



# Pathfinder Honour: Trainer's Notes

## Dogs



### Instructions to Trainers / Instructors of this Honour

Thankyou for being involved with this Honour. These notes have been developed to assist in teaching / instructing this honour. We recognise that there is much more information available and we are grateful that you should share your expertise.

Please remember that Honours are designed to develop our Pathfinders in many ways; their interests, their knowledge and their relationship with their Saviour and Creator. Your enthusiasm and creativity will have a huge impact on those doing the honour.

To complete an Honour, the following (where applicable) must be completed satisfactorily:

- Physical and Practical Requirements.
- Honour Workbook.
- Honour Assessment Sheet. (*On SPD Honour Website but Leader's level access is required*)

### Additional Reference Material

[http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Adventist\\_Youth\\_Honors\\_Answer\\_Book/Nature/Dogs](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Adventist_Youth_Honors_Answer_Book/Nature/Dogs)

Note: A useful site, but be aware that material on any Wikibooks website is beyond the control of the SPD.

### Acknowledgements

[http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Adventist\\_Youth\\_Honors\\_Answer\\_Book/Nature/Dogs](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Adventist_Youth_Honors_Answer_Book/Nature/Dogs)

Dog Honour Notes compiled by D Rankine of New Zealand.

Other contributions are acknowledged in the text of these Notes.

# Dogs Honour

## REQUIREMENT 1: Give the scientific name of the dog family.

The scientific name of the dog family is *Canidae* or *Canine*

## REQUIREMENT 2: Name five distinctive characteristics of the dog family.

1. They are capable of reasoning and are intelligent.
2. They have a keen sense of smell.
3. They have excellent hearing.
4. They let off excess heat by panting and lolling their tongue outside their mouth.
5. They have 42 teeth including 4 'canine' teeth.
6. They have four claws on their hind feet, and five on the front.
7. Most have two coats - an outer coat of coarse hair, and an inner coat of fine hair.

## REQUIREMENT 3: Identify from picture, or personal observation, five wild members of the dog family.

The information provided for this requirement has been sourced from:

[http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Adventist\\_Youth\\_Honors\\_Answer\\_Book/Nature/Dogs](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Adventist_Youth_Honors_Answer_Book/Nature/Dogs).

Slight changes have been made to the formatting.

### Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)

The Red Fox is the most familiar of the foxes.

In Britain and Ireland, where there are no longer any other native wild canines, it is referred to simply as the "Fox".

It has the widest range not just of any fox but of any terrestrial carnivore. As its name suggests, its fur is predominantly reddish-brown



### Cape Fox (*Vulpes chama*)

The Cape Fox has black or silver gray fur with flanks and underside in light yellow. The tip of its tail is always black.

The Cape Fox is found in Southern Africa from Zimbabwe to Angola.

It prefers the open savanna and semi-arid regions in southwestern Africa, from Southern Zimbabwe to the Cape Province.



# Dogs Honour

## Dogs Honour

### Grey Fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus)

The gray fox is small and has a pepper brown back, tawny sides, neck and legs, a white belly, and a black stripe along its back and tail. Another black stripe crosses its face from the nose to the eye then to the side of the head.

Standing about 30 to 40 cm at the shoulders, weighing up to 7.5 kg and having an overall body length of up to 120 cm, the gray fox is an agile canine able to scurry up and down trees with relative ease.



### Arctic Fox (Alopex lagopus)

The Arctic fox, also known as the polar fox, is a small fox native to cold Arctic regions of the Northern Hemisphere.

Arctic foxes will eat pretty much anything. Their prey includes voles, lemmings, hares, ground squirrels, and bird eggs. Foxes living on the coast also eat shellfish, sea urchins, dead seals and fish, beached whales, and nesting seabirds. In winter when food is scarce, they may follow a polar bear and after the bear makes a kill, eat and leaves, they will steal what ever scraps are left.

In winter, their light coat protects them from predators, esp. polar bears, by blending in to the white snow.



### Grey Wolf (Canis lupus)

The Grey Wolf, also known as Timber Wolf or Wolf, shares a common ancestry with the domestic dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*),

Gray wolves were once abundant and distributed over much of North America, Eurasia, and the Middle East. Today, for a variety of human-related reasons including widespread habitat destruction and excessive hunting, wolves inhabit only a very limited portion of their former range. Though listed as a species of least concern for extinction worldwide, for some regions including the Continental United States, the species is listed as endangered or threatened.



## Dogs Honour

### **Coyote** ([Canis latrans](#))

Coyotes are native to North America and are found from Alaska, U.S. to as far south as Panama.

European explorers first encountered these canines during their travels in the American Southwest.

They may occasionally assemble in small packs, but naturally hunt alone.

Coyotes live an average of about 6 to 10 years.



### **Dingo** ([Canis lupus dingo](#))

The dingo is a type of wild dog, probably descended from the Indian Wolf (*Canis lupus pallipes*).

It is commonly described as an Australian wild dog, but is not restricted to Australia. Modern dingoes are found throughout Southeast Asia, mostly in small pockets of remaining natural forest, and in mainland Australia, particularly in the north.



### **Black-backed Jackal** ([Canis mesomelas](#))

The Black-backed jackal (*Canis mesomelas*) is an African canine with a fox-like appearance, tan fur, and a thick stripe of black and silver running down its back.

They weigh anywhere from 7 to 14 kg and are 15 to 30 centimeters at the shoulder. Males are usually larger than females.



# Dogs Honour

## REQUIREMENT 4: Identify from pictures or personal observation fifteen different kinds of pedigreed dogs

The notes for this requirement are sourced from the South Pacific Division honour notes.

The topic is well covered at:

[http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Adventist\\_Youth\\_Honors\\_Answer\\_Book/Nature/Dogs](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Adventist_Youth_Honors_Answer_Book/Nature/Dogs).

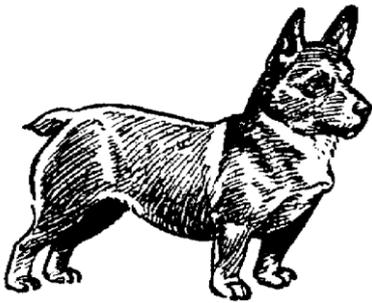
### Scottish Terrier

This is sometimes known as the Aberdeen Terrier. The coat is wiry and medium length. Its head is fairly long, while the ears are small and erect, as is also the tail. It is a small dog.



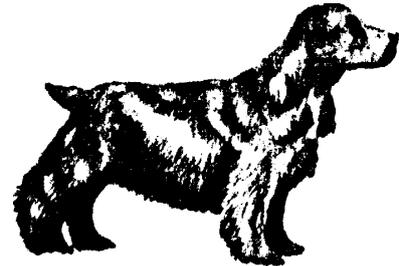
### Welsh Corgi

In Wales they are still popular cattle dogs. It is a natural working dog and can easily be trained to handle cattle. He is lively, willing and affectionate as a companion, and where there is a young family it would be difficult to find a better dog. The head is foxy in shape and appearance; alert and intelligent; the skull is fairly wide and flat between the ears. Not a large dog.



### Cocker Spaniel

This is probably the most popular of the Spaniels. is used extensively for game bird sports. Today the main use for the Cocker Spaniel is for a pet. The Cocker Spaniel is one of the smaller dogs.



### Afgan Hound.

This is one of the largest of the greyhound group. Since 2200 B.C. the breed has not changed. This is proved by drawings in caves, from this date. Its "trousers" are the main peculiarity of the breed. It is one of the largest of dogs.



### Rough Collie.

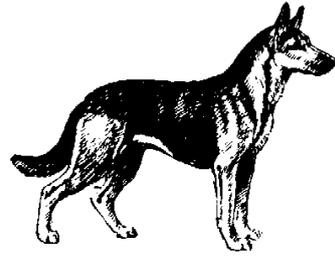
Among the varieties of the Collie, the Rough Collie (rough coat) has always been the most popular in New Zealand. It is widely known as the Scottish Sheep dog of great intelligence. The name derived from the collie or mountain sheep of Scotland. It is an expert at handling flocks and popular in Australia for this reason. A fairly large animal.



## Dogs Honour

### Alsatian or German Shepherd

Besides being an excellent guard dog and companion, the breed is usually a working dog and even a few farmers have worked Alsatians successfully with sheep and cattle. He can be successfully trained as a Red Cross dog, a police dog, and a leader for the blind, He is about the same size as the Rough Collie.



### Chow Chow.

The Chow Chow is a medium sized but thick, sturdily built dog, with rather short legs and small round feet. He is a native of China. No other dog shares his peculiar black (or dark blue) tongue.

### Bulldog

This dog is popular in that he is accepted as the National dog of Britain. He was first used for bull baiting in the 13th century. An affectionate dog with extraordinary courage. Medium in size.



### Pomeranian

The Pomeranian is a "toy" or very small dog. In the early days he did not attract much attention until, by selective breeding, a miniature was produced. With Queen Victoria's encouragement, this dog became quite a favourite until later the Pekingese dog took the lead. Weight 2 kilograms.

### Beagle

This is one of America's top favourites. It is its origin is obscure, but is recognized as in Britain.



not a large dog.  
being produced



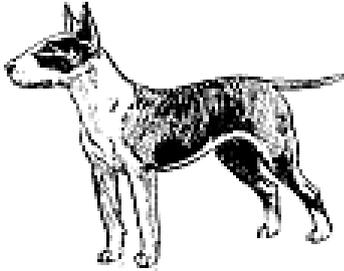
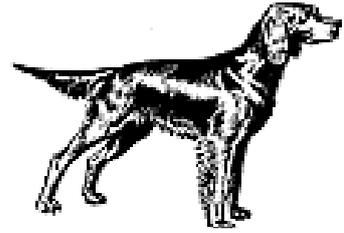
### Shetland Sheep Dog

Just as a Shetland pony is a miniature (very small) : the Shetland Sheep Dog is a miniature of the Collie.

## Dogs Honour

### English Setter.

The English Setter has long been a favourite with sportsmen while being a good show dog, at the same time. He is one of our best gun dogs, and a very good companion with children. Colour usually white with lemon, orange or blue markings. The Setter is quite a large dog.



### Bull Terrier

As its name implies, this dog has a little of the Bulldog blood in his veins. A dog with great courage, he is rarely the one who starts a fight, but if he does get in a mix-up, he usually comes out with the best side of the argument. Actually, he has quite a nice nature and a character that is respectable. He is a good sportsman, a true friend, and a good companion.

### Pekingese

One of the most ancient "toy" dogs known, the Pekingese is today one of the leading "toy" dogs. He is a native of China discovered by the West in the early 20th century. For those who want a hound dog that will idolize them, who will watch their every movement, and who will treat strangers with disdain, they could do no better than to have a Pekingese.



### Chihuahua (pronounced she-wah-wah)

This is a Mexican "toy" dog weighing one to three kilograms. This dog is well known for its size, very large eyes, long nails, and large thin flaring ears. It has been bred to be the world's smallest dog.

### Poodle

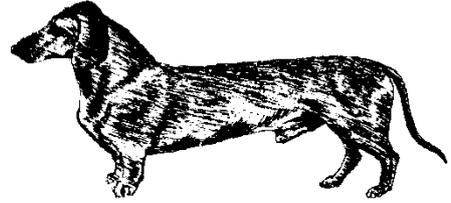
Poodles are popular show dogs. It is a highly intelligent dog, being used in France at one time for duck shooting as a retriever. Its heavy coat was so much against its speed in the water that the coat was clipped, which led to the fashion which is so common. There are three groups in poodles: miniature, intermediate and the larger size.



## Dogs Honour

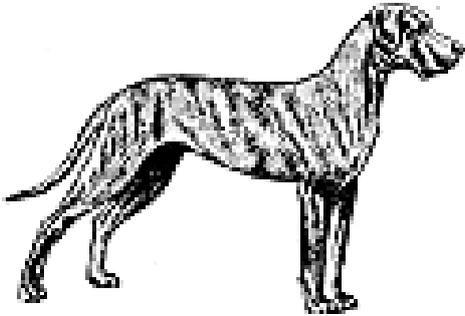
### Dachshund (pronounced Darks-hunt)

The Dachshund is an extraordinary little dog of increasing popularity. The type was known in Egypt in 2622 B.C. The breed is the national breed of Germany where they are used as a hunting dog. A small dog with a long thin body.



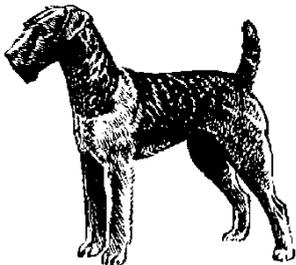
### Great Dane.

The Great Dane is considered to be one of the most intelligent of the larger breeds. He is also a wonderful companion and guard. He likes the water and is a powerful swimmer, which is good exercise for him. Because of his size he needs to be well trained in obedience as a puppy, otherwise he will be unmanageable when fully grown. He is remarkable in size, very muscular, strongly and elegantly built. He weighs up to 60 or more kilograms.



### Elkhound

The Elkhound is considered a beautiful variety of the hunting dog, most intelligent and an excellent companion. Originating from the Scandinavian countries, it is mainly used to hunt Elk (deer). Like other dogs that come from near the Arctic Circle, the Elkhound has a fur-like coat, prick ears and the usual curled tail. A medium to large dog weighing about 25 kilograms.



### Airdale Terrier

The Airdale Terrier is the largest of the Terrier family, taking its name from the Valley of Aire, Yorkshire. His qualities of friendship are hard to equal, and he is a good gun dog as a retriever.

### Labrador Retriever

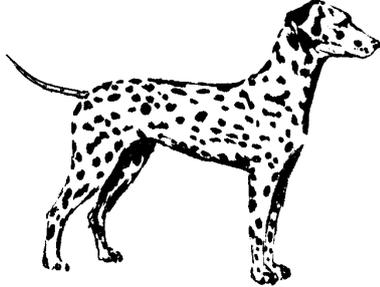
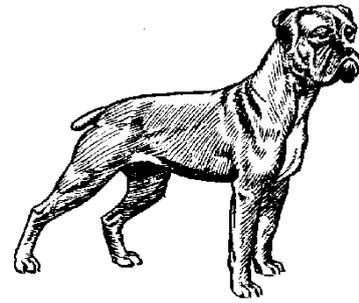
The Labrador has become one of the most desired shooting dogs of the last half-century in most parts of the world. This is due, no doubt, to his good nature, appearance and working ability. A medium to large dog in size.



# Dogs Honour

## Boxer or German Bulldog

This medium sized and increasingly popular breed probably descended from a variety of Bulldog. The breed is very fashionable in Britain and the USA., where it is recognized as an attractive companion and guard with good common sense.

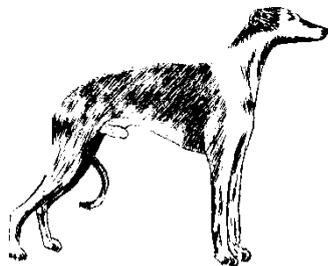


## Dalmation

Easily recognized because of his many black spots and markings. It was used originally in Italy as a gun dog, then as a guard against highwaymen in France, later in England as a carriage dog. As a carriage dog it was content trotting under the axle of horse drawn vehicles. It has been trained successfully as a sporting dog for retrieving. The Dalmatian is a medium to large dog in size.

## Irish Setter

This dog is the National Setter of Ireland with its rollicking love of sport. In bright red, shiny coat, he is a lovely animal to see. Gentle and elegant, it is generally like its English cousin the English Setter.

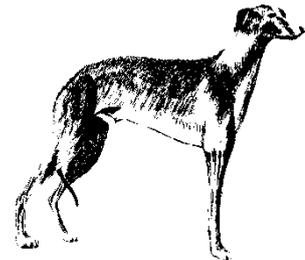


## Whippet

A breed native to Northern England; its ancestors were probably Greyhounds. He is also a racer, but his ability as a rabbit chaser is unchallenged. He can do this faster than any other dog. A good companion.

## Greyhound

This breed is nearly 4,800 years old and the oldest known dog. He is today mainly a racing dog, and an excellent racer at that. A large dog weighing 30 kilograms or more



## Australian Heeler

This is also known as the Australian Cattle Dog. His origin is in Australia but his ancestry is unknown. Probably evolved from Alsatian, Collie, Dingo, with Kelpie and possibly some Dalmatian blood in his veins. He works silently, and exclusively with cattle. His great usefulness is in the following of cattle, assisting the drover, keeping the herd on the move, and turning them in any direction on command.

# Dogs Honour



## Dogs Honour

### Kelpie.

This is also an Australian breed, which is known also by the name of Australian Kelpie. Whereas the Heeler is a cattle dog, the Kelpie is a sheep dog. A medium sized dog.



### Newfoundland

The Newfoundland is a relative of the St Bernard of Switzerland, but exactly how it came to be in Newfoundland is not known. The English and French imported them back into Europe. Painters have been deeply impressed by their beauty; many famous paintings being in circulation. The race is renowned for its life-saving propensities. A large dog.

### Borzoi

Often called the Russian Greyhound, in Russia. He was used in a pack to hunt down wolves. He has great speed, courage, and endurance; neither too heavy nor too light, and today is bred mainly for his beauty.



### REQUIREMENT 5: Name five contributions the dog family has made to man.

The dog family makes many wonderful contributions to us human beings. No doubt you can think of more. Besides being a friend and companion dogs are used:

- As seeing-eye dogs - Alsatians, Labradors, and Boxers.
- As a means of transport in pulling sledges in ice and snow - Huskies and Labradors.
- As watch dogs and guardians - most dogs.
- As water dogs in life-saving - Newfoundland and Spaniels
- As mountain and snow rescue - St Bernard.
- To follow a scent trail, whether to catch a criminal or find a missing person.
- To detect explosives and illegal drugs.
- To search through earthquake rubble for victims.
- To herd cattle, sheep and other livestock.
- To catch rats and other vermin - Terriers.
- For various military duties - Alsatians and Boxers
- In hunting and sport - Pointers, Setters, Fox- hounds, Spaniels and Retrievers.

### REQUIREMENT 6: Give the names of the smallest breed of dogs and the largest breeds of dogs.

# Dogs Honour

## The smallest dog

It is generally accepted that the smallest dog is the Chihuahua, which weighs from 1 to 3 kilograms.

## The largest dogs

There is considerable debate on which breed of dog is the largest. It depends on the definition of what 'largest' means – tallest or heaviest.

An interesting website is <http://www.bigpawsonly.com/biggest-dog-features.htm>

It provides the following information. Metric conversions are the author's.

### The Biggest, Largest Dog - the Mastiff

The biggest dog (and breed of dog) in terms of mass is the English Mastiff, with Zorba the OEM taking the crown. From the U.K., Zorba weighed in at 343 lbs (156kg) and measured almost 8 feet (240cm) long from nose to tail. English Mastiffs are considered the biggest dogs as they are usually the heaviest dogs with weights over 200 lbs (90kg) not uncommon.

### Giant Dog Reference (Height is measured at the shoulder)

Irish Wolfhound: weight: 105-125 lbs (48-57 kg). height: 35-35 in (89cm).

Great Danes: weight: 100-120 lbs (45-55kg). height: 28-32 in. (71-81cm)

English Mastiff: weight: 175-190 lbs (80-86kg). height: 27.5-30 in (70-76cm)

Neopolitan Mastiff: weight: 150-180 lbs (68-82 kg). height: 26-31 in (66-79cm)

Newfoundland: weight: 130-150 lbs (59-68 kg). height 28-30 in (71-76cm)

Saint Bernard: weight: 150-200 lbs (68-91kg). height: 27-30 in (69-76cm)

In conclusion, we would accept any of the six dogs listed above, fit the category as 'largest breed of dog'. The Irish Wolfhound is the tallest breed and the Saint Bernard is the heaviest breed. Of course, exceptions within each of the above breeds (take the English Mastiff example above) are to be expected.

## REQUIREMENT 7: Write or describe orally the value to man of the following dogs:

### a. Seeing Eye Dog.

Blind people, for many years have had to rely upon someone else to guide him or her and take them everywhere they went. This has been inconvenient for many hundreds and thousands of the blind and also for the guides.

In recent years dogs have been trained to conduct blind people into the most difficult places under the most difficult conditions. Dogs have been trained to take a blind person over a busy six-lane street in New York; to lead their master away from obstructions which would cause the master to bump his head, even though the same object would not be a problem for the dog since he would be able to walk under it.

The dog's training begins when he is about 14 months old. They are trained to understand traffic rules, traffic lights, etc., to leave other dogs and cats strictly alone while at work with their master, and this training is usually completed in three months. German Shepherd dogs (Alsations) are mainly used, and also some Boxers and Golden Labradors.

### b. Saint Bernard

## Dogs Honour

For centuries the gentle giant aided the monks of the Hospice of the St Bernard Pass in rescuing travellers overcome by cold on Switzerland's icy heights in winter. Some carry small barrels on their collars filled with stimulants. The true St Bernard is large and massive in build; ears medium and lying close to the cheek; eyes small and deep set; nose large and black.

### c. Shepherd

The life of a sheep dog is a happy one for it combines companionship with something it really enjoys doing. There is probably no sphere in life in which men and animals become so united in understanding and trust as that of a shepherd and his dog. Sheep dogs of one sort and another have been used by man to help him care for his other domestic animals and practically every country has developed its own kind of sheep dog.

### d. Collie

A Collie may be of any colour. There are two kinds - the Rough Collie, and the Smooth Collie. In 1860 Queen Victoria, in a visit to Scotland, was so impressed with the beauty and intelligence of the breed that she brought one home with her to the Royal Kennels. They are trained as sheep dogs and have a marvellous capacity for herding sheep and cattle. Sheep dog trials bring out their wonderful intelligence.

### e. Eskimo Dog or Husky

These dogs are built, equipped and clad to work in the coldest of temperatures. To this group belong a number of breeds, mostly found in Alaska, Greenland, and Northern Canada. All have bushy tails which are used to keep the dog, and his nose, warm while sleeping in the snow. Each variety is equipped with a heavy double coat. Its cunning and wonderful strength of endurance make it invaluable to its master. It has also proved of the greatest use in drawing sledges over the snow and ice.

## **REQUIREMENT 8: Write or tell what special contribution dogs have made to man in wartime.**

Dogs have been used in wartime for thousands of years. In more recent times, about 9500 dogs served with the US military during World War 2 in what was called the K-9 Corps. Some wartime contributions are listed as follows:

- Carrying soup or medical needs to wounded soldiers and guiding stretcher bearers to wounded men.
- Carrying ammunition and supplies. In the Alps in Italy in 4 days, 150 dogs carried 50 tons of supplies across difficult country.
- Guarding ammunition dumps, factories, prisoners, stations, etc.
- Fighting enemy soldiers. At a word from their master they will attack an enemy.
- Detecting gas, booby traps and land mines. They have a keen sense of smell which makes them valuable for these purposes.
- Taking messages
- Sentry duty. Alsatians are used for this duty after only two weeks of training.

# Dogs Honour

## **REQUIREMENT 9: Identify from pictures or personal observation five dogs that are classed as "toy" dogs.**

Broadly speaking, a toy dog is a small breed of dog which is kept as a pet rather than one which is required to do 'work'. Around the world, the various dog / kennel associations have their own definitions.

The following is by no means complete. See [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy\\_dog](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toy_dog)  
Also, for excellent information on this requirement, see Requirement 9 at [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Adventist\\_Youth\\_Honors\\_Answer\\_Book/Nature/Dogs](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Adventist_Youth_Honors_Answer_Book/Nature/Dogs).

Sketches of toy dogs in these notes are:

- Pomeranian p6
- Beagle p6
- Bull Terrier p7
- Pekingese p7
- Chihuahua p7
- Poodle p7

Other Toy Dogs are

- Maltese
- Pug
- Japanese Spaniel
- English Spaniel
- Italian Greyhound
- Black & Tan Terrier.

## **REQUIREMENT 10: What is the only dog that has a wholly blue or black tongue?**

The Chow Chow, a Chinese dog, has a black tongue which is sometimes described as a dark blue or purple.

## **REQUIREMENT 10: Which is the fastest running dog?**

The Greyhound is the fastest running dog and can reach speeds of over 65 km per hour.

## **REQUIREMENT 12: Which member of the "toy" dogs has become the most popular?**

This question is a difficult one to answer because the popularity differs in every country and from time to time. The Yorkshire Terrier and Chihuahua have been very popular. Folks are encouraged to find out which is the most popular in their area or country

## Dogs Honour

### **REQUIREMENT 13: What dog has been especially helpful in tracking criminals?**

The German Shepherd (or Alsatian) is recognized as the very useful dog because of its excellent sense of smell and willingness to 'work'.

### **REQUIREMENT 14: Write or tell a dog story**

The following story is an example. Its source is not known

In front of his miner's cabin in Little Squaw, Alaska, Oscar Otterson squatted with his gun, caressing his dog "Faithful" after a long chase. He looked down the path and saw his friends, John Shaw and Charles Dunlop, two miners from Tobin Creek, coming up the path. They had come to borrow Faithful for a week, which they sometimes did when they had a few hours to look forward to hunting.

At midnight, two days later, the sound of Faithful's whining and scratching on the cabin door awakened Oscar Otterson. "What could have brought that dog home? He has never deserted in his life," he said to his wife.

The dog had come through the steep and rough 1000m Brooks Mountain Pass alone, and had evidently run all the way, for he was nearly exhausted. At a glance his master saw a note tied around his neck. The note read, "Come, Oscar. We are seriously injured from a terrible explosion."

Oscar Otterson hastened to the little radio station that was established recently by the United States Signal Corps, 150 km north of the Arctic Circle, and sent word of the explosion to Fairbanks, asking that an aeroplane be sent to take the patients to the hospital. The aeroplane was sent. Shaw had been blinded by the explosion and Dunlop was seriously injured. But for the loyal service of Faithful in bringing the note to his master, both men would have died.