing wild boars in the Vosges mountains? Seeing other breeds of the Terrier and company groups, such as the Bullterriers and English Bulldog. brave gladiators who were creators and specialized, the first, to fight each other, and the second to fight with others, it should be remembered that in 1826 they banned in their country of origin, England, the "Bull-baiting" and the "Dog -fighting.

" Thus, more than a hundred years ago, at least officially, these dogs do not exercise their conditions, that is, they lack functional gymnastics (pp. 27 and 28). Hence the reduced size of both. The conformation of the mouth of the current Bulldog makes it unable to maintain the prey, because it drowns. Its crooked and short legs and its general conformation have made the Bulldog a "Non Sporting Dog", as they are classified in the current 'exhibitions, having been the "Sporting Dog" par excellence.

The Bullterrier has decreased so much in size that a variety of "Mini Bullterrier", a kind of pocket Bullterrier, which is the miniature variety of this breed



Bull Terrier.- Oil by G. Stubbs. Beautiful picture of a Bull Terrier, painted in the beginning of the last century. Note the shape of the head and maxilla, the proportions of the skull and the overall athletic structure of this noble breed, as it was at the time it was used in Bull-Baiting, Dog Fighting and Bear Baiting. With the lack of functional gymnastics, due to the fact that these acts were banned in 1836, this breed has been reduced in size and weight and on the fad of fashion they have been made a "beaded" head like the Bedlington Terrier, two circumstances -reduced size and head shape-, which makes them inappropriate for intense fighting, yet still retain their other great qualities, of courage, tenacity, selflessness and goodness, which has made the former English gladiator, an excellent guard dog and of family and that conserves the classic energy of the terrier. Note the resemblance in the texture - head and body - of the old Bull Terrier, with our current Argentine Dogo. Photograph taken from "The Book of the Dog" edited by Brian Verrey, Fitzgerald.



BULL BAITING.- Pictures by H. Alken, where the anatomical conformation of the old Bull Terrier is noticed, at a time when fighting with bulls was made.

And even the standard variety has decreased so much in his physique, that while I was in England, at the Birmingham exhibition I visited the Bullterrier's pavilion and thought I was seeing the miniature variety when, studying the catalog, I realized that I had in front of me to the standard Bullterrier. So much is what this former canine gladiator has shrunk, for lack of functional gymnastics. That lack of exercise through the generations is what has made many of these races, especially the large ones, despite the purity of blood and the care with which their pedigrees have taken, have lost a lot - some of them at all - its innate qualities of hunters that characterized them for centuries.

The lack of reasonable exercise and proper use of their organs, has made them lose not only their physical conditions - the function makes the organ - but also, and this is of paramount importance, the temperamental character and instinct of a hunter, courage, tenacity, commitment and interest in the persecution and hunting of wild beasts.

Many generations of grit and inactivity have transformed rustic and suffered specimens into beautiful and elegant animals, but useless for big game. Some have become only companion dogs, others have become working dogs or simply reduced to ornate dogs. The gifted life, the mildew, the lack of adequate work leads them along the path of decay, as, to the people who leave the rough and fruitful road of Athens to take the most comfortable and easy road to Byzantium ...

Among the small terriers, on the other hand, although some somatic qualities, of hair, shape, size, etc., have been modified, the value and decision for combat have remained almost untouched, because in their countries of origin, as in the new continent, the wild animals for whose hunting they were created: rats, badgers, otters, ferrets, marten, weasels, etc., exist in greater number in the civilized world and always have the opportunity to exercise their hunting instinct, thing which does not occur in races destined to hunt wolves, wild boar bears, etc., which have long since been extinguished in the countries where the races for big game were born.

Hence the tremendous value that these small terriers still retain, in relation to their size. In contrast to what we left above, we find that the races that have continued to receive the benefits of functional gymnastics, have not only retained their innate qualities of hunters, but have increased them over time. This is what happens with Pointers, Setters, Spaniels, Spinones, etc., that so well preserve their skills for feather hunting. And even among those breeds of sample dogs, we notice a characteristic that ratifies the theory.

The Setter, in its three varieties: English, Irish and Gordon or Scottish, which because of the beauty of their fur made it fashionable in the twentieth century as fancy dogs, is one of the hunting breeds in which it takes longer to awaken the hunter instinct and one of the most difficult to teach, at least compared to the pedigree Pointer, which practically, as we say the partridge fans, "go hunting" the first day we take it to the field. This is a consequence of the fact that someone who has a Pointer hardly teaches him to hunt.

Whoever taught Pointers and Setters knows it very well and anyone who experiences it would confirm it. It is possible to remember here some words pronounced by the creator of the race, in a conference that he gave publicity in the Diana magazine, copy of October 1947, in which he says, referring to the control that all races need: "This vigilance is indispensable in all races for a reason of general biology, because in biology dynamism is life; inertia is death.

The species and the races that do not improve, deteriorate those that do not evolve involve, but to involve is to retrograde, to retrace the path traveled in the course of the generations is synonymous to degenerate, because it is to lose acquired qualities for the proposed purpose". In the same way we can refer to the speed factor, in the different species of sightings Within this variety of greyhounds, the Greyhound. or English Greyhound, is the fastest of its counterparts, speed that maintains through the ages and over generations, thanks to the "Coursings" so in vogue in England and the United States and the existing canodromes there and in many others countries of the world, because even when the race is after a mechanical hare, functional gymnastics is the same.

It should be remembered here, that in 1825 Molyneux founded the Altcar Coursing Club, running the first races in his father's fields, which was Earl de Sefton, in Altcar, next to Liverpool, from where the Club took its name. Since then the club organized an annual competition, which in 1836, as a result of which the participants met for dinner at the Waterloo hotel, the Waterloo Cup was played, which to date has been running every year. Since then, the pedigrees and records are preserved carefully, so that by going back to the pedigree study of a good Greyhound line we arrive at "Milanie", the winner of the famous Waterloo cup in 1836 and it was owned by Lord Molyneux.

And since these greyhounds came from those of Lord Orford, founder of the Sdaffhan Club, which organized races in Norfolk since 1776, and gave the rules of the "coursings", which with few variants are preserved until today, presumably the pedigree of A Greyhound can go back almost two hundred years, which means a long selection, accompanied by uninterrupted functional gymnastics until today.

This has brought a logical superiority in terms of speed, of the English Greyhound, with respect to the other varieties of greyhounds, which is natural, because the other greyhounds have not continued the exercise of active hunting through the years, for the reasons outlined above. There are other races of hunting of montería, like the English and American Foxhounds, the Harriers, Beagles, Basset, etc., that conserve their qualities of hunters, characteristics of the race, because they have continued making them hunt, especially in the hunting of the fox, for whose purposes in England, the United States, France, Canada, Germany, South Africa, India, etc., there are still a good number of jaurías, whether in some wealthy families, or in specialized clubs.

These breeds do not give practical results in our fields for hunting of montería and destruction of predatory species, because they were not made to exterminate any harmful species, but for "Sport", that is, as a means or pretext for the practice of riding to "Plain air", for the hunt itself, as an end and not as a means, as a hobby for the city man to take that "bath of humanity" referred to by Ortega y Gasset in his prologue to the book "20 years of big game" of the Count of Yebes, a very different purpose by the way to kill harmful species. An example will clarify us. Things better.

The Foxhound is an excellent fox tracker and, properly taught, perfectly tracks the wild boar, puma or deer. But that breed was created and maintained for the sport and solace of "Gentlemen Riders", that is, of elegantly dressed gentlemen who had fun - and still do it - running on hard hunters, in bustling and colorful ride, in which Twenty or thirty riders and Amazons gallop after so many dogs that, in turn, follow the fresh trail of a fox, which they chase away with their barking. It is known that the main object of such hunts is not to end the fox in such an uneven fight - a fox of ten or twelve kilos in front of thirty or more dogs of forty kilos - but the fun of the participants. For this reason, the Foxhound breed has been conditioned for such sporting purposes.

That is why the first condition of a good Foxhound is to know how to howl with its typical and thunderous voice, to meet the first trace or hint of the butcher or deer persecuted. This means that immediately the vermin are on warning and begins to flee. For a European forest, almost a park, surrounded by towns, the barking means the beginning of a "coursing" that sooner or later will conclude with the loss of the fox stuck in its burrow or the death of the same cornered by the limited stage and the overwhelming majority of his pursuers.

And if he manages to hide or escape, so much the better, because that way he will return to the next ride. But that same scene, in one of our immeasurable mountains, will mean the sure loss of the persecuted beast. The barking of the dogs on the trail will alert the piece, which will escape to neighboring mountains and from there to others and others further and further until they are safe from their persecutors, who incessant howls will be putting on notice every time approximate. It should be remembered here that the old Foxhound standard specifies a bark as loud "as the bells of Moscow" - "Lika Moscow's Bell" - *prays verbatim*, that is, it should be heard as far away as those powerful bells.

If that voice power was and is an advantage to guide equestrian athletes in the European forest, it constitutes a huge disadvantage in our environment, where what is wanted is to hunt the wild boar, fox, puma, araguá-guazú or jaguar, and not run informally an hour or two after the lyric howl of a beautiful pack.

An extensive article on the English Foxhound written by EC Harrison in the canine and equestrian sports encyclopedia entitled "The Book of the Dog", edited by Brian Vesey-Fitzgerald, contains interesting facts about this breed, which, coming from an author of that category, specialized in race, and ratify the concepts I leave exposed, I think it appropriate to transcribe. He says among other things, very interesting by the way, but that brevitas causes omit to record, on p. 752: "Dogs that do not bark immediately, remain mute, must be

destroyed or at least removed from the pack immediately, whatever the other good qualities they have. A mute dog will cut itself, guided by its smell, and it will ruin the chance of a good game. Some Foxhounds become mute, out of jealousy, when they realize that they are no longer "leader" in the pack.

Take out any of these dogs that tend not to bark the trail, it will be to bring future difficulties that will be difficult to eradicate. "I would have written the opposite: that this "mute" dog is an intelligent animal and that he realized that the only way to catch the fox is to reach him silently, not to scare him away, but the author argues that the dog must bark from Continuous, for the success of the ride.

That is, to shoot the fox in front and the dogs behind, so that riders can follow these and practice "coursing" and do riding in high school, a primary purpose in this kind of hunting. Speaking of the value of Foxhound, he states: "Courage is an essential quality in these dogs, which is needed to face thick bushes, dense brambles when traveling through the forest, passing over thorny fences, crossing wide rivers and jumping over large obstacles. It has been sustained. that a single Foxhound must be able to stop a fox without help and that he may be able to kill it without the help of the other dogs.

Although that courage may be admirable in itself, the chance of a good hunt can be harmed if, by penetrating the forest, a Foxhound was able to kill the fox alone. It is very rare to find a Foxhound that can stop and kill a fox in good condition, although it is possible that a single dog is capable in certain circumstances, of stopping a tired fox " .

On the part confession, relief of evidence, we say in law. But what Mr. Harrison notes in his interesting and complete article 'about this noble breed of Foxhounds, it is logical because of the object of the hunt with these jaurías, which is only to do horseback riding, that is why he states that it hurts the hunt if a dog, instead of chasing away the fox with its barking, it reaches and kills him, which is instead what we want and what has been sought in the Argentine Dogo. And remember that the English fox is smaller than the common fox of the Argentine provinces.

What role can these dogs do, individually facing our red fox of Patagonia, which is as large as the North American prairie coyote, or facing an araguá-guazú, a puma, a peccary or a European wild boar What size do we have in our southern provinces? That is why it is congruent when on p. 754 of the quoted book, the author asks: "Do we hunt to" kill "foxes or to have fun? Do not we enjoy more allowing a few foxes to escape or procreate, hunting with slow dogs, which allow all hunters to follow quietly the hunting? " .

And regarding the number of dogs needed to form a pack, it also provides us with data that advocate our thesis and refers to the number and age of dogs that must constitute a pack. It says on p. 755 of the work to which we have been referring: "In a pack of 25 Foxhounds couples it is ideal that there are three pairs of dogs that have previously hunted four or more seasons. Six couples of three seasons.

Seven couples of second season and nine couples leaving the field in the first season '.' That is, this "ideal" pack to go after a small fox must be made up of fifty dogs. René Valette, in his well-known book "La Chasse à Courre et á tir ", he goes even further, because he affirms in the preface of his work that: "The hunting of foxes, wild boars and deer, with pack and on horseback, is not only composed of a set of sixty to eighty dogs, of beautiful costumes reds, greens and blues, with golden chevrons on the lapels, bright trumpets and race horses, etc. "The former president of the United States of America Teodoro Roosevelt, who hunted in his country as well as in Europe, Africa and India, In his book "Big Game Hunting in the Roc Kies and on the Great Plains, "he says, on p. 258, luxury edition of Pulman's Sons, 1899,

referring to the pack of General Wade Hampton with which the author of the book hunted a long time: "General Hampton hunted with a large pack of Foxhounds, who directed them himself and others his black hunter.

He usually brought forty dogs to the field at a time. " That high number of dogs can support them or a family of great fortune or a club of wealthy members, but it is theirs that it is uneconomical that in our Argentine stays we would have to keep such a large pack, even if its components were able to kill a fox .

In Canada I participated in the "Ottawa Hunting Club", of hunts with Foxhounds, in which twelve couples ran, not after the trail of a fox, but in the footsteps of a bag, clothed in citronella that an assistant, on horseback, dragged across the field just before the "Master of Hounds" came out with the pack towards the trail, that as soon as they took it, they began a true concert of piping voices after which we ran on excellent horses. Shortly after walking dragging the bag across the field, he placed it inside a small cage that had a fox inside it, he got out, hid, hid everything between the mountain and disappeared. At the end the dogs were guided by their excellent smell, surrounded by the cage and the thunderous howls "Like Moscow's Bell" guided us to the riders, who finally arrived at the place and the hunt was concluded, or, rather, the walk to Horse through those beautiful forests that surround the Canadian capital. And the bag soaked with citronella served again and the little fox that was inside the cage was still in good health.

A few generations of Foxhounds following behind a bag wet in citronella and will have completely lost their hunting instinct, which took hold in centuries of proper exercises. We see, then, that these "Hounds" are not appropriate for the purpose we intended. On the other hand, since they have done many experiments with this breed, without good results, for the reasons indicated. What we record of the Foxhound is equally applicable to Harries, Beagles, Basset, etc., and with greater reason, given the small size of these races.

The great Hounds, such as Irish greyhounds, Scots, etc., that we have imported and tested for many years and after several generations, and that we still retain them for their extraordinary conditions for the home, for their meekness and intelligence, do not give results in the big game, although they are silent dogs, because they have lost, due to the inactivity of many generations, their interest in hunting, their courage to endure the blows of the puma or the fangs of the wild boar.

This condition of the courage to endure without giving in to the attacks of the beast, is indispensable to give time to the hunter who advances through the tangle of the forest and can finish the beast before the beast ends with them or hurts them badly.

They also have the inconvenience of their large size, which makes them difficult to move within the forest, which allows the wild boar to easily hurt it. It should also be added that his long hair and dark gray color make him confused with the color of the mountain or that of the beast, especially the wild boar, whose color and length of hair are similar, with which they are very exposed to be injured by the hunter in the excitement of the hunt.

We have always considered that it is a cruelty to fight one or more dogs that do not meet the appropriate physical conditions, against a European wild boar, a puma, an aguaráguazú, a jaguar or one of those huge red foxes of Patagonia, true wolves for its strength and size, as it would be an unsportsmanlike nonsense to have a heavyweight boxing boxed. Any of the small terriers, for example, in the fight against one of the great butchers mentioned above, would undoubtedly succumb, because they are dogs with great value, which exceeds their small physique.

The same is a cruelty to hunt an English Bulldog, whose current context has made it be classified in modern exhibitions among the "Non Sporting Dogs", having created the breed

for hard fighting with bulls. Today, its short and crooked limbs do not allow it to follow the horse's gallop for a reasonable time, while lacking smell, its excessive prognathism drowns them when they bite because their mouths are filled, thus depriving their small ducts nasal breathing easily. This cruelty will be greater if we remember that the extraordinary value that many of these noble animals retain by atavism will make them give up until the last effort, and even leave their lives in the struggle. All copies of these races that I have referred to earlier in the course of this chapter are excellent and faithful friends of man, guardians of our homes and loyal and unconditional companions of our children.

The effort we make for the improvement and perfection of these races, which many followers have in the world and in our country, will always be fair and laudable. We must congratulate ourselves on the progress we have made on a daily basis, especially in recent years, since the Argentine Cinological Federation has taken the reins of cinophilia so successfully in our country. But we should not take them to the mountain and demand a disproportionate effort from their respective physicists. Although in the hunting of montería the pack must have some "chance" or run a meal, it is not legitimate to take our noble friend to a certain death, knowing his "handicap"; against, in relation to the piece to be hunted.

These reasons, which we have tried to synthesize as well as possible in the preceding pages and that are the product of our studies of the characteristics of the different races and the experience of a lifetime, are what made us see the need for a Creole race that due to its somatic, temperamental conditions, sharpness of senses, physical proportions, skull conformation, way of hunting, speed within the mountain, courage to fight, enthusiasm to chase hair and fight with it until the last breath, out suitable for big game in our country.

SECOND CHAPTER

CONDITIONS THAT THE MONTERÍA DOG MUST MEET, TO ACT IN OUR FIELDS

FOR SPORTS HUNTING OR TO COMBAT PREDATOR SPECIES

I think it is appropriate to begin this chapter with the words of the creator of the DOGO ARGENTINO, in which he explains and justifies the creation of the new race. He said in the conference cited in the preceding chapter: "No species of creation has suffered the consequences of the laws of evolution as well as the canine species. His fidelity to man from prehistory to the present day has made him acquire an admirable faculty of adaptation to the environmental and geographical changes created by the needs that the struggle for life imposed on his master, when not by the great geological commotions or by virtue of his own human caprice.

Who has not observed the enormous morphological difference that exists between a large dog of Great Dane breed and the tiny Pekin? Between the slender and aristocratic Irish Wolf Hound and the achondroplastic Dachshund, between the beautiful fur of a Setter and the bare skin of a pile?

Is there perhaps no more difference between the morphology of the races we have just compared, than between those that exist and distinguish a lion from a tiger, a flame from a guanaco or between an anthropoid and a human being from the primitive race?

Why is it that between specimens of the same species and only in this species of the vast zoological scale, there can be such large differences, which exceed those that separate different species?

There are only, gentlemen, an answer to this question. It is due to that magnificent faculty of adaptation that the canine species has, acquired following its master throughout all ages of history, through all the paths of the planet and in the open air of all the climates of the earth, to serve with equal self-denial, to a master of all races, of all characters and of all cultures. This magnificent adaptability of the canine species to environmental or paratypical changes, whether in psychism or morphology, following the biological paths of evolution or the opposite of involution, is what has allowed the development of the immense number of dog breeds and varieties that we know today, some set in natural selection, the others by man, whether for practical purposes or for adornment and company, when not for whim and you could even say, for some of them, for an obvious aberration of good human taste.

Of all the same, always with identical fidelity, at the service of the most tyrant master and lord who knows creation: the man, whom he serves with equal submission, both the aristocratic pedigree and the humble son of no one.

Taking advantage of this easy adaptation of the species and that ductility to human selection, I set out to establish a new breed of dogs, which met the necessary conditions to be the useful dog for big game in our country. Because in our impenetrable and virgin forests the hunting conditions are very different from those carried out in the hunting grounds of Europe, where the races we imported for these were selected applications.

Here we hunt in open mountains, of immense extensions, where sometimes you have to travel the trails dragged to the ground and the troops of wild boars, whether native or imported, or the puma or the tapir, when you have heard the neighborhood of the pack, if they were not arrested at the time of the encounter with it, it is useless to try to catch them

again. where there are thousands of hectares in between. All attempts by the hunter and the dogs will be in vain.

So, what quality should the dog have for this kind of hunting? In the first place it must be a dog that beats the mountain in silence and that only makes itself heard on the piece, because when it does the Foxhound or other races of montería, that begin to howl when they find the trail, the hunter who follows it You can be sure that you will not charge any piece, because the howl of the pack warns animals, which flee many leagues away.

In the second place, it must be a dog of good smell, but that it vents up, like the Pointer, and not on the trail, because in the hunting of the puma, for example, this one, to deceive the dogs makes circles when fleeing and returns on Your own trail. Other times he climbs a tree, the molle, usually, and jumps into the distance, or skips a cliff, leaving the dogs that follow him by his footprint, swirling confused.

On the other hand, when the dog follows the animal by venting, there is no possibility to deceive him and the known trick of the peccary to separate from the troop, being hidden between bushes, while the pack chases those fleeing, it is useless if the dog vents to the beast

For this reason, it is common to hear the country people where there are pumas, that the best lion dog is the Pointer or his mestizo, because he finds him immediately and packs him, and the hunter can give him the coup de grace.

In the third place, an agile dog must be more fighting than speed because the boar, the puma or the peccary, is reached by any dog that is not very heavy. And by

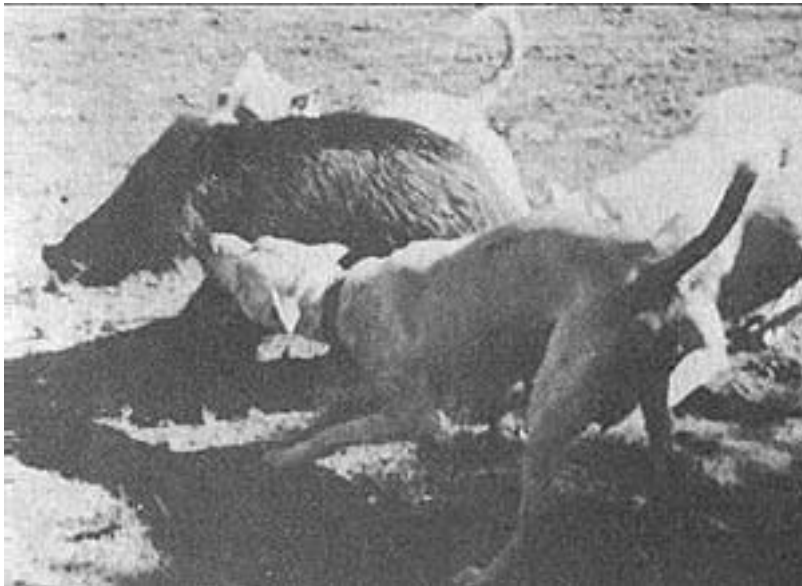


Bulldogs, Toro del Chubut and Gitana del Chubut hold the wild boar

Lastly, you must be brave, above all things. When you find the puma or the wild pig, you must prey, even if it hurts it, and be able to hold it alone, because in our hunts, given the extension of this country, it is not possible to travel hundreds of kilometers carrying twenty or three jaurias fifty dogs This is neither practical nor comfortable for us.

I consider this quality of value to be fundamental, because here where there is so much virgin countryside, the pack cannot be followed on horseback, because it is hardly possible to enter on foot.

We do not get anything with dogs pack the prey away from us, if it is impossible to finish it. The practical thing is that, when they find it, they "stretch" it, as we say the provincials, that is, that they immediately prey.



A typical scene of wild boar hunting with Dogo Argentino

As for the size of the dog, as the paths of our mountains are very short, medium-sized dogs are more practical, but as in the selection of the breeds you have to choose the strongest specimens, it is suitable for breeding, choose the of greater size and weight, because raised in the field, due to overwork and poor diet, they always reduce in size. This is the reason for the old aphorism: "Size enters through the mouth."

I have transcribed these words, spoken more than twenty years ago, because they constitute a synthesis of the response to the title of this chapter. Within these qualities noted, I consider as of singular significance, the value of foolproof, which is essential for the dog to stand on a firm foot, for a while, without surrender and without loosening, all the attacks, blows, fangs and tears that you receive from the wild animal, so that the hunter can approach the field of action and kill the beast from a short distance, without any danger.



From his earliest age, the Dogo Argentino, shows his hunting instinct. Here we see Neuquén del Chubut (RPlra N ° 9 - RGDA 217) owned by Dr. Benito Fernández, in Fight with a wild boar cub.

That Argentine Dogo raid makes it very fast within the mount, in relation to other dogs of different breeds of big game, because when they don't feel the prickles of the thorns, scratches of the thickets! It is and blows of sticks and trunks, advances more directly to the prey and therefore faster than other dogs that resent wounds and bruises for their greater sensitivity, which forces them to look for cleaner and easier to travel paths, but logically longer, because they give more laps

In short, our dog for montería must be silent, never bark to the trail. A long experience in this regard teaches us that a "bochinero" dog - as the country people say - is enough between the pack, so that the hunt fails, for the reasons we have left pointed out and that it would be obvious to repeat.



Maleva del Chubut, the first bulldog to obtain the title of Argentine Champion with his owner Miss Maria Martha Cuelli



The wild boar is defeated, but the Argentine Doge has paid tribute as a soldier of border. The one in front is dead due to the injuries he received in the fight.

It must be agile, strong and suffered, which is equivalent to fast in the mountains for the reasons we leave exposed. Of good smell, but "venteador" and not tracker, and brave to full letter, able to fight until the death, as it has happened to the bulldogs so many times. The reasons for these sine-cua-non conditions for the dog useful in the field, we have exposed and justified on the basis above.

They must meet the necessary conditions so that four or five dogs constitute a sufficient pack to easily dominate a European wild boar of 200 kilos or more, and one is only able to account for a red fox, an aguará-guazú or a cougar, as our Creole bulldogs are doing daily. We will have thus saved the jaurías of fifty dogs referred to by Mr. Harrison, or those of sixty to eighty referred by René Valette or Teodoro Roosevelt and whose opinions we have previously cited.



Shehven, owned by Miss Karina Fishbach

THIRD CHAPTER

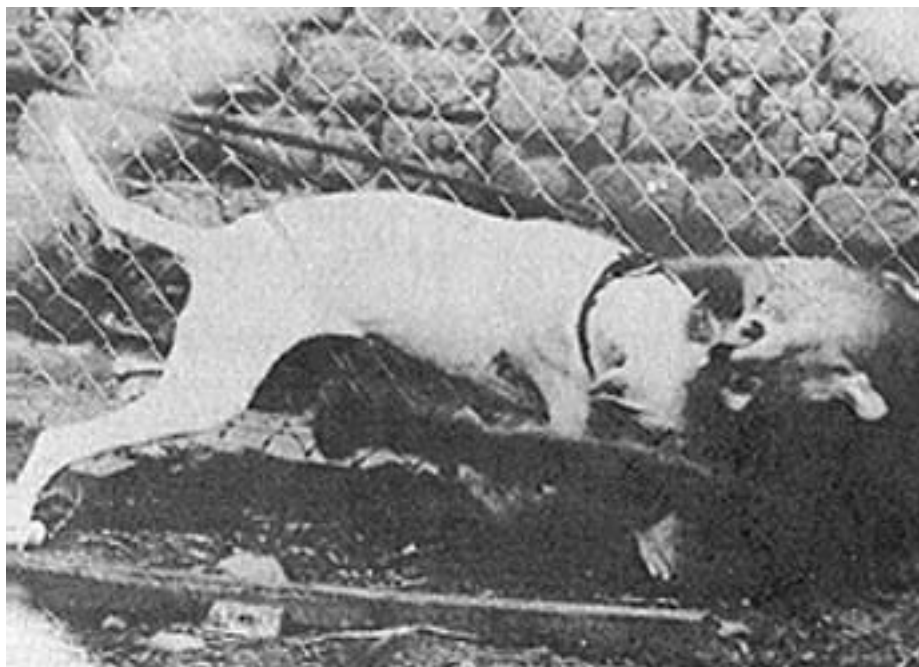
BREEDS THAT HAVE INTERVENED IN THE FORMATION OF THE ARGENTINE DOG

In order to form a breed of dogs that met the conditions that we have specified in the preceding chapter, it was necessary to search for and use the breeds that had preserved, as best as possible, some of their typical conditions and were able to transmit to their descendants.

But it was necessary, first, to start from some base that had at least one of the essential conditions, to later add the different races, which should transmit to their descendants the innate qualities, within the biotype, until obtaining that kind of "cocktail" Canine that was sought.

At the same time the continuous exercise, both in hunting and in individual fights against wild animals that we kept and maintained in such cages, was strengthening the atavistic characters and adding the corresponding functional exercise or gymnastics to the blood inheritance.

The base was the old Cordovan fighting dog. In Córdoba, in the past centuries and until the beginning of the present, dog fighting was very much in vogue. They were like cockfights, a tradition inherited from the era of colony, which had taken root strongly in that province. Dogfights were held every weekend in which large bets were made. For these combats a mixture of Spanish Mastiff with Bullterrier was used, when not pure Bullterrier mixed with the English Bulldog. There was also at the beginning of the century a certain infusion of blood Boxer or "German Bulldog", as there was nicknamed this noble breed.



*Training fight of the 11-month-old Bulldog Yuca, owned by Mr. Edgardo
Alán Gil from the Province of Jujuy*

From that mixture of blood was formed, by natural selection, the type of "fighting dog". that we will call "Old fighting dog Cordobés", extraordinary animal for combat, of tremendous courage and resistance for fighting; they died fighting, they never shunned the encounter but they lacked smell and speed and their ferocity for their peers made them useless for hunting, since they fought among themselves and it was impossible to hunt with two or more and, less in pack.



Typical Bulldog Bite

But this primitive race had in itself two primal and essential qualities. An excellent ancestral heritage: Mastiff, Bullterrier, English Bulldog, Boxer; and great functional gymnastics, since the rude combats to which they were subjected from generation to generation, were increasingly increasing their original bravery.

The old fighting dog Cordobés, which was almost always white and some with baroque spots, was given in different blood currents, to avoid consanguinity, the Great Dane Harlequin or Doge of Ulm, in order to give it more elevation and good head The English Bulldog, Boxer and Bullterrier, to increase their courage, fearlessness, resistance, insensitivity to pain and tenacity in the fight, also contributing the Boxer, with his vivacity and intelligence, to give him the ability to assimilate the lessons when the Bulldog It is intended for a dog of attack and defense, or as a guide for the blind who is being assigned with great success.



*The Zoila and Primitiva puppies show their persistent bite hanging on a rope.
Both owned by Mr. Víctor Valiño.*

The Pyrenean Mastiff, which we import from the United States for this purpose, gave them size, rusticity, smell, accentuated the white mantle, gave it strength and resistance and especially that adaptation to all climates, typical in that mountain race .

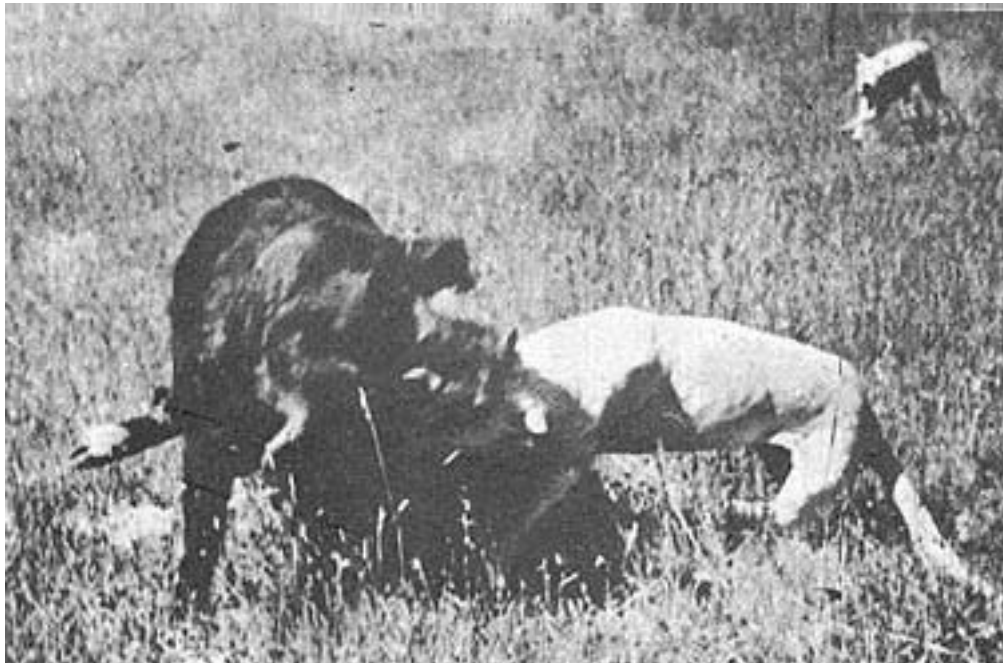
The English Pointer is the main responsible for the smell of the Bulldog and he owes the quality of the vent that characterizes him and that prevents him from tracking with his nose on the ground, such as the "Hounds" and Bassets, thereby disorienting and taking longer in arriving at the piece.

The Irish Wolf Hound has given them speed and it is, together with the Great Dane and the Pyrenean Bulldog, to whom the Bulldog owes its size. The Bulldog of Bordeaux, perhaps not very pure, that was in Córdoba and that was also used for fights, was also introduced, by its strong jaw, its powerful head and its great value, to avoid the harmful effects of consanguinity it was necessary to form several families, which arose from two large branches that the creator called the Araucana family and the Guaraní family. There were also many copies of each race that were used for services (see attached diagram).

Over the years and as the branches of the common trunk spread, the currents opened and there was no danger of the excesses of consanguinity. Also, in the Bullterrier lines had to bring another blood, because an extraordinary fighter of that race that we brought to Córdoba from the city of La Plata, was deaf. Despite that defect, we saw him so brave for the fight and he was so beautiful physically, a true gladiator of the canine species, that we used him as a father. In the third generation we saw the dire consequences on some deaf heirs, so we had to restart with that branch with other Bullterriers with a good ear. That long experience was made over the course of many years and many generations, and always under scientific control, reserving for offspring 'the specimens that were closest to the standard of the breed, which was written by Di Antonio Nores Martínez in 1928 and that for the first time it was publicized in Diana magazine, May 1947, and

which is the one adopted by the Argentine Bulldog Breeders Club, which is the same approved by the Rural Society and the Argentine Cinological Federation.

At the same time that the new breeds were being introduced and the injections of different bloods were added to the old fighting dog Cordobés, each specimen was submitted to an intense and appropriate functional gymnastics, making them hunt continuously in our mountains, both in the north and the center and south of the Republic, trying to lose the atavistic instinct to fight among them, so rooted in their genes by the atavism of the Cordovan fighter and that so many years of work and selection has taken him away.



One bulldog reached the wild boar and another approaches every race

We were thus developing his country instinct and making him an instinctive enemy of the predators of our livestock.

But at the same time that they hunted field outside we made continuous fights of them against wild boars, pumas, foxes, cats of the mount, etc., that for this purpose we conserved in captivity. These struggles exacerbated his counterattack against such species and the end result is that the current Argentine Bulldog is an instinctive hunter of these species, which he seeks, pursues, rushes and kills, with extraordinary enthusiasm and atavistic passion. There are bulldog puppies that after four months already rush and catch a wild boar cub as if they were adults.

It should be noted that females are as fierce and determined to fight as males.

FOURTH CHAPTER

PHYSICAL AND ANATOMICAL CONFORMATION OF THE ARGENTINE DOGO

Before moving on to the anatomical scheme of the Argentine Dogo, it seems appropriate to bring to the reader some opinions referred to our Dogo, such as "race", in the scientific sense and the one given by the dictionary as a race is: "Each of the groups into which some zoological species are subdivided, and whose differential characters are perpetuated for generations. "

At the beginning of this book I highlight the scientific opinion of the Professor of Anthropology, Ethnology and Genetics of the National University of Torino, Italy, who in his article "Species and Races in the Biological Order" appeared in the journal of the Faculty of Philosophy and Humanities of the University of Córdoba, year IV, No. 123, affirms after an exhaustive study of the Argentine Dogo and with the scientific endorsement that supports it, that we are facing a new dog breed.

It should also be noted that at the meeting of the Canine Subcommittee of the Argentine Rural Society held on May 21, 1964, its President, Dr. Juan Ó'Farrel, informed at the presentation of the Breeders Club of the Argentine Bulldog requesting the recognition of the breed, he states: "That he has carefully studied the background presented, as well as the specimens exposed in the last two exhibitions, and that there can be no doubt that the creation of a new dog breed has been reached, with typical characteristics and very useful to the Argentine countryside ". The Subcommittee makes the words of President Dr. O'Farrel and Genealogical Records for the Argentine Dogo are opened.

The Argentine Cynological Federation also commissioned a commission of distinguished members of society to study the background presented by the Argentine Bulldog Breeders Club, in which it requested official recognition of the breed. Its President, Mr. Rubén Passet Lastra, is issued in the following terms, which he reiterates in an article in the magazine *Nuestra Amigo*, No. 4, issue of February 1965, entitled: *Dogo Argentino* "" Why is a breed ":" According to classical definition, "race is the grouping of individuals of the same species who acquire under the natural influence or under human intervention, common morphological characters and transmissible by inheritance." Those who assume the responsibility of signing the favorable dispatch of the FCA Pedigrees Commission before the request of rebirth, we believe that the mentioned ends are fulfilled.

For this, not only the observation of the structure of a good group of Argentine Bulldogs in exhibitions, private homes or how much opportunity was had to examine them properly, but that reliable testimonies have been received from owners of these animals and all of them have been concomitant as so that it is attesting that it has really been possible to establish racial characteristics that differentiate these individuals from others of the same species.

"Comments have been taken into account published in different serious organs of the press in general or in specialized publications that reach the same conclusions.

"A. Point on which particular consideration was given is the reference to the age of the race to be known.

"To appreciate the evolution of the same it is necessary to start, not from the date on which the standard is written (because the breed was already formed), but from the old existence of the "Cordobés fighting dog ", which dates from the middle of the century past and that

having achieved a certain firmness at the beginning of it, it is favored by a neat selection of specimens that are strengthened with the contribution of blood of some races, most of which are not genetically strange, since they had already participated in their training, and in this way it is possible to grant him characters that are functionally more appropriate.

"In 1928 Dr. Antonio Nores Martínez drafted the final official standard and although at present there has been greater typicity in the breed, since that time the Bulldogs had morphological and intellectual characteristics that distinguish them and are repeated in their offspring.

"As for chronology, many of the universally accepted breeds are contemporary or even more briefly trained (Doberman Pincher, Boxer, Brazilian Terrier, American Cocker Spaniel, etc.)."

The Argentine Cinological Federation endorsed the conclusions of that Commission and opened the Genealogical Records of the new breed.

In order for our bulldog to perform the harsh function to which the new breed would be destined, it was necessary to provide it with an appropriate physique and in relation to the violent work that it should perform.

There had to be a correlation between the physical conformation of the dog and the work to be accomplished. It had to be the appropriate tool for the assigned task.

Taking into account the morpho-functional relationship, he should have a head with a chewing skull and an olfactory face suitable for venting. A body physically conditioned to fight in all areas and against fearsome wild animals and large corpulence, often exceeding weight and size. Recall that a dog to meet the conditions of agility, speed and strength, should not exceed 45 kilos, and with them should face a European wild boar - which proliferated in our Patagonia -, weighing many times exceeding two hundred kilos.

We will make a brief analysis of the different parts of the Bulldog, referring to its anatomical constitution.

HEAD

In dogs, as in all beings of creation, the morpho-weight habit or constitution responds to the organism's adaptation to the environment. And this constitution is fixed by the inheritance through the generations and of the type or morphological constitution, the qualities of the race can be deduced. So, for example: if from the sight of a Greyhound, by the length of its body and its members and the elongated and fine shape of its body, we deduce its speed, it is because we accept a direct correlation between a morphology and a certain attitude, correlation that is nothing more than the result of the general biological law that the function does to the organ. So what morphology should a prey dog have? Let's start with the skull, which we now study: bone strength is a need that we do not need to emphasize. What proportions should the cranial and facial skeleton keep? Here we will extend a little. First of all, remember that, according to the profile, canine skulls are divided into rectilinear, convex and sinuous.

The latter are in turn divided into convex-concave and straight-concave.

In the Argentine Bulldog the profile of the skull is convex, while that of the snout is concave upwards, like that of the wolf, puma and other butchers (fig. 1 and 2). If these differences arise by analyzing the profile of the canine skulls, we also find marked differences when we

refer to the osteo-anatomical structure of the heads of the other races that have contributed to their formation, so it has been tried to establish a balance between the chewing and olfactory skulls. We will explain ourselves better. From an anthropological study conducted on the heads of different races arises, as the We noted earlier, that there is a morpho-functional, bone relationship that each type of head adapts to a certain kind of work.



Dogo Argentino skull seen in profile. A.O.E. External orbital process, is equal distance from the occiput (O) and the alveolar edge of the upper jaw (B.A).

In order not to incur a very frequent mistake in the standards of some breeds and to explain ourselves better, we will differentiate what is head from what is skull in the dog.

The skull is the bone mass formed by the bones: frontal, forward, parietal and temporal at the sides; occipital backward and ethmoid and ephenoid forward and downward.

That is, it is nothing more than the bony cap that covers the brain, cerebellum and spinal bulb in its protuberancial or isthmic portion, from the anatomical point of view.

On the other hand, the concept of the head encompasses not only the skull itself, but also the facial bone mace, that is the snout, formed by the bones of the nose, which in the dog acquire great development; the upper jaw (very developed in the tracing races), the malar and, behind, marking the posterior limit of the face, the ethmoid and the ascending branch of the lower jaw. In other words, when we talk about a Bulldog's HEAD, we refer to the whole, which involves skull and face or vulgarly snout.



Figure 4. Greyhound skull seen from the front & Line that joins the frontal orbital processes, is Less distance from O (Occipucio) than from B.A. (Alveolar edge of the maxilla).



Figure 5. Bull Dog skull, seen in profile. A.O.E. External orbital process, is closer of the alveolar edge (B.A.) than of the occiput (O).

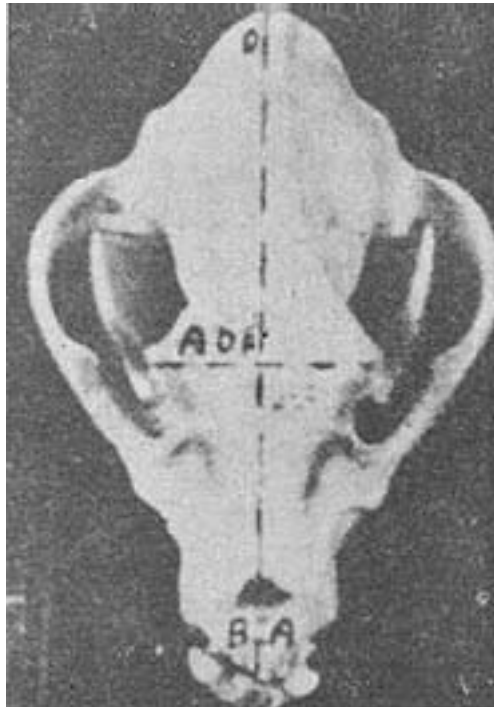


Figure 6. Bull Dog skull, seen from the front. A.O.E. line that joins the external orbital processes, closer to the alveolar edge (B.A.) than to the occiput (O).

The heads of the different dog breeds, in regard to their osteo-anatomical constitution, are also divided into three types, just as we did in relation to the profiles, and they are:

a) Dolicocephalus type, or elongated, are those in which the length of the osseofacial massif (measured from the occiput to the alveolar edge of the upper jaw greater than the length of the skull measured between the most extreme points of the zygomatic arches of each (figs 3 and 4).

b) Brachycephalic type, or width, which is the opposite of the previous one, that is, that the length of the bone-facial massif (measured from the occiput to the alveolar edge of the upper jaw), is less than the length of the skull (measured between the most extreme points of the zygomatic arches on each side (figs. 5 and 6).

c) Mescephalous type, in which both measures are practically the same (figs. 1 and 2).

All varieties of greyhounds, terriers, and hounds belong to the first group. To the second, the Bulldog (English and French), Boxer, Pekinese, St. Bernard, English and Spanish Mastiff, Pyrenean Mastiff, Bullmastiff, Dogo de Bordeaux and the Boston terrier, which is the only brachycephalic-headed terrier. The third group belongs to the Argentine Dogo.

There are other breeds that are also meso-cephalic, but reasons of profile and shape make them have a different head than the bulldog.

The main differences between the head of the Argentine Bulldog and those of other races also mesocephalic, but olfactory, such as those of the Pointer, Setter, some Spaniels and Bracos, are that the bulldog adds to its strong musculature the chewing character of its jaws and its convex-concave profile, in front of the concave rectum that the aforementioned races hold, as we have seen above when studying the profiles of canine skulls.

The Argentine Bulldog has the zygomatic arches very separated from the skull, so that the temporal fossa is wider, providing insertion to the temporal muscle, one of the main chewers, than in this breed, by the biological principle several times cited in this work that "the function makes the organ", is highly developed.

This development of the chewing muscles, added to the conformation of the lower jaw that we will analyze immediately, is what allows our bulldogs to keep the bite on the prey, for a long time.

The lower jaw is a third degree lever, whose point of support is in the temporal condylar joint, the power in the insertion of the masseter muscles and the resistance in the dental arches. It is known that the shorter the distance between the power and the resistance, the greater the force exerted by the lever.

That is why the Bulldog, the Boxer, the Mastiff, etc., which have lower prognathism, that is, the lower jaw exceeded the upper jaw, are endowed with great jaw force (Fig. 7), while the greyhound, with its weak and long jaws (Fig. 8), it lacks a strong jaw and a stubborn bite, however, these jaws, which it uses as a long-arm clamp, are very useful in its hunting ability, allowing it to prey to the career.

In our bulldogs a balance has been sought between these two types of lower jaw (Fig. 9). It is potent because its mastiffing muscles are firmly inserted in well-developed cranial bones, but it is its well-matched dental arches, which results in a wide mouth, which "does not fill with prey," which forces the bite to loosen or loosen, by suffocation. The bulldog also has collected lips, and never pendants, such as the Bulldog, Bullmastiff, Bloodhound, etc. because when hanging the upper lip, it acts as a valve for inspiration, preventing the extra breathing that is carried out by the corners of the mouth.

This is very necessary, because we must remember that the dog does not perspire because it lacks sweat glands in the body, because, as Victor Hugo said, the dog "is an animal that laughs with its tail and sweats its tongue".

During muscular work, the dog needs to combat hyperthermia caused by exaggerated consumption of muscle glycogen in the effort, and regulates its organic temperature within the limit's compatible with life, a regulation that is carried out by eliminating a large amount of steam water (regulatory polysnea).

For this reason, they are seen during fatigue to eliminate large amounts of water from the jaws and that the profane confuse with saliva, but that is nothing more than the condensation of the water vapor eliminated by the lung.

If the dog cannot perform, during the act of the prey that extra breathing through the corners of the mouth, either because it has a very short jaw or because the pendulous lips make it an obstructive valve in the inspiration, there will come a time when the animal you love must start or die.

Figura 7

- A. Cráneo de Bulldog.
B. Palanca que representa la mandíbula inferior.
P. La potencia está muy cerca de la resistencia (R), de manera que es muy fuerte pero por ser muy corta la mandíbula superior, debe largar la presa por asfixia.

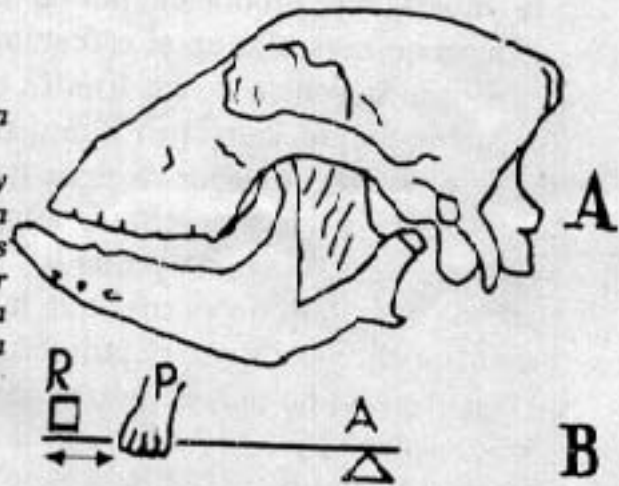


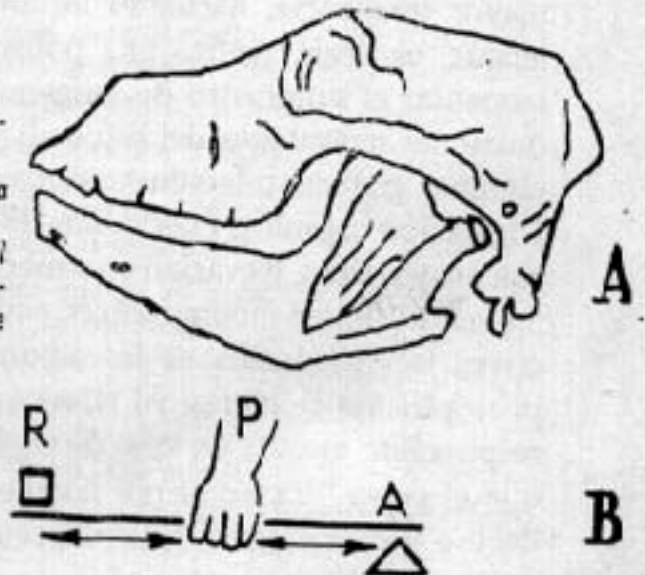
Figura 8

- A. Cráneo de lebre. B. Palanca que representa mandíbula inferior.
P. La potencia está muy lejos de la resistencia, por lo cual la mandíbula es muy débil.



Figura 9

- A. Cráneo de Dogo Argentino.
B. Palanca que representa la mandíbula inferior.
P. Potencia, está a igual distancia de la resistencia (R) y del punto de apoyo (A).



As a scientific explanation of these facts, the following classic physiological experiences should be remembered. If we place a dog in a mobile floor cage and print a moderate movement, the animal will start jogging at a pace appropriate to the floor speed of the cage,

open its mouth and start breathing more frequently, making a Rhythmic movement of the tongue, that is, it performs a compensatory polysnea, to increase the oxygen supply demanded by muscular combustion of the effort and at the same time to eliminate a large amount of water vapor as an organic cooling medium.

Since organic combustions are esoteric, they would greatly elevate the temperature of the animal to limits incompatible with life, because they would produce coagulation of albumin and the death of cell protoplasms. By eliminating water vapor by breathing, he performs an act of thermal regulation, that is to say that the dog "transpires through the jaws", which is what made the phrase expressed above to Victor Hugo say.

Kob de las Pampas considered a typical example of the breed notice the commissure of the lip where he performs the extra breath.



To the brave old Dogo Argentino, Kob de las Pampas, extraordinary hunter of the southern mountain range, winner in a hundred fights with pumas and wild boars, noble and faithful guardian from the home of its owner. The Nest of Condors, in Esquel, Chubut.

THE OLD DOGO

*Approaching by licking my hand
and he tends at my feet slowly.
My smart dog is sleepy,
My old mountain range gladiator.*

*He has slept dreaming in a distant
cetreril landscape because he is brave,
and dreams of a claw and tooth duel
in the mallín, the forest or the swamp.*

*Old Bulldog: rest that it is time,
while my gratitude decorates you,
and in the ermine of your skin without mists*

*recorded corals and rubies,
with ivory daggers the wild boars
and with hawksbill tridents, the cougars! ! !*

Alejandro Nores Martinez

Now, if we place another dog in the same cage with its mouth tied, without being able to do the extra breathing, the animal will start jogging like the previous one, but soon it will start to falter in its effort and fall, to die, if we do not help him in a timely manner.

If we examine this second dog, we will see that it presents an accentuated hyperthermia (fever), a great increase in tension at the first moment and a sudden tension drop at the end (peripheral collapse), bloodshot eyes, mouth with bruised mucous membranes, a choppy breathing rhythm and complete muscular atony.

Sometimes there may be chronic muscle contractures, muscle relaxation always predominates on the final face. The filiform and imperceptible pulse, in a word, the typical picture of shock of hemothermodynamic cause, that is, that the dog falls or long or dies from a tissue anoxia, from a general asphyxiation of the tissues, for not being able to cope with the oxygen demand demanded by the muscular combustion of the effort and the elimination of the water vapor necessary to maintain its body temperature in the limits compatible with life, and as a consequence the products of incomplete oxidation-products appear in the bloodstream (toxic factor), which would be for some histamine and for other similar products, which when acting on the vasomotor centers of the medulla and bulb, determine the peripheral capillary atony, with the fall in shock of the animal.

That is the reason why the dog, more than any other animal, needs to breathe comfortably through the mouth during work. Hence the need for that extra breathing through the corners of the mouth, which allows the Argentine Bulldog, once taken from the dam, to keep the bite for a long time. -It is common to sometimes attribute to lack of value the action of loosening the bite, "ñatos" dogs, of breeds as brave as the Boxer or the English Bulldog, which is totally unfair, because those noble dogs only started asphyxiation, event superior to all their forces and his will and not for lack of courage.

In the skull of the Argentine Bulldog a proportion of equal length has been established between the cranial bone mass and that of the face (Fig. 9.). In the canine skulls it is observed that the tracking dogs show a predominance of the development of the upper jaw, but not at the expense of the compact bone, but due to a greater capacity of the nasal passages and attached sinus cavities, that is, that they have a skull "olfactory type" (fig. 10), and on the other hand in prey dogs there is a predominance of the development of the lower jaw, as in the Mastiff, Boxer, Bulldog, etc., where there is an atrophy of the sense of smell and the development of the upper jaw, that is, a "chewing" type skull (fig. 11).



Profile of the Argentine Bulldog: Notable work of the sculptor Atilio Morosin, author among others works of art from monuments to General Roca, Dr. Joaquín González in Neuquén, Immigrant Monument in Cipolletti

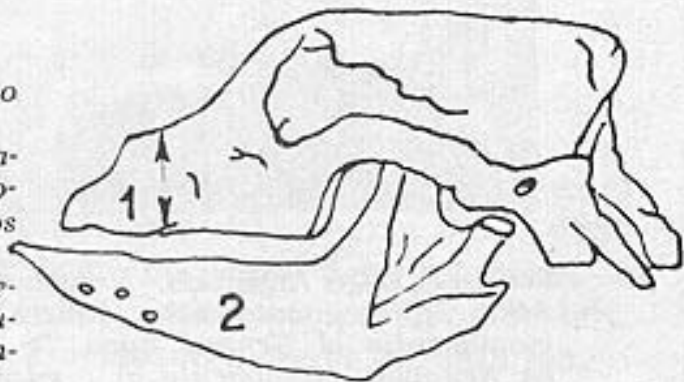


Figura 10
Cráneo de Braco (Tipo olfativo).

- 1) Maxilar superior muy desarrollado.
- 2) Maxilar inferior de igual largo.

Figura 11
Cráneo de Mastin (Tipo Masticador).

- 1) Maxilar superior escasamente desarrollado. Poco olfato como todos los perros "ñatos".
- 2) Maxilar inferior muy desarrollado que le da mucha potencia en la mandíbula.



This phenomenon is within the principle of general biology, enunciated more than a century ago by Jofrei de Saint Hilaire as "Compensation Law", and later by Viola as "law of the morphic ponderal antagonism", which says: "When a given organ it acquires great development, another organ related to it suffers an involution. "

These are, broadly speaking, the reasons why the bulldog has been given a head of the mesocephalic type, which, seen in profile, is convex-concave, that is, convex skull and concave face up, that is, it has a skull of chew and face of the olfactory type, which is completed with a total coincidence of the dental arches, without any prognathism (fig. 1 and 2).

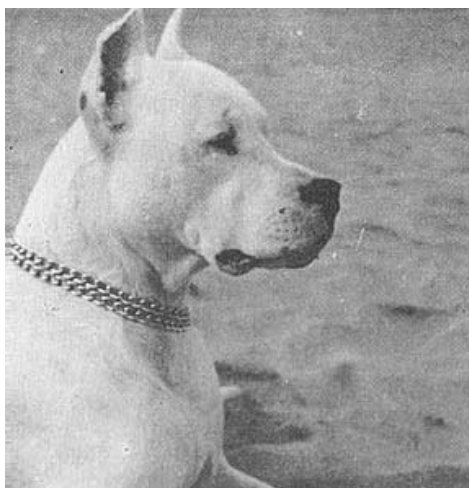
BODY

The body of the bulldog has its own characteristics, so that whoever has once seen an Argentine Bulldog will never forget it. First, its size -60 to 65 cm high and 40 to 45 kilos in weight-, completely white and short hair, is the only breed in the world.



Maricar Repetur de Corli with his Bulldog Lynx de Chubut.

In addition, its exterior appearance gives a feeling of power, energy and strength that impresses with the contrast with its expression of friendship and meekness. It has a perfectly balanced body, with straight hands and well-arched and powerful prepulsor oars and angles for the race. Muscular neck, thick tail and naturally dropped to the hocks, its presence alone gives the feeling of a dog of great power, endurance and physical strength, but agile and light.



Typical head of the Argentine Bulldog.

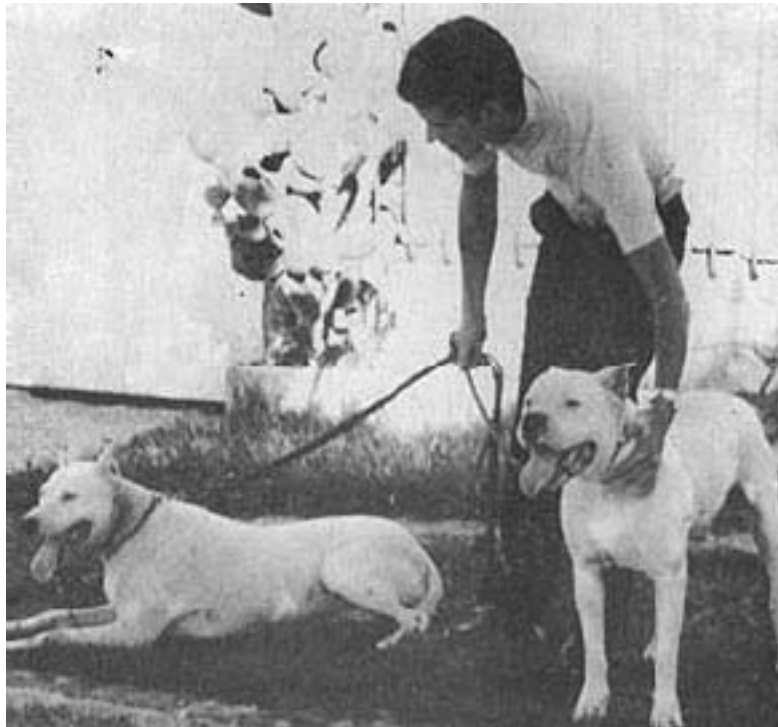
Just as we have classified the skulls into three different groups, so also the bodies respond to different types, which generally differ, those in which length predominates, called longilines, or dolico-morphs; the brevilineos or braqui-morphs and, finally, those that maintain harmony in their proportions, or meso-morphs or normo-types;

Depending on the size, they can be microtall or small, mesothalic or medium-sized, and macro-metallic or large.



Chayel del Chubut with Matías A. Lanusse

Understanding that the dog of prey, similar to the athlete, must keep a "canon", which from the morphological point of view is harmony in the proportion and from the functional point of view is eurythmia, that is normal organic correlation that is translated by a greater capacity of force, it has been tried that the Argentine Bulldog is a mesomorph or normal norm and a macro, giving preference to those of greater size, without reaching the gigantismo, that is to say, that it has physical capacity and body of appropriate size for fight with our great butchers or súnidos, but without the excessive size that is a serious inconvenience for the fight in the thick mountain or for running in the mountain.



Dogo del Chubut (RP2da. 14) with its owner Mr. Victor Valiño.

The 40 to 45 kilos of weight and 60 to 65 centimeters of elevation that the standard sets them, constitute the ideal proportion to move in the Argentine countryside.

Another characteristic that typifies the Argentine Dogo, and in which the selection has influenced, is the inclination of the shoulder blade, which has such an influence on the speed and elasticity of the dog.

A brief analysis of the anatomy of the arms of the dog or front train, will help us to better understand why we have always sought and tried to obtain the best possible inclination of the shoulder blade over the generations.

The more inclined the shoulder blade, the longer the humerus, bone that joins it with the ulna and radius, in the elbow. In a shoulder blade with good inclination, the humerus bone is logically longer. By having the humerus Longer, there is advantage in dynamics and static.



Dogo Argentino with the author's wife.

In dynamics we find three advantages:

1st) The lever arm is longer, which results in greater force with less effort, that is, faster movement and less fatigue. The lever and the point of support are so important that he made the wise say:



The Mango del Chubut, owned by Mr. Rivero, from Córdoba, the first Dogo that obtained the title of Argentine champion

"Give me a foothold and I will raise the world."

2nd) The jumps when running are longer, for obvious reasons, since the stroke goes further and when traveling more space, in each jump, the speed increases.

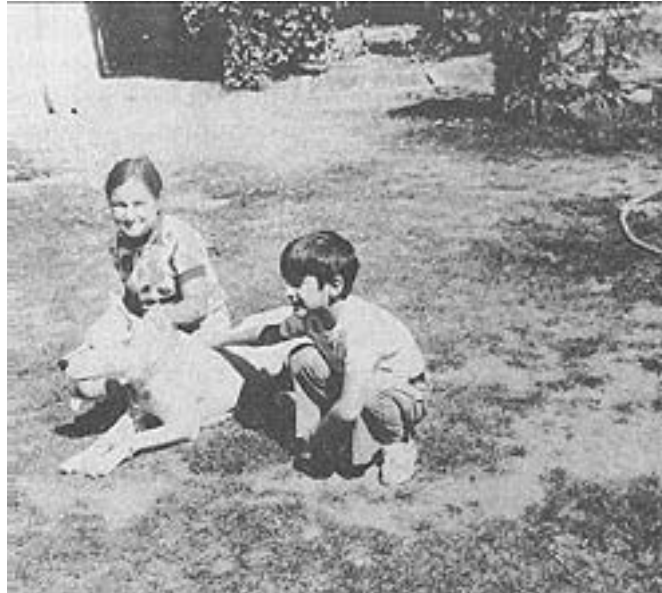
3 °) The dog has greater elasticity when moving, because the ends of the bones do not collide with each other, when there is not enough shoulder blade inclination, this and the humerus are almost in a straight line, as is the case with short humerus breeds. That elasticity is what gives the greyhound, the racehorse, the cheetah, etc., that elastic movement of mammals that are capable of developing great speeds.

On the other hand, it also has advantages in static, since the inclination of the shoulder blade extends the chest and gives it more depth, enlarging the box, which allows a greater development of heart and lungs. We have already seen the enormous importance that free and easy breathing has in the dog's actions. Hence the great importance of a good inclination of the shoulder blade, which has been taken into account in the formation of the breed and that the breeders of the Argentine Bulldog should not lose sight of.

Finally, another advantage of the shoulder blade tilt is that it increases the base of support, as the forearms are more separated, allowing a better and safer support against the ground giving the animal greater stability, either in the race or in the fight.

COLOR:

The white color has been imposed on our bulldogs as a necessity, within the function of a hunting dog that must fulfill. In fact, to hunt with our bulldogs, you have to go out on horseback and explore the countryside, mountains and forests of large areas and in uninhabited places.



An Argentine Dogo with Gustavo and Andrea, the children of the editor.



Domen del Chubut (RPR 74 - RGDA 399), born on November 5, 1966, son of Laura of Chubut (RPB 14 - RGDA 122) and Uturunco (RPB 4 - RGDA 84). It is owned by the Mrs. María Teresa Eguía de Feilberg.

The dog with a dark coat is easily confused with vegetation. On the other hand, the white color of the Creole bulldog makes it stand out immediately against the dark background of the field and the mountains and can be located in the distance. Likewise, the white color puts him under cover of being injured, in the excitement of the hunt, confusing it with some wild animal.

That concern had already other breeders of different races. For example.

we read on p. 652 of "The Book of the Dog," in an article about the short-haired Fox terrier, written by Croxton Smith, that: "The Fox terrier breeders, who set the breed, for the purpose of raising a terrier that could not be confused with the fox, they concentrated on getting offspring from those who were whiter. "



Painé del Totoral, owned by Mr. Luis Monferron.

In the same book, referring to another Fox terrier variety, the long-haired one, he states on p. 693 Josephine Creasey, in an article about these terriers: "They were chosen white, as predominant, to avoid fatal mistakes when they were hunting," and on p. 755, Harrison, referring to the Foxhounds states: "In the open field there is a great advantage in using almost completely white dogs."

If that importance is given to the white color to dogs like the Fox terrier, which hunts so close to man, and the Foxhounds, who work in "packs" of up to fifty together, it is obvious that the Dogos, who work individually, at a distance and that they usually fight alone, hand in hand with the beast, far from the hunter, the white color that we have imposed on them is very beneficial.

It will serve them for their safety, in order not to be injured, and for the comfort of the hunter, who can more easily locate them in the field. Even in the late afternoon or evening, the white color helps a lot to locate the dogs in their displacement in the field.

HAIR:

Regarding the quality and length of the hair, we have tried the. Short hair as in the Bullterrier, Boxer, Pointer, Great Dane, Bulldog, etc., and not the length of the Mastiff of the Pyrenees or the Irish Greyhound - all ancestors of the Bulldog - because in our mountains of the north and south of the country, that hair He defends them a lot from ticks, fleas and any other insect that harms them, as well as prevents them from getting thistle, cepacaballo and other weeds with sticky spines. It defends itself better from the heat, they dry immediately when they have gotten into the water and they are also, with their short hair, cleaner and never have that

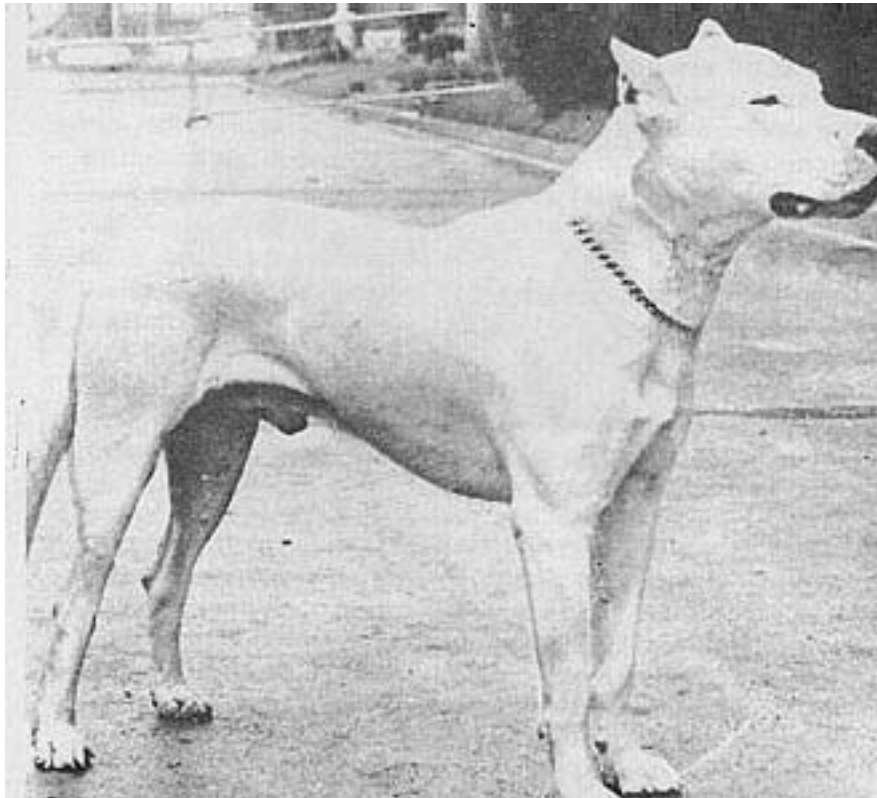
characteristic "dog smell" that those of long-haired breeds usually have when they are not carefully bathed and combed as is done with city dogs.

Despite their short hair, they withstand very low temperatures, since they live perfectly in our southern mountain range, and even in Tierra del Fuego they develop and multiply well and perfectly fulfilling their function as hunters, living in plain air without inconvenience the same happens in the hot north of our country, where the high temperatures do not affect it. Its fur is very similar to that of its predecessor of the Bullterrier, with respect to which Clifford Hubbard states, in his book "Dogs in Britain": "In India it is one of the few British breeds that can withstand health, weather ... and the ticks "

The Argentine Dogo had its origin in the province of Córdoba with a mild climate. It does not escape my opinion that after many generations developed in the tropical north - Misiones, Formosa, Chaco- and in the frigid Patagonian steppes -Santa Cruz, Tierra del Fuego- or in the Neuquén mountain range, Río Negro and Chubut, a moment in which they will be felt, in_ the physical constitution of the Bulldog, especially the length of the hair, the climatic and agrological influences. Varieties of bulldogs with different fur will emerge over the years.

For now, we have maintained the breed standard and avoiding that influence with the continuous exchange of specimens between the different Argentine climates. Also, the field work usually shrinks the dogs, because with the excess of exercise, when they are taken from very young, following the horse for whole days, as our field laborers usually do, although that gives them a great experience and It enables as hunting dogs, develops their sense of smell, gives them strength and endurance, prevents them and paralyzes the harmonious development and reaching the full height index, according to the standard, because the exaggerated effort ossifies the cartilage before the bones get Its complete development.

In brothers of a lechigada we have noticed a great difference in development between those who remained guardians in family homes, and of course very well eaten, and those who in the rooms were subjected to intensive and perhaps excessive field work, following for hours and hours after the pawns' horses. However, the latter continue to give excellent offspring, so they are always good as breeders, since children raised in good condition acquire the normal size of the breed.



Abrojo del Chubut, raised by the author and property of Mr. Rubèn Passet Lastra



Gualicho del Chubut, RGDA No. 9.1. Property of Mr. Valentín Feilberg.

Another result, as a consequence of the quality and constitution of the soil, agrological, with respect to the Bulldog, is shown in the conformation of the feet. In the swampy and soft ground area in the humid pampas, the foot is lengthened and takes the form that the English call "hare foot", that is to say hare foot, with elongated fingers, while in the hard terrain like the mountain range or stony, they are made hands and feet of what the English call "cat foot". that is, cat feet, fingers collected. The hair also with the cold is harder and - long, which proves that admirable adaptation - of the dog to all the climates referred to by the creator of the breed, in the conference already mentioned.

This makes me think that with the passing of the years different types of bulldogs will be formed in regards to the length of the hair, which will adapt to the different climates of our

country, as happened with other European races. And this will be a consequence of the enormous extent of our country, which covers all the earth's climates from north to south. It is logical that a dog from Norway or Sweden has different hair than a midday dog from Spain or Italy. That is why the different length and different quality of the hair of an Elkhound or Siberian Husky, of a Burgos retriever or an Italian greyhound, which formed in the warm climate of Naples and Sicily, or between a Deerhound with hair adapted to the highlands of Scotland and that of a Greyhound made to the mild climate and the soft prairies of Swaffham or Ashdown.

And the time will come when, over the years, there will also be long-haired Argentine Bulldogs, made to the climate and soil of our southern mountain range or the Patagonian steppes, such as Dachshund, Greyhounds, German Pointer, San Bernardo or Hair Collie long and short, having perfect distinction between these two varieties, within each race.

But that task and its selection remains for other generations that will come after us. The current creators and breeders are satisfied with having fixed the new breed of Argentine Dogo with short hair and having obtained its recognition by the mother institutions of the Argentine cinofilia.

But we do not deny that others who follow us in the cinephile passion can make a variety of long-haired Argentine Bulldog for the cold zone, a task in which our southern climate would help them so much.

But that is a work that we leave for the push of other generations, which we will certainly not see, but we are happy to be able to say, with what has already been accomplished: Mission accomplished.

CHAPTER FIVE

TEMPERAMENTAL CONDITIONS, CHARACTER, INTELLIGENCE, VALUE, GOODNESS

Despite the physical characteristics that make our dogs a dog that differs fundamentally from the other breeds of prey, it is its temperamental conditions and that rare contrast between extraordinary value and incredible goodness, which give it its own characteristics and They differ fundamentally from all known races.

Indeed, its value is already legendary, since it has demonstrated in countless cases a decision to continue the fight in such precarious conditions, in such a situation of physical inferiority, which is incredible in an irrational being, in which it seems that the primary instinct should prevail of conservation over any other instinct.

Even the wildest wild beasts of the forest, when they are in danger of dying, flee before the superior enemy in strength and power. When they see life in danger, the most precious of all goods, they give up the land, they claud their aggression, they avoid the struggle and seek salvation in flight.

The man, when he has hero or martyr paste - and very few were in the world - is able to play his life for political, patriotic, social or religious convictions.

But out of these exceptional cases, in all rational or irrational beings, the instinct of conservation prevails, the imperative of the "primun vivere" over all other instincts.

This is based on the exception made by the criminal legislation of all civilized countries, for the exemption of "famine theft" or homicide or injuries in self-defense.

The instinct of conservation, of saving life at all costs - even at the cost of sacrificing the life of others - is thus inherent in the very nature of all beings of creation.



A kit with emergency surgery items, antibiotics and disinfectants are indispensable in the team of the boar hunter with bulldogs, since very rarely they leave intact of the fight. In the photo the author of the book suturing Meliquina del Chubut (RPB N ° 23 - RGDA 272), after a hunt.

In the Argentine Dogo, however - and there are a thousand proofs of it - the combative instinct to conservation prevails and we have seen them be seriously injured, and still die, without yielding to the struggle (pp. 48 and 92). The creator of the race made demonstrations

before fellow university professors, proving that in the old Cordovan fighting dog, the combative instinct was superior to the genic instinct. Placed in front of a female in heat with a male, they braided in death warfare forgotten about the difference in sex. I have had to work painfully, for many generations of bulldogs, to take away that combative instinct that they have in their ancestor.

In the eighth chapter we bring to the reader's attention some cases, extracted among hundreds, with citation of places and actors, where the extent to which the value of our bulldogs for the fight reaches.

In an article that I published in the "Hunting and Fishing" Magazine, June 1965 issue, answering a question that asked me in the title: "Is the Argentine Bulldog a fierce dog?", I express some concepts that, by framing on this subject, I reiterate them here. He said on that occasion: Many dog lovers have asked me the question with which I title this article.

Undoubtedly, the question arises when they find out how they are able to fight to the death, of courage, determination and recklessness - I am unconscious to say - with which they rush to the wild boar or puma or any other beast against which their master anime.

From this condition of its value, already legendary, comes the doubt that it is a breed of fierce dogs, which kill or at least bite the first human being they have within their reach.

Anyone who has made contact with a Dogo Argentino, whether by owning one, or having already treated it in exhibitions or friends' house that owns them, will understand how far one is from the truth when a fierce dog is supposed to be.

The bulldog is the most docile and meek of the dogs of prey and without a doubt that not even the skirts have the kindness and patience to withstand the tortures that he is capable of enduring with children. It is precisely that insensitivity to physical pain obtained as a selective quality, which allows him to continue fighting even a victim of the worst wounds and endure terrible tears in his body without giving up an iota in the fight, which also allows him to endure any heresy with Eastern Stoicism and the greatest cruelties that children can infer in their unconsciousness.



In obedience and discipline, as well as in attack and defense, the Argentine Dogo learns with very easy. In the photograph Alpataco del Chubut (RPIra. N ° 6-RGDA: 183).

Taught in discipline, jumps, attack and defense, by Professor Floro Torres, who has successfully trained several Bulldogs.



In my long years of direct contact with them and with breeders or owners of Argentine Bulldogs, I have never heard that a bulldog has bitten someone, let alone a child.

I have seen my old Kob of the pampas, hunter of infinite wild boars, who have to his hand fights, and alone, in the mountain range, with huge wild boars and who has fought dozens of times with adult pumas in the mountains, which he has a thousand scars on his head and body; who has shown incredible courage and true ferocity in his fight with caged, skilled and experienced adult pumas in the fight, which I have repeatedly picked up on the mountain about to die bled for having fought "at-finish" and alone, In the middle of the snowy mountain range, I have seen it, I say, patiently endure the most painful heresies that children usually do to him - there are loves that kill, or at least they hurt - ', without showing anger, growling and less trying a tarascon.

When he can't take it anymore, he usually hides under the beds and thus escapes the affection, sometimes innocently cruel, of the boys who love him so much and play with him as if he were one of his own.

That quality of innate goodness is, on the other hand, natural in a brave being From the smallest zoological scale, to man, it is known that with greater cowardice, greater cruelty: The hyena and the jackal, cruel and bloodthirsty animals par excellence, refuse to fight and are never able to fight and kill for their account, but they go after the king of the jungle - admirable synthesis of courage and nobility - to take advantage of their spoils and feast on the leftovers left by Mr. African forests.

History and criminology teach us that the more cruel tyrants or criminals have been, the greater their cowardice. Hard with those below, soft with those above.



1. Chubut male



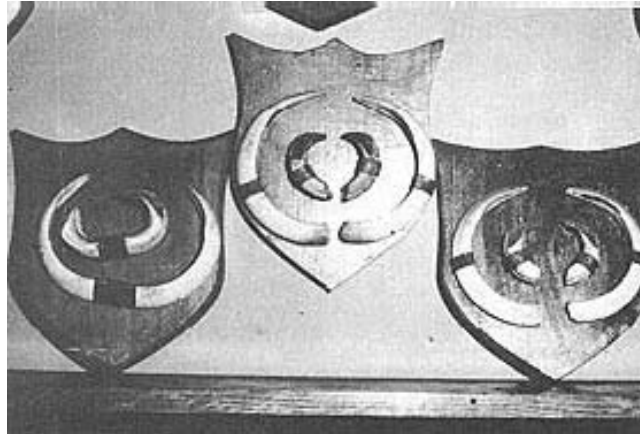
2. Typical bulldog



3. Mrs. Karina Fishbach with one of her bulldogs



4. Another characteristic specimen of our Creole breed



Good examples of wild boar fang



Wild boar showing its fearsome fangs

From the smallest zoological scale, to man, it is known that with greater cowardice, greater cruelty: The hyena and the jackal, cruel and bloodthirsty animals par excellence, refuse to fight and are never able to fight and kill for their account, but they go after the king of the jungle - admirable synthesis of courage and nobility - to take advantage of their spoils and feast on the leftovers left by Mr. African forests.

History and criminology teach us that the more cruel tyrants or criminals have been, the greater their cowardice. Hard with those below, soft with those above.

On the contrary, the rulers or brave common men, tend to be kind and of great generosity. In this last matter, our long judicial experience teaches us this.

Going back to the topic at hand, let's say that only an English Bulldog, a Boxer or a San Bernardo can have as much endurance for the tests of affection as usual, excessively heavy, of the children. The gigantic Irish Wolf Hound, the stylized Deerhound and Greyhounds, the Pygmy Bulldogs, whose bonhomy is characteristic - little breeds of which I am or have been a breeder -, soon after being besieged by child love lose patience, putting a fence of grunts between them and the love of their young friends. Even the kind San Bernardo, a synthesis of kindness and meekness, often loses patience and protests with grunts or they actually arrive at the roads, if necessary, to leave them alone.

Never, on the other hand - and it is known that there are several hundreds of Argentine Bulldogs that I have owned, raised or known in my life - have I seen anyone who has tried to growl or bite someone once they have understood that it is a friend of the family or the house.



Learn to slide down the slide

Many times, one meets friends who own a dog that they consider a good guardian because they bite the first one that gets close. That is simply savagery or rudeness. Once we have greeted, for example, a stranger, or the dog sees it in our company, whether it is away from home or in our home, the dog must understand that this person is a friend and from that moment on, never show himself unmovable with That person, except, of course, that attacks us in fact or has unfriendly attitudes towards us.

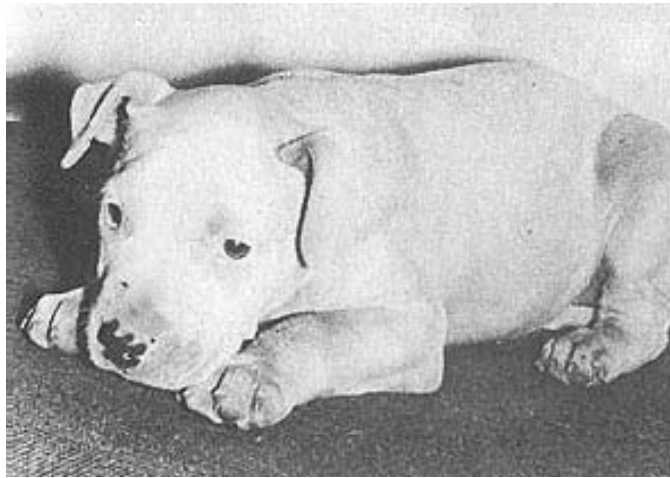


In the drag of sleds in the snow, the Bulldog for his capacity, strength and endurance, It is very effective.

A bulldog, no matter how brave, however good a guardian it may be, when he has understood the friendly acts of his master, that the visitor is welcome to the house, will never attempt to bite that person, with whom he will be shown. Friendly in the future. With regard to the master, the submission of the bulldog is total and absolute.

The Argentine Dogo is delivered to the master without reluctance, without conditions and without reservations. It will belong entirely to him and his family, because the pure specimens of this breed will never be "one man dog", but will be of the whole family, docile,

affectionate, always willing to love, with an innate goodness only comparable to the most Submissive of the Spaniels.



The Chubut male. National Gendarmerie El Macho del Chubut. National Gendarmerie

I conclude, then, without hesitation, that the Argentine Bulldog is not a fierce dog - which means bad without discernments - but is a brave dog, which involves a very different condition and even opposite to ferocity. Because brave means that he is determined to fight, tenacious in combat, capable of assimilating punishment without to protest, without loosening an apex in the contest, to fight until the sacrifice of his life, when it is necessary to end a beast to which his master has faced him and always attack, always go forward while his master orders it, or by own impulse if he is alone in the bush, without blinking and without stepping back, never giving up the ground.

If our bulldogs could speak, I am sure they would endorse the war cry of the brave Henri du Verger:

If j'avance suivez moi, if je recule, tuez moi, if je meurs, vengez moi!

Its fate, to win or die, is: marked on the genotype of the breed.

He has in his genetics an ancestor of brave ones, whom he will always honor; through its veins and arteries runs the noblest blood of the world of cinofilia. We could apply, saving the distances, what one of our civilian heroes says his biographer: "He had in his blood five centuries of a glove."

In his family tree are the races of more courage, in the world of canids. He is a border soldier, who must be willing to do anything but defecate in combat.



Catriel, Patagón, Pehuen, Enuna and Chalia, born on August 25, 1970. Property of the Mr. Victor Valiño.



The hunter must be fully identified with his bulldog and understand his extraordinary courage and sacrifice, providing him with the necessary help when the wounds he received in the fight prevent you from walking

SIXTH CHAPTER

THE ARGENTINE DOG AS A FAMILY DOG AND GUARDIAN OF THE HOME

As a family dog, that is, in his role as "Best friend of man", our bulldogs differ little from any other dog from those of company or work breeds.

If any characteristic could differentiate them from them, it is their extraordinary patience and gentleness with children, whom, as we have seen in the previous chapter, tolerates the greatest cruelty without reacting.

He more than responds to the way he is treated and has with his master the docility, self-denial, faithfulness and true devotion of the most affectionate Spaniel. We also saw that he is not a "one man dog", as the English so aptly call those dogs that become fond of one person and bite everyone else, but that he is a family dog, that is, that he is not jealous in his affection and is equally faithful to his master, as to his wife, children, servitude or friends of the house.

He does not have the nervousness of those "cage dogs" that bark at everything and bite anyone and, like every being aware of their strength and power, they are not quarrelsome or provocative with their peers. Of course, once they provoke and bite or attack him, his reaction is terrible. It is there and then where his strength and courage are seen, externalizing his fighter conditions. Admonished by his master, or punished, he will humble himself at his feet and never react to punishment, however hard he may be.

We could quite rightly apply an old Irish saying about the gigantic Irish Wolf Hounds: "Gentle when stroked, fierce when provoked", that is, friendly when caressed, fierce when provoked.

Its white color makes it pleasing to the eye and forces it to be clean. His short hair prevents any unpleasant smell, being able to be bathed at any time, drying immediately.

He likes to swim and gets into lakes and rivers with real pleasure, even in the cold waters of our southern rivers, which he crosses swimming in the strong streams. Your health is foolproof.



A bulldozer of Bulldogs play on a puma skin

I do not know of any Dogo Argentino dead of distemper or canine distemper and its robustness puts it under cover of those diseases of the puppies that usually cause so many casualties. It is the least delicate dog for food; Eat everything and live with little. It is the only breed of dogs that we have seen eating raw meat of wild boar, puma or fox, with real pleasure. It is one of the characteristics that catches the attention of hunters, when we get

together in the field carrying different breeds of dogs, which they have also found with surprise financial that they have bulldogs.

Its characteristic of not being a barking dog, makes it able to be located in the vicinity of other families, and even in apartments, without disturbing them. Undoubtedly, its ideal 'habitat' is the countryside or a house with a large garden, because it is a dog that, due to its energies, needs to exercise a lot every day, but nevertheless, it adapts to living in a small space, without major problems.

He is an innate guardian and has inherited from the Boxer and the Pyrenean Mastiff, his instinct as guardian of everything he considers belonging to his master: house, car, horse, saddle, etc. He practically does not need teaching as a guardian, which at a certain age he does on his own, both the male and the female. As a guard dog of a property we could say that it is the obverse of the generality of copies of other breeds.

If, as it has been well said, "barking dog does not bite", turning the sentence for the passive, we could say that the bulldog is upside down: when it should do so, it bites without barking, or at least without much noise.

The difference between having a Dogo Argentino as guardian or having a dog of another breed is the following: If a thief enters the house at night and you have any dog, you know that there is a thief because the dog shouts; If he has a bulldog, he knows there is an intruder because the thief shouts. The result is the same, but the offender takes his deserved.

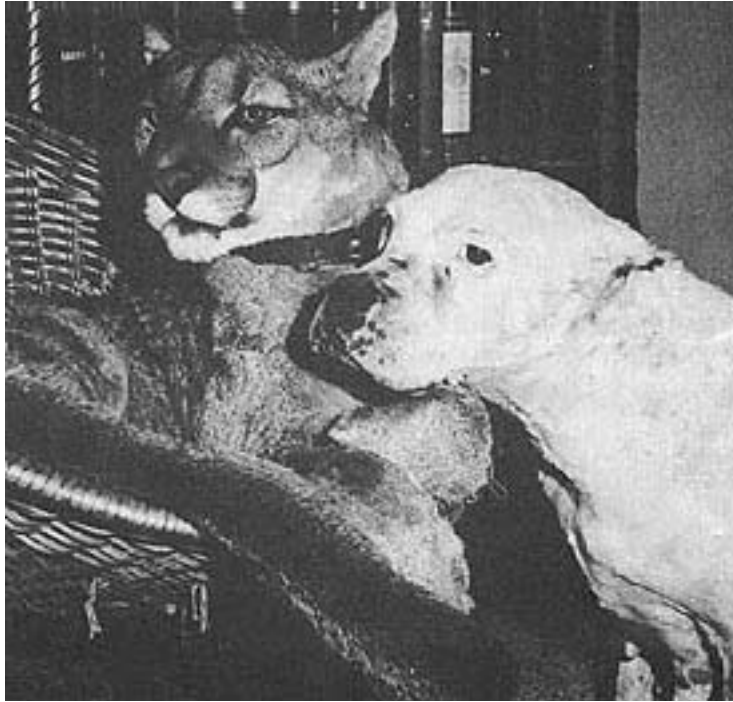
They have a great sense of what they should attack or not. It has always caused admiration to see them play with pumas, cats, wild cats, foxes or wild boars that were raised meekly or "guachos" in the rooms or fifth, being enemy to death of those animals in the field, or when they are in the wild.

We see them daily go out to fight in training fights with brave, caged pumas, and at the end of the fight, lie down to rest next to a meek cougar, who licks his wounds and they sleep together, as excellent friends. The photos we publish save words about it.

We do not know any case of a bulldog that has killed a small dog, no matter how much it provokes it, since it has the sufficiency and nobility of who knows how strong it is. As soon as you see it in inferior conditions, it will not continue to bite you.

Instead, with a dog of his size, he will fight until he finishes with him if the master does not intervene. He is strong with the strong, but soft with the weak.

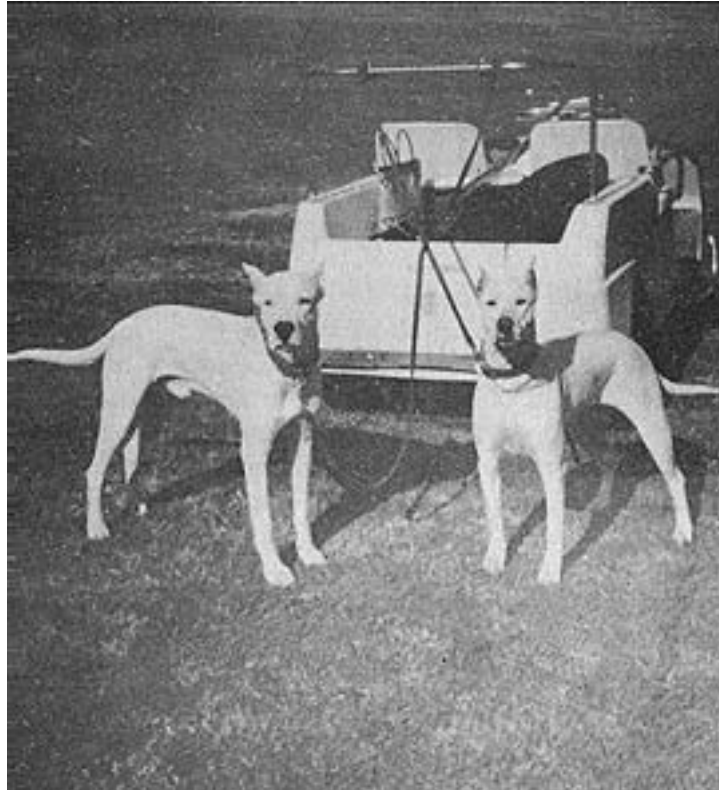
We have already said, when talking about their temperamental conditions, about their extraordinary patience towards children.



The Doge Napoleon owned by the author, lives in perfect harmony with a cougar



The Bulldog with a minimum of education can live with pets



Bulldogs in the U.S. Kokel del Chubut and a daughter, both owned by Mr. Rodolfo Martínez, Secretary of Education of the O.E.A.

SEVENTH CHAPTER

THE ARGENTINE DOG AS A HUNTER AND FIELD DOG

Just as in the home the Argentine Dogo is very similar to those of other breeds of companion or work dogs, in the field it is totally different from ordinary, ordinary or sheep dogs and usually bastards, which usually exist in our stays

To these dogs, the country laborer or the one who manages them, continually "chumba" against cows or sheep, because he knows that they will simply bark and chase away the farm, without biting it.

And that is because the bastards have no hunting instinct, and the sheepmen because they fulfill their mission for centuries. But the Argentine Bulldog has been created to reach and hunt wild animals. For that it has a sense of smell, an appropriate jaw and a value that reaches recklessness. If they "buzz" against a cow, as is done with sheep, it will run to the animal and, responding to its atavistic instinct, it will not hesitate to grab the cow's nose or ear and will no longer release it.

Many farmers, especially in the mountains, where there are impenetrable mountains on horseback and even on foot, due to the proliferation of lengas, calafates and coligues reeds, use their bulldogs to dominate the rebellious cattle, as bitten well, they coward and They end up surrendering and marching to the pens.

Therefore, the first thing to be taught is to "completely ignore" domestic animals. When the bulldog knows, from a puppy, that the cow, sheep, goat or domestic pig are part - we will say so - of the family good, he will never bite any of those animals, and when hunting among the flocks, we cheer him with shouts or whistles, He will search hard for the vermin, but he will never think of attacking the farm that crosses his path. In my home we have a meek cougar, Napoleon, whom our Dogos treat him amicably, as if he were one of them, they sleep together and even take care of him and defend him, while they fight to the death with the brave pumas caged and persecute with tenacity the savages . It's all about education. That is why I insist that the first thing to do is to induce them to understand that they must completely dispense with the existence of cows or sheep, as well as ignore the horse we ride, and therefore never encourage them against the hacienda or domestic animals in the attempt to lower them, as is done with sheep.

This teaching is of the utmost importance in the future of the bulldog. What we insist on this will never be enough. We must not forget that the Argentine Dogo is a hunting dog and every hunting dog is dominated by the instinct of the blood that runs through its veins and that carries it forward, as if it had blinders, and it is up to the master that that instinct is well routed . That is why a bulldog cannot and should not be entrusted to inexperienced hands or left to his fate in the field.

To free him to his fate means to free him to his instinct, to open the doors to his ancestor, which is to hunt, that is, track, chase, reach and hold the beast until the master comes to his aid, if we leave a bulldog to that he does what he wants in a flock, it is as if we leave a Pointer, a Setter, a Spinone or a Brack in a chicken coop to do what either, or a Terrier inside a rabbit hutch so that it also unleashes its instinct.

The bulldog must be managed in the field by a person who loves dogs and who pays attention to the first days he goes out to the field. When a puppy has become accustomed to seeing pets, he will never rush them, and if by playing or taken from his hunting instinct, he pursues or tries to bite them, he must be severely reprimanded and even punished. When the laborers

leave the field to work with the sheep, the bulldog must be taught to march alongside the horse and not allow him to move away. With a few lessons, they soon learn and know that shepherding sheep or cows is not their job.



Photograph taken in 1953 during a wild boar hunt in the San Huberto room of Mr. Antonio Maura, in the province of La Pampa, which was subsequently acquired by the government of said province, for hunting ground. In it appears Dr. Antonio Nores, his son Dr. Agustín Nores Martínez - author of the book - and the grandson of the first Agustín Nores Martínez son. Next to them three generations of Argentine Bulldogs: Inca de Santa Isabel (RGDA. V. 98) Nahuel de Santa Isabel (RGDA. V. 101) and Naicó de Santa Isabel (RGDA 111).

The Creole saying that "the foal boot is not for everyone" has exact meaning in the management of the bulldog. He should not be trusted in his teaching to anyone, but to someone who appreciates him, who knows how to use his qualities and instinct of a born hunter. Let him know that he has a fine animal in his hands, and that as such he must be cared for. Exactly as it is done with delicate machines or with good weapons, they are better than ordinary ones, but you have to know how to handle them.

Who does not have the capacity, intelligence, ability or care to drive a modern car of good brand, a fine automatic weapon or a stopwatch, must resign himself to driving an ox cart, hunt with an old shotgun and calculate the time by the height of the Sun. This will save you a lot of trouble. Once the bulldog learned to ignore domestic animals, all the rest of the learning runs through the dog.

The more often it is taken to the field, the sooner it will be in a position to be useful. It will begin from a puppy, hunting by itself to furry, ferrets, skunks, weasels or iguanas. Then they will follow the foxes, cats of the mountain, etc., and if there are pumas and wild boars in the field, it will be them who will dedicate, as an adult, all their energies.



The professional hunter Jesús López de Abechuco with his Dogo Nihuil and the wild boar obtained in the forests of Naicó in the province of La Pampa

If possible, it is necessary to take it out daily to the field, taking advantage of the different routes that pawns usually do. Daily exercise not only preserves and fortifies your health, but also helps you develop your sense of smell.

Each yuyo has a different smell and even in the same plant its aroma varies in each season of the year. In dry or wet weather, in summer or winter, the smell of the field is different and the impact that the sensitive pituitary of the dog receives is different. The emanations of the plants, the pollen of each wild flower, the breeze of the meadow or the forest, the wind of the mountains, hurts the olfactory sense of the dog in a different way.



Dr. Máximo Mackinlay Zapiola and the author with Dogo Micheo del Chubut and a good trophy



Mr. Alfredo Anchorena, with three of his bulldogs and the trophy obtained.

"No perfumer has been able to imitate the smell of wet earth"; someone said, and that which is true for those of us who love the countryside and we feel happy running on horseback through our mountains and valleys, followed or preceded by bulldogs and greyhounds, is also true for the dog.

As soon as they see us saddle the horse, the dogs enter in an unusual joy, a prelude to the happy moments that nature will give them, for them and us so lavish in emotions. That is why teaching is a double pleasure: for the master and for our faithful companion.

Knowing the different smells of the field well in practice, the bulldog will be able to distinguish better those that come from animals.

So, we will notice how each day he takes hold of his nose, learning not to run hares and instantly kill the small rodents that he will find in his daily runs, which he does without giving greater importance and without wasting time, to immediately reach the Rider and keep going forward in search of greater prey.

It will be very common for the bulldog to be left behind for a few moments and we will see him reach the horse by bringing a ferret or a furry in his mouth, that if we do not take it away or let him leave it, he will take it to the end of the march. His great nose leads him to sell partridges and martins from far away and runs them to make them fly. With a few attention calls and seeing that the bird flies, it will not insist. Mr. Mucio, from La Pampa, taught his bulldog Lihuel to hunt partridges and we have been able to see him stopping and bringing with almost the perfection of a retriever.

That is proof of the ductility of his nose, but it is not the fate of the breed, which was made for big game, and hair, not feather, for what we already have the Pointers, Bracos, Setters and Spaniels, which they are unsurpassed by the ancestor and functional gymnastics of so many generations without intervals to this day.

I am particularly an enemy of those races that "serve everything", because in reality and in the end, we convince ourselves that they are not good for anything. Humanity is moving towards specialization in science, arts, industries, crafts, etc., because it is the best way to master a subject. It is the old principle of dividing difficulties to overcome them better.

The dog cannot escape that wise principle, since each breed must specialize in a particular job and, if hunting, in a type of hunting: feather or hair. The dog "orchestra" is like the man-orchestra, who believes or says he knows everything and in the end does not know anything well.



Chubut lynx bringing a wild goose (bustard) to his master



There we read of Weimaraner (Braco de Weimar), for example, that hunts the same partridges or pheasants as lions or tigers. I have my doubts, because I have seen them in practical tests of hunting in the United States, Europe and Canada, and they did not have for the partridge or the pheasant the sharpness of the smell of a Pointer, a Setter or a German Brack, and their physical texture, their delicate and lustrous skin, so attractive at sight, his very fine hair and his weak jaw make me think that he will not hold much the claws of a lion, puma or jaguar, nor the fangs of a wild boar or an aguará-guazú.

That is why I insist that the Argentine Dogo is a "hound", that is to say, a dog that hunts by itself and with the help of the one who handles it. That it is only for the hunt of hair, especially wild boars, foxes and pumas, or the aguará-guazú, capybaras, antas, pecaríes, anteaters, etc. from the north, but not for partridge hunting.

That he learns only to hunt and that the only thing his master must do is to take him out to the field continuously and teach him to ignore domestic animals, without encouraging him to never fight them.



Nippur del Totoral.



While a hunter travels the mountain in search of trails, with some bulldogs, the rest, remain from above, in the company of another hunter, attentive to any hint.

Never forget that your instinct is to bite, not bark. I insist on what I said earlier, that what "barking dog does not bite" can be applied to the Argentine Bulldog on the contrary, since it bites without barking, or barking just until it turns on and from that moment it will no longer emit sound than the air coming out of the corners of the mouth.

And then all its powers will be highlighted, all its virtues will be revealed.

He will show in the crude realism of his torn flesh and the power of his jaws, what a Creole bulldog is capable of when life confronts him with his destiny.

His tenacity, his beauty, his energies, his insensitivity to pain, his irresistible decision to fight until he conquers or dies, to fulfill his mission as a dog of prey until the last consequences, even if it costs him his life.

I believe that you should never hunt great butchers or sinks with less than two bulldogs, being in my opinion and experience the pack of four or six bulldogs the ideal although four is enough, not being for the hunt of yaguareté or American tiger.



Chala del Chubut, waits in "sample" as a pointer before the vent of a nearby wild boar.

Being only one, his courage will lead him to certain death or at least to be seriously injured if another bulldog does not collaborate in the fight. Remember that the fierce fight in his environment, where the trunks or the weeds help him, since the dog is entangled, is locked in his freedom of movement and cannot bite where the piece is most vulnerable.

It is advisable to bring some other specimen, which may be a sheepdog and even any bastard, who because of his cowardice will not catch on to the dam but who, with his continuous barking, will guide the hunter in the thicket of the forest, provided that dog does not bark because Yes or on the trail - like European hounds - because that will scare off the prey ahead of time and make hunting impossible.

It seems that the bulldog knows that "laments make you lose your strength," because it saves all its energies to bite silently.



Sometimes up to six bulldogs are necessary, to yield a wild boar like the one in the mountains shows the photo, obtained in Esquel, Chubut.

As a complement to this chapter on the teaching of the bulldog as a stay or hunting dog, I must add that it should never be bred to the chain, being that the best way to cancel all its conditions, create problems for the future and make it a useless dog Prison psychosis, which makes any animal desperate, makes the bulldog very brave, so much that when suddenly released, it will come out desperate, with all its accumulated energies, appearing before us as an uncontrollable war tank, like a robot or a satellite that He has lost his control base.

On the other hand, raised servant, it is one of the calmest dogs between all the races, resembling in that sense a Spaniel. You can spend hours watching children play, participating in their games or witnessing the work of pens as a quiet spectator. When he is at our side, he feels happy resting his heavy head on our knees, when we rest by the fire or when we sit in front of the typewriter to fill veneers.

I do not think that he needs more explanations the ranch holder of an Argentine Bulldog, or the one that uses it for big game, in order to obtain from him the utility that guarantees his hunter ancestor of centuries and the functional gymnastics of many years, that typify his atavism .

CHAPTER EIGHTH

STANDARD OF THE DOGO ARGENTINO

As in all dog breeds, and more in the Argentine Bulldog for being a breed that just since a few years ago it appears in the exhibitions and there are already discrepancies between the judges regarding how it should be and how it should not be the head, neck, tail or body of our Bulldog.

This forces us to a light glossary of the standard, so that judges and fans will orient With the photographs and drawings, we publish and the explanation of the standard approved by the Breeders Club of DOGO ARGENTINO, which was made by the creator of the race, there are no more possibilities of discrepancies regarding the "canon" with which to judge to the bulldogs and the goal to which every responsible and conscious breeder should aspire, of the First Creole race.

Skull: Massive, convex in the anteroposterior and transverse direction by the reliefs of the chewing muscles and the neck.

Face: The same length as the skull, that is, the line that joins the two orbital processes of the frontal is equal distance from the occiput and the alveolar edge of the maxilla (Fig. 1 and 2).

(We have separated skull and face, but both together constitute the "Head" of the Bulldog, which is typical and, as explained in the course of this work, belongs to the type "mesocephalic" and must have a convex-concave profile, that is, the convex skull by the Embossment of the insertion of the chewing muscles, classic prey dog skull, type "chewer" and the face or snout slightly concave upward, typical of the dog of great nose, that is, it has a chewing skull and an olfactory face as soon as there is it a functional interaction: the high vent. Zygomatic arches far apart from skull, with large temporal fossa, for the comfortable insertion of the temporal muscle, one of the main chewers.

Eyes: Dark or hazelnut color. Overcast by the eyelids of black or clear edges, the separation between them must be large, lively and intelligent look but with marked hardness at the same time.

(The clear eyes or red eyelids, subtract score. The inequality of color -brows- is reason for disqualification.)

Jaws: Well adapted, without prognathism, strong, with well implanted and large teeth. (The number of molars is not important, the most important being the homogeneity of the dental arches, the lack of caries, that there is no prognathism, neither superior nor lower, and especially that the four fangs, large and clean, cross perfectly in the bite when making prey).

Nose: Strongly pigmented black, with a stop ligro at the tip, wide nostrils.

(The white or very spotted white nose subtracts score. Split nose or cleft lip, is grounds for disqualification).



Carlos Rebela with his bulldog Lihuel and a good specimen of wild boar hunted in La Pampa

Ears: On the top of the head, erect or semi-right, triangular in shape, they should always be cut.

(The jury must not judge a Bulldog with long ears, so he must remove it from the ring. the female can accept the cut ears a little longer - as in the Great Danish--. The male is preferable with slightly shorter ears. The Argentine Dogo is a dog of prey, that is to say, of fight, and in her the long ears offer an easy prey and very painful. In addition, aesthetic reasons make it necessary to cut ears.)

Lips: Well rolled up, braces, free edges, pigmented black.

(The short lip is required, so that when the dog is prey, it can breathe also, by the posterior labial commissure, because if the lip is pendulum, although the maxilla is quite long, it comes to act as a valve in the inspiration and closes the corner of the lips, which prevents the animal from taking an extra breath through the corners lipstick, during the dam, having to start asphyxiation, as happens in the races of lips hanging)

Occiput: It should not be highlighted, because the powerful muscles of the neck completely erase it, being the insertion of the head and neck in the form of an arch.

(It is confused with the curved line of the convexity of the skull.)

Neck: Thick, arched, slender, with very thick throat skin, making wrinkles such as Mastiff, Dogue de Bordeaux, Bulldog, and not tight as in the Bullterrier.

(This elasticity of the neck skin is due to the cellular tissue of this part

It is very loose, allowing the skin of the neck to slide on the superficial aponeurosis, so that the fang or claw of the adversary only hurts the leather, and when it is a puma, for example, the one who tries to hold it by the neck, as the skin is elastic and stretches a lot, allows you to prey in turn.)



Bulldogs in Viña del Mar, Chile. The Dogos Gaucho del Chubut and Piba del Chubut, property of Dr. Gregorio Eguiguren

Chest: Broad, deep, with the feeling of having a large lung. Seen from the front, the sternum should give the elbows down

(The Dogo Argentino being a working and fighting dog, it is obvious to highlight the importance of a deep and broad chest, because of the importance of breathing in the dog.)

Back: High. Very strong. Of large muscular reliefs.

Chest: Broad; Seen from the side, it goes beyond its lower edge to the elbows.

Column: Higher in the back, inclined towards the leg in a gentle slope.

(In adult animals, when the back and kidney muscle development is well, seen in profile, they look like armchairs and have a medium channel along the spine, given by the relief of the spinal muscles.)

Hands: Straight, well plumb, with short fingers and well joined.

(The length of the fingers should keep proportion with the hand and have good pads fleshy and thick skin and very rough to the touch, with calluses that allow you to run a lot on rough and stony ground, without getting hurt.)

Kidney: Deleted by the muscles of the back.



Chola del Chubut, a good example of a female Bulldog, vents the piece.

Legs: Of very muscular thighs, with short garrón and fingers tightly closed, without aberrant finger.

(With good angulation, always remembering that they are the driving pillars of the speed and support in the melee fight, so it will never be too much to insist in the strength of the thigh muscles. The aberrant finger, so easy to make disappear in the first months, subtract score as a recessive character towards the Bulldog Pyrenees, but not a reason for disqualification.)

Tail: Long and thick, but without exceeding the hocks, naturally worn fall.

During the fight it keeps her up, in a continuous lateral movement, like when Party the master.

(It should be borne in mind that the tail is a great help, both in changing direction to the race, in which it acts in the manner of helm, in compensatory action, such as in the fight, where he acts as a support or support point, collaborating in the work of the hindquarters.)

Weight: from 40 to 45 kilos.

Height: from 60 to 65 centimeters.

(Both in height and weight, the judge must be inflexible, since the Bulldog is a fighting dog, among the big game breeds, the decrease in size remains effectiveness. Any adult bulldog, male or female, who has less should be disqualified 60 centimeters in height, preferring, among several good specimens, the largest raised. The creator of the breed has taught that the Argentine Dogo is a normotype and within of it a macro. That is, there must be a harmony in proportion, which under the functional point of view is eurrhythmia or normal organic correlation that translates by a greater capacity of force, reason why the one of greater size and weight must be looked for, without get of course to gigantism.)

Mantle: Completely white. Any stain of any color must be disqualified as atavistic. (Whites with very pigmented black skin should be considered as exemplary unfit for breeding, because of the recessive nature they show and that can become predominant in children if they mate with other specimens that have said potential default. Small spots on the head are not grounds for disqualification, but between Two similar copies should be preferred to the one that is completely white. Instead any stain on the body should be grounds for disqualification.)

Grounds for disqualification: Sarco eyes, deafness, spots on the body, long hair, white or very spotted white nose, prognathism (be it inferior or superior), very pendulum lip, sticky head, long ears (not trimmed), size less than 60 centimeters, more than one spot on the face and all physical disproportion. The aberrant finger subtracts points, without reaching disqualification.



Calfulauquen del Neuquén, with its owner Mrs. De Morales

NINTH CHAPTER

BECAUSE THE FIGHTERS DIE AND DIE

I have found it appropriate to conclude my book on the DOGO ARGENTINO transcribing this article that I published in the Diana magazine, a copy of August 1967, in which I tell real facts, which specifically prove the usefulness of the race, as a collaborator of the man in the big game and in the fight against the predators of our livestock.

A few months ago, newspapers and radio stations in the country echoed and dealt extensively with the heroic manner in which an Argentine Bulldog died, fighting a wild boar, in Choele Choel. That Dogo -Day de Trevelin - was lucky to fight and die in the presence of American and Argentine journalists and was filmed and photographed in action. This gave importance to his death and launched him to popularity, both here and abroad, since in the United States newspapers also dealt with him.

For those who have not had the opportunity to see the bulldogs in action and fighting with a European wild boar, with sharp fangs, they find it surprising and even unusual that a dog locked in struggle with an animal that exceeds its weight many times and in combat weapons, do not abandon the fight, until you win or die. But that is the slogan of the Dogo Argentino. The death of Trevelin's Day - a beautiful copy that we sent to Biló five years ago - reminds me of some anecdotes of fighting and deaths of bulldogs of which we have been eyewitnesses or had reliable news. Let's try to remember some.

For Holy Week last year, when we returned to our Esquel house on Easter Sunday from a plane trip to Punta Arenas, we found that a truck driver had brought and deposited in the hands of domestic service, a practically undone bulldog with so many wounds in his battered body, which seemed impossible for him to survive so much trauma. The dog was not my property and at first I did not recognize it, because I was disfigured by injuries and swelling. I called one of Esquel's veterinarians, Dr. Núñez, who gave him his most solicitous care and, helped by me and a friend, we sewed his wounds and made emergency cures. Little by little he was recovering, until he left afloat.



*Tarzan of Chubut, Laura of Chubut and Candida Shehven
with the wild boar obtained by them.*



Amadeo Biló with his internationally famous "Day of Trevelín", by Allen, Río Negro.

A few days later I was able to locate its owner, Mr. Pastor Pocha, foreman in the stay of Don Elías Owen, in Trevelin - in that stay the famous Trevelin Day was born - and there they informed me of what happened.

Don Elías, with his foreman Rocha, had gone out on horseback to review a hacienda at sunset on Good Friday and only took Olvido de Trevelin, one of his bulldogs, Day's lettuce brother, and a sheepdog. Immediately after entering the mountain, the bulldog sniffed a wild boar and launched himself in pursuit.

Within a few minutes they felt the deaf fight of the bulldog and the beast, while the sheepdog with its continuous barking indicated the place of the drama. It was getting dark and the gloom did not allow them or made it very painful to come to the tragic place of the fight, with no more weapons than their field knives. They remembered that soon the full moon would come out and at a safe distance they were following the horse's fight with the wild boar from horseback in the middle of the forest, always oriented by the barking of the sheep, since the bulldog, without releasing the prey does not emit any sound and The wild boar, when he is an adult male, does not scream and fight silently, making no more noise than the one produced by shaking the bulldog's body against the trunks and branches, trying to get rid of his attacker.

As well as half an hour passed, quick to say it, but; It seems like a century and they are vital when facing such an unequal struggle and in the middle of a mountain forest and at night. At last the full moon came out and Don Elías and his foreman could get close, throwing the horses against the huge wild boar and not without risk they could take it from one leg, while the badly injured bulldog held him by the head, and ended up stabbing him.

The bulldog was a single red spot that contrasted with the sapwood of its hair, which here retains an immaculate whiteness, washed by snow and water that is so abundant in the mountains. They destroyed the prey, which was a huge adult male wild boar, and loaded it on one of the horses. Meanwhile the bulldog disappeared and as much as they called him, they couldn't find him.

They thought that he would have died, since the bulldog, feeling dying or very wounded, hides in the undergrowth and with the natural sadness in fact, they returned to the hull of the room.



*The Lone Bulldog of Chubut with the author and a friend,
and a good specimen hunted in the swamps of Fofo Cahuel, Chubut.*





The blind seer Mr. Víctor Gastón David, with his guide dog of the Dogo Argentino breed, "Roldana de Amitú". This puppy of only 13 months, works as a veteran and has surprised technicians for their intelligence, ability to capture the lessons, docility and prompt reaction. The 'Mr. David, who has had several guide dogs races claims that none learned as easily as "Dana", with which he has already made several demonstrations in public, with singular success. Similar cases, have induced to the European cinephile authorities, to include the Argentine Dogo, in the group "Working Dog" that is working dog, while in Argentina we have it included in the group —Round ", that is, hunter dog, since we use it mainly in hunting of wild boar, puma, fox, etc.

He spent the entire night of Friday, Saturday and Sunday afternoon, a truck driver came along the route of Valle Frio, finding that the bulldog was returning to the room and was just walking. He thought it was my property and that's why he brought it to my Esquel house.

The Bulldog Oblivion of Trevelin had fought alone, hand in hand, more than half an hour, at night, in the middle of the forest, with a wild boar that surpassed him a lot in weight and it was bad to be very hurt by the fangs of the beast and bruised by the blows against the trunks.

Happily, he was able to recover and after fifteen days I took him to his owner, now completely restored.

Many times, he was badly wounded, he hunted innumerable pumas and wild boars, before and after the fact narrated, until a few months ago he was finally killed by a wild boar, hunting in Rio Grande.

Three of his brothers, and therefore, of Day of Trevelin, have died in the same circumstances, that is, that of that lettuce four died in his law, currently living two: Dele de Owen, who has Mr. Biló, and Facundo, in our power. * When I returned ten years ago to definitely settle in Esquel, I brought five adult bulldogs, all hunters, I lent them to Major Sustaita, to hunt wild boars and pumas in their stay La Diana in El Corcovado. His foreman Jaramillo hunted with them many wild boars and pumas in one winter. Alicacha, a beautiful bulldog born in La Pampa, was killed in the mountains by a wild boar after having defeated that day a cougar, whose head I keep embalmed as a beautiful trophy

* When transcribing this article, two years after writing, Facundo has already died in struggle with a wild boar of very big fangs. on the banks of the lake Location. Of that lettuce, then only one bulldog is alive, Dele de Owen, which we presented to Mr. Biló along with Trevelin's Day, since the other four have died in action.



The Assyrian hunting and fighting dog had the proportion of body and head and form of the skull similar to the Argentine Bulldog



Dog Bulldog from the Roman era. Notice in this dog of prey, the ears clipped and the ratio between skull and face, powerful chewing muscles and neck strength, that give it typicality and great similarity with the head of our Bulldog. Preserved figure at the Louvre Museum

The height, the snow and the intricacy of the forest prevented Jaramillo, who is an experienced.

Hunter and country man, arrive in time to help Alicacha, who had already died with the carotid sectioned. The other bulldogs were badly injured, but they were saved.

Soon, a dog that was in pursuit of a red fox, threw itself from several meters high against the fox, who had taken refuge on a mountain ledge, and both went to the abyss, both of them dying in the fall. I also keep the fox's head, which because of its large size looks more like that of an American coyote.

A son of this couple, born while they were in El Corcovado and that Jaramillo presented to the neighboring rancher Don Alberto Sánchez, was also killed by a wild boar after having hunted many and had been wounded countless times. Mr. Sanchez had the deference of preparing in a shield the fangs of the wild boar that killed his bulldog and give them to me, which I keep in my collection.

I have just come down from the Percy mountain range to the Ñanco bulldog, which is owned by the rancher Don Juan Goya. I have brought it for breeding, because it is an extraordinary hunter. His body covered with scars, looks like a Japanese samurai. He is 4 years old and they inform me that he has hunted, at that time, many wild boars, foxes and pumas. When they brought it to me, I had just fallen for three days in a mountain ravine, where it went after a fox. It was found by the Avilés stand-who hunts with him and the dead fox by his side. Happily, saved his life.

In the room that Dr. Argentino Ventura has in El Corcovado, his Corro last name manager has a bulldog, Yack, who has hunted countless wild boars. He walks on three legs, because in one of the fights his right leg was cut at the height of the garrón, which also due to lack of use has shrunk.



Dogo Argentino

Even with that physical insufficiency, he continues to hunt and travels the mountains daily following his master. I have recently been given the skin of a very large cougar, which he killed in hand-to-hand fighting, in the middle of the mountains. By chance, Dr. Ventura arrived that day and, seeing the badly injured bulldog, practiced the necessary cures and saved his life. When he related the fact to me, I was still impressed by the description that the dog master made in the simple language of the mountain man, telling him about the fight he had had in the most abrupt of a ravine, hugging the lion, while he was He was unable to help him with his knife, because of the distance and the tangle of the forest.

As that bulldog is already eight years old and is a semi-invalid, who follows the horse of its owner and travels through the forest by force of courage and enthusiasm, but without a doubt at the cost of enormous sacrifices, I have asked its owner and I have it in my possession, to use it as a father and to have a calm old age and without hardship. He is a true war hero, for his scars and amputations.

In my life as a diplomat I have met many men who had their breasts full of decorations and crosses, even who boasted the little button of the Legion of Honor. May International Law and its spokesmen forgive me, but I have for me, that many of those decorated will not have greater merits than this brave and ignored but hardened and meritorious fighter of the southern mountain range.

Undoubtedly, great poets such as Lord Byron and William Spencer would have gladly dedicated some of his sense's poems, such as those dedicated to the nobles Maida and Gelert, respectively.

In a letter that I have received from Mr. Jordana Baro, owner of the Río Meseta stay in Puerto Santa Cruz, who took a couple of bulldogs a few months ago, he tells me the following: His son went out on horseback with the two bulldogs, who had not yet completed the year. Far away from the hull of the room, each bulldog took a trail and got lost behind them. Faced with the impossibility of following them, the son returned, alone, to return with his father in search of the dogs. After a few hours of searching, they found them, far removed from each other. And each had died his cougar, and they were lying next to their respective prey.

And to finish these stories, I will refer to a photograph that illustrates this book. The dog that appears dead in the first place (p. 48), in the middle, was caught with its mouth, like a pincer, of a thigh of the wild boar, already dead. As if telling him to release the dam did not, we moved it and fell sideways. I was already dead and hadn't let go. Any comments strike. I would tire the reader if I remembered all the cases of my knowledge in which our bulldogs have fought "to the end" or died in a fight. It is your destiny.

But all these faithful and brave hunting companions. I just remembered, like so many others who escape the memory or my knowledge, they were not lucky enough to die in front of journalists or "cameramen", like the brave Day of Trevelin, and died in anonymity, like the unknown soldier, who offers his life for the Homeland without leaving his name for the statue or for history There are innumerable Argentine Bulldogs that "have died in the heroic way that Day of Trevelin did, leaving their inert bodies, bathed in blood, true white cairns and reds of Creole courage, throughout our country.

It is to those bulldogs that die silently, that it has no more grave than the grassy green of the virgin fields, nor more shroud than snow, nor more gravestones than the ancient

**cohiues and larches or the eternal snowstorm, to whom I want to surrender my Excited
and grateful memory.**

I confess without hesitation that every time I find out that a bulldog has died in his law I feel, along with the sadness inherent in the painful act, that kind of pride that Spartan mothers must have felt when, when they dismissed their children who were going to the war, they were told, by handing them the shield: Return with him or die on him. . . God knows that, to date, all bulldogs have managed to succeed in the fight or fall like Trevelin's Day. Th

at is why the monument that the Winchester house raises to that bulldog, will also be a monument to so many other bulldogs that in anonymity, silently, as border soldiers, have faithfully fulfilled the slogan of the breed, which, as a childhood dream , we imposed them more than forty years ago with my brother Antonio: Triumph or die in combat.



*Neuquén Neuquén.- By Nahuel del Chubut RPlra. 18 and Quimey del Chubut RP1 ra.
43. Property of Mr. Juan Carlos Sosa Senestrari. Outstanding specimen of the breed,
He has won many first prizes and "Excellent" in different exhibitions in the
Córdoba province, where it is considered a typical exponent of the Argentine Dogo.*

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT OUR HOME

The former professor of Philosophy of the universities of Buenos Aires and La Plata and current professor of Introduction to History at the universities of Neuquén and Mar del Plata Dr. José Antonio Güemez, in his notes on "Americanistic Historiography" that has just arrived at our hands, makes a brief reference to the DOGO ARGENTINO, which for the original theme, we consider it appropriate to transcribe. Dr. Güemez says on p. 4 of the aforementioned notes "Another` advantage of high shaft for the conqueror was the dogs.

Also unknown by the Indians in terms of size and ferocity, some dogs wrote pages of triumphs and horror. At the entrance of Cortes -write Sahagun-: "They also put great fear on the wolves they brought with them, which were large, brought open mouths, tongues drawn and came" carleando and thus put great fear on all who saw. " They are names of the most famous -Becerrillo, Leoncico. Gross-, they were preserved by the chroniclers. And some of the feats, told as an extraordinary thing. Hence, they will earn salary and sometimes more than the halberdiers themselves, either because of their intelligence or because of their ferocity. In the chronicles they are called 'Lebreles' or 'Alanos'.

For a long time, I have investigated to have a thorough physical image of the type of dog that the Spanish had brought to the conquest and that caused so much fear in the natives. The mystery -which disturbed me for many years- could be revealed as a mercer to some Italian manuscripts of 1445 and later, in which it has been drawn, among the war tricks, an `Alano dog ', which equipped with a special harness, it was used to be thrown against the cavalry to break it with the barking and with the fire that they carried in a backpack.

And the silhouette and detail of the `` Alano Dog " coincide even in minute detail with the DOGO ARGENTINO, which the passion and love of the Nores Martínez family has produced after multiple crossings. So, it can be said that genetically it has managed to rebuild a type of dog that was considered extinct. "