

The national dog of Madagascar

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Anglo-Malagasy Society
London, 28 June 2017

I would like to thank Daniel Austin, Honorary Secretary of the Anglo-Malagasy Society, the Society, and St George's Church, Bloomsbury, for making this event possible.

The title probably should have been a question: is the Coton de Tulear the national dog or was this epithet given to it from the 1970s, along with others, such as the Royal Dog, to promote it in the United States and Europe? This is one of many questions I will be posing – and hoping you can help me to answer. I am not an expert on Madagascar or on the Coton de Tulear. I am a research academic, an archaeologist who studies the past, who has become interested in the history of the dog that is unique to the island.



And I would like to give special thanks to Cathy Clarke and Buddy.

Buddy is a four-year old Coton de Tulear. He has come to meet those of you who are unfamiliar with the breed. He is used to meeting people, taking part in shows, and smiling for the camera with his prizes. This is an atypical meeting of the AMS. We have structured it to introduce the Coton de Tulear to the Malagasy who do not know it and to introduce Madagascar to those who breed and own the Coton. After my short presentation Daniel, Cathy and I will offer an informal Question and Answer session.

Coton de Tulear

Aboard Island Sky
January 2106

Madagascar is far away and few people with Cotons have had the opportunity to visit. I have been very fortunate to make several trips. Last year on board the Island Sky I gave a very short version of this talk . The small British expedition ship spent about ten days cruising around the island looking for lemurs and Madagascar's famed flora and fauna.



I, of course, was looking for small white dogs. I found this one on a beach in Mozambique which we visited after Madagascargascar. It reminds us that the dog can be found along sea routes in the southern Indian Ocean, not only in Madagascargascar. I will return to this point. Before I spoke none of the passengers or crew knew the Coton de Tulear. After the presentation passengers and crew took an interest and began to help me to find them.

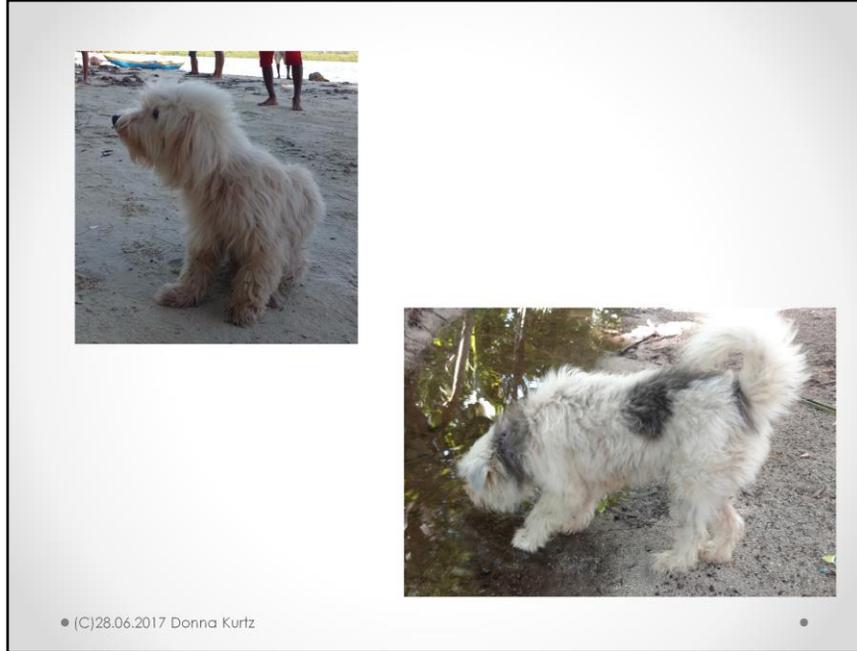


Daniel Austin was the Madagascar expert on the ship. He took an interest in the little dogs. There he is with Piko.

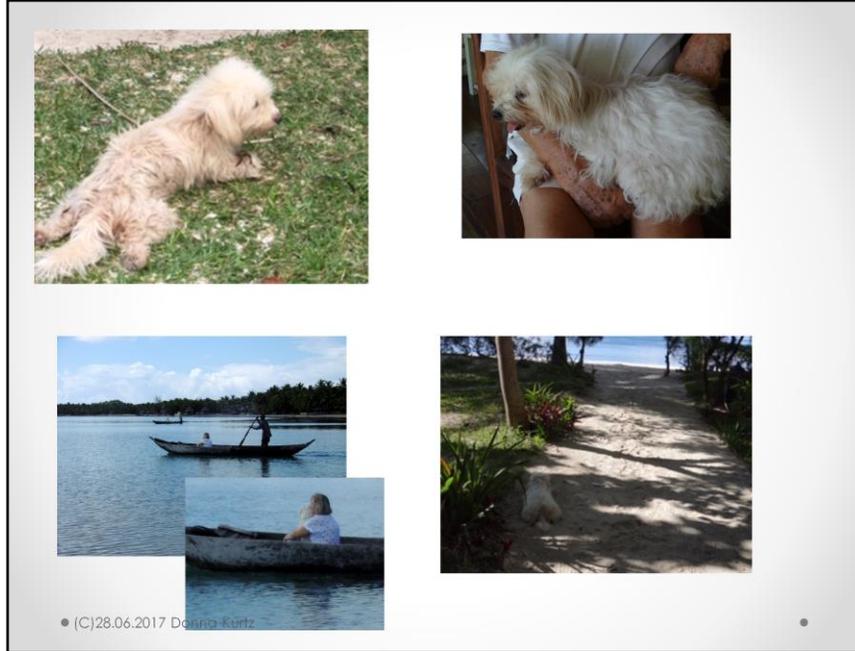


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As did members of the ship's expedition team. This is Guy from the Seychelles.

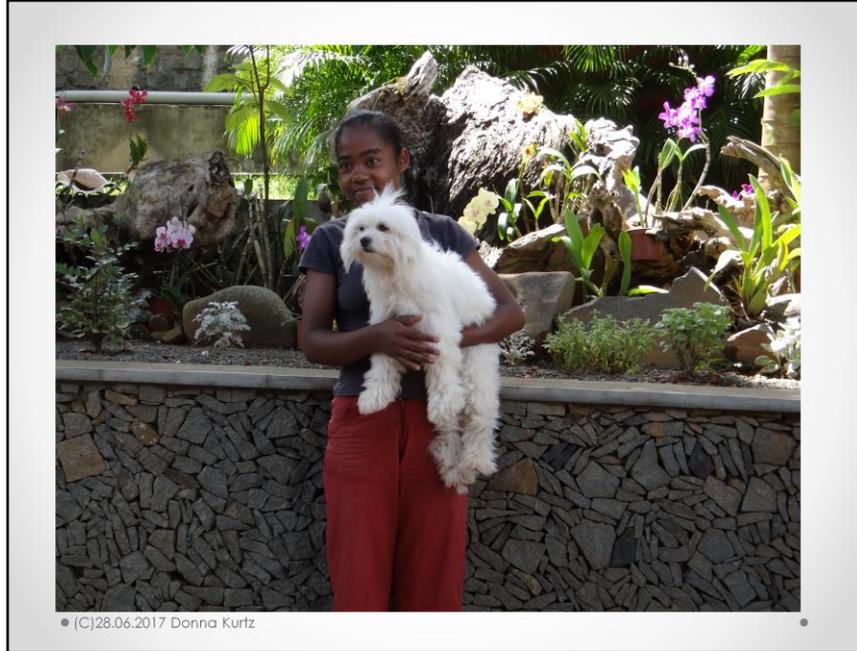


And passengers. They took these two pictures on Isle St Marie on the north eastern side of the island. The dogs are small, have long legs and tend to have patches of colour. Their hair is cut; grooming is a luxury few people have time for.



The pictures on the left were also taken by passengers. One dog lies by the beach, another takes a ride in a dug-out canoe.

I took the pictures on the right of an elderly man cradling Cocine. She guards his house from people like me wandering along the beach. She looks more like Buddy but she is much smaller. The dog on the top left is Malagasy, Cocine is European. I will return to these two types. The man is French and has lived here for about twenty years, keeping the small white dogs, and breeding them from time to time. In his open plan house lemurs swing in and enjoy his fruits. He knows the island and the breed well. He told me how I could acquire a Coton like Cocine for about 200 Euros and that there was even a facility in the airport in the capital to export it.



Near Isle Ste Marie, and the famous pirates' cemetery, is the town of Ambodifotatra. We were taken by zodiacs from the Island Sky to its harbour. While others went shopping I looked for dogs. I found Doby. He is looks very different from Cocine, more like a Bichon Frise with long gangly legs, pure white coat and deep black pigmentation. He lives in a lovely house high on a hill covered with orchids and overlooking the harbour. Finding him was not easy...



Sirius, Bichon

Mercury, Coton

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At home in Oxford I have kept small white dogs for more than 30 years. Until 8 years ago, when I acquired my first Coton, they were Bichon Frise. This old breed is the ancestor of the Coton. The genetic composition of the two is very similar, as is that of another old breed, the Maltese. The silky coat of my Coton Mercury recalls that of the Maltese. His black and brown patches recall the coloration of the Malagasy dogs. Bichons, Maltese and Cotons have hair that keeps growing, white coats, dark brown eyes, and strong black pigmentation around the eyes and mouth, on the nose, and footpads. The white colour and wispy hair gave the Coton its name.

Cultures d'exportation : café, vanille (premier producteur), sucre de canne, clou de girofle, cacao, coton, sisal, noix de coco



récolte du coton près de Toliary

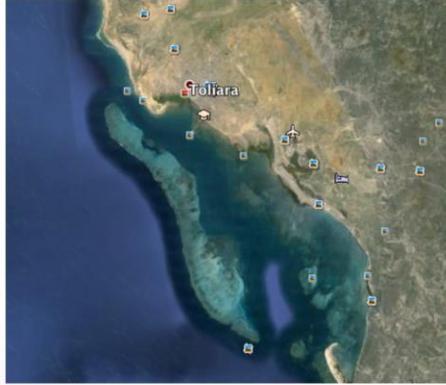
<http://roland.ratsimiseta.free.fr/Madagascarsite/presentation/html/Site-economie.htm>



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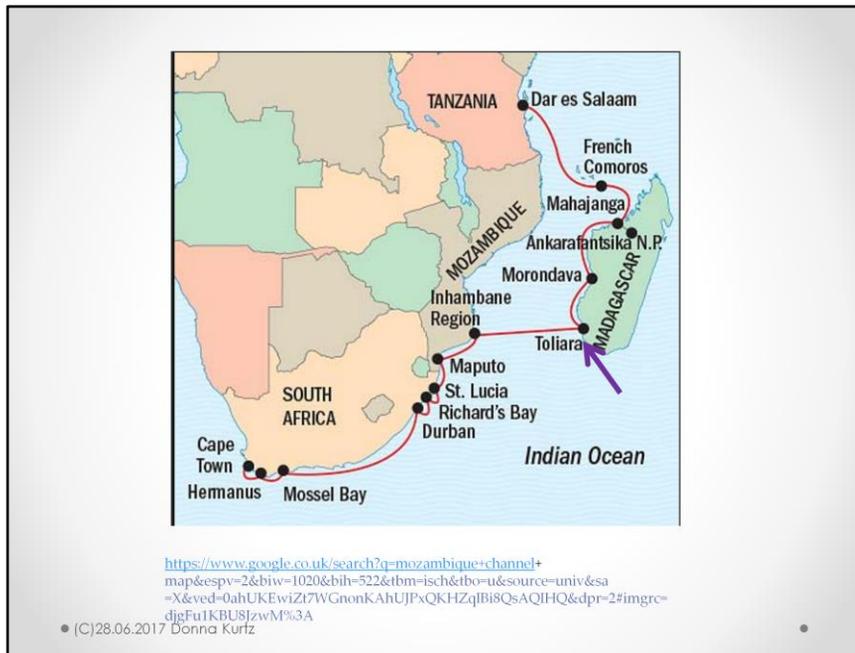
Cotton is a prominent crop on the island. Principal areas of production are shown in the map which I took from a recent report by the World Bank to promote cotton production. Toliary is Tular with the blue arrow

Tulear/Toliara



• (C)28.06.2017 Donna Kurtz <https://www.google.co.uk/maps/place/Toliara,+Madagascargascar/z=50.9015548,-56.5730408,2.54z/data=!4m2!3m1!1s0x1f647c4652cc74c9:0xd1603ce8723654a5> •

After Madagascan independence, celebrated two days ago, the name Tulear, given by the colonial French in the late 19th century, became Toliara. This good natural harbour, seen here in a satellite view



has been a principal port on the Mozambique Channel for many centuries.



A principle reason why African and European merchants were attracted to Madagascar were the high-quality cotton, raffia, and silk textiles produced by indigenous artisans. Far from mere trade commodities, however, textiles were an essential aspect of Malagasy social and ethnic identity, and some types of cloth were imbued with supernatural powers. The Sakalava, Mahafaly, and Merina were three Malagasy cultures for which textiles played an important role in statecraft and metaphysical belief systems. Sakalava master weavers created a dyed raffia cloth called *laimasaka* ("cooked tapestry"). This material served a range of purposes, from the functional to the ceremonial. Impressively large pieces were used as tents and room dividers, while finely woven, elaborately decorated cloths served as clothing and burial shrouds (1999:47-114). Sakalava and Mahafaly weavers also used cotton, cultivated in Madagascar since the sixteenth century, to create textiles. A seventeenth-century engraving by Olfert Dapper, a Dutchman who compiled travel lore, portrays two nobles of "Mangabei" (probably the Menabe kingdom).

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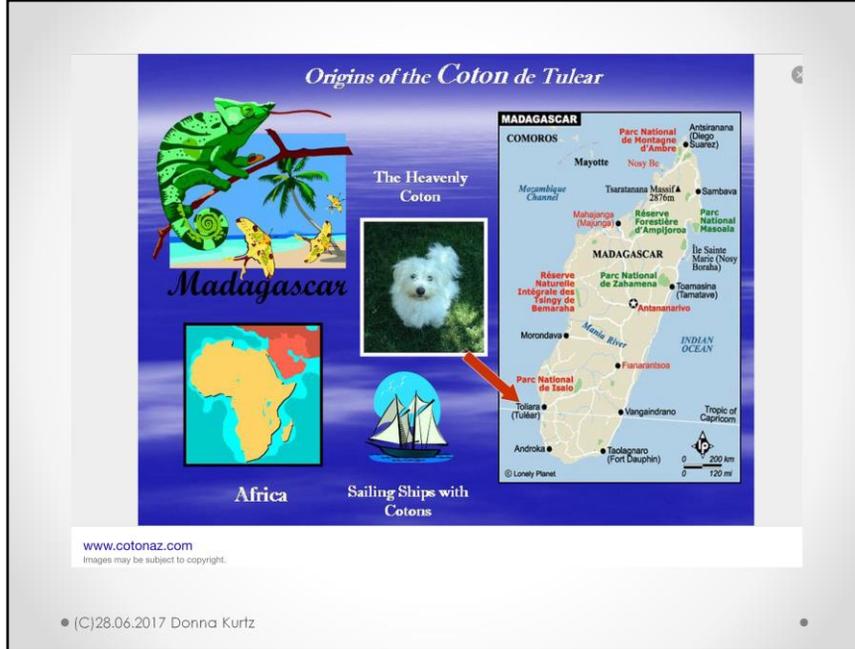
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http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/madg_3/hd_madg_3.htm

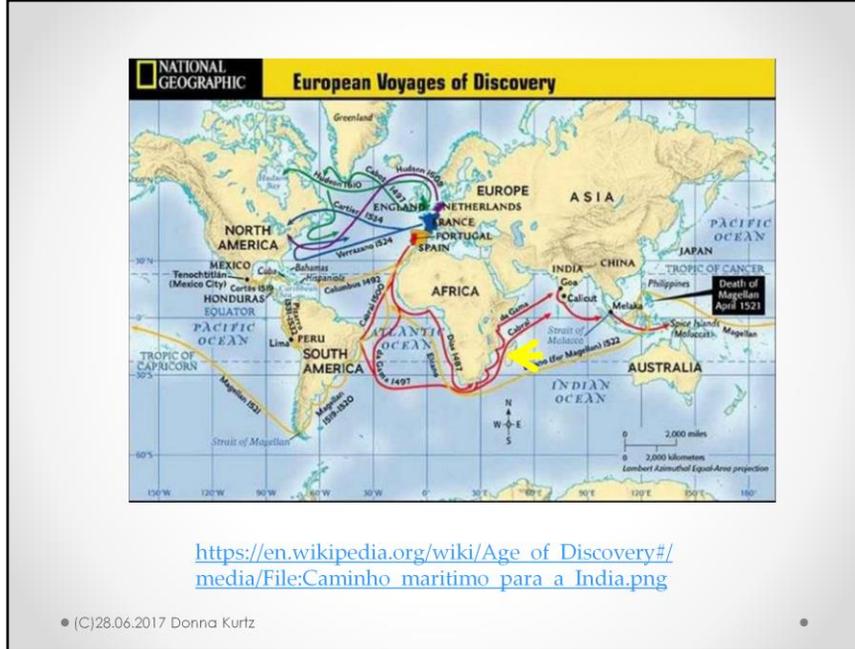
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My presentation uses history to put the dog in context.

European trading ships brought western dogs to Madagascar. Among other things the Europeans were looking for on the island was textiles. This page from the website of the Metropolitan Museum in New York succinctly explains the importance of textiles to the island's history. Calling an imported small white dog with wispy hair would have happened naturally and probably early. It looked like a cotton ball. In Madagascar, when I have and asked about the Coton deTulear no one seems to understand. When I ask about small white dogs, or a coton dog, they usually do. Cotton in French has only one T – a Coton from Tulear. The French have developed the dog we know today as the Coton de Tulear.



Ideas about its origins abound, especially since the 1970s among those wishing to sell a rare breed. There were, of course, no 'sailing ships with Cotons'. The Coton was not brought to Madagascar; it developed on the island over centuries. It is unique to Madagascar; the history of the breed is part of the island's history.



From the late 1400s into the 1700s – during what today is called the Age of Discovery – Europeans, particularly the Spanish and the Portuguese, set sail to the Americas, Africa and Asia. Madagascar’s strategic location (yellow arrow) on the route to Asia attracted some of the earliest voyages.



in ships like this - a modern reconstruction of a 15th century Portuguese caravel

Sailors and small dogs



<https://www.thedodo.com/pets-on-boats-a-visual-history-459788025.html>

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My title probably should have been Sailors and Small Dogs. Ships attract rats and long voyages were harsh and lonely. Space on a ship is always limited. A small tough little dog that loved water and killing rats, and was also companionable became the sailors' friend.

We are talking about western ships but we should keep in mind that larger Chinese ships were sailing the eastern Indian Ocean even earlier with small dogs, possibly the Breed known today as the Chinese Crested, serving a similar purpose.

This is not a particularly old photograph but it makes the point. The dog looks like a Barbet Bichon/poodle cross – the lineage of the Bichon Frise.

History of the Bichon Frise



The Bichon Frise is of Mediterranean ancestry. His oldest ancestor is the Barbet, or Water Spaniel, from which the name Barbichon came, later shortened to Bichon. Also descended from the Barbet are the Caniche, or Poodle, and the Maltese. They have certain similarities because of their common ancestry, but each long ago became a separate breed.

The Barbichon group of dogs evolved into four breeds: The Bichon Bolognese, the Bichon Havanese, the Bichon Maltese and the Bichon Tenerife. From the Bichon Tenerife came today's Bichon Frise. These lively and affectionate dogs found their way from the Mediterranean area to the Canary Islands, specifically to the Island of Tenerife. They probably traveled as the companions of Spanish sailors, who may have used them as items of barter.

<http://bichon.org/history-of-the-bichon-frise/>

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Small, tough, companionable and ever vigilant for prey they were perfect for the sailing ships. Mine see off fox, deer, pheasant, herons, Canadian Wild Geese, hawk, squirrels and rats. They even attempt to deal with cows and bulls in an adjoining field. My Cotons tend to remain near the house, often enthroning themselves on garden furniture. I tend to think centuries of being cherished in warm and sunny Madagascar has made Cotons more docile and less predatory.

Sailors and small white dogs: voyages of discovery 15th-18th centuries and island breeds

Malta

Canary Islands

Cuba

Madagascargascar

Tulear

Maltese

Bichon Tenerife

Havanese

Coton de

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The small dog went around the then known world. Islands are attractive to sailors and the dogs were attractive to islanders. Their whiteness was unusual in the southern hemisphere. They became objects of barter and trade whether with pirates - the area around Isle Ste Marie, was a pirate stronghold –or trading sailors. These imported dogs will not generally have roamed the deserts or the rainforests. They will have lived with local leaders especially inland where the climate is more moderate and the capital is sited today. There will have been interbreeding with local dogs but some islanders will have looked after the imported dog and endeavoured to breed it selectively. Anyone with experience of breeding animals will have known that mating the small white dogs to each other, rather than allowing them to mate with local dogs, would help to perpetuate it. Islands also provided a restricted gene pool, particularly Madagascargascar which is very large and offered ideal opportunities for selective breeding. Today Maltese, Bichon, Havanese, and Coton de Tulear are associated with islands and they look quite similar.



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The local Madagascar dog will have been a mix of African breeds. Today it tends to be slightly larger than the Coton with a longer muzzle, longer legs, and a brown/black coat with straight hair. The African dog and the cottony dog have been on the island for more many centuries. Today there are many western breeds.

22 et 23 Avril 2017
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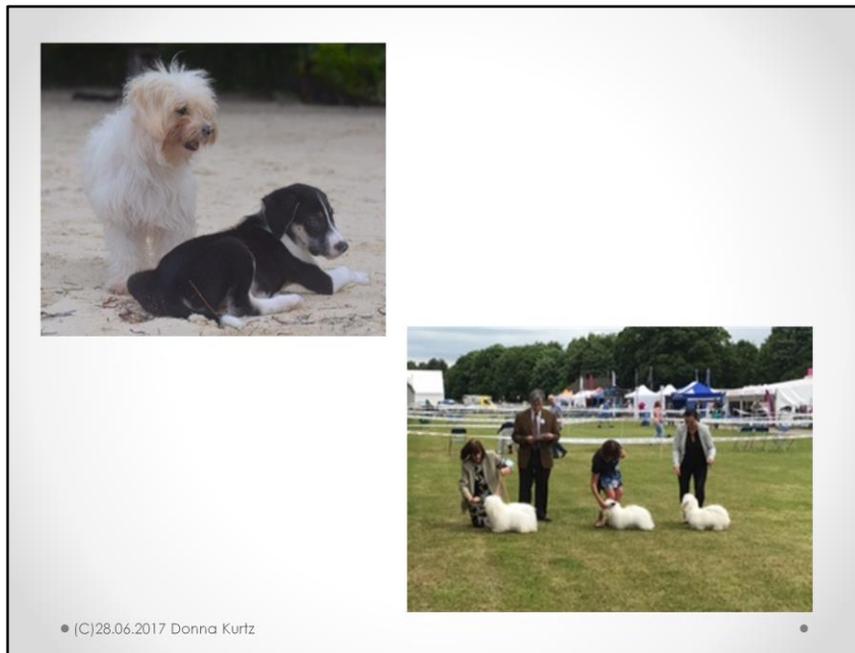
29 Avril 2017
HARRAS MASTEVA Toamasina

Sous la supervision du Juge Expert International
Mr Jean Paul KERHUEL
Vice-Président de la
Société Centrale Canine France



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They tend to be large working dogs as this selection shows. I will return to it.



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I took the picture on the left in January of two dogs on a Madagascar beach. The local dog displays the whiteness of interbreeding. The body and long legs of the white dog recall the Bichon. This type is often referred to as the Malagasy Coton.

The picture on the right was taken last month at a major dog show here in the UK. Buddy and Cathy are in the centre. This type is the European with shorter legs, a sturdier build, little or no coloration, and a slightly humped back.



The dog in European paintings

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Over the centuries while some dogs accompanied men on harsh voyages others stayed at home. The stay at home is probably best represented today by the Bolognese which is also genetically very close to the Bichon/Maltese/Coton. Just as Madagascan local leaders cherished the small white dog, so did the European aristocracy and royalty. These two famous examples show it living in comfort and style – Titian’s mid-16th century *Venus and Cupid with an Organist* and Francisco Goya’s late 18th girl with a dog.



King Charles II



Duke of Marlborough

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Britain was not part of this story. Here a different small dog found favour and appeared in court paintings. King Charles' spaniel was bred to hunt on land, not sail the seas.



Arundel's Madagascar Plan

<http://www.nationaltrustcollections.org.uk/object/129894>

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The British focused their colonial interests elsewhere but in 1639 Lord Arundel had proposed a Madagascargascar Plan. It came to nothing but is remembered today in this painting by Van Dyck in Arundel Castle. Arundel points to the island.



Lola & Milou -The First Cotons in the uk

Whilst working in Madagascar I acquired two Cotons and subsequently brought them to the UK. As far as I am aware they were the first two to reach our shores. Their arrival was reported in 'Our Dogs' In August 1987 along with pictures of them whilst in quarantine.

<http://www.cotondetulearclub.co.uk/the-coton-de-tulear/history-of-the-breed/>

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The Coton de Tulear is said to have come into Britain in the 1980s, slightly later than its import into the US. The movement of these dogs is far from clear. Madagascar placed restrictions on their export because bloodlines were being lost. I will return to this point. This picture of Lola and Milou is well known to many of you. They came to Britain in 1987 with Tony and Ina Shear, who were able to export the dogs because Ina is Malagasy. Today there are no restrictions.

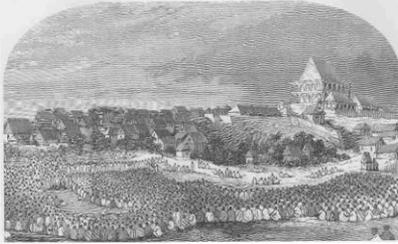


Queen Victoria and her
Skye Terrier

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Remaining with Britain I show Queen Victoria for several reasons. She had a different dog that looks somewhat like the ancestral Barbet Bichon. The Skye Terrier too is associated with sailors and ships. This very tough little dog – which I also owned many years ago - is said to have come to Britain on ships from the Spanish Armada in the 16th century that wrecked in the Hebrides - more ships, sailors and small white/ish dogs. I also show her because

Queen Ranavalona II
Reg. 1868-1883



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ranavalona_II#/media/File:Ranavalona_II.jpg

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Ranavalona II was Queen in Madagascargascar during Victoria's reign. In this portrait, which once hung in her palace, seen on the left, she has adopted western regal dress, and looks rather like Victoria. I like to think that she had a Coton. I have given her Buddy.

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http://eap.bl.uk/database/overview_item.a4d?catId=258212;r=18467

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Some of the uncertainties about the history of the breed from this time may be clarified by the British Library's digitisation of Malagasy archives. Daniel reminds me of the accounts of the London Missionary Society, today in SOAS, and several French journals. We hope our research will reveal more about the history of the Coton de Tulear.

France Diplomatie

France and Madagascar

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Contents

- Political relations
- Economic relations and development assistance
- Cultural, scientific and technical cooperation

Political relations

Since Madagascar's independence until 2001, France had mixed relations with the island nation, characterized by three main periods: 1) very strong proximity during President Tsiranana's mandate (1959-1972); 2) decline during the "progressive" period (with the closure of military bases and the withdrawal from the Franc zone in 1972, "Madagascarisation" and nationalizations in 1975-1978); 3) renewal, after the turnaround in Malagasy external policy in the late 1980s (the dispute over nationalizations and the liquidation of private estates was resolved between 1998 and 2001).

Today's relations, which remain strong because of data linking the two countries and ties of solidarity between Member States of the Indian Ocean Commission, are standardized and friendly. The 2009-2013 crisis was resolved by consultations between the Malagasy authorities, with the mediation of the African Union, supported by the "International Contact Group" made up of the island's main partners, of which France was one.

Visit 4 March 2016: meeting in Paris between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Madagascar, Ms. Boina Ralison and the French Foreign Minister, Mr. Jean-Marc Ayrault.

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/Madagascargascar/france-and-Madagascar>

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History....In 1897, fourteen years after Ranavalona II's death, the island became a French colony.

I will not discuss the political history of the island since Independence. I focus on the French influence on the small white dog.

ON
THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES
BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION,
OR THE
PRESERVATION OF FAVOURED RACES IN THE STRUGGLE
FOR LIFE.
By CHARLES DARWIN, M.A.,
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, LONDON, ETC., & MENTOR;
AUTHOR OF "JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES INTO THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE ZEPHYRUS"
LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
1859.
The right of Translation is reserved.

Charles Darwin

Gregor Mendel

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/On_the_Origin_of_Species

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The French colonization came late to Madagascar. The previous half century had seen great advances in science and technology in Europe. Relevant to our story is the publication of Darwin's Origin of Species and Mendel's experiments in genetics.

The Kennel Club

✖ A ☆ ✎

The Kennel Club ("KC") is the official kennel club of the United Kingdom. It is the oldest recognised kennel club in the world. Its role is to act as governing body for various canine activities including dog shows, dog agility and working trials. It also operates the national register of pedigree dogs in the United Kingdom and acts as a lobby group on issues involving dogs in the UK. Its headquarters are located on Clarges Street in Mayfair, London, with business offices in Aylesbury.

The Kennel Club registration system divides dogs into seven breed groups. The Kennel Club Groups are: Hound, Working, Terrier, Gundog, Pastoral, Utility and Toy. As of 2011, the Kennel Club recognised 210 breeds of dog.^[1] This was increased to 211 breeds with the addition of the Turkish Kangal dog in 2013.^[2]

The Kennel Club licenses dog shows throughout the UK but the only dog show actually run by the KC is the Crufts conformation show. The show has been held since 1928 and attracts competitors from all over the world. Crufts is held every March at the NEC, Birmingham. The Kennel Club also holds the dog event Discover Dogs in London every November, featuring

The Kennel Club



THE KENNEL CLUB
Making a difference for dogs
Logo of The Kennel Club

Abbreviation	KC
Formation	1873; 144 years ago
Type	Kennel club
Headquarters	1-5 Clarges Street, Piccadilly, London W1J 8AB
Region served	United Kingdom
Official language	English
Affiliations	The Kennel Club Charitable Trust
Website	www.thekennelclub.org.uk

<http://www.thekennelclub.org.uk/>

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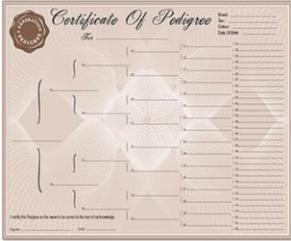
Classifying species and taking a scientific approach to breeding stimulated interest in breed standards and the establishment of organizations to promote them. The first was in Britain. The Kennel Club was established in 1873, a year before

MAY 1 NATIONAL PUREBRED DOG DAY 

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Certificate Of Pedigree

A Few Registry Factoids

April 7, 2017 | No Comments

The oldest continuously published sporting dog journal in the United States is *The American Field* which dates back to February 1874. It's probably the oldest because it's associated with the oldest purebred dog registry in the US, The American Field Sporting Dog Association founded in 1874.

The AKC was established ten years later in 1884, and based on hunting dog registration, the United Club registry came even later – 1898 – with over 60 percent of its 16,000 licensed events each year dedicated to hunting ability, training and instinct tests.

 National Purebred Dog Day
6 hours ago

National Purebred Dog Day shared a link.

Laurie, Lou, and Lolabella
nationalpurebreddogday.com

We don't pretend to always under the work of performance artist and poet, Laurie Anderson, but it's clear she loves dogs. In 2016, she performed at Times Square in New York playing music composed for, and played at, a frequency suitable for canines, and suitably her

The American Field Dog Sporting Association.



seven years later, in 1881 the Societe Central Canine – the French Kennel Club - was established

Le monde du chien de race depuis 1891.

Accueil > Pratique > Fiches et standards de race

FICHE DE RACE

amour à la fois

COTON DE TULEAR

CCION DE TULEAR
MADAGASCAR

Visualiser le standard en format pdf

Description Club de la race Age de la race Portes disponibles

Caractéristiques générales

Le coton de tular est un chien, parfaitement adapté et adapté, dans toute sa diversité, à la fois en tant que chien de compagnie et en tant que chien de travail. Il a le goût des chiens de compagnie et de travail, notamment en ce qui concerne, sans oublier, l'aspect de son long manteau de laine, qui lui confère une grande résistance, en matière de température et de protection, que ce soit en hiver ou en été. Il est également très résistant à l'humidité, à la chaleur, mais aussi au froid et à la pluie. Il est très adaptable à l'élevage, à la fois en tant que chien de compagnie et en tant que chien de travail. Il est très adaptable à la fois en tant que chien de compagnie et en tant que chien de travail.

Historique

Le coton de tular est un chien, très ancien, qui a été développé en France et en Madagascar. Il est le résultat de la sélection de chiens de travail et de chiens de compagnie. Il est très adaptable à la fois en tant que chien de compagnie et en tant que chien de travail.

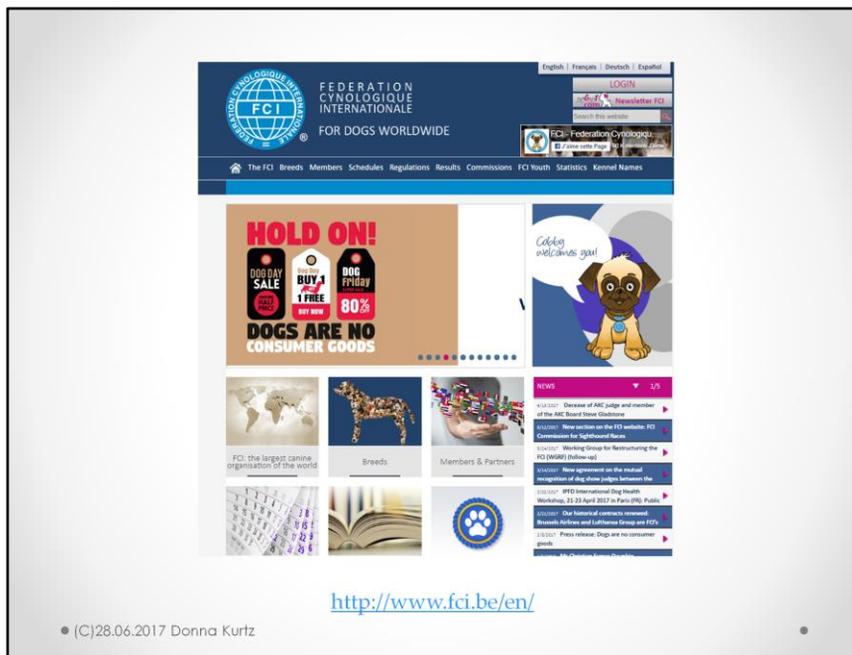
Caractère et Éducation

Le coton de tular est un chien, très ancien, qui a été développé en France et en Madagascar. Il est le résultat de la sélection de chiens de travail et de chiens de compagnie. Il est très adaptable à la fois en tant que chien de compagnie et en tant que chien de travail.

http://www.scc.asso.fr/Fiches-et-standards-de-race?destination=detail&numero_scc_chien=183&pointeur=0

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Today's European standard for the Coton de Tulear was developed by the French both in France and in Madagascar over 60 years. After June 26 1960, when Madagascar Independence was formally agreed, the development of the breed was sustained in France with breed documentation, but not in Madagascar. The restrictions on export, which I have mentioned, were an attempt to rectify the situation but the gene pools of both the European and Malagasy in Madagascar had already been depleted. For that reason a new initiative to reinstate the breed has begun in Madagascar with the SCC. I will return to this.



Better known to many of you will be the Federation Cynologique Internationale that was founded in 1911 by Germany, Austria, France, Belgium and the Netherlands, but was quickly shut down by the outbreak of WWI. In 1921 it was re-established in Belgium by the SCC - *Société Centrale Canine de France* - and the *Société Royale Saint-Hubert* in Belgium.

1. European Cotons. These dogs are generally small in size and adults have the appearance of white. The maximum weight for males is 13.3 pounds with a few slight shadings of gray or fawn tolerated. They were bred in Europe from Cotons originating in Madagascar to conform to the European or FCI standard, which was developed in the 1970's to meet the description of dogs owned by fanciers in France and termed the Coton de Tulear. Europeans and particularly the French selected the white variety of the multicolored Coton de Tulear in Madagascar and also selected for smaller size in their breeding. The standard traditionally belongs to and is kept by the country of origin, in this case Madagascar. The Madagascar Coton de Tulear Club gave the standard to the French club.

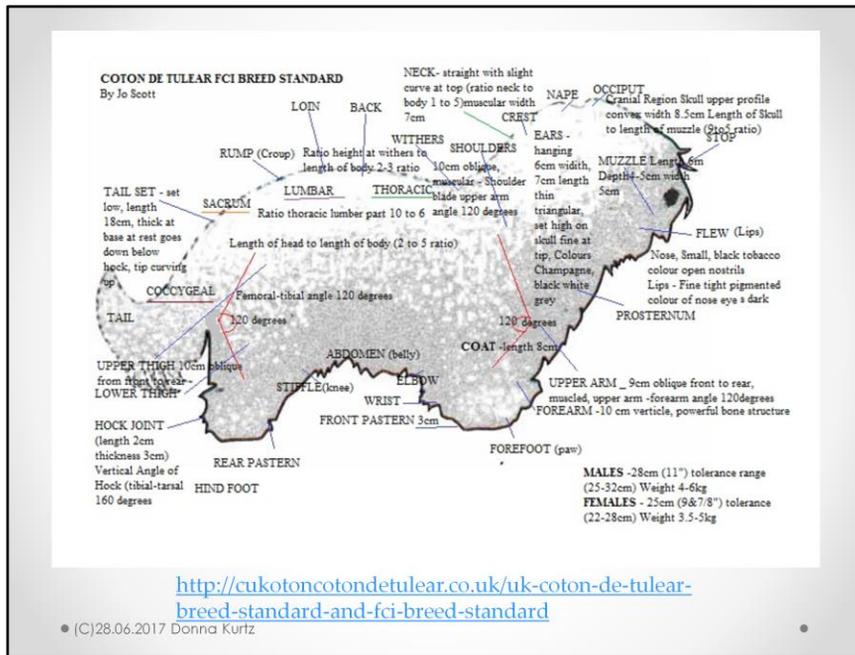
2. Malagasy Cotons meeting CTCA standards (a maximum of 18 pounds, all colors permitted and desired), were imported from Madagascar and bred in the United States and Canada with a standard developed in the United States in 1974 by the founder of the original U.S. Coton Club, to meet the description of some of their original Malagasy Cotons imported into the United States. Thus, the CTCA standard includes dogs which meet the FCI standard but also permits larger dogs of color.

3. American Cotons are bred in the United States and Canada from either or both Coton heritage stocks. Thus, American Cotons encompass all varieties, and may be small and white or may be over 15 pounds and black and white, tri-color or various combinations. Often the dogs have vivid coloring as puppies -- heads may be completely black and brown and there may be large black or brown spots on the body -- but as adults the color fades to the appearance of white. Sometimes the color remains as either a vivid coloration or as a faded gray or tan.

ACC recognizes and supports the worldwide FCI standard.

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Breed standards are important. The FCI lists three for Cotons. I have mentioned the Malagasy and the European. In today's world technology has brought people together. Digital technologies have democratized access to information. Medical science has increased lifespans, eradicated old diseases and sought to find ways to manage new ones. Our approach to breed standards needs to reflect these scientific advances.



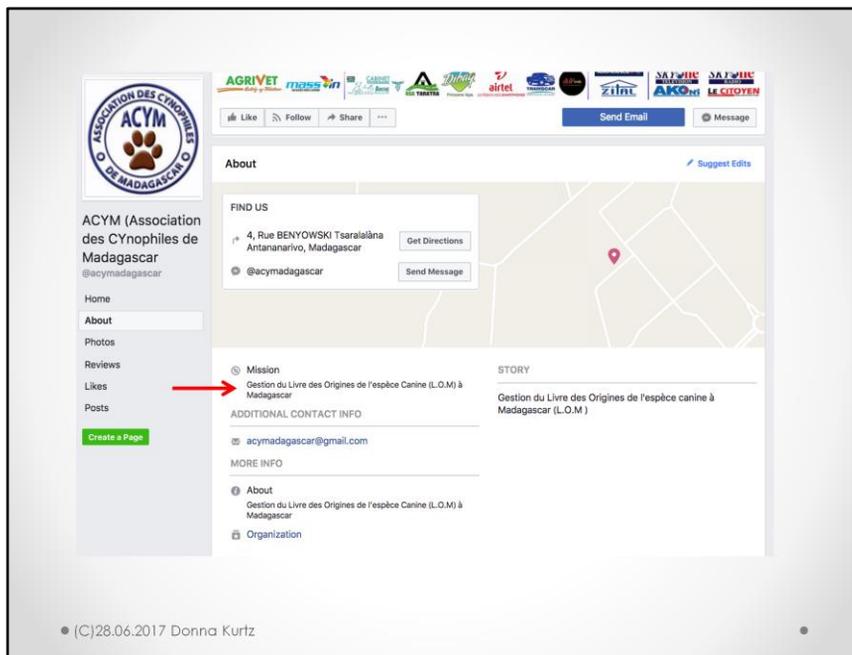
The European is the standard used in international shows. It is the standard Madagascar wishes to reinstate.



I know this thanks to Daniel putting me in contact with people in Madagascar leading the initiative. They are working very closely with veterinarians and understand the importance of standards for health as well as 'beauty'.

Thanks to Daniel there is now an opportunity to work with Madagascar to benefit the Coton. I like to think that this is something the AMS will wish to support.

The ACYM decision to reinstate the French/European standard is based on the realities of the situation in Madagascar. The gene pools of both the Malagasy and the European have been depleted and there is no documentation. To promote the initiative the ACYM is using Facebook because social media are readily available.

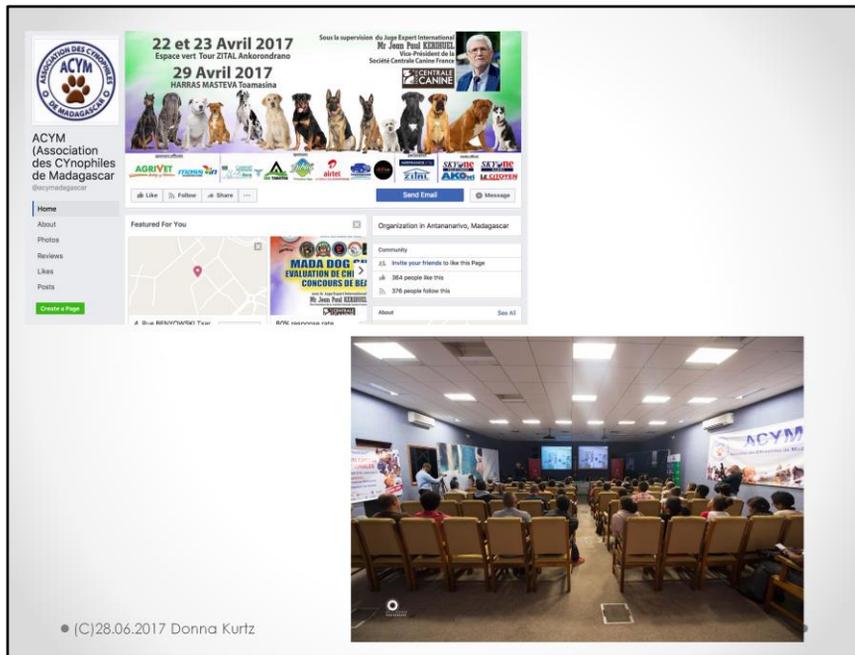


The Mission of the ACYM is clearly stated:

Gestion du Livre des Origines de l'espèce Canine (L.O.M) à Madagascargascar.

Canine experts know what this means. Madagascar will need five generations – perhaps 10-15 years to re-instate the Coton de Tulear. This is a challenge but it is a dog that developed on the island and is part of the island's history. This initiative is worthy of our support.

The decision to start again with the FCI and the SCC - the French Kennel Club – was taken very recently.



It is serious and hard work. Major events have been held in April 2016 and 2017. There are many breeds to look after but only one is unique to Madagascar.

ASSOCIATION DES CYNOPHILES DE MADAGASCAR
avec les clubs de race

MADA DOG SHOW
EVALUATION DE CHIEN DE TYPE
CONCOURS DE BEAUTE

avec le Juge Expert International
Mr Jean Paul KERIHUEL
Vice Président de la Société Centrale Canine France

CENTRALE CANINE

22 et 23 Avril 2017
Espace vert Tour ZITAL Ankorondrano

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A senior SCC judge came from Paris



ETAPES A SUIVRE POUR INSCRIRE VOTRE CHIEN AU LIVRE DES ORIGINES MALAGASY (L.O.M)

CAS 1 : CHIEN IMPORTÉ DE L'ÉTRANGER
 Votre chien doit être déjà inscrit au livre des origines étranger agréé par la Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI) puis le réinscrire à nouveau au LOM une fois arrivé à Madagascar en remplissant en LETTRE CAPITALE ET LISIBLEMENT le formulaire n°4 téléchargeable sur la page fb de l'Acym

CAS 2 : CHIEN NÉ À MADAGASCAR ISSU DE MÂLE LOM ET FEMELLE LOM
 1- Effectuer impérativement la DÉCLARATION DE SAILLIE 4 SEMAINES après la saillie
 2- Effectuer impérativement la DÉCLARATION DE NAISSANCE 2 SEMAINES après la naissance
 3- Remplir en LETTRE CAPITALE ET LISIBLEMENT le formulaire n°3 téléchargeable sur la page fb de l'Acym

ETAPES A SUIVRE POUR INSCRIRE VOTRE CHIEN AU LIVRE D'ATTENTE (L.A.)

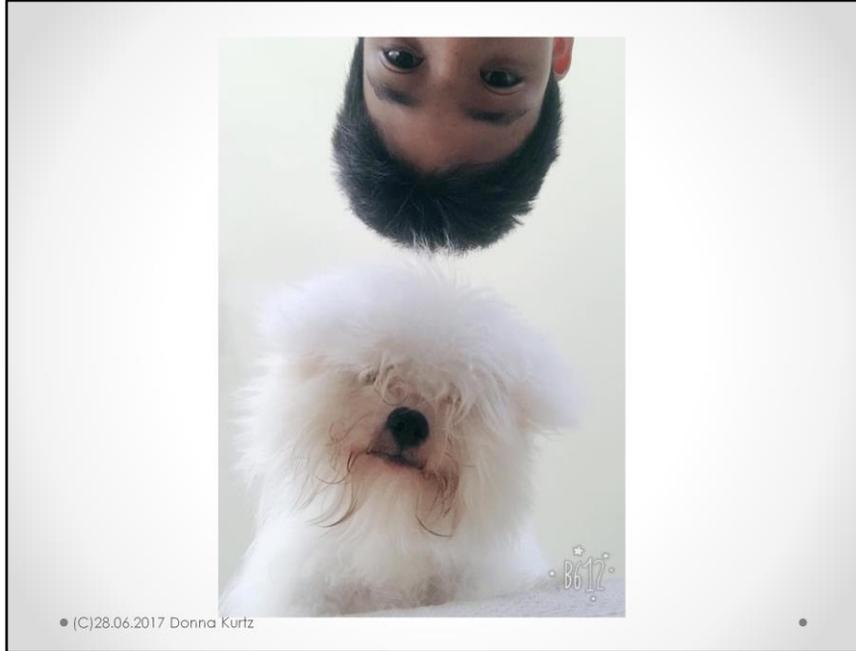
CAS 1 : CHIEN SANS PAPIER
 le chien doit attendre l'arrivée d'un juge expert international pour évaluer la conformité du chien au standard et l'accorder son inscription au livre d'attente

CAS 2 : CHIEN NÉ À MADAGASCAR ISSU DE MÂLE L.A. AVEC FEMELLE L.A.
 1- Effectuer impérativement la DÉCLARATION DE SAILLIE 4 SEMAINES après la saillie
 2- Effectuer impérativement la DÉCLARATION DE NAISSANCE 2 SEMAINES après la naissance
 3- Remplir en LETTRE CAPITALE ET LISIBLEMENT le formulaire n°5 téléchargeable sur la page fb de l'Acym
 4- Passer à la séance d'évaluation effectuée par un juge expert internationale

CAS 3 : CHIEN NÉ À MADAGASCAR DONT L'UN DES PARENTS EST L.O.M ET L'AUTRE L.A.
 1- Effectuer impérativement la DÉCLARATION DE SAILLIE 4 SEMAINES après la saillie
 2- Effectuer impérativement la DÉCLARATION DE NAISSANCE 2 SEMAINES après la naissance
 3- Remplir en LETTRE CAPITALE ET LISIBLEMENT le formulaire n°5 téléchargeable sur la page fb de l'Acym
 4- Passer à la séance d'évaluation effectuée par un juge expert internationale

*** N'oubliez pas les autres documents à fournir suivant le cas**
 * La référence saillie ,la référence naissance et le Bon à tirer du LOM et LA vous seront envoyés par e-mail ou via message Facebook par l'ACYM après réception de votre déclaration
 * La réception et la livraison de vos documents sont effectuées au bureau de liaison de l'ACYM à Antanimena (Boutique ORIGINAL CREATION) du lundi au samedi de 9h à 17h

And clear guidelines for participation were given.



And they attracted enthusiastic local support. One entrant for the Coton deTulear posted on the ACYM Facebook this charming picture of himself and his Coton which is white, cottony and similar to Buddy although very much smaller.



In April Cotons were on parade in Madagascar much as they were in Newbury in May – in a field in the sunshine.



With many supporters



They were examined to the same standards.



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Even the teeth!



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And they were awarded prizes.



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Looking to the future I would like to see us working with Madagascar to reinstate a breed that is part of the country's history.



Thank you

cotondog@icloud.com

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Lastly I would like to thank to you for coming and thank Daniel Austin. Without him none of this would have been possible.

Earlier this year he sent me this picture. A friend in Madagascar had just told him she had seen a motorcycle go by with two Cotons riding pillion. He shows us that they ride in their own compartment in the often wet and windy UK.

If you would like to help us to learn more about the Coton de Tulear we offer an email you cannot easily forget.