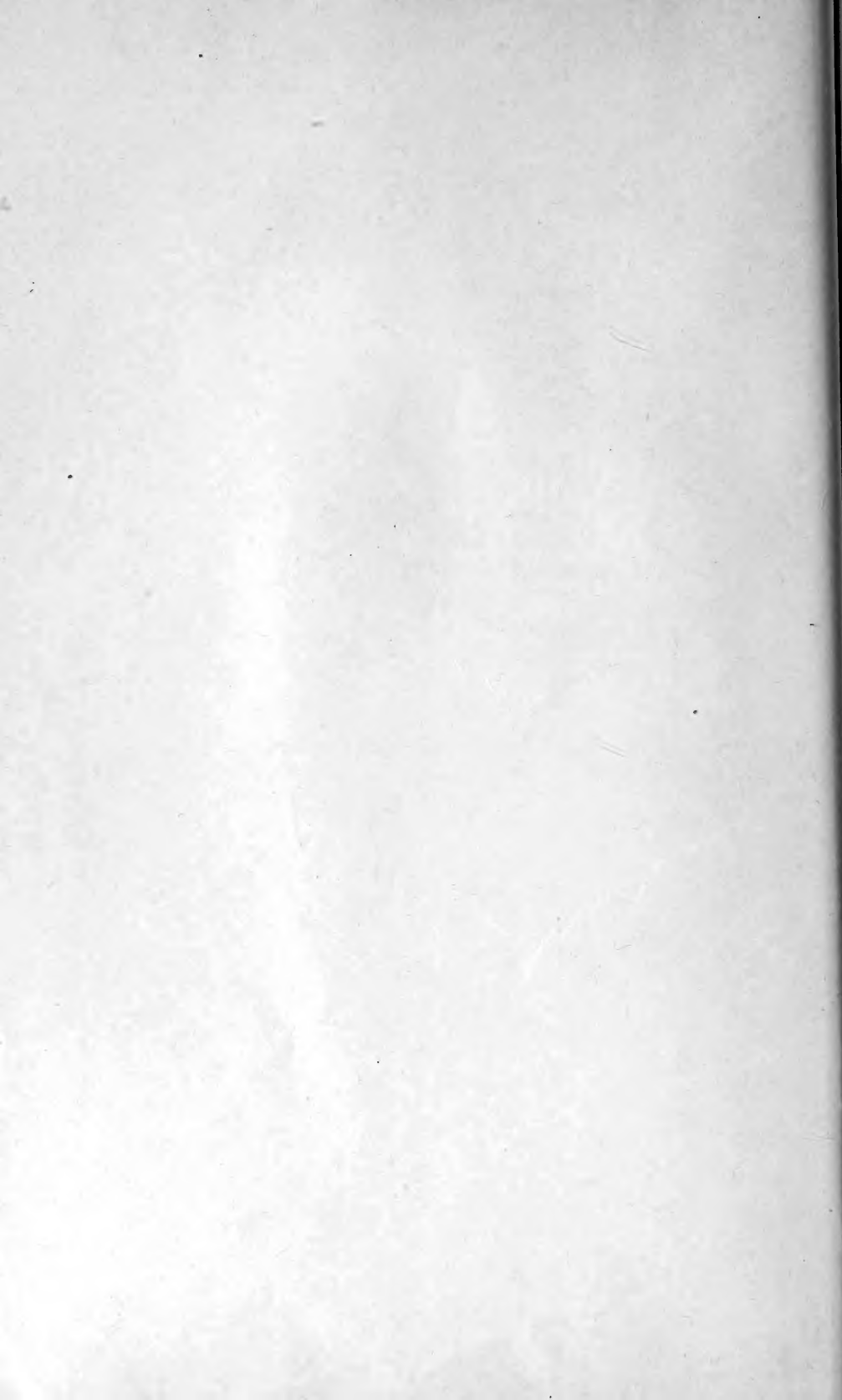




TOY DOGS
AND THEIR ANCESTORS

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Emery Walker Collotyper

GOOD TYPE OF RED AND WHITE TOY SPANIEL

FROM A DRAWING BY NEVILLE LYTTON

Wentworth, Elizabeth and Dorothea

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

*Including the History and Management of
Toy Spaniels, Pekingese, Japanese
and Pomeranians*

BY

THE HON. MRS. NEVILLE LYTTON



WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY
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DEDICATED TO
MISS ANNIE TODD

"What has become of your dog, Sir John?"

"Gone to Heaven."

"Then, Sir John, he has often followed you
and I hope now you will follow him."

Southey's Commonplace Book.



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TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I HAVE made up my mind to write a book on Toy Dogs, because no one seems to know much about them or their history, and even their points are a constant subject of speculation.

Historians have been contented to repeat the errors of their predecessors until these have become established, while, unfortunately, in modern criticism the fear of offending is so great that most articles on the subject are noncommittal, and practically all reports are masterpieces of damning with faint praise. Unfavourable criticism has come to be almost synonymous with what is called a "spit of hate"; and it is generally correctly considered a sign that the critic and the dog-owner have quarrelled. Not long ago a critic voiced the whole modern attitude by saying that he should endeavour to "wreath the rod of criticism with roses."

I have no belief in this rose-wreath theory. A critic's work is to criticise and compare, not to make elegant phrases; and, to carry on the metaphor, the wreathing of rods in this manner often ends in the critic running the thorns into his own fingers.

If critics are really competent, there is no need for

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

them to wrap their words in insincere flattery, and a strong judge who knows his business should not condescend to shield himself behind what is merely a device for concealing personal weakness. In my own experience I find that people seldom seriously resent just criticism, however frank, so long as the critic can point out the cause of his disapproval in detail. Too often, however, the critic does not know his subject, and tries to avoid laying himself open to inconvenient cross-questioning.

One of these drawing-room critics tells me that "comparisons are odious," but competition is essentially comparison, and dog shows in this respect are inconceivably odious. If a reporter is conscientious and writes sensible reports without regard to the advertisers of his employer, the editors are so busy with their blue pencils that the reports again become too insipid to be of the slightest use to anybody. Editorial offices are generally hotbeds of suppression. However, this is not always the case, and there are a few intrepid exceptions. Of course, there is no need to go out of our way to insult a dog's owner unnecessarily, but bad defects should not be suppressed so that the report is misleading.

The fear of giving offence from which editors suffer led once to an amusing incident. I wrote a comparative criticism for one of the newspapers. The editor had previously undertaken to publish my report in full without alteration, that being the condition on which I wrote it. I compared two dogs carefully, one to the disadvantage of the other. This criticism was omitted from the report in spite of the editor's undertaking, and some stereotyped journalistic praise substituted (all over my name), and I received a reproving letter from the editor



CRABBET PARK, FROM THE NORTH-EAST

INTRODUCTION

saying that these comparisons were considered in bad taste and very likely to give unnecessary offence, that they showed personal animosity to the owner, etc., etc.

This lecture on good manners would have been more impressive, doubtless, but for the fact that the dog so severely criticised was *my own*, and that the "personal animosity" was therefore directed against myself! I really had not the heart to enlighten the editor, but it was exceedingly entertaining to me when the fanciers who read the substituted article said it was scandalous that an owner should praise her own dogs!

I do not complain of the inevitable printer's errors, though these are often a source of embarrassment to the writer, who sees his carefully composed sentences turned by the printer's devil into mere twaddle. There was once an old general who saw himself referred to in a New York paper as "the battle-scared veteran." He marched round to the editor in a state of unexampled fury and was received with effusive apologies. "Unfortunate printer's error—so sorry—a thousand apologies—no reflection whatever intended on the gallant officer—error should be instantly corrected." Somewhat pacified, the general returned home, only to read of himself next day as "the bottle-scarred veteran." What he said to the editor this time is not on record, but the following morning a panegyric was at last safely printed, and he went forth to the world as "the battle-scarred veteran," which the editor protested was what he had always meant him to be.

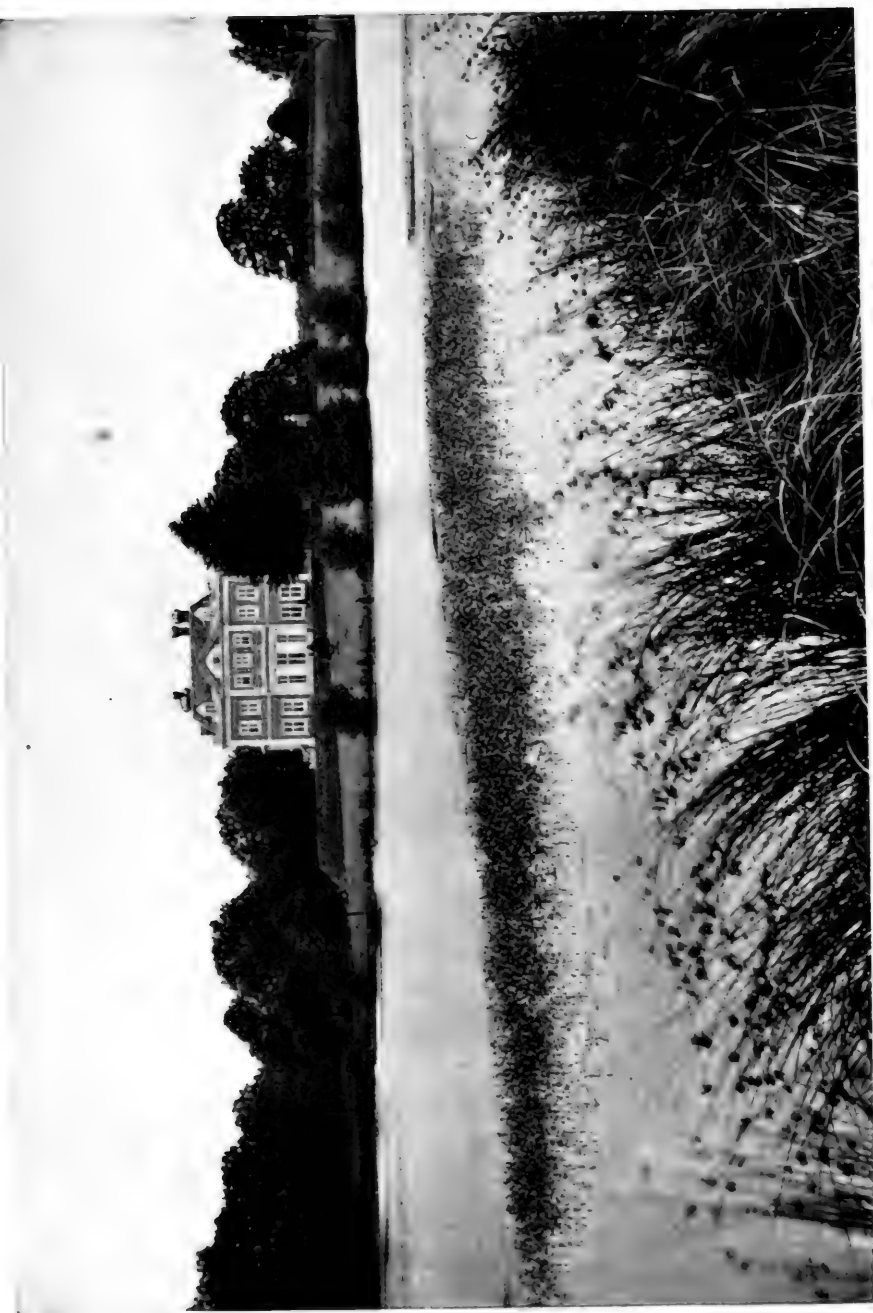
Editors are, alas, a lawless lot! They promise one proofs which they do not send. They make hay of one's grammar and mince pies of one's paragraphs—but they are nothing to editresses! An editress who did not

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

agree with me once published a letter of mine after having suppressed the negatives all the way through it, making me thus appear to say the contrary of what I had actually said—to the consternation of my readers, who to this day do not understand what happened.

I also sent an article to a paper edited by a woman. It was never acknowledged, but five months later a large portion of it was published as an editorial article!

This kind of literary highway robbery appears to be common with editresses, and the mention of highway-men reminds me of a pirate who took the photograph of my dog Champion Windfall and published it in an American paper under another name as the said pirate's own dog. I had to write to the English Embassy before I could get an apology published. On another occasion I wrote an article for a lady's journal and got an enthusiastic letter from the editress, saying she had been much interested and quite agreed with every word I said; but that as unfortunately humour was not a strong point with ladies, would I be kind enough to delete everything that could possibly be interpreted as a joke, play upon words, or witticism of any description. This I obediently did (under protest), stipulating, however, that the word "fiascos" should not be journaleesed into "fiasci," and sent in the amended version. In a week's time I got another letter from the editress full of apologies. She said she had never realised till it was in "cold print" what a very serious article it was, and she had therefore taken the liberty of cutting out everything serious and had published "*the rest.*" I leave my readers to imagine what sort of literary composition it was when it appeared minus both blade and handle, so to speak, and I am willing for the honour of my sex to believe that this



CRAVELL PARK, FROM THE EAST

INTRODUCTION

amiable editress judged her readers by a standard of limitations which they would repudiate with scorn. I venture to think that they would have preferred my original letter even at the cost of an occasional jest!

I do not intend to make this a book of jokes, but I mean to say just what I think and to record a few of the observations I have made on the breeds of dogs which have specially come under my notice.

I trust that no one will take offence at anything I may say about individual dogs. I am writing this book for the good of the breeds and not for the advancement of my own dogs or to disparage others, but I am tired of the milk-and-water criticisms of those who are too timid or too polite to give an outspoken opinion. I shall, therefore, be as frank in my criticism of modern dogs as if they were stuffed specimens in a museum, otherwise no good can be done. What I say cannot be all praise for each individual, and I hope that the owners of dogs criticised by me will take it in good part, as it is not my wish to hurt their feelings.

We are told that one of the greatest secrets of success in disseminating one's opinions is in making other people think they have originated one's ideas. In this I have been so singularly successful that I have seen part of my articles reprinted bodily with other people's names attached, and to these people I can only recommend a study of the fable respecting the jackdaw who put on other people's feathers and got laughed at for his pains. For this and other reasons I have determined to write a book of my own.

I have dealt only with Japanese, Pekingese, Pomeranians, and Toy Spaniels. Of some of the other Toy breeds I know nothing, and of the Toy Poodle, York-

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

shire Terrier, and Maltese I can only say that they have been "improved" (?) out of all beauty, and there does not appear to be enough of the old material left to make it worth while recapitulating the points which they have long ceased to possess. The Puff dog or Shock dog, as the Maltese was called, has lost his puffed-out coat, high set ears, and short back; the Toy Poodle has lost his pretty face, deep stop, and large black eyes, in common with most other show breeds, and as for the unfortunate show Yorkshire Terrier, with his unnatural existence as a "clothes peg," the less said the better.

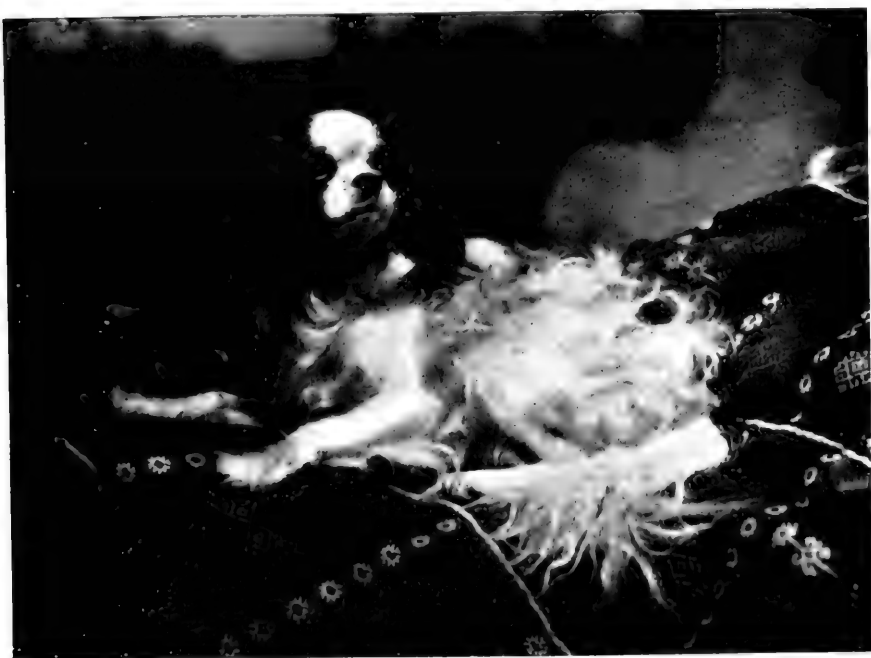
My chief study has, of course, been the Toy Spaniel. The difficulty of collecting material has been very great, and I have had some amusing experiences in the course of my researches.

At the start I advertised for some pictures of Toy Spaniels. What got into the wording of my advertisement I do not know. I fancy it must have been the printer's devil again—but by return of post I received a special brand of Borneo cigar, and an anonymous volume entitled "*Memoirs of Ichthiosauri and Plesiosauri*," containing, sure enough, diagrams of the *Ichthiosaurus Chirostrongulostinus* and the *Plesiosaurus Tessarestarsostinus*! I do not know if this was a delicate hint that the modern Toy Spaniel is as grotesque as an antediluvian monster, or whether I got a parcel intended for someone else, but the *Ichthiosaurus Chirostrongulostinus* still adorns my library. By a succeeding post I received three crocodile skins, four prints of a rhinoceros, and a new kind of incubator, and when the evening post brought me an almost life-sized engraving of Canterbury Cathedral, the postman began to cry out for mercy.

The best of these odd parcels was a very curious little



TYPE OF WOODSTOCK BLENHEIM OF 1880



BUTTERFLY, MRS LYTON'S FIRST BLENHEIM

INTRODUCTION

book full of the strangest pictures of dragons and other animals, which made me congratulate myself that I had never had to exhibit the Manticora, the Arompo, or the Allocamelus, though I must say I regret I am never to see the Strepsiceros in this world or to meet the harmless Potto.

All this, crowned with an able pamphlet on church turrets and Carillon machinery, did not advance my knowledge of Toy Spaniels. I speedily stopped advertising and went to the British Museum. There I spent many months confronted with innumerable books, arranged in countless rows round a room that appears considerably larger than the Albert Hall and Buckingham Palace combined, and had it not been for the kindness and intelligence of the officials I should be there to this day.

A liking for dogs runs in my family. Lord Byron, my great grandfather, wrote verses on his own dog which are too well known to quote, but the epitaph he wrote on a pet dog belonging to Lady Byron is not so well known:

Alas, poor Prim,
I'm sorry for him.
I'd rather by half
It had been Sir Ralph.

Sir Ralph Milbanke being his father-in-law, the verse has the usual caustic Byronic vigour.

Lady Byron had a Black-and-tan Toy Spaniel called Fairy. This dog had a very wavy coat, her eyes were extremely large and her nose short, but not short like the modern dogs. She had a curious temper and liked very few people. The poor thing came to an untimely end, being drowned in a garden tank at Moore place, Esher,

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

in 1846. My father bred Blenheims for many years and owned Bulbul, who was full brother to Oxford Bob, sire of Champion Rollo. My mother also bred Bettina from Bulbul and Juliet, who was got for her by Miss Dillon and was of her strain. All these appear in the pedigrees of our show dogs. Seetsu Prince, Snowshower, Fairy Blossom, Storm King, Red Admiral, Kim, Duke Dorynski, Stuart King and Caris are all dogs directly descended from some of the Crabbet dogs.

I have kept Toy Spaniels from my earliest days, and shall never forget my first sight of a Blenheim Spaniel. I had gone with my mother to visit Miss Dillon in Oxfordshire, and when I awoke on the first morning there suddenly rushed into the room a wonderful thing all fluff and feather. It sprang on to my bed and danced about on my pillow, licking my face and rolling over in an ecstasy of youth and excitement. I thereupon fell head over ears in love with it. It was called Violet, and I could think and talk of nothing else. It nearly broke my heart to go away—in fact, I as good as asked to take it with me—and home was flat and dull after my late revels. Fortunately my nurse had been as much taken with the dog as I, and so we consoled ourselves by talking together of its perfections. Months went by, and then one day a basket arrived addressed to me. I opened it unsuspectingly, and out of it there came a tiny fairy thing that could have stood on a man's hand, a miniature Violet. It was fat, and it was square, and it wagged its little tail and pranced upon its little legs and forthwith tumbled head over heels, as puppies will, and I thought I had never seen anything so lovely. I can venture to say that no present ever given to anybody has brought such intense delight as that of my kind friend Miss Dillon.



THE AUTHOR WITH HER FIRST DOG

INTRODUCTION

How I loved that pretty puppy! It grew and flourished, and I remember in the autumn making a cart for it out of a box and the wheels of a doll's perambulator, and going with my turnout to collect acorns in spite of my uncle's facetious warnings that it was illegal to put dogs in harness. But the puppy objected strongly to the harness and vindicated the majesty of the law by running away and upsetting the acorns against the garden gate post, the wheels came off, and that was the end of my dog-driving enthusiasm. Butterfly's portrait will be found in this volume. She grew up with a beautiful coat and ears, and was my constant companion. I taught her many very difficult tricks, but nothing would ever induce her to fetch and carry. While my eye was on her she would carry what I put in her mouth, but if I took my attention off she would slyly drop it in a bush and, if possible, lose it. She would, however, sneeze, whine, bark and growl and turn head over heels to order. I arranged a steeplechase course for her out of chairs and she would go the whole course by herself at command. She would walk about a fully laid dining table without upsetting or stealing anything. I used to have a dormouse which, though usually tame, would occasionally escape from me with a sudden frantic leap. It would scurry up the window curtains, and travel all over the house, frightening the housemaids into fits by turning up fast asleep in the linen cupboard or in somebody's bed. If I could prevent its reaching the curtains it would rush round the room, diving into shoes or burying itself under rugs. Butterfly would pen it in a corner and catch it for me. She never hurt it in the least. She would take an egg in her mouth without breaking it.

What a pity it is that dogs live so short a time. But-

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

terfly lived to more than the usual span of life, but a day came when she died and was buried under a tree. I cried for many weeks, though by that time I was a grown-up young lady supposed to be thinking of nothing but balls and parties. The understanding between a child and its first dog cannot be appreciated by one who has never had a dog in his childhood. A dog teaches a child a world of things. To train a dog one needs patience, self-control, firmness, good temper and, above all, intuition and judgment in no small degree. To treat it successfully in health and illness one must be skilful, quick of decision, observant and unselfish. Who shall say that these qualities are not invaluable in after life? People can be silly over pet dogs and bring ridicule on them by making them wear motor-goggles and goloshes; but these same people would probably make their own children ridiculous and be equally irritating and silly over anything of which they were fond. The people who make themselves and their dogs a laughingstock to the sensible world will be no less contemptible if deprived of their dogs and reduced to the now fashionable Teddy bear. The keeping of pet dogs is sometimes decried as a degrading, disgraceful, ridiculous, and, indeed, immoral practice confined to an effete aristocracy or a still more detestable plutocracy. This I strenuously deny. I repeat that a sensible boy and a sensible dog are the best education for each other, and the results of the companionship will remain long after the little dog has been forgotten under the grass in some corner of the garden—but not forgotten by his master, who, if he is worth his salt, will never be ashamed of the tears he once shed for his faithful old dog.

It has been stated that only childless women and dis-



LADY WASHING HER HANDS

G. F. K. (Gottfried Knebel) 1860. Dresden. Photo. H. C. (H. C. Knebel)

INTRODUCTION

appointed spinsters care for dogs. It is true that those to whom fate has been unkind sometimes find comfort in the unselfish love of a dog whose affection subsists regardless of worldly considerations, but I would point out that the man who thoroughly dislikes animals will generally make an indifferent sort of father, and a fondness for animals often goes with understanding and fondness for children. Say what you will, a nature which dislikes animals is almost invariably hard and selfish or, at the very least, cold and unsympathetic.

Let no one, therefore, sneer at the keeping of dogs, but let us all rather be thankful that the world holds creatures so unselfish and unworldly-wise, so blind to their own interests, and so devoted to our own.

Compiling a history of the Toy Spaniel breeds has been like unravelling a Chinese puzzle. The errors of translators and the abnormal amount of hypothesis to be sifted have made me feel at times like the poor princess who was given four sacks of feathers of hundreds of different birds and told to sort them into their proper species before midnight; while the confusion of mind which follows a preliminary study of the question reminds one of the delightful Irish porter who cheered the passengers with the information that "the seven-thirty goes at eight-thirty and there's no last train at all." The Blenheim isn't a Blenheim, the King Charles isn't a King Charles, and the Pomeranian is not a Pomeranian at all.

Besides the historical interest, I have tried to show the fancier how ridiculous and contemptible the present judging system appears to outsiders, who are not all as blind, deaf and stupid as they are given credit for. I want all those who read this book to make up their minds

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

once for all to judge fairly and honestly for the sake of the dogs, whatever it may cost them in unpopularity with those who are less scrupulous.

In writing this book I cannot pay too high a tribute to Miss Annie Todd, the good friend to whose generous gift of many years' knowledge and experience I owe my own knowledge, and to whose unselfish loyalty I owe my success. With her, dog fancying has always been an honourable profession in spite of an uphill struggle against adverse circumstances, and her example has raised the whole Fancy in my estimation. She has the rare gift of keeping the ideals and generosity of youth unspoiled by the stress of a hard life and much bitter experience. Since I had the good fortune to meet with her, the pleasure of success has been doubled by her coöperation and enthusiasm; her philosophy has tided over many moments of despair, and without her wit and light-heartedness dog showing would be dull indeed.

If there are errors in my book, it is not for want of hard work extending over nearly six years. It was thankless work, too, the evidence collected being mostly of a negative kind. I must, therefore, ask my readers to accept my book in a generous spirit and not to cavil at it for its shortcomings, and if the effect of its publication is to bring forth from some unknown quarter more definite information than any I have been able to find, it will still have served its purpose. If what I have said will help others to understand and appreciate the true type, and especially if I can help to bring about a return of that feeling for *beauty* which has at present been completely lost, I shall not have wasted my time or worked in vain.



MISS ANNIE TODD
From a drawing by Neville Lytton

CHAPTER II

ORIGIN AND HISTORY

It has hitherto been practically impossible to trace the exact origin of the Toy Spaniel, as notwithstanding numerous theories it remained a matter for speculation. The chief cause of this has been the extraordinarily irresponsible and contradictory evidence of writers whose mistranslations, added to spontaneous errors of their own, have confused history almost past redemption. It has cost me years of research both in the British Museum and in the picture galleries of Europe to disentangle the truth from the cocoon of falsehood into which it was spun. Years ago I began my search with a light heart, imagining that the undertaking was a simple one, but the further I advanced the more contradictory my authorities appeared, and the more deeply involved in mystery my work became. At last I began to see daylight in the fact that the names and the breeds had been shuffled like a pack of cards, and I think I have succeeded in reducing them at length to their proper order. The chief point on which there is no doubt whatever is that the present square-jawed, heavy, noseless type was introduced comparatively recently, certainly no earlier than the year 1840. There is an overwhelming mass of evidence to prove that pointed noses were the original type of the Black-and-tan and Tricolour, though the Red-and-white alone had

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in all stages of evolution a fairly short face and always a high skull. No doubt the fanciers who read this will exclaim: "Everybody knows that already. Of course they came from the Marlboroughs and Sporting Spaniels." But if they will have the patience to go carefully through the facts I am about to give them, they will find that this is an error.

The first records we have of red-and-white Toy Spaniels in Europe are those in Titian's pictures about 1505, but Italy was not their place of origin. Then comes Palma Vecchio, about 1515, and Paul Veronese, 1550. It will be seen that the Veronese dogs had already a high-domed skull and a short, though pointed, nose, and had the cobby, compact and smart shape that is so essential in a Blenheim, not too low to the ground, yet not leggy. They were square, the height being approximately the same as the length, which is right. They carried their tails high and turned over the back. The sudden appearance of the Veronese type of pet dog in Italy puzzled me for a long time and the absolute absence of the least trace of it in any direction led me to the only possible conclusion, namely, that it originated there in the fifteenth century. Now a breed cannot originate from nothing. It must, therefore, have been manufactured, and I set myself to consider how this was done. In Italy and Malta the indigenous dogs were the Shock dog and the "Pomeranian" Melitæus, but Italy traded with China from the eighth and ninth centuries onwards, and I thought the secret of the puzzling upspringing of the new type might lie in a cross between an indigenous dog and a red-and-white variety of Chinese dog imported to Italy. This Chinese dog I traced with infinite trouble, and he was undoubtedly the



CHINESE DOGS, 1760
Remodel type. Shenchun-fan. From *The Old West*, 1760, p. 176.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY

foundation of the red-and-white Toy. I also came across Toy Spaniels approximating to the Veronese type, and if they existed before the fifteenth century, this Italian Spaniel might possibly have been evolved from them without actual crossing, though I think the very sharp nose must have come from a cross.¹ The longer nosed Chinese Toy Spaniels can be seen on a bowl of the Taokwang period, 1821, and I rather doubt the type being very ancient.

After Veronese come Rubens, date about 1600, and Netscher of 1639. Helst Tischbein and Tempel, as well as the two Van Mieris's Ter Borch, Metsu, and Steen, all show liver-and-white and a few yellow-and-white Toy Spaniels of the seventeenth century, also two fawn-and-white ones, and a red one with white face, breast and toes, and one of the Dutch Princesses is represented with a black-and-white dog with the spot. Juan de Valdes Leal and Velasquez, of about 1600 to 1660, showed the Alicantes or Cayenne variety of mongrel white Toy Spaniel with very short nose and high skull, said by Buffon to be a cross between l'Épagneul and the Doguin or Pug. These dogs were said to be brown-and-white-and-tricolour or black-and-white, and some were entirely white. An old writer on Spanyolles says the "Alauntez" (query Alicantes) were brought to Scotland from Spain in 1360. There appears, however, to have been a breed of large hounds called by the same name. I can find no trace of "Blenheim" or tricolour Toy Spaniels in Spain, and the red-and-white Toy Spaniels undoubtedly came to England from Italy where they

¹ The Papillon, which is the modern descendant of the Italian Spaniel on the Continent, shows the "Pomeranian" type very strongly, even to the erect ears of one of the varieties.

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

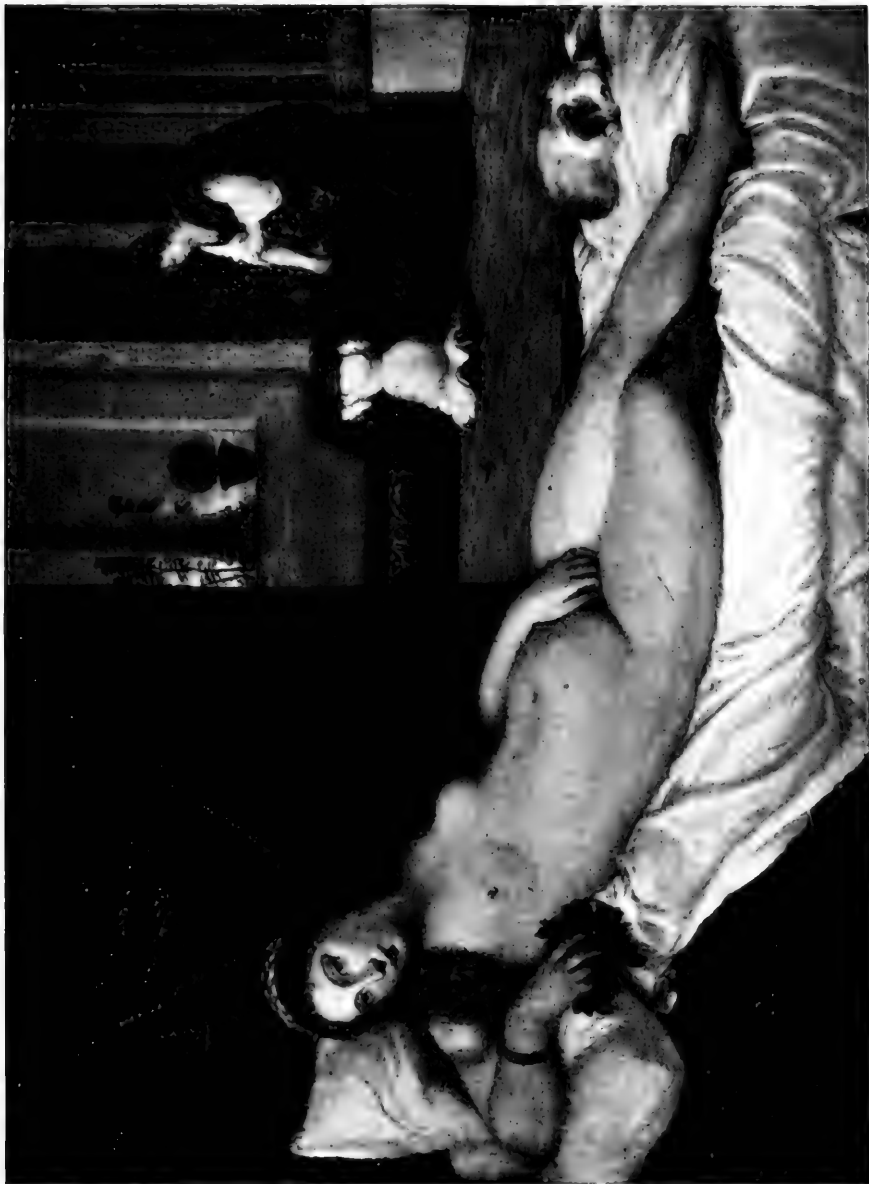
apparently were evolved, as I have said, from the Chinese Spaniels. Pictorially they can be traced back to the fifteenth century, and probably existed in Italy in the time of the Roman empire. In *Rural Sports* I find the following passages regarding the Spaniel about Naples: "They possess a kind of Spaniel so excellent that the king has taken pains to increase the breed." The Italian pictures show many red-and-white Toy Spaniels.

Henri III of France kept small pet Spaniels, and can only have come across his little dogs when he landed in Italy after the flight from Poland. Mr. Belloc is my authority for this. They were called "Damarets."¹ There is only an allusion to them in Brantome.

One of Caius's many translators and revisers speaks of "a new kind of (pet) Spaniel brought out of Fraunce, rare, strange, and hard to get." This is not in Caius's original Latin, and was probably an interpolation of the translator himself after the time of Charles II, as it was a common practice with translators to add their own experience and opinions and embody them with the original text. This is very annoying, as the translator often lived several hundred years after the original writer under whose name his opinions appear, and it naturally falsifies the dates. It is especially misleading where descriptions of types are given, and it is only by going back to the original that the matter can be verified.

For instance, Jonston, 1755, quotes Aelian, who lived in A.D. 250, for certain things which do not appear to be in the original Latin. Instead, therefore, of the information being 1650 years old it is only one hundred and fifty-four years old, Jonston's book being

¹ The translation of this word is "a fop."



VIEWS
IN THE LUNA PAST AWAY

ORIGIN AND HISTORY

Aelian plus Jonston. Later on comes Aelian plus Jonston plus Jacobs, and so on.

At the end of the seventeenth century there are French portraits of Henrietta of Orleans, sister of Charles II, who was brought up in France from a baby. She is painted with red-and-white Spaniels. At the same period we find the Dauphin with a black dog and a black-and-white one, and Louis XIV with a most beautiful black-and-white Toy. The black-and-white dogs were akin to the Holland dogs, and we see them also in Watteau's pictures, "Embarquement pour Cythère," and "The Toilet," etc. That the black-and-white and red-and-white varieties were brought by Henrietta to England seems clear. There is no evidence that such breeds existed in England before this time. Henrietta was Charles II's favourite sister, and when she died an early death through poisoning, it is more than probable that he took over her little dogs and bred them with those she had presumably previously introduced into the English Court, which she had visited at the age of fifteen and later. I can find no pictorial evidence that King Charles II ever kept black-and-tan dogs in his life, and all the early evidence is merely traditional, and shows that if there were any black Spaniels in England at that time they were of a breed totally different from both the black-and-tan Pyrame Spaniel and the red-and-white or black-and-white French importations. I imagine, however, that there must have been black Toys at the English Court, and that the one in the Dauphin's picture was brought from England, as there is no previous trace of a black Spaniel in France unless it may have been the Truffle dog or the short-haired Gredin.

It will be seen from the Titian and Veronese pictures

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that the red-and-white Toy Spaniel existed in Italy *as a Toy* nearly a couple of centuries before the Duke of Marlborough was born, and it is certain that the dogs kept by Charles I were the English Cocking Gun Spaniel or Springer and not Toy Spaniels. The names of Cocker or Cocking (i.e., wood cocking) Spaniel and Springing Spaniel or Springer were indifferently applied to the early gun and field Spaniels. It was only later that the names were divided and applied to different types.¹

The Shooting Directory of 1804 confirms my opinion with the following passage: "Another variety of cocker much smaller (i.e., than the Water Spaniel and Sussex Spaniel) is the Marlborough breed kept by His Grace the Duke of Marlborough. These are red-and-white with very round heads and blunt noses, and highly valued by sportsmen." This description might be mistaken for our modern type but for the plate, which gives the heads as those of Cockers with high skulls and what we should call very long faces. The Sporting Directory, speaking of Charles I's dogs, says: "These do not appear to have been the small black kind known by his name, but Cockers, as is evident from the pictures of Van Dyck and the print by Sir R. Strange, after this master, of three of his children, in which they are introduced." A reference to Van Dyck's picture will show that he certainly did not intend to represent Toy Spaniels.

Blaine, in his "Diseases of Dogs," 1832, says: "Among the experienced fanciers of the small yellow-and-white Spaniels which much resemble those known by the name of the Marlborough breed, this is partially

¹ The dog which was drenched in the blood of Mary Queen of Scots may have been any kind of pet dog, as I can find no record of its shape or colour, and I shall deal with Dr. Caius and the Comforter directly.

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exemplified. These elegant animals are very common among the ' Spitalfields ' weavers; and to such a perfection have they brought the art of breeding them, that it is affirmed they can insure, almost to a certainty, the requisite quantity of colour, the length of coat, its texture, and its disposition to curl or to remain straight."

This is a most valuable reference, as it is evidence that the Toy yellow (or red)-and-white Spaniel was not considered the same breed as the Marlboroughs, though it *much resembled* them. In my opinion the Italian Toy Spaniel was much yellower in colour than our present dogs. It is also useful as showing that the coats were sometimes curly and sometimes straight. A reference to the needlework pictures of 1736 (a century after Van Dyck) will show that the very round skull of the Italian Toy Spaniel was a marked characteristic, and that the noses were short. The dogs had not the faintest resemblance to Van Dyck's dogs in the picture of the children of Charles I, but please note the likeness in pose of the dog in one of the needlework pictures to the one in the French picture of Louis XIV, and to the cinematograph of Champion Windfall.

The reason why the Spitalfields weavers were so successful in breeding the " Blenheim " Spaniel was probably that, coming from France, where the dogs had spread from Italy, they knew what the type should be like, whereas our English breeders did not. Possibly the weavers may also have brought a few with them.

I regret to have to point out that the famous " spot " is not necessarily a characteristic of the true Veronese Spaniel, but of the Springer, where it still exists to the present day. The present Toy Blenheim got its spot from the Marlborough cross and from the black-and-

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

white Holland Spaniel, which curiously enough possessed it as early as 1500. This also accounts for the rareness of the "spot" in the short-nosed specimens and its comparative prevalence in the longer faced individuals. There is still a small breed of Welsh Springers which are almost Toys. Nearly all of them have the spot. It seems certain, therefore, that here is the main source of the "Blenheim" spot. The spot also runs in some strains of setters and bull dogs. (See some of the "Stone" dogs.)

Bell, 1837, writes: "The Springer is a small but elegant breed; it is generally red-and-white with black nose and palate. The smallness of the head and the length of ears are essential points in dogs of this race. The true Marlboro breed is sometimes called the Springer. It is, however, a shorter dog with a less taper muzzle. These Spaniels are sometimes sold for an enormous price."

Bell goes on to quote a dog which was valued at seventy-five guineas.

The Field of 1866 thus described the Marlborough Spaniel of 1841, from which it is plainly evident that it was not a Toy:

"About twenty-five years ago we proceeded to Woodstock . . . and our enquiries led us to one of the Marlborough lodges occupied by a very crusty old woman" (This old woman appears to have made herself celebrated by her crustiness, as another writer refers to it). "She showed us fifteen or twenty of these Spaniels, they were on an average eighteen pounds in weight, leggy, small-eared, prick-nosed wretches, having but one of the properties of the breed, the 'spot' on the top of the head."



RED AND WHITE ITALIAN TOY SPANIEL
Paul Veronese, about 1590. Cambridge

ORIGIN AND HISTORY

This reminds me of a visit paid by a friend of mine to Blenheim some years ago. In the lodges were dogs precisely of the type of Van Dyck's in his picture of the children of Charles I. The short ears mentioned in 1866 are characteristic of the early Marlborough, but in this case they were due to mange, of which there seemed to be a fine tradition. The woman at one of the lodges was apparently suffering from the traditional crustiness, being very cross and reluctant to admit my friend. She told him she hated the dogs, they always smelt no nasty. The visitor saw a litter of eight or nine puppies, and almost all of these, in addition to nearly every dog in the place, had the spot. Though they were smaller than the average of eighteen pounds given for 1841, they were far from small, and any decrease in size is probably due to an infusion of Toy blood from the outside. I believe that all this is now altered, and that fewer dogs are kept at Blenheim.

Mr. J. W. Palmer, the present Duke of Marlborough's estate agent, is doing his best to improve the type by breeding from the best and smallest of our show dogs, and I have seen some pretty ones from the Duke's estate. It is by the Duke of Marlborough's kind permission that I have reproduced his pictures in this volume, and my best thanks are due to Mr. Palmer for his most courteous help in getting the photographs taken. Without his consent it would have been impossible for proper pictures to be secured.

John Scott wrote that in 1800 the Duke of Marlborough's red-and-white Spaniels were Cockers. He also speaks of "Carpet Spaniels" as a different breed, saying that these are very delicate and small dogs, have exquisite noses, and will hunt truly and pleas-

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antly, but are neither fit for a long day nor a thorny covert."

Ackermann, in 1809, speaks of the Marlborough as "indefatigable," and says that it was used as a finder in greyhound coursing, and differs only from the Cocker in size, but also says they are all so crossed that very few of pure race are now to be found.

In Ackermann's "Repository of Arts" the description of the Cocker is nearly that of the Marlborough Spaniel:

"Delicately formed like the Springer, but with a shorter, more compact form, and rounded head, shorter nose, long ears, and the longer the more admired. Limbs short and strong, the coat more inclined to curl than the Springer. Colour, liver-and-white, red-and-white, black-and-white, all liver colour and not unfrequently black with tanned legs and muzzles.¹ From the great similarity between some of these Cockers and the small water dog, both in figure and disposition, there is little doubt that they may have been originally produced by a cross between the Springing Spaniel and the latter. . . The smallest Spaniels passing under the denomination of Cockers is the peculiar breed in the possession of the Duke of Marlborough and his friends which are invariably red-and-white with very long ears, short nose and black eyes. They are indefatigable, and are held in high estimation.

"These two kinds differ in size and not much in qualifications except that the former is inferior to the latter in rapidity of action and does not seem to catch the scent so quickly. Spaniels of both descriptions are used as finders in coursing with greyhounds. They

¹ Here we have the Pyrame classed as a Cocker.

RED AND WHITE ITALIAN FOX SPANIEL
— Paul Verelsteden, 1874 —



ORIGIN AND HISTORY

show pleasure and excitement by perpetual motion of the tail—termed feathering. . . . The tail is generally curved. Crosses of this race of dog are so varied that but very few of the pure and unmixed breed are now to be obtained.”

A coloured print shows a red-and-white dog with long nose and curly coat. Youatt in 1805 says: “The Blenheim Spaniel, from its beauty and occasional gaiety, is oftener an inhabitant of the drawing-room than the field, but it occasionally breaks out and shows what nature designed it for. Some of these carpeted pets acquit themselves nobly in the covert.”

Captain Brown, in 1829 (“Anecdotes of Dogs”), says that the small Cocker, which was of several colours but often black-and-tan and liver coloured, with rather curly hair, was extremely common in many parts of Sussex, and from its beauty and temper was more frequently a parlour pet than a sporting dog, and that the Duke of Marlborough kept a red-and-white variety of this Sussex Spaniel which had very long ears, short noses and black and sparkling eyes. He also says that General Maxwell of Edinburgh kept an extremely beautiful breed of Cockers, mostly black-and-tan, with ears nearly seven inches in length. They were small but very lively, handsome little creatures.

The same writer says the King Charles is similar in every respect to the Cocker but is smaller, that he is of all colours, with longer ears and a longer tail.

Meyrick, 1842, says the Cocker averages fifteen pounds in weight, the head is rounder, the nose more pointed than that of other breeds of Spaniels. The ear is light for a Spaniel, and the hair on it should be comparatively thin (this exactly coincides with the descrip-

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

tion of the Marlborough and of the Pyrame). His coat should be wavy and thick. The colour is either black-and-white, pure black (the Gredin), liver-colour-and-white, or red-and-white (the original Gun Spaniel and Marlborough?).

"Some excellent breeds, such as the Welsh and Devonshire Cockers, are pure liver colour. Black-and-tan (Pyrame) is not uncommon but is not a favourite colour."

Jesse speaks of a small thick Spaniel called "Doll." "She was of great beauty, red-and-white, with deep ears drooping to an extraordinary length for a dog of her colour. Her eyes were of a beaming hazel, nose short and well formed, stout but little sturdy legs almost covered by the silky hair from her stomach. Doll always occupied the rug, and at dinner was called up when there was something for her. Bread she objected to; if she was offered a piece of dry bread she made a horrid face and turned away her head. If offered the dry bread a second time she would go into a corner and sulk, and if a third time she took the first opportunity of the door being opened to make off and started for my grandfather's at West Bromwich, some six or seven miles the other side of Birmingham."

From *The Field*, September 15, 1866: "On the origin of the dog (red-and-white Spaniel) which, judging from Van Dyck's picture, was cherished at the Court of Charles I. It has been asserted that the same description of dog was a favourite in the time of Henry VIII, and it was much esteemed by Elizabeth, and that the small 'dogg' which was found under the clothes of Mary Queen of Scots after her execution was of this breed. We incline to the opinion that it sprang from a race of Cockers of



Portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Lytton



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that colour, for which the first owner of Blenheim was celebrated, and that the small race known by that name derived their origin from in and in breeding, in jealousy to preserve the breed." This is a characteristic modern account of the history of Toy Spaniels, but has no evidence behind it.

Stonehenge, in "British Rural Sports," 1876, says: "About the year 1841 perhaps but two or three good specimens existed in the neighbourhood of Blenheim—and only one of surpassing excellence—a bitch named Rose, belonging to Mr. A. K. Kingle, of Oxford—she weighed four and a half or five pounds. Her head, exquisitely modelled and full of character and intelligence, was in exact proportion to her size. Her coat was soft, silky, shiny and of transparent whiteness except where it was stained with the genuine rich 'Blenheim Orange.'"

The price of a Blenheim in 1860 was about £15.

The "Penny Encyclopædia" of 1841 states that Dr. Caius's Comforter, or Spaniel Gentle, was a Maltese, and stood alone as the lady's lap dog of his time. Not being at all a good Latin scholar myself I deputed a competent person to verify this and Dr. Caius's original writings.

I give here a literal translation of Dr. Caius's much misquoted words on Toy dogs. Dr. Caius was physician to Queen Elizabeth. The original text is in Latin—1570:¹

Reading "Apud": "There are also among us, among the kind of high-bred dogs, but outside the common run of these dogs, those . . ."

¹ Early natural history writers often wrote "dog Latin" in more senses than one.

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Reading "aliud": "There is also among us another kind of highbred dogs, but outside the common run of these dogs (namely), those which Callimachus calls Melitei from the Island of Melita in the Sicilian strait, whence that kind chiefly had its origin also. That kind is very small indeed and chiefly sought after for the amusement and pleasure of women. The smaller the kind the more pleasing it is, so that they may carry them in their bosoms, in their beds; and in their arms in their carriages. That kind of dog are altogether useless for any purposes, except that they ease pain of the stomach, being often applied to it, or frequently borne in the bosom of the diseased person (easing pain), by their moderate warmth ¹ (*lit.*: by the moderation of their vital heat). Moreover it is believed from their sickness and (²) frequently their death that diseases even are transferred to them, as if the evil passed over to them owing to the intermingling ³ (*lit.*: likeness) of vital heat."

In his table Dr. Caius gives the Maltese dog under Canes Delicati as the Comforter, or Spaniel Gentle, but Fleming explains that the Melitæus supplanted the Comforter, and gives all Chamber Companions "pleasant play-fellows" under Spaniels Gentle. In my opinion Caius was referring to more than one variety of Toy dog in his book. Most people seem to have understood him to refer only to one breed, but it seems curious that he should have overlooked the Holland Spaniel in describ-

¹ The pet dogs of Mexico are still used for this purpose.

² *Plerumque*. If the comma at *intelligitur* is correct, then it must be taken with *morte*, if there is no comma it might be translated with *intelligitur*—"It is often or generally believed."

³ *Similitudine* is a curious word here; it would seem to imply some special likeness between the "vital heat" of these dogs and that of human beings.



LOUIS XIV. AND FAMILY
Largillière, about 1692. Wallace Collection. Photo, Hanfstaengl

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ing the Melitei only. The opening sentence seems to show that he merely classed the Melitei as Chamber Companions under the head "Spaniel Gentle," and described them as outside the common run of these dogs.

Fleming, writing six years after Caius, in 1576, translates him as follows: "Of the delicate, neat and pretty kind of dogs called the Spaniel Gentle, or Comforter, in Latine Melitæus, or Fotor . . . There is besides another sort of gentle dogges in this our English soyle but exempted from the order of the residue, the dogges of this kind doth Callimachus call Melitæus of the Island Melita in the sea of Sicily (which at this day is named Malta an island indeede). These dogges are little pretty proper and fyne and sought to satisfie the delicatenesse of daintie dames and wanton womens wills instruments of folly for them to play and dallie withall to tryfle away the treasure of time to withdraw their mindes from more commendable exercions . . . with vaine distractions."

Fleming adds an explanatory description of his own, which decides the identity of this particular Melitæus. "Iseland dogges curled and rough all over which by reason of the length of their haire make shewe neither of face nor of body yet these curs forsooth because they are so strange are greatly set by, esteemed, taken up and made of many times *in the roome of the Spaniel Gentle or Comforter.*"

It is quite evident from this that the "Iseland" dogges were not the true Spaniel Gentle but his supplanter, the Maltese, whose personal appearance is accurately described and shows him to be the type that is still known as the Maltese.

This description absolutely and finally disposes of

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the time honoured fallacy by which Toy Spaniel historians have claimed Fleming's Melitei as being Toy Spaniels as we know them.

From being called Melitei or Island dogs subsequent writers got to calling them *Iceland* dogs, and Captain Brown calls the Spaniel Gentle the *Spanish* Gentle, and the Maltese being subsequently called the Shock dog, the name of Comforter eventually returned to the Holland Spaniel.

In 1607, E. Topsell says: "In England there are the Mimicke or Gentulian dog and the Melitæin dogs." He quotes Strabo, but adds much of his own.

"There is a towne in Pachynus, a promontory of Sicily called Melita, from whence are transported many fine little dogs called Melitei canes, they were accounted the jewels of women but now the said towne is possessed by fishermen and there is no such tender reckoning made of these tender little dogs, for these are not bigger than common ferrets."

The Mimicke or Gentulian dog, of which there is a picture, does not concern us, as he was a monstrosity, enormously high on his legs with a hump back and no neck.

Before going further I must here point out a great source of confusion which lies in the fact that there were two Melitas and more than one breed of Melitæus toy dog. The one imported to England in Dr. Caius's day is described by Fleming, but the original Melitæus universally kept by the Greeks from 800 B.C. was the now so-called Pomeranian. The Pomeranian was the true Maltese pet dog. In the course of my researches I soon began to suspect this, and I had the good fortune to come upon several proofs of it. One of these was a



YOUNG MAN OUT WALKING WITH HIS MALTESE DOG, EARLY 5TH CENTURY B.C.
 Reproduced from the Annali dell Instituto di Correspondenza Archæologia



LATE 4TH CENTURY B.C.

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picture on a Greek vase, date about 500 B.C., representing a man with a pet dog which is unmistakably a "Pomeranian," and by a fortunate chance he is actually addressing the dog as Melitaie (or Maltese). The word is written in Greek over the dog.¹ The many other pictures of the Melitaie and the many references to them in the classics will be found in my chapter on the Pomeranian, and are quite conclusive.

As to the two Melitas, the one mentioned by Pliny is the modern Meleda or Zapuntello and the one mentioned by Strabo is the modern Malta. Pet dogs were bred in both, and also in Sicily (see Aelian).

We do not come across the Maltese as we now know it till 200 B.C., when it is found represented in Egypt, together with the Melitæus, though there is no evidence to show whether it originated there or was brought over with the other Melitæus. The latter supposition, however, seems the most probable, owing to the model being dug up in company with another model of the Pomeranian Melitæus which we know from Greek vases

¹ Mr. A. B. Cook, Reader in Classical Archæology at Cambridge University, has very kindly furnished the following note on this vase:

"The vase was found at Vulci, and formed part of the Basseggio collection. It is an Attic pelike of the red-figured style. The designs on its two sides are, I think, meant to be taken together. On the one hand the young man about town is out for a walk in the most approved style with his Maltese pet dog before him . . . *Μελιταίε* certainly means 'O Maltese' (dog). On the other hand we have not a gad-about youth with a dog meant for show, but two hard-working ordinary beings—a worthy citizen and his watch dog keeping guard over the home. . . . The lettering is *Ι ΦΡΟΡΟΙ*, that is, *οἱ φρουροί*, 'the guardians.' The first *Ο* has been rubbed off the black glaze and the second *Ο* stands for *ου*. This was made out by Paul Kretschmer . . . the words *οἱ φρουροί Μελ ταίε*, . . . are the first half of a hexameter line. I do not doubt that they are a popular tag spoken by the worthy citizen when he sees the young swell pass down the street. We might complete the sense thus:—'Folk on guard, master Maltese puppy, have something better to do.'"

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and literature to have originated in one of the two Melitas.

Many centuries later, i.e., by 1755, Malta (the real one) evidently had other breeds besides, as the following translation (?) of Aelian by Jonston will show. A reference to Aelian himself proves that the descriptive part was Jonston's, and this is important, on account of his date being so much later than Aelian.

C. Aelianus J. Jonstoni, 1755, says: "Differences among dogs are great." Here we shall treat in order of the Greyhound, the Maltese dog, the coursing dog, the trailing dog (clever or "sagacious"—possibly "the watch dog"), farm dogs, war-dogs, and the useless dog (or *toy* or *pct*). (The latter is classed separately from the Maltese dog proper.)

"Maltese dogs are so-called from the island of Malta, which faces Pachynus, a promontory of Sicily.¹ They are either short-haired or long-haired, or maned. Blondus praises those that are black-and-white; to-day the red-and-white varieties are regarded as valuable. In size they resemble the ordinary weasel. That they may become small, and remain so, they are shut up in boxes, and are fed there. They are fed on the choicest foods. If they conceive many at a time, the bitches suddenly die. That they may be born with shaggy coats,

¹"Melitenses ab insula Melita, quæ Pachyno Siciliæ promontorio imminet, nomen habent. Sunt vel brevioris vel prolixioris pili et inbati. Blondus partim albos, partim nigros commendat; hodie ruti et candidi in pretio habentur. Magnitudine sunt mustelæ silvestris. Ut parvi fiant et mancant, canistris includuntur, ibidemque nutriuntur. Delicatissimis vescuntur cibis. Si plures fœtus concipiunt, subito moriuntur. Ut villosiores maxantur, curatores loca in quibus cubant, velleribus pecudum insternunt, ut ea præ oculis semper habeant. Lugduni in Galla singuli decem aureisi vœneunt. Bononiæ quadringentis libris venduntur. Mulieribus sunt in deliciis. C. A. J. Jonstoni.



19TH-CENTURY WATER-COLOUR

May have been intended for Bulwer Lytton. Photo, E. Walker. By permission of Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, Esq.

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their keepers line the places where they lie with sheepskins, that they may always have them before their eyes.

“At Lugdunum (Lyons) in Gaul they are sold for ten gold pieces each. At Bononia (Bologna) the larger sorts are sold for forty pounds. They are great pets with women.”

Now I am pretty sure that some of the larger sorts of Melitæan and Sicilian dogs mentioned were the red-and-white and black-and-white Toy Spaniels so popular at the court of Louis XIV.

Gmelin, a German writer, says of this long-haired dog of Bologna that he has small roundish head, short nose (or may mean jaw). Long hair on ears, throat, chest, belly and legs, with a tail also feathered, and is generally of a white colour with black or brown spots on the ears.

The Veronese type of Toy Spaniel probably therefore originated in Italy and the islands round about it, and the following epigram of Martial, written to the famous pet dog belonging to Publius, may have been descriptive of a Toy Spaniel. Issa was an island in the Adriatic after which the dog was evidently named, suggesting that she was bred there.

In Martial, Epigrams: ¹ “Issa is more frolicsome than Catullus’s sparrow, Issa is purer than a dove’s kiss, Issa is gentler than a maiden, Issa is more precious than Indian gems, the little dog Issa is the delight of Publius. If she whines you will think she speaks; she feels joy and sorrow. She lies down and sleeps on his neck so quietly that not a breath does he hear, and though she may be very cramped and uncomfortable, never has she soiled the counterpane with a single stain,

¹ Book I, No. 109: “To an Artist’s Pet Dog.”

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but with a gently beseeching foot she arouses her master, warns him to put her on the ground, and asks to be relieved. Such is the innate modesty of this chaste maiden that she knows naught of Venus; nor do we find a husband worthy of so frail a little feminine creature. Lest the last days that she sees the light should snatch her from him forever, Publius has painted her picture, in which you will see a likeness so true that the portrait is more herself than she is. In short, put Issa and the picture side by side, and you will not know whether both are real or both are painted."

To return to Dr. Caius. Ten years after Fleming, Harrison, 1588, has still further confused us by adding some more to Caius's supposed words, and quoting Fleming with embellishments. In fact, these writers remind one forcibly of the game of Russian scandal—each quotes the other with alterations of his own. He says: "Of the delicate, weak, and pretty kind of dogges called the Spaniel Gentle, or the Comforter . . . the 3rd sort of dog of the gentle kind is the Spaniel Gentle, or Comforter, or as the common term is the ? hound, and these are called Melitei of the Island Malta from where they were brought hither.¹ These are little, pretty, proper and fine and sought out far and near to satisfie the nice, delicacie of daintie dames and wanton womens wills, instruments of follie to plaie and dallie withall in trifling away the treasure of time . . . a sillie poore shift to shun their irksome idleness. These sybaritical puppies the smaller they be and thereto if they have a hole in the forepart of their heads the better they are accepted, and the more pleasure they provoke as meet plaie fellows for mincing mistresses to beare in

¹ "Whence that kind of dog chiefly had its origin also."—Caius.



FROM AN ITALIAN PAINTING BY JACOPO DA EMPOLI, 1575

By permission of Admiral Lord John Hay

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their bosoms to keep companie withall in their chambers, to succor with sleepe in bed and nourish with meat at bord, to lie in their laps and licke their lips as they lie like young Dianæ in their wagons and coches:—and good reason it should be so for coarseness with finenesse hath no fellowship but featesse with neatnesse hath neighbourhood enough.” He continues his diatribe in very strong language and ends:¹ “It is thought by some that it is verie wholesome for a weak stomach to be beare such a dog in the bosom,” and Caius adds—(he says) “and though some suppose that such dogges are fyt for no service, I daresay by their leaves they be in a wrong boxe.”

This reference to a hole in the forepart of the forehead, attributed to Dr. Caius, but really interpolated much later by Harrison, has been often quoted as conclusive evidence of the identity of the Toy Spaniel with Dr. Caius’s Melitæus, but Fleming’s description applies only to the orthodox Maltese. It is clear that the hole in the forehead could not apply to the Toy Spaniel of Queen Mary’s time, which had no stop whatever, and we find in the “Book of the Dog” (p. 448), a reference to early writers as saying that “it was customary to press the nasal bone of the Maltese puppies so that they might seem more elegant in the sight of man.” Combined with Fleming, this tends to show that there were two or more kinds of Melitæus and probably did apply to Toy Spaniels, as I feel sure that Toy Spaniels existed in Malta two centuries later, but there is no evidence of any importation in Harrison’s time, though it is possible that importations may have taken place then. Against this, however, there is the fact that not

¹ The expressions omitted here are unnecessarily coarse.

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a vestige of the Italian Toy Spaniel with the stop, can be found in England between 1586 and 1660, so that the dogs, if imported at all, must have died out immediately, only to be re-imported about 1660.

A study of Callimachus, so often quoted, gives no result, and I cannot find that he mentions the Melitei at all in any work now available.

Strabo has been extensively quoted by subsequent writers as saying many things about the dogs, but, search as I will, I can find nothing but the following, which consists of eleven words in Greek and seven in Latin, so any further details must have been added by the translators: "Opposite Pachynus lie two islands. Malta, whence come the small species of dog which takes its name from the place, and Gaudus."¹

Buffon gives the Maltese (or Shock) dog as a cross between the black-and-white Toy Spaniel and the tri-colour petit Barbet, which was in itself a cross between the black-and-white Toy Spaniel and the red-and-white Barbet. The Maltese was therefore considered a variety of Toy Spaniel, but I have proved that it was a very ancient breed which I have traced back to 200 B.C.

Linnæus, 1792, says that the Melitæus is about the size of a squirrel.

The poem quoted by Mrs. Jenkins, written by Swift on a lady's Spaniel, was supposed to have been composed in ridicule of Philips' poem on Miss Carteret, and was written, it has been said, to affront the lady of Arch. Boulter. (See Jesse, 1865.)

Rees's "Cyclopædia," 1819, says: "The Comforter is another small dog allied to the Maltese and is a gen-

¹ Translated from Strabo's "Geography," Book VI, Chapter II, par. 11, in Greek and Latin, edited by C. Müller and F. Dubner, Paris, 1853.



ELIZABETH LANGSTAFFE

From a painting by Sir G. Kneller, 1722. Photo, E. Walker. By permission of Col. M. Fawcett

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eral attendant on the ladies at the toilet or in the drawing-room, but it is of a snappish, ill-tempered disposition and very noisy."

The next mention of the Comforter is by Bewick, in 1824, and by that time, the Maltese having become very scarce, the name was applied by Bewick to the fashionable cushion dog and ladies' pet of his time, which was the descendant of the Holland Spaniel.

The liver-and-white Holland Toy Spaniel existed in Dr. Caius's time, but he makes no reference to it, and Harrison clearly referred to the imported Melitei, as the Holland Spaniel of that period, being quite destitute of stop, could not, as I have already said, have been spoken of as having "a hole in the forepart of the forehead;" moreover, I have already shown that this was a peculiarity prized in some kinds of Maltese dogs of Caius's time.

Bewick, in 1824, writes of the Comforter: "A most elegant little animal, and is generally kept by the ladies as an attendant of the toilet or the drawing-room. It is very snappish, ill-natured and noisy and does not readily admit the familiarity of strangers." This was quoted from Rees.

The name of Comforter here had once more become the exclusive property of the Holland Spaniel, but was confounded, no doubt, later in people's minds, with that of other Toy Spaniels, and the description of its nature ill accords with the Spaniel pet breeds as we now know them.

Captain Brown in 1829 refers to the Comforter, copies Bewick's picture, and says it is a cross between the Maltese and the King Charles, but in this he is, of course, quite under a misapprehension. He says the

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colour is generally white with black or brown (*i.e.*, liver) patches; the ears long, the head broad in the upper part, with an acute muzzle; the hair long all over and the forelegs feathered; tail curled and feathered with very long hairs. He also says that it is the smallest of all distinct races of dogs, often not over a foot from nose to tip of tail. As the tail in the picture is fully as long as the body, the dog cannot have weighed more than two or three pounds, and this is another confirmation of my argument that it was the descendant of the tiny Spaniel of Queen Mary. He says that the Comforter is very scarce and becoming more so, being superseded by the *Cocker* (see above). He gives the Maltese and the Shock dog as different breeds, and there is great confusion in the Latin names, as he calls the Shock the Fotor, the Comforter, the Consolator, and the King Charles the Brevipilis. He gives the orthodox Maltese as the Melitæus.

Fennell, 1841, gives the Shock dog and the Comforter in the same picture, which shows that the name of Comforter had gone back to the Toy Spaniel. The Shock is the Maltese, and the Comforter a parti-coloured Toy Spaniel with long, curled, bushy tail, very pointed nose, liver (?) cheeks, and long white ears.

He says: "The Comforter or Spaniel Gentle, another sort of lap dog and which in comparison with the Shock is as Hyperion to a satyr."

He also gives pictures of the "King Charles Spaniel," and speaks in its praise as compared to the Comforter: "This beautiful breed received its name from having been the favourite of that ill-fated monarch, Charles I, who rarely walked out without being attended by several of these Spaniels. They were black-and-white with



METSYS, 1510-1575

Louvre. The only red and white Toy Spaniel represented with the "spot"

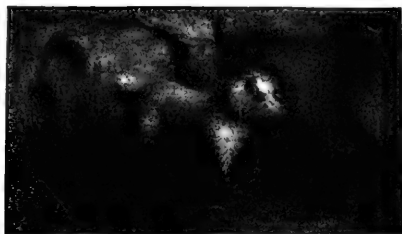


PALMA VECCHIO, ABOUT 1500

Pitti Gallery



BEWICK'S COMFORTER OF 1824



PETIT BARBET (MINIATURE POODLE)

Cima, about 1470. Venice Academy



MIERIS, 1635-1681

Pinakothek. Hanfstaengl



BLACK AND WHITE TOY SPANIEL

From the *Embarquement pour Cythère* by Watteau
About 1710. Louvre. Hanfstaengl

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curly hair, small, rounded heads, short muzzles, long ears and *webbed feet*."

The picture shows a fairly high skull, deep stop, and profuse coat.

"The lap dog at the time of Dr. Caius was of Maltese breed. At present it comes from different countries, in general the more awkward or extraordinary these are the more they are prized."¹

"The Springer. There are considerable varieties of ~~this~~ animal to be found in Great Britain, but the kind which has attained the greatest distinction is that denominated the King Charles Spaniel." (He mentions its curly hair.)²

M. M. P. Bernard and L. Couailhac, 1842, give a picture of the "Épagneul Marlborough." A tiny black-and-white dog, round skull, shortish pointed nose, very profuse coat and feathering, very fine bone and ears very highly set. It is drawn from a stuffed specimen in the museum of Natural History at the Jardin des Plantes, Paris.

The only pictures in which Van Dyck has Toy Spaniels are the ones painted before he came to England. The best of these is one of the wife of Philippe le Roy, of the Genoese period, representing a very tiny yellowish-red-and-white dog weighing about three pounds, to judge from the size. This proves that the dogs in his pictures of the children of Charles I were not big by accident but were probably accurate representations of a biggish Spaniel. They are quite differently treated to his Toy Spaniels.

¹ Goldsmith's "Natural History," 1874.

² "Shooters' Guide," B. Thomas, 1809.

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The only Toy Spaniel which appears to have existed in England before the time of Charles II is shown in the portrait, attributed to Sir Antonio More, of Philip and Mary, painted in 1552. This was quite a different type from the high-domed Italian Spaniel, and had no more stop than a Borzoi. It is liver-and-white, and is again shown in a portrait (now hanging in the dining room at Crabbet) of a century later, the type and colour being precisely the same as in 1552, though it is somewhat larger. It co-existed in 1660 along with the French Spaniel in different countries, which goes to prove that the French Spaniel was not evolved from it. This Spaniel of Philip and Mary is the Holland type, and was probably imported into England in 1550 by Anne of Cleves, as it was already in England before the Prince of Orange's importation. It may possibly have been crossed with the Springer by the Duke of Marlborough; the reference to the Blenheim breed of Cockers being invariably red-and-white, does not disagree with this, as the liver colour was of a somewhat misleading shade. I have often asked people to describe the colour of the dog in the picture already mentioned, and they call it red-and-white or brown-and-white quite indiscriminately, whereas it is really quite a different colour from the present Blenheim. The liver-and-white Holland Spaniel has now died out, but the type of head may sometimes be seen in the Marlboroughs. The Duke of Marlborough probably imported some of the parti-coloured Toy Spaniels from Holland during the wars with Flanders, or they may have come over with William III, who was a native of Holland, as well as with Anne of Cleves, though William III seems to have kept white ones.



CHILDREN OF CHARLES I
Old type of Gun Spaniel. Vandyck, 1632. Dresden. Photo, Mansell

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The date of one of the importations of Holland Spaniels is settled by the following passage:

“In Somers Tracts it is narrated how Julian Romero in 1672 made a night attack on the Camp of the Prince of Orange and he was saved by his little Spaniel, which fell to scratching and crying, and withal leapt on the Prince's face, awakening him, being asleep, before any of his men.

“The Prince kept one of that dog's race until his dying day, and so did many of his followers. The most, or all, of these dogs were white little hounds with crooked noses called Camuses.”

The attack spoken of apparently took place in Holland, and as the Prince and his retinue kept the dogs to his dying day, it follows that he must have imported them to England. A white Toy Spaniel survived till the time of Queen Charlotte. The crooked nose may merely mean a stop, or the dogs may have been Alicantes.

My deductions from historical research are as follows:

1. That the Red-and-white is the oldest breed and came from China and the Black-and-white was also an original Chinese breed. The Italian descendants mixed with Melitæus, only appear to have been crossed in colour at the time of Charles II, producing the Tricolour of 1660, which was, however, different from our modern Tricolour. Italy carried on a brisk trade with China during the thirteenth century onwards, and even earlier, and the Chinese dogs were evidently imported to various parts of Italy, where they may have been crossed with the then indigenous so-called “Pomeranian” (one of the varieties of Maltese dog), pro-

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ducing the high-domed pointed nosed Veronese type. Malta and the Sicilian Islands were notorious manufactories of Toy dogs, and the inhabitants of some towns made a specialty for producing dwarf breeds.

The Holland Spaniel was another distant variety of Chinese Toy Spaniel, but it never had a short nose or a long feathery tail. The custom of docking its tail seems to have been an old one, as the Chinese Spaniel in the Chinese mirror has the tail docked.

2. That the Black-and-tan is a cross between the little curly black Spaniel and the Pyrame, and that these were not crossed until after 1800, as they were always previously spoken of as separate breeds. A replica of the original curly all-black King Charles still exists in the Miniature Toy Trawler, which is exactly similar to it in type, and which, if crossed with modern King Charles, produces Black-and-tans exactly like those in the beginning of the last century.

The whole red variety in England cannot be traced back more than eighty years, the first picture being a Landseer of 1830, though Van Dyck's picture of the wife of Philippe le Roy of the Genoese period two hundred years earlier contains a yellowish red Toy with white on head and toes. The first written reference to a whole red Toy is that of Mr. Garwood's Dandy in 1875.

I have traced the existence of an earlier one in 1828 which belonged to Mrs. Todd, of Newcastle, and a later one in 1850—*i. e.*, Mr. Risum's dog. It is also probable that the red-and-white and black-and-white Italian and French Spaniels were separate varieties up to the seventeenth century, and that the Black-and-tan and Ruby are now one breed, dependent on each other,



CHINESE MIRROR, 18TH CENTURY

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the latter being a variant of the former produced by a cross with Blenheim, but the King Charles was in no way connected with the other colours until just before the middle of the last century, and the first result of the connection was the production of the Ruby, as I shall show presently.

The red variety with white on forehead, breast, and toes is a perfectly authentic one, and should certainly be allowed to compete in Toy Spaniel classes. It may be seen in Van Dyck's picture and also in a picture by Ter Borch, which belongs to Mr. Gerald Loder. The dog is a rich colour and quite unmistakable. This red with white is historically quite correct. It was no doubt a variant of the red-and-white Chinese Spaniel, such as is also seen in the Chinese bowl.

In England the dog which belonged to Mrs. Todd, of Newcastle, in 1828, had a white breast and toes, and was so small that it travelled to London in a lady's muff. Its mother was said to be a Black-and-tan which, if so, is the first *Toy* Black-and-tan on record, though Lady Byron's "Fairy" was the first of which I have any description. The Ruby was by mistake christened "Rollo" (a dog's name). She was renamed Rose by the London lady who bought her. The little thing had a tragic end. She was stolen and rewards were offered in vain. At last one day her mistress found her on the doorstep, with a bit of rope hanging to her neck. She bore evidences of having reared a litter and had doubtless escaped and found her way home, but it was too late. She managed to crawl inside the house, crept into her old familiar basket, and died.

The first black *Toy* Spaniel on record is in a Mignard picture of Louis of France, afterwards Louis XV, and

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his family (1660?). This is not a black-and-tan, but pure black, in the same picture there is a black-and-white dog.¹

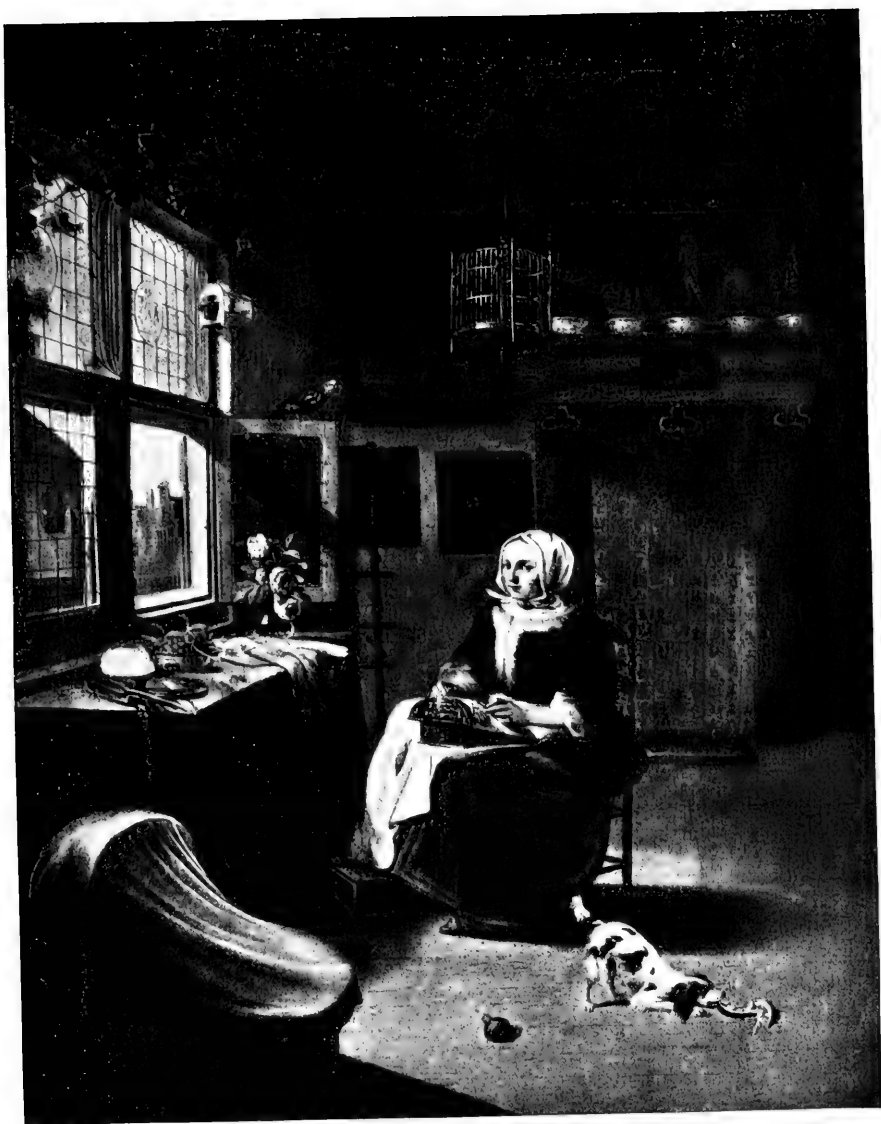
The French Black-and-white Spaniel was often not truly black-and-white, but silver-grey-and-white, of a most exquisite shade, and if any fancier should breed a puppy of this colour, I hope he will immediately let me know, as it should certainly be revived. It was evidently considered the best colour, as the richest people kept it. The colour red-and-white, shot with black, which was recently brought out at the Kennel Club Show, is also very interesting, as it approximates the curious colour of some of these French Spaniels, and may either be an evidence of the French descent or more probably of the Bulldog cross.

Louis XIV had a very pretty pet Spaniel called "Malice," probably the one in the picture by Larghière.

It is recorded that when he got tired of Mlle. de la Vallière and took another favourite in Mme. de Montespan he used to pass through la Vallière's apartments to go to those of Montespan, and would fling the dog to Mlle. de la Vallière, saying contemptuously: "Tenez, voilà votre compagnie, c'est assez."

Louis XI, unlike Louis XIV, was apparently not a dog fancier, and seems to have been capable of the most wanton cruelty. It is said that on one occasion when walking in the Gardens of Paris he saw a lady with a pet dog. Without the least provocation he called the dog to him, and as soon as it came up

¹ Mr. Watson, of Hackensack, tells me of a picture by William Dobson, 1646, of Sir Charles and Lady Lucas with a black Toy Spaniel, but I have been unable to trace the picture



DUTCH PICTURE, ABOUT 1660
Photo, Hanfstaengl

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broke its back with a blow from his stick and walked on laughing.

Mme. de Maintenon in a letter to Count d'Aubigné remarks that as she writes there are in her room twenty people, three children, and ten dogs!

Our present-day fanciers flatter themselves that they have evolved a tiny pet Spaniel from a big English sporting breed by careful selection, and are now talking of going back to the "true massive type," whereas the real fact is that the red-and-white and black-and-white Italian and French Spaniels weighed just about half what our present ones do, or even less, average specimens in 1750 being only six inches high, whereas our very smallest specimens are little if anything under nine and a half inches, and most of them are ten inches to thirteen inches at the shoulder.

Meyrick, 1842, says the Blenheim should weigh four to seven pounds, and the King Charles are seldom less than five or six pounds. Webb, 1872, gives the King Charles as six to twelve pounds, and the Blenheim five pounds, and of little value if as much as eight pounds. Idstone says King Charles seven pounds and the Blenheim six or seven pounds, top weight nine pounds, and Stonehenge gives the Tricolour as six pounds at top weight.

The measurements of the Toy Spaniel of 1770, translated into English, are as follows:

Length of body from tip of nose to root of tail, eleven inches and four lines; height of forehand, six inches; quarter, six inches; length of head to tip of nose, three inches. (This makes the dog as nearly as possible square, allowing five inches for head and neck.) Circumference of end of muzzle, three inches; under eyes, four inches

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two lines; circumference opening of the mouth, two inches six lines; distance between nostrils, two lines; from tip of nose to inside corner of eye, one inch; to outside corner, one inch. (This gives length of nose as about three quarter inch.) Length of eye, eight lines; height of eye, six lines (*i. e.*, eyes nearly round). Distance between eyes, ten lines (*i. e.*, eyes are very wide apart, there being more than the length of the eye between them). Girth of skull, seven inches; girth of tail at the root, two inches six lines; ears, two inches eight lines; length of leg from elbow to wrist joint, two inches two lines; length from wrist to end of claws, two inches; width of ears at top three inches three lines; length of neck, two inches; round neck, seven inches six lines; width of forefoot, nine lines; girth of body, ten inches six lines; girth at biggest point, ten inches ten lines; girth at waist, nine inches six lines; height from ground under flank, two inches six lines; height to breast bone, two inches three lines; length of tail, eight inches.

This will show plainly that the theory suggested by many writers and repeated by Mrs. Jenkins in her article in Cassell's new "Book of the Dog," and again by Mrs. Raymond Mallock in her book on "Toy Dogs," *viz.*, that the Toy Spaniels were derived from the Cocker and that "in olden days they were much larger than our own" is an error. "In olden days" is a comfortably vague term, but from about 1450 to 1800 the Toy Spaniel was certainly far smaller than our present type; and the only one of the varieties which came from sporting ancestry—namely, the Black-and-tan—was not originally as big as some of our present dogs, and only increased in size after the cross of Pyrame. Even as late



PICTURE BY MIERIS

About 1660. St Petersburg. Photo, Hanfstaengl

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as Idstone, 1872, the top weight of a show specimen was never to exceed seven pounds. Since that time the Toy Spaniel has been getting steadily bigger, not smaller, the last Kennel Club Show producing gigantic specimens, the smallest dog in one class weighing over twelve pounds, while the largest in the Show must have scaled well upon twenty pounds. The American T. S. C. are still further encouraging size by increasing the exhibition weight.

Mrs. Jenkins states that the Tricolour has only existed within the last quarter of a century, but this is a mistake, as it existed already in the time of Sir Peter Lely before 1660—*i. e.*, over two hundred and fifty years ago. Its “original appearance in a litter of King Charles” *pure bred* was therefore probably explained by a throw back to a former cross, and not to a freak, and the appearance was certainly not “original.”

The red-and-white and black-and-white Spaniels were the oldest breeds, and the red-and-white can be definitely traced two centuries and a half further back than the Tricolour. The liver-and-white, though apparently very rare in Italy, occurs in one of Titian's pictures.

Mrs. Mallock says: “I am afraid I am a crank on the subject of breeding type to its type, and shall never be satisfied with calling breeds metamorphosed into something else by the old name.” This sentence is rather vague. “Type to its type” is rather indefinite, especially as she does not specify the old name to which she refers, but I imagine she wishes to convey that what she describes as the “old type” to which the “old name” (of Toy Spaniel?) belongs is the one of which she speaks as quickly disappearing—*i. e.*, the “old-time Spaniel with his deep chest, massive head,” and “won-

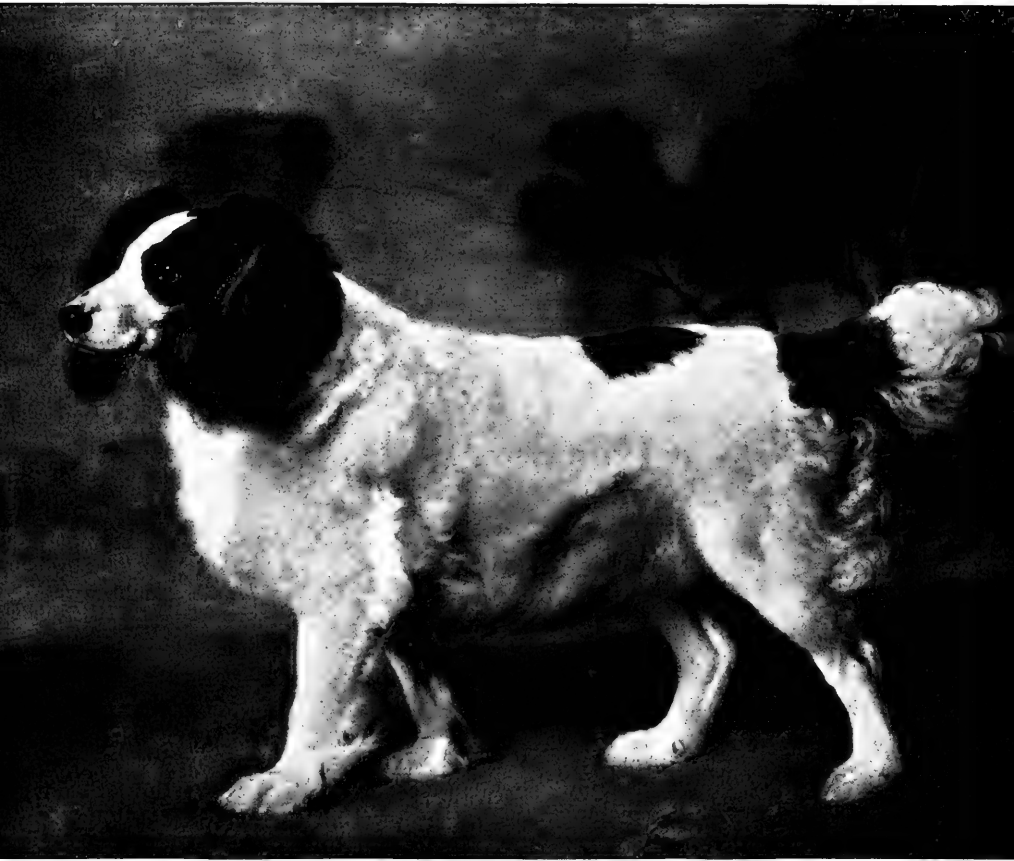
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derful dignity." Now this is not at all the type of the old-time Toy Spaniel, and such a description is a pathetic fallacy, as the original Toy Spaniel was by no means "majestic in appearance with—that wonderful massiveness of head which lends much infinite dignity to the individual."

The old breed would certainly be metamorphosed into something else if it resembled this heavy type. Anyone is, of course, at liberty to admire this new style, but it is impossible to seriously pretend that it is historical. The old-time writers describe their old-time dogs as "fairy-like," "sprightly and diminutive," certainly neither dignified nor massive. A dog six inches at the shoulder can hardly be called massive! One might as well call a humming-bird massive.

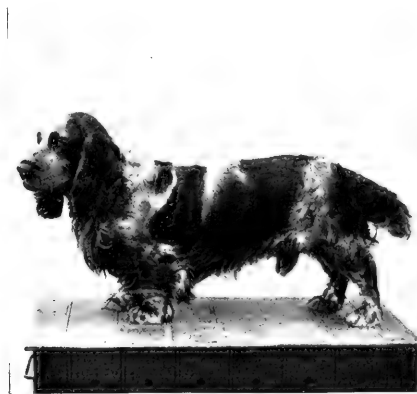
Mrs. Mallock also says: "One seeks in vain that typical mincing gait so seldom seen nowadays." I think one may certainly look for it in vain among the massive, majestic, and dignified Spaniels she describes, where its rareness could only be equalled by its inappropriateness.

Once for all I must say that the massive Toy Spaniel is a modern fake and not a true Toy Spaniel at all. It has been the bane of the Toy dog that the name Spaniel has been so misused. Fanciers insist upon heavy bone and heads and low carriage of the tail, all of which are wrong, but which they imagine are true spaniel characteristics. For a beautiful field Spaniel unspoiled by modern show fashions, see Stubb's picture. Why modern Spaniel fanciers have evolved the present heavy type I cannot imagine. The only old heavy type of Spaniel was the big Water Spaniel. The other sporting Spaniels were all of a light, active build, with small heads and



FIELD SPANIEL

Stubbs, 1750. Compare with modern type. Photo, E. Walker. By permission of Sir Walter Gilbey.



MRS ROUSE'S CH. CLAREHOLM OPAL
FIELD SPANIEL

Compare with above. Photo, Fall

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short backs, cobby and compact, and with light bone compared to what is now thought right.

Apart from the extinct black-and-white Toy Spaniel, the red-and-white Toy Spaniel is the only one of the four varieties which has a long record of the high rounded skull and a short nose. The Veronese type is a very pretty Blenheim in general appearance. It seems to have gone back to a still higher skull between the years 1480 and 1550, but of course it is difficult to trust absolutely to the picture of any one artist, as artists are very fond of having what might be called a "property" dog, which they choose for its suitability to pictorial purposes, and not for its purity of breed.

It is possible, therefore, that Titian's red-and-white Spaniel, which is not high in skull, was merely a low-skulled specimen, as we find the Veronese type exactly reincarnated more than a century later in the portraits of Henrietta of Orleans. And as we can trace the breed through Rubens and others all the way, it cannot, in the case of Veronese, be considered as merely the portrait of an individual, but should be taken as representing the real type of 1550. The black-and-white Spaniel has a totally different type of head, though its birth-place was probably also China. The erroneously so-called Blenheim—*i. e.*, the red-and-white Toy Spaniel—was the Italian Toy Spaniel evolved from the Chinese Spaniel, and the cross between it and the French Spaniels (probably evolved in the same manner) after their importation to England, produced a gaily marked tricolour, which has since given way to the artificial tricolour. As to the production of the Tricolour, the crossing of Black-and-white with Red-and-white will often in itself produce Tricolour. But we cannot do this now,

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as the Black-and-white is extinct. We therefore replace it with the Black-and-tan.

I consider that there are two kinds of Tricolours: First, those of 1660 that were gaily marked and were descended from the black-and-white and red-and-white original stock; and, second, the modern artificial Tricolour which was introduced about 1835, and was the result of a double cross between the Blenheim and the Black-and-tan. This colour can always be produced in the manner described in my chapter on breeding, by mating a Black-and-tan to a Blenheim. This results in mismarked Black-and-tans and Rubies, and recrossing the progeny on the Black-and-tan side with a Blenheim, it produces heavily marked Tricolours, and sometimes a reversion to red-and-white. I do not consider this to be the true Tricolour, which is now extinct in all probability. Probably this method was only discovered when the true Tricolour became scarce. The Tricolour described by Stonehenge is obviously of the artificial kind having the black back. Of course when recrossed a third and fourth time with Blenheim they become indistinguishable from the true bred ones. As a rule the white is not quite of the same pearly quality in the second and third crosses. This difference, in some cases, is very noticeable.

I think I am quite safe in saying that the true Tricolour has practically ceased to exist. By the chart given elsewhere it will be seen that the Tricolour is a practically invariable result of a certain combination of blood, and I consider that in Shows the red-and-white Toy Spaniel should *never* compete against the Tricolour, which is of different breeding and, therefore, a totally different variety. Once created, this variety appears to



BLENHIM SPANIEL OF ABOUT 1750
Photo. E. Walker. By permission of W. Stait Taylor, Esq.

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breed true. When often recrossed with Red-and-white it is possible it might gradually breed out, but I have no evidence of this.

The pure white Toy Spaniel existed in Spain and Holland, and was possibly imported by the Prince of Orange from Holland, and Benjamin West painted one or two in the time of Queen Charlotte. I cannot find any trace of it to-day.

My chart of colours is, of course, only an approximate one, as I have not been able to experiment in sufficient numbers to prove it conclusively, but I do not think it is very far out. The percentage is based on necessarily restricted experiments, and is therefore, as I have said, only approximate, but it is the most convenient way of expressing in a condensed form what appears to me to be the relative proportion of colours produced by each cross. I have allowed an equal percentage of red-and-white and tricolour offspring from red-and-white and tricolour parents, as the chances of getting an equal number of each colour in any given litter appear practically even, but I believe that experiments covering a large number of cases would show a percentage slightly in favour of the red-and-white.

In "The Wonders of the Dog" (no date) there is a coloured picture of "King Charles's dogs, so called because King Charles I was very fond of little dogs . . . and this was the kind of Spaniel he liked the best." The ears were placed very high, colour black-and-white and red-and-white.

In Jardine's "Naturalists' Library," 1843, the "King Charles Spaniel" is given as a long-nosed Tricolour exactly the same size as a Cocker, very evenly marked, with ticked legs.

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There is a print at the beginning of "Anecdotes of Dogs," 1846, of two "King Charles" dogs, one very heavily marked tricolour, and the other red-and-white, both with long noses. The plate of field Spaniels shows dogs exactly the size and shape of Marlborough Blenheims.

I find the following in *The Field* of May 12, 1859: "Spaniels for Woodcock shooting. Melita asks what are the best Spaniels for the sport? Melita can use a team of pretty red-and-white Blenheims, their noses are very delicate and their cry musical, but they soon knock up. The Blenheims are fit for better things than being lap dogs."

At this time the effect of the Toy cross is beginning to be felt, previous authors speaking of them as indefatigable.

Extract from *The Field*, November 25, 1865: "Cockers are crosses from, or large specimens of the King Charles or Blenheim Spaniels." This is the reverse opinion to that held by modern writers. Mr. Nave says that the short face and black-and-tan colour in the King Charles were produced by a cross of black-and-tan Japanese Spaniel, but I think this is most improbable.

In the Natural History Museum there is a stuffed Blenheim with a pointed nose. Her label says that she is interesting as showing the type of Blenheim known in the early part of the nineteenth century. She is distorted by being very badly stuffed, as are also most of the more recent specimens, but one can see pretty well what the type was like, and it had greatly degenerated from the type kept by Henrietta of Orleans.

The Field, February 12, 1859, says of the Blenheim that it is "red-and-white with black nose, *fine*, but short



BLACK AND WHITE SPANIEL

From Watteau's *The Toilet*. About 1780. Photo, E. Walker

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muzzle, and of elegant form, quite a fairy among dogs." This goes to show that the Italian type was still to be seen in 1859.

At the beginning of the tenth century, under Venetian Code, N. Wales, the worth of a Spaniel of the King and of a highman was assessed at £1, the Spaniel of a freeman six score pence, and the Spaniel of a villain of the King four pence, the same worth as his cur.

In 1571, Spaniel whelps with brimstone, turpentine, nettles, oil of balm, and parmacete were considered a cure for gout.

Under Henry VIII, 1529, amongst instructions for the Royal Household was one relative to dogs: "Noe dogges to be kept in Court then (than) some small span-yells for ladies or others."

There is frequent mention relating to his dogs in the Privy Purse expenses of Henry VIII from 1529 to 1532, edited by Nicholas Harris, 1827. Payments of 10/—and 5/—occur "For bringing Cut the kings span-yell ayen," also of 4/8 to a "poore woman in rewarde for bringing ayenne of Cutie the kinges dog."

The first representation of Toy Spaniels in England is in the picture by Sir Antonio More at Woburn Abbey, 1551. It shows two very small pet dogs; their ears are long, noses very pointed, and their necks have collars of bells, their colour is liver-and-white. This variety is now extinct, having been probably merged into the Marlborough and bred out. It was not the same as the Italian Toy Spaniel.

In Mary's Privy Purse expenses is the entry: "Gevenne to Sir Bryan Tulxes servante bringing a couple of little fayre hounds to my lade's grace 5/." (Doubtless these were the ones in the painting.) Mary

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gave twenty shillings for a little "Spanyell." The next representation of Toy Spaniels is the picture by Sir Peter Lely. Then we come to a portrait of Elizabeth Langstaffe, 1728, and also to some old needlework tapestry worked in 1736 to 1750 by the five wives of Thomas Foley.

Jesse¹ says: "Others are cushion dogs and for pleasure."

A very old work speaks of "the smaller ladyes popees that bear away the flees and dyvers small fowles." This suggests an original reason for lady's lap dogs. The "dyvers small fowles" is a most alarming sentence!

The Earl of Shaftesbury says in a description of a country gentleman of the seventeenth century: "The parlour was a large room . . . on a great hearth paved with brick lay some terriers, and the choicest hounds and Spaniels. Seldom but two of the great chairs had litters of young cats in them which were not to be disturbed, he having three or four always attending him at dinner, and a little white round stick of fourteen inches lying by his trencher, that he might defend such meat as he had no mind to part with to them."

Blaine's *Rural Sports* says that five thousand Spaniels were kept as parlour pets in London alone about 1841.

Samuel Pepys describes a visit to the Council Chamber of Charles II on September 1, 1666. He says: "All I observed there was the silliness of the King, playing with his dog all the while and not minding the business."

Again he says: "At Hatfield we baited and walked

¹ "Sindar in his Reevels."



LA CONSOLATION DE L'ABSENCE

N. Delaunay, about 1760-1770. By permission of Basil Dighton, Esq.

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into the great house through all the courts and I would fain have stolen a pretty dog that followed me, but I could not, which troubled me."

I think most dog lovers are "troubled" at times by regret at not being able to carry off somebody else's pretty dog!

He also speaks of having his wife painted by Savill, and says: "Her little black dogge sat in her lap and was drawn, which made us very merry." There is, however, nothing to show the breed of this particular lap dog, but Mr. Pepys intense "Royalism" probably led him to own the same variety as the King, unless I am much mistaken.

Rural Sports says: "Charles II was famous for a partiality for a particular breed, and came generally accompanied to the Council Board with a favourite Spaniel. His successor, James II, had a similar attachment, and it is reported of him by Bishop Burnet that being once in a dangerous storm at sea and obliged to quit the ship to save his life, he vociferated with impassioned accents as his principal concern: 'Save the Dogs . . . and Col. Churchill,' " Col. Churchill being added as an afterthought.

Nicolas de Larghillière painted a picture of Prince James, in 1695, in which there is a yellowish-liver-and-white Springer with a perfect spot. This painter was a contemporary of Mignards, and this settles once for all the contention that our red-and-white Toy Spaniel was an evolution from the Springer, as it already existed in a perfect toy form and had so existed for nearly two centuries before Larghillière painted the Springer with the spot. In Le Clerc Buffon's "Histoire Naturelle Générale et Particulière," 1777, there is a col-

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oured plate (XVII) called "L'épagneul." The dog represented has a straight coat, the body white, tail curled over the back like a Pomeranian, the head that of a Pomeranian, black-and-white, the ears like a Spaniel, fairly long, and the nose pointed.

It is amusing to find that the violent abuse of those who keep pet dogs is no new thing. Juvenal, Clement of Alexandria, Plutarch, Lucian, and later Fleming and Harrison are bitter in their denunciation of the practice. Cæsar himself made sarcastic remarks on the subject. On the other hand, the dogs had their defenders in Martial, Artemidorus, and Ælian. Alcibiades's dog cost 70 mines, 6,640 francs (or £266).

Dog lovers need not, therefore, be too downhearted, as, if pet dogs have survived two thousand seven hundred years, they will probably last our time, in spite of Fr. Vaughan and the newspapers.

The Spaniel exists in Greek art of the remotest archaic period. Actæon, who is usually represented as being attacked by hounds, is on one vase represented with Spaniels, the breed is unmistakable, and has the characteristic Spaniel ear.

The following quotations are of interest, showing that Toy dogs were kept in classical times: ¹

"Apelles put his hand to his mouth and made an excruciating sort of hissing, which he afterwards declared was Greek. Trimalchio, not to be outdone, made a noise like that of a trumpet and beckoned to his page, whom he called Cræsus. The boy, a blear-eyed creature with horridly decayed teeth, was wrapping up a *little black she-dog*, disgustingly fat, in a green scarf, and

¹ Petronius Arbiter, The Satyr. Section 64—part of "Trimalchio's Banquet"—about 54 A.D. Edited by Franciscus Bucheler, Berlin, 1904.



HENRIETTA OF ORLEANS

Mignard, about 1660. Versailles. Photo, Mansell

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was cramming her with a half-loaf which he had placed on the couch and which she, already satiated, was turning from with loathing. This put into Trimalchio's head the idea of sending for Scylax, his watchdog. The latter was very promptly brought in. He was a big dog with a chain round his neck. In answer to a kick from the doorkeeper this animal lay down in front of the table. Then Trimalchio threw him a piece of white bread, saying, 'No one in this house loves me better than this dog.'

"The boy, angry that such extravagant praise was bestowed on Scylax, put the little lap-dog on the ground and egged her on to fight. Scylax, as big dogs are wont to do, filled the dining-hall with a terrific barking and nearly tore Cræsus's treasure to pieces. A quarrelsome uproar arose, and a candelabrum was upset over the table, and all the crystal vases were smashed, so that several of the feasters were splashed with scalding oil. Trimalchio did not seem to be disturbed at the overthrow, but kissed the boy and told him to ride pick-a-back, and in a trice the boy, quite used to this performance, was slapping his master's shoulders over and over again with his palms and calling out, with a laugh, 'Bucco, bucco, how many are there here?'"

The following poem is a condemnation of women, and was written by Juvenal as a warning to a friend against marriage: "Women see Alcestis on the stage sacrificing her life for her husband, but if they were in the like situation they would not do the same. Indeed, they would purchase the life of a favourite dog by the death of their husband."¹

My translator writes that the subject of the follow-

¹ Juvenal, Satire VI, lines (652-654) (75 A.D.).

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ing satire by Juvenal is very unpleasant, and would nowadays receive only a technical treatment in a medical book.¹ Nævolus is complaining of the meanness of his rich patron and says:

“What difference would it make to you to present a few acres to your worn-out pander? I suppose you prefer to leave your farms, with the slaves belonging to them, the country child and his mother, *with his play-mate, the little dog*, and the huts they live in—to some other friend of yours, some shameful, cymbal-beating priest of Cybele.”

“If Flaccus² takes pleasure in a fox-eared owl; if Canius delights in a dun-coloured Æthiopian; if Publius has given his heart to *a tiny little dog*;³ if Cronius favours a monkey like himself; if Marius likes a mischievous ichneumon; if you, Lausus, are pleased with a magpie that says ‘How do you do’ and ‘Good morning’; if Glancilla winds an ice-cold snake round her neck; if Telesina has assigned a tomb to her nightingale; why should not he who sees such extraordinary things give pleasure to his superiors, be enamoured of the winsome face of Labycæ, who inspires love?”

“If you would learn the *charms of the little dog* a whole page would be all too short for the tale.”⁴

A letter written by Arethusa to Lycotas at the Wars.⁵

“A dull silence reigns here. Hardly does a single

¹ D. J. Juvenalis, *Satiræ IX*, with notes, edited by C. F. Heinrich, Rome, 1839, with the help of the edition issued, with notes and English translation by J. D. Lewis, in London in 1882.

² Martial, *Epigrams*, about 58 A.D., Book VII, No. 87.

³ See the epigram on Issa.

⁴ Book XIV, No. 98.

⁵ Propertius, Book IV, *Elegy III*, lines 53-56. About 68 A.D.



HENRIETTA OF ORLEANS

Mignard, 1660. (Note the dog's earrings.) National Portrait Gallery. Photo, E. Walker

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maid open the locked temple of the hearth-gods, as the custom is one on the first day of the month, which comes round so seldom. The voice of *my little dog Glaucus* whining is pleasing to me. She alone claims your place in my bed."

To summarize: The Comforter of 1552 was the name applied to the pet dog of that time whose identity is uncertain. The Italian and French Toy Spaniels still exist on the Continent as Papillons.

The Toy red-and-white Spaniel, being the Chinese and Italian Toy Spaniel, has no right to the name of Blenheim, but he is the true red-and-white Toy Spaniel. By this I do not mean that the red-and-white Toy Spaniel is descended from what we now call the Pekingese, but that he is descended from the red-and-white *Chinese* ancestor.

The Tricolour was originally a cross between the black-and-white French Toy Spaniel and the red-and-white Italian Toy Spaniel; both these varieties have been termed Carpet Spaniels. The modern Tricolour is a double cross with a Blenheim and King Charles.

The Black-and-tan has no right to be called the King Charles, as King Charles II apparently never had a black-and-tan dog at all. It is a cross between the all black curly Toy Spaniel, originally called the King Charles, and the short-haired English Pyrame, which was a small gun Spaniel generally black-and-tan in colour.

The Ruby is a variant of the same breed, produced by a cross of Red-and-white, but Pyrames were sometimes red.

The Van Dyck red with white markings was prob-

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ably a variant of the red-and-white Chinese and Italian Toy.

The Marlborough Blenheim was a cocking Spaniel, or Springer, and I cannot reiterate too often that he was not a Toy Spaniel, though he had probably a cross of the liver-and-white Toy dog of Anne of Cleves, and recently of the dome-headed Toy Spaniel. He was used for woodcock shooting, and was not a lap dog. He has been crossed with the Toy Red-and-white comparatively recently. This is the real *Blenheim of Blenheim*, and his type may be seen in Larghillière's picture of Prince James, but again I repeat that he is not an ancestor of our Toy Blenheim, which is not, properly speaking, a Blenheim in any sense of the word, having no connection with that place except by crosses which have been very undesirable for him.

The King Charles Black-and-tan was only crossed with the parti-coloured dogs at the beginning or just before the middle of the last century. The Black-and-white was probably only crossed with the Red-and-white after 1660 or thereabouts.

The present standard and scale of points has apparently no foundation earlier than 1885 or 1887.

It will be seen that there is a hopeless confusion in the naming of the breeds and in the type desired.

The chief reforms to be made in the present standard are as follows:

The size should be judged by height not weight, eleven inches being the maximum; the smaller the better, so long as type is not sacrificed. No Red-and-white, Tricolour or Ruby, over eleven inches should be awarded a championship. The Black-and-tans may be rather larger.



DETAIL OF MIGNARD'S HENRIETTA OF ORLEANS

Showing perfect type of Italian and French Pet Spaniel. About 1660. (Note the earrings.)
Photo, E. Walker



FROM WATTEAU'S BAL CHAMPÊTRE

1780. Dulwich. Photo, E. Walker

ORIGIN AND HISTORY

The head should be in perfect proportion and never too large or too small.

The tail should be raised, not carried low.

Symmetry should be an essential point.

Lively movement should also be essential, as well as a sprightly disposition.

The "spot" should be cultivated in the Tricolour as well as in the Red-and-white.

The ears, though wide apart, should be set rather high, not low.

The Black-and-tan may be curly or straight in coat, the curly coat being evidence of purer descent.

The Red-and-white should be either straight or wavy in coat, though I myself prefer a wavy coat. The Tricolour may be either wavy or curly, though I prefer the wavy coat.

I am perfectly well aware that in saying that the Black-and-tan may be curly I am laying myself open to execrations from the orthodox fanciers, to whom a straight coat is almost a religion. The facts, however, are there, and it is the province of an historian to deal with facts and not with fashions or prejudices. The Toy ancestor of the present King Charles was undoubtedly always curly—very curly—and, what is more, he remained curly till 1830, and we still see Woolmington's Jumbo curly in 1867. The King Charles has been curly for at least three centuries, and probably for as many more as he has existed, so no wonder our breeders find his coat a trouble to straighten out. The purer the strain the more curliness there will be, as the straight coat came from the cross of Pyrame Brevipilis (short haired).

I must repeat that the Red-and-white and Black-and-

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

tan were separate breeds—not only separate varieties of one breed—as was also the Marlborough. The red-and-white Toy and the black-and-white Toy were the Spaniels kept by the sister of King Charles and presumably by himself also, the original Tricolour being doubtless the produce of a cross between the two. The Black-and-tan had nothing to do with them until comparatively recently, when the Tricolour and Ruby were produced by crossing.

Miss Dillon, who kindly lent me certain pictures which represent the type of Woodstock Blenheim sixty years ago, always had a horror of what she called “black blood,” and never would own a Blenheim “contaminated” by it.



F. VAN MIERIS AND HIS WIFE

By himself, about 1670. The Hague. Photo, Han'staengl

CHAPTER III

THE KING CHARLES AND PYRAME

THE origin of the present black-and-tan King Charles is so complicated that in order to explain it I am obliged to write a separate chapter, in which I shall deal with the different varieties that are akin to it. The breeds we have to unravel are as follows:

1. *The Gredin*.—In England this was a variety of Cocker. As represented by Buffon, it was probably a degenerate descendant of an English exportation.

2. *The Pyrame (Pyrame Brevipilis)*.—There were two sizes of this dog. The largest was an English sporting breed, a variety of the Gredin or Cocker, and the smaller were dwarf specimens. Both the Gredin and the Pyrame in England were gun Spaniels, black or black-and-tan and sometimes other colours; they had short hair on the body, no feathering to speak of, and short straggling hair on the ears, which were formed like those of a Spaniel.

3. *The Curly King Charles*.—This was a perfectly black dog with a white breast, and was probably connected with the small Water Spaniel and was not a Cocker, but a separate breed of very small dog. It had webbed feet and a comparatively short blunt nose, with rather a high skull and deep stop, a curly coat, and long ears and feathering.

4. *The Truffle Dog*.—Probably closely akin to the

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

curly King Charles. He was of all colours, but often black, and was said to be a variety of the small French water Spaniel or Poodle. There was a Spanish importation of Truffle dogs into England at the time of Charles I, which may very likely be the origin of the curly King Charles.

5. *The Duke of Norfolk's Sussex Spaniel*.—This was a small curly Black-and-tan, and possibly liver-coloured dog, a cross between the curly King Charles and the Pyrame. This was bigger than the ordinary curly King Charles.

6. *The Miniature Toy Traveller*.—The modern representative of the real old type of curly King Charles, some specimens may be throwbacks to the same, after crossing with various small Spaniels.

7. *The Modern King Charles*.—A cross between the Pyrame and the curly King Charles, with the Pyrame predominating. Possibly recrossed later with Bulldog.

It will be seen that No. 6 is the true type of dark-coloured Toy Spaniel, the tan on the face and paws of No. 7 being evidence of the Pyrame cross, the smashed face, heavy jaw, and bowed out forelegs of some strains being presumptive evidences of the Bulldog cross. The webbed feet come from the original stock. In my opinion the red-and-white and tricolour Toy Spaniels have no Bulldog blood except what may come to them through the King Charles cross, but the Tricolours have probably been at times crossed with Japanese.

Until the beginning or middle of the last century the King Charles was quite unrelated to the Red-and-white or to the Tricolour, and was an entirely black species with no tan until about 1820. I do not count Symonds



PICTURE AT CRABBET PARK
About 1670. Photo, E. Walker

THE KING CHARLES AND PYRAME

among my authorities, as he was speaking of the sporting Pyrame, though he called it the King Charles.

The first picture on record of a dark-coloured Toy Spaniel is Mignard's picture of the Dauphin (Louis XV) and his family about the year 1650. In this picture the little dog is very small and is perfectly black, with a pretty Spaniel head, large eyes, long ears (set high), and a moderately short pointed nose—a beautiful little dog of most elegant and delicate type. Buffon's Gredins of over a century later were a sort of degenerate caricature of this dog, which Smellie frankly states to be nothing but “Mongrels.”

There are many editions of Le Clerc Buffon's “*Histoire Naturelle*,” both in French and in English. In an edition of 1755 there is a plate of a black dog called the Gredin which has often been quoted as the direct ancestor of the King Charles. I cannot find any serious foundation for this theory and believe it to be an error, though I daresay the breeds are connected through intercrossing and a common ancestor.

The dog has little resemblance to our King Charles. Plate XIII shows him to be tall on the leg, with some Pomeranian character in texture of coat, carriage of tail, and shape of head, though the hair both on tail and body is short. He has a flat narrow head and a very long nose, and is both narrow chested and flat in the ribs, whereas our curly King Charles is broad, short-backed, and cobby. The Pyrame on the same page is black-and-tan, but has not the character of Mignard's Spaniel, and the specimen drawn by Buffon was probably a degenerate of the Pyrame breed, which I believe to have been the sporting breed mentioned by Symonds, occasional small specimens of which may have been kept

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as pets. Buffon states in 1755 that the Pyrame is a variety of Gredin, but several authors distinctly class the Pyrame, the King Charles, and the Gredin as three separate breeds. I think that the selection of the Gredin as the original King Charles is due to an error made by Smellie, who translated Buffon into English in 1788.

In this work he gives the same plate of the Gredin, only he labels it, for no apparent reason, with the fancy title of the King Charles. He gives no explanation of the liberty he has taken with Buffon's names, and I can only suggest that he did not feel equal to translating the word "Gredin" into its English equivalent of "scoundrel" and calling it the Scoundrel dog, and therefore chose a more elegant name, classing it with the other black Spaniels of this name. Smellie appears to have been the first writer to use the term "King Charles" as applied to a breed of dogs. He quotes Buffon as saying: "The great and the small Spaniel, which differ only in size, when brought into Britain have changed their white colour into black and become by the influence of climate the great and the little *King Charles* dog. To this may be joined the Pyrame (this dog, though very common in England, *has no English name*), which is only a King Charles dog, black like the others, but marked with red on the four legs and spot of the same colour over each eye and on the muzzle." What Buffon really says is this: "Le grand et petit *barbet*" (and in one edition: "Le grand et le petit *épagneul*") . . . "sont devenus grands et petits *Gredins* auxquels ont doit ajouter le Pyrame qui n'est qu'un *Gredin* noir comme les autres." . . . The words altered I have given in italics.

On the face of it, it hardly appears likely that climate



MRS. LYTTON'S BUNTHORNE

Modern example of the old type of Curly King Charles



EARLY BLACK KING CHARLES AND BLACK AND TAN PYRAME
OF 1809



TRUFFLE DOG
(Copied from print)



HEAD OF BUNTHORNE



HEAD OF MIGNARD'S SPANIEL

THE KING CHARLES AND PYRAME

should change a curly, white, thick-coated dog like the Barbet into a pitch black, short-haired, smooth dog. Other translators distinctly say that the Gredin had no English name.

There is an old print of the King Charles—not the Gredin, but the real black English Toy Spaniel. It is shown with the Pyrame and classed as a separate breed. In 1820 the King Charles was a very pretty curly dog of which the present Miniature Toy Trawler is an exact and faithful likeness.

The black-and-tan German Toy Spaniel (see Vero Shaw) was the same type as the Truffle Dog, curly King Charles, and Toy Trawler, and was far more profusely coated than our modern dogs.

The only excuse for Smellie's mistake is that, in a very early edition, which I could not find in the British Museum, Buffon states that the Gredin was of English origin, but he never mentions King Charles, and there is no evidence whatever that this King ever kept any dogs like the Gredin or Pyrame. In fact, the evidence is all the other way, the earliest English authorities, with the exception of Symonds, agreeing that the King Charles was a small, black, very curly Spaniel.

Gmelin describes the Gredin as the short-haired Bolognese dog. He says: "Small roundish head, short nose (or may mean jaw) long hairs on the ears, under the throat, the chest, the belly, and on the hind parts of the four legs (feathers, in fact) and on the right side of upturned tail. It is of various colours and sizes. To this class also belongs the so-called *Pyrame*, which is small and has fiery spots on black ground, then again the larger race which resemble the poodle by nature, in that the hairs and the inside of the mouth is quite black,

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

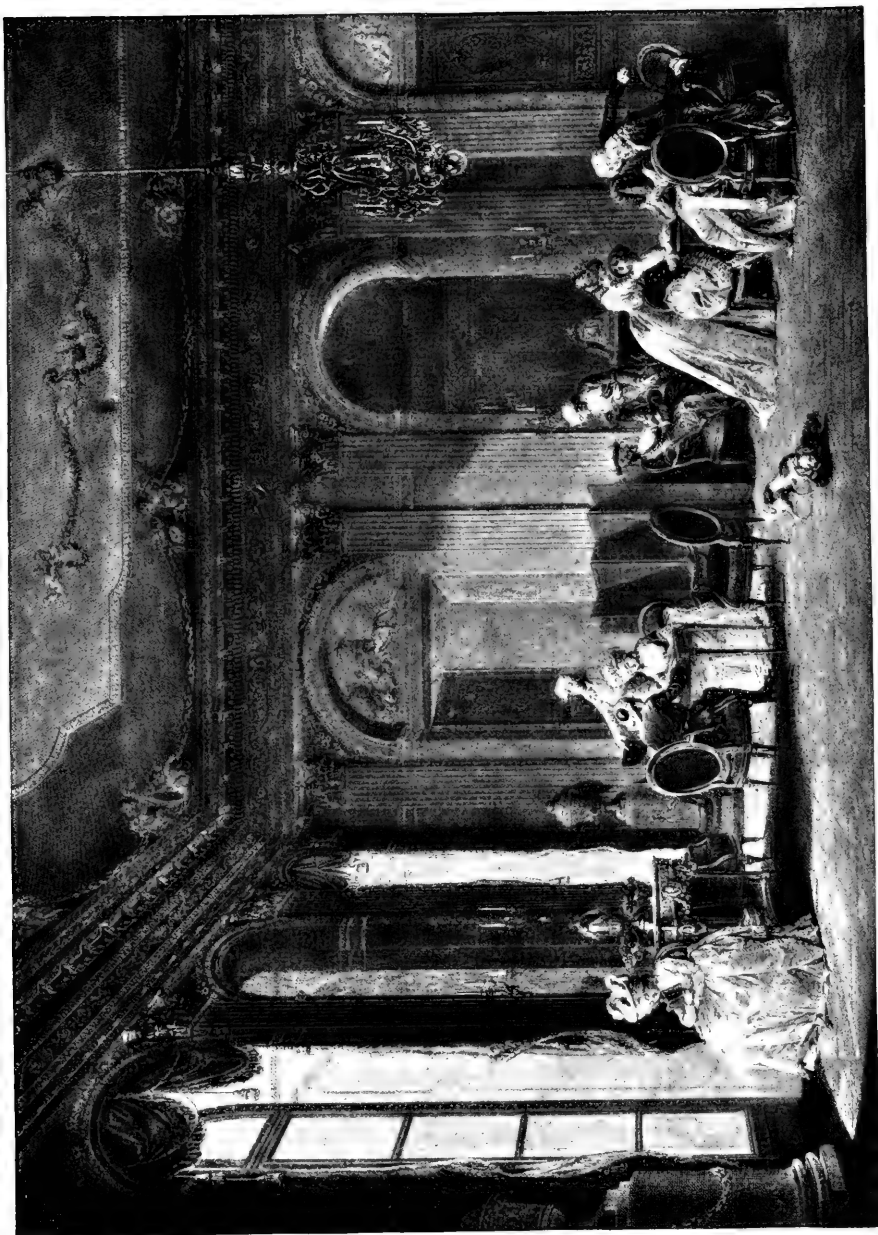
and which are called in England King Charles dog." The reference to a Poodle suggests a curly coat, and certainly refers to the curly King Charles.

The so-called King Charles was originally black, not black-and-tan. Vero Shaw, in speaking of the King Charles of 1879, says that unless it is periodically crossed with red dogs the tan markings disappear altogether, and so also says Mr. Nave. I believe this to be perfectly correct,¹ and it is valuable evidence that the foundation stock of the King Charles was not the Pyrame, as the persistent reversion to pure black would never occur unless the original stock were black, and it merely means that the Pyrame cross is gradually getting bred out, and breeders have found a substitute for it in the red Spaniel; for I consider the modern King Charles is descended from the original King Charles crossed with Pyrame.

In 1824, Symonds' "Treatise on Field Diversions" shows some sportsmen shooting snipe with dogs precisely like Marlboroughs. He says:

"The Cocker or gun Spaniel of true perfect breed is of one general or whole colour, either black or black-and-tan, commonly called King Charles breed, or red in different shades paler or deeper, and as in horses we would call a blood bay or a bright bay. I have known some (very rarely) absolutely so without the admission of a different hair, though for the most part there is some white on the breast and bottom of the throat. Coat loose and soft, but not waved, back broad and short; legs short with breeches behind. There is a great variety at this time in different mixtures of red and white,

¹ Unless the greatest care is taken in selecting specimens with very bright tan.



ASSEMBLÉE DANS UN SALON
1760-1770. By permission of Basil Dighton, Esq.

THE KING CHARLES AND PYRAME

brown and white, black and white, grizzled, etc., some with a short, hard coat, others with a waved coat, willing to curl, but in all these pied or parti-coloured there is some tincture remaining of the Beagle or Water Spaniel, that through distance of time, and passing from friend to friend, cannot be easily traced back."

He says that a Beagle cross is "lost" in three or four generations.

Symonds dealt only with field dogs, and the breed thus referred to as the "King Charles" was evidently not the pet Spaniel, but was the black-and-tan Spaniel mentioned by Buffon as very common, but having no name in England, though being akin to the French Pyrame. We may therefore call it the English Pyrame, which is described by Youatt as a fairly large breed of Spaniel. It must be remembered that before the date of Symonds we have records of the curly black pet Spaniel with webbed feet, and that in Rees' "Encyclopedia" we have this and the Pyrame in the same picture. That these breeds were subsequently crossed is evident, the preponderance of Pyrame on one hand producing the Duke of Norfolk's black-and-tan Sussex Spaniel, and the preponderance of small King Charles producing the black-and-tan King Charles of 1830, which, though a pet Spaniel, retained some sporting instincts and a pointed nose. This breed has since been ruined by a heavy cross.

It seems as though our ancestors could not be content to "leave well alone," but mixed the liver-and-white Holland Spaniel with the Springer, producing the Marlborough, the black Spaniel with the Pyrame, and the black-and-white French Spaniel with the red-and-white Italian Spaniel.

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Buffon's Pyrame bears every evidence of being a mongrel breed, but the English Pyrame appears to have been a true breed of sporting Spaniel, and this black-and-tan breed is also referred to by Ackerman in 1809.

John Wright, in 1831, testifies to the Pyrame being a sporting Spaniel. In 1801 Sydenham Edward's "*Cynographia Britannica*" says that the Cocker was sometimes black with tanned legs and muzzle. Here again we find the English Pyrame. Youatt, in 1845, says that the King Charles is a Tricolour and belongs to the Cockers. In his picture of Blenheims and Cockers the type of the Marlborough is identical with that of the Cocker, and among the dogs is a small, curly black Spaniel, like the one given by Rees as the King Charles. Youatt speaks of the Black-and-tan and the curly King Charles as separate breeds. The earliest edition of Buffon states that the black Gredins were imported to England from France as white Spaniels and changed into black owing to the climate (which even in such a climate as ours seems rather odd!), yet in the very same edition he says that the Gredins originated in England and were imported from thence, ready made black, to France. It is, therefore, impossible to consider him a reliable authority in this matter, but I believe the latter statement to be the truth.

In any case he says that the coats of the Gredins were short, also the hair on the ears, legs, and tail, and Linnæus refers to the Pyrame as the "*Brevipilis*," so it is impossible that they should have been true Spaniels, as these were well feathered, long-eared Toys in 1660, and he elsewhere described them as having small, round heads, very long, pendulous ears, well feathered, as also on the chest, breechings, legs and on the tail, which was



MARIE DE BOURBON

From P. Mignard's picture at Versailles. Photo, Mansell

THE KING CHARLES AND PYRAME

gaily carried. He says that those which are black-and-white usually have tan markings over the eyes; that their bodies are slight, and though most of them are white, some are liver-and-white on the head, or black-and-white. This description is said by Buffon to apply both to the large and to the pet Spaniels. This liver-and-white Toy Spaniel is seen in early pictures in England and also in Holland, but is distinct from the red-and-white.

I have a picture by Northcote, about 1780, representing one of these dogs asleep on a cushion, and also a similar picture of the time of Charles II.

Sibley's Magazine, in 1791, only copies Smellie, which was just then the standard work, when it mentions the "Gredin or King Charles" in its list of breeds. Linnæus, in 1792, repeated the same error.

Linnæus says: "*Pyrame Brevipilis*.—Black, with flame coloured spots. Dr. Gmelin has evidently confounded two distinct varieties of the same Cocking Spaniel. First, the King Charles, entirely black, and has a black palate; second, the Pyrame is marked black with flame coloured spots."

"Mammalogie," Demarest, 1820, says:

"Chien Anglais, mélange petit Danois et Pyrame dont il à la taille, tête bombée, yeux Saillans museau assez pointu queue minie en arc horizontal. Poil ras partout. Oreilles mediocres et à moitié relevés, robe d'un noir foncé avec des marques de feu sur les yeux sur le museau sur la gorge et les jambes.

"*Chien d' Artois* Roquet et Doguin.—(Note: "Quelquefois le nez est tellement aplati que ce chien devient punais.") This was the same as the Alicante and was smooth haired.

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"*Gredin*. Le Brevipilis."

Bell, 1837, says: "The beautiful breed called King Charles Spaniel was black-and-white, and is supposed to have been the original race of the little black Cocker."

Smith, in 1843, distinctly states that the Gredin was the Cocker, and that the King Charles (a Tricolour of which he gives a coloured picture) is presumed to be the parent of the Cocker. He therefore evidently considered that the little black-and-white or tricolour Spaniel of Buffon was, as Buffon states, the origin of the Gredin or Cocker, but this seems to me more than improbable. As for imported parti-coloured dogs becoming black under the influence of our climate, if this were so, then the red-and-white and black-and-white dogs would have long ago lost their colour in the two and a half centuries since they came over from France, and the Maltese, having been here since the days of Dr. Caius, in 1576, would be as black as coals.

Richardson, in 1847, gives the King Charles as a very curly Black-and-tan with white breast, cobby, with high-set ears and large black eyes. He says the price of King Charles and Blenheims was 150 guineas to 200 guineas, and also thinks the Alicante was related to them.

H. D. Richardson, 1851, says of the King Charles: "The breed has been carefully preserved by the late Duke of Norfolk. The present Duke preserves two varieties of King Charles breed, the Black-and-tan and of middling size like an ordinary field Cocker. These latter sometimes occur *black-and-white*, and are kept at Arundel Castle. It is said that James II was attracted by these Spaniels. In London the Blenheim (which he previously describes as the *black-and-tan* or



LA REINE ANNE
Franz Pourbus le Jeune

THE CAVENNE DOG
1599. Prado. Photo, Hanfstaengl

THE KING CHARLES AND PYRAME

Pyrame) is frequently crossed with the King Charles, so that the variety of colour on which the difference of nomenclature depends often appears in the same litter." This did not mean that the Red-and-white and Black-and-tan were crossed but the Black with the Black-and-tan.

Jesse, in 1865 (p. 176), says: "Our Marlborough and King James Spaniels are unrivalled in beauty, the latter breed that are black-and-tan, with hair almost approaching to silk in fineness (such as Van Dyck loved to introduce into his portraits), were solely in possession of the late Duke of Norfolk. He never travelled without two of his favourites. When at Worksop he used to feed his eagles with the pups." To feed one's eagles with Toy Spaniel puppies seems rather in the style of bravado with which Ouida's heroes light their cigarettes with bank notes. To feed one's eagles on bank notes would indeed be cheaper nowadays, not to speak of the feelings of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

I can find no trace of the Toy King Charles at Arundel Castle to-day, but there is a picture of the black-and-tan Sussex Spaniel, miscalled the "King Charles."

Lieut. H. Smith, as well as Richardson, says that the "Blenheim" is a Black-and-tan, so possibly the Duke of Marlborough kept the Pyrame as well as the red-and-white Springers with the spot, and both were originally by some people termed "Blenheims," simply from the place where they were bred. The Pyrame is persistently referred to, even as late as 1843, as a different and separate breed from the "King Charles," though the cross had already produced the Duke of Norfolk's Spaniel.

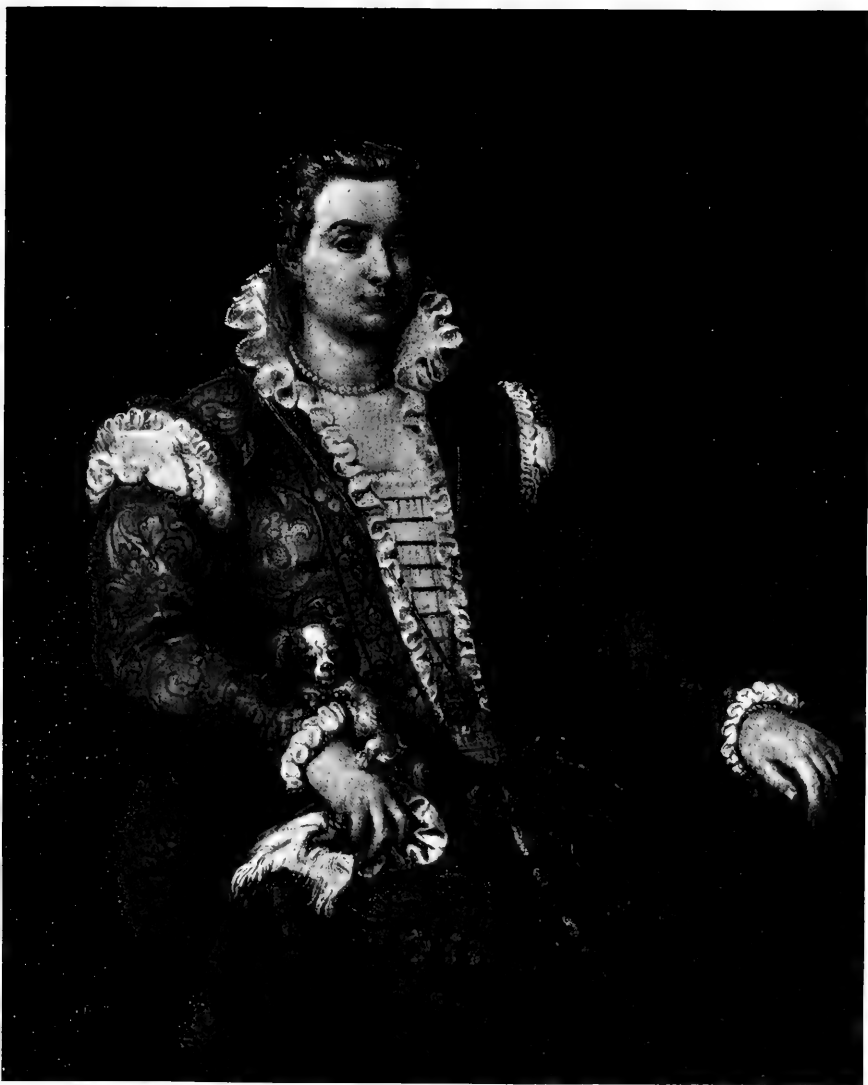
TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

Mr. Martin, in 1845, again described the Blenheim or Marlborough as a Black-and-tan or Black-and-white, with the limbs beautifully spotted and a tanned mark over each eye (*i.e.*, Tricolours). He states that the King Charles breed was black or black-and-white, not black-and-tan, and Craven (1846) also calls the Blenheim a Black-and-tan and the King Charles a black dog. The utter confusion of names and colours which overtakes historians in the nineteenth century is the natural result of the crossing of the breeds.

"The Springer or Cocker," says Rees, "is a variety closely allied to this kind (*i.e.*, the King Charles). The dog called Pyrame by Buffon is also a variety of the same, and is distinguished by a patch of red on the legs and another over each eye." There is here a distinct inference that the true King Charles was not a Black-and-tan. Bewick gives the King Charles and Pyrame as different species, and includes "the Comforter" in the same class, and the woodcut shows it with a nose. In Goldsmith's "History of the Earth," the King Charles is described as "a small variety of springing Spaniel prized as a fancy lap-dog," in proportion to its diminutiveness: *sometimes* found *entirely black*, and then is called, in England, King Charles dog from the liking evinced by Charles II.

Youatt, in 1845, speaks of the *good* Blenheim as rare.

Idstone, writing in 1872, says that the Cockers bear certain evidence of being crossed with the King Charles, and this confirms my view that the King Charles was crossed with the Pyrame and Gredin, which were Gun Spaniels, and the crosses were sometimes called Cockers and sometimes the Duke of Norfolk's King Charles.



INCOGNITA

Paolo Veronese, about 1560. Prado. Photo, Anderson

THE KING CHARLES AND PYRAME

Rees's "Cyclopædia" of 1819 says that the King Charles is of the most elegant kind; the head small and rounded, with the short snout, and the tail curved back. Its ears are long, hair *curled and feet webbed*. Our plate shows that a "short snout" was not what we now understand by the term.

In 1815 Charles, eleventh Duke of Norfolk, kept what were considered Sussex Spaniels. A picture of one of these by Lonsdale shows it to have been a curly black-and-tan dog, similar to the Spanish, French, and Italian Truffle Dog in shape and coat, but like the Pyrame in colour. These "Sussex Spaniels" had no analogy whatever with the modern Sussex Spaniel, but were a special breed said to have been kept only by the Duke of Norfolk. They had long ears, very large eyes, showing the white very much, and had white breasts. They, however, did not belong exclusively to Arundel, but I have traced them to other owners.

Blaine wrote in 1832: "King Charles II, it is known, was extremely fond of Spaniels, two varieties of which are seen in his several portraits. One of these was a small Spaniel of a black-and-white colour, with ears of an extreme length; the other was large and black, but the black was beautifully relieved by tan markings exactly similar to the markings of the black-and-tan Terrier. This breed the late Duke of Norfolk preserved with jealous care. That amiable and excellent lady, Princess Sophia of Gloucester, showed me a very fine specimen presented to her by that nobleman after receiving a promise, guaranteed by her royal brother, that she was not to breed from it in a direct line. Another was shown to me by the late Lady Castlereagh, received after a similar restriction. Even the Duchess of York

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could not obtain one but on the same terms, as she herself informed me."

The only picture of King Charles II in which I can find a Toy Spaniel is the one which was once in the Strawberry Hill collection. It represents a very tiny parti-coloured dog, probably black-and-white or liver-and-white, to judge from the depth of colour on the engraving. It had the spot somewhat elongated, a long tail, and very fine bone. It was the Holland type, not the French.

The Rev. W. Symonds' "Treatise on Field Diversions," in 1824, already quoted, says that the true Cocker or Gun Spaniel of perfect breed was called the King Charles, either black or black-and-tan or *red*. This is the first reference I can find to a red "King Charles," but it only shows that all small Spaniels went by the name of King Charles at one time, simply because King Charles liked them, but the description afterwards given by Symonds refers far more accurately to the large Pyrame Spaniel, and certainly not to the Toy kind.

There was a correspondence in *The Bazaar*, beginning in May, 1908, on the subject of a black-and-tan Sporting Spaniel, which I believe to be the Pyrame and King Charles cross, *i.e.*, the Duke of Norfolk's Sussex Spaniel. A correspondent, L. B. F., says: "The dogs in question were Black-and-tan Spaniels, almost identical with the small King Charles Spaniel, but very much larger." He also says: "They were beautiful dogs and delightful companions. These I know came from a very swell quarter (ducal, I think)."

The Rev. G. O. Pardoe also wrote: "There used to exist a strain of Spaniels of black-and-tan colour not



FROM DER CAVALIER IM VERKAUFLADEN
 Franz van Mieris. 1665. Vienna. Hanfstaengl



FROM NETSCHER'S MATERNAL INSTRUCTION
 About 1695. (The author has bred a dog of exactly this type.) National
 Gallery. Hanfstaengl

THE KING CHARLES AND PYRAME

unlike a large Blenheim, but without the snub nose and goggle eyes. In fact they were among the Cockers of old days." He gives a photograph of a dog of this breed, and in a letter which I have from a gentleman who wishes his name to remain unpublished, he states that his father had these dogs about 1825, that he himself remembers them in 1832, and that they came "from somewhere far away." This gentleman's father had a pair of the dogs given to him. The first dog, he remembers, was called "Arran." The offspring of this pair were given away from time to time to various parts of England.

In 1807 a dog of this breed, belonging to Dean Pellew, was lost, and was never heard of again. The Dean afterwards bred from another pair, which was presented to him by a gentleman living near Tintern Abbey.

The writer of the letters to which I refer says: "I believe that a century ago the King Charles Spaniels, though small, were a good deal larger than the hydrocephalous, goggle-eyes production of the modern breeder." He evidently connects the two breeds, in which he is perfectly right.

An old print shows that the little curly Truffle Dog was of exactly the same type as the King Charles of 1819. The black-and-tan colour of the latter was obtained by crossing with the English Pyrame, just as the curly coat in the Pyrame was produced in like manner, by the same cross. The modern King Charles may, therefore, be considered the small Pyrame King Charles, and the Sussex Spaniel, now extinct, was the large King Charles Pyrame. That King Charles II ever had a black-and-tan dog is more than doubtful, though he may

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

have had the little curly all-black dogs which were either indigenous Toy Water Spaniels or imported Spanish Truffle Dogs. The fact that an importation of these Spanish dogs took place about 1640 points to their origin as Spanish.

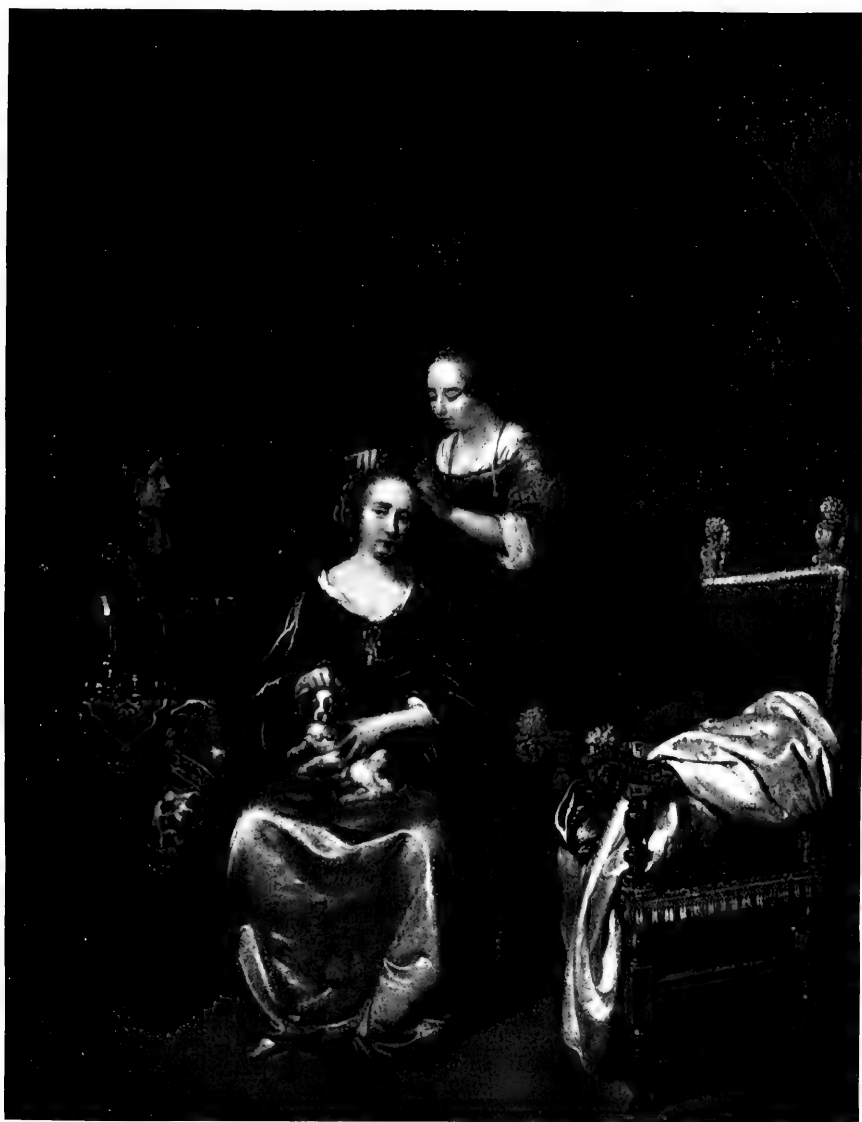
It is clear that all pet or "carpet" Spaniels of any and every colour were later popularly called "King Charles," until a very recent date, and continue to be called so even now by the world at large, who know nothing of our present show classification.

One of the earliest pictures I could find of a black-and-tan King Charles is dated 1847, and is a drawing owned by Mrs. Farndell, of Peckham, who kindly sent it for my inspection. There is absolutely no record of a black-and-tan *Toy* Spaniel under the name of King Charles before that date except the one called "Fairy," which belonged to my great grandmother, Lady Byron, and the one owned by Mrs. Todd, which are, therefore, the first in history.

Stonehenge says that no pictures of Charles II's day represent tricolour Spaniels, but the picture by Sir Peter Lely of about 1670 proves the contrary.

It may be of interest to point out that, though Stonehenge asserted that the Black-and-tan should be straight in coat, he held up Woolmington's Jumbo as one of the very best specimens ever exhibited, the only fault, as he said, being a high carriage of tail. Now, Woolmington's Jumbo was a very curly-coated dog indeed, quite as curly as the "King Charles," and it will also be seen that the specimens which he gives of shortness of face carried to excess are by no means so very short in face, compared to our modern dogs.

A relative of one of our oldest fanciers had a Toy



LADY AT HER TOILET

Kaspar Netscher, about 1669. Dresden. Photo, Hanfstaengl

THE KING CHARLES AND PYRAME

Spaniel with a very curly coat which, early in the eighteenth century, was famous in Newcastle as a diver, and used to retrieve pennies thrown into deep water. Some Toy Spaniels belonging to a friend of mine are also very fond of fishing, and will pull fish out of a tank if allowed to do so. I think the conviction of many breeders that the King Charles Toy Spaniel should have a straight coat is due to Smellie's mistake with regard to the Gredin, which had a straight, very short coat, and is also due to the fact that the straight coat was introduced by the Pyrame cross. In my opinion this is a most pernicious error, which is perpetually refuted by the strongly curly coats which are constantly reappearing amongst the modern Toy Spaniels.

The Pyrame cross has spoilt the King Charles type, and the heavy (bulldog?) cross has completed the ruin to the great pride and delight of fanciers who like our national breed.

In a translation of Buffon's "Natural History," corrected by John Wright, 1831, I find the following important passage:

"The Springer is a lively and pleasant species of dog, very expert in raising woodcocks and snipes from their haunts in the woods and marshes. . . . Buffon gives the name of Pyrame to a variety of this dog which is distinguished by a patch of red on the legs and another over each eye.

"Of the same *kind*¹ is that elegant little dog which in this country is well known under the appellation of King Charles, as having been the favourite companion of that monarch, who scarcely ever walked out without being attended by several of them; it has a small rounded

¹ The Italics are mine.

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

head with a short snout, the tail is curved back, the *hair is curled*, the ears are long, and the *feet are webbed*. The large water dog is of an analogous breed, but is less handsome. It has curly hair which bears a great resemblance to wool, and it swims excellently in consequence of the webs between the toes, being much larger than those of most other dogs."

It would appear from this that King Charles, Springers, and Water Dogs were at that date all closely allied. It is clear, also, that the Pyrame was not identical with the King Charles. In fact, Wright distinctly states that the King Charles was curly as opposed to Buffon's smooth Pyrame. Rees's "Cyclopædia" also gives the curly King Charles as a separate species, quite distinct from the Pyrame.

Loudon's "Entertaining Naturalist," 1850, says: "The beautiful breed of Spaniels known as the King Charles are highly prized for their diminutive size and length of ears. They are found of all colours, but those which are black with tanned cheeks and legs are considered the purest breed." It is evident that by this time the breeds had been crossed.

John Wright's reference to the curly coats of the King Charles proves that he is not referring to the Gredin any more than to the Pyrame, and his comment on its webbed feet is exceedingly interesting. It corroborates my theory that the present Black-and-tan *Toy Spaniel* has Water Spaniel blood in his ancestry, and, above all, is confirmed by the fact that Toy Spaniel puppies are still very often born with this peculiarity. I have five dogs now in my possession which have these webbed feet, and I consider this goes far to prove that the modern King Charles is descended from the



LOUIS XV, GRAND DAUPHIN DE FRANCE, ET SA FAMILLE

Mignard, about 1666. Louvre. Photo, Braun, Clément et Cie

THE KING CHARLES AND PYRAME

curly, web-footed ¹ variety, the Pyrame being only an out cross.

This also would suggest the probability of the descent from the Truffle Dog, which is described as a nearly pure miniature Poodle or *Petit Barbet*, which was originally half Water Spaniel and half Toy Spaniel, weighing about four to six pounds. The Water Spaniel had very pronounced webs between its toes. The Truffle Dog was a very curly little dog with a smooth head. The Barbets also had smooth heads according to Buffon, who says that their heads were silky and also their ears, and the hair on their tails, “*à peu près comme celui des épagneuls.*” The Truffle Dog was indigenous to France, Italy, and Spain, and some were imported into England in 1640-50.

I have a stuffed King Charles of about 1850. It is very curly and exactly the type of the illustration, square, compact, and cobby, eleven inches high and eleven inches long; ears set very high and carried forward; a deep stop, nose finely pointed, one and a quarter inch long; skull broad, but not domed; head small; eyes set very wide apart, indeed, and showing the whites, which I presume was done to imitate nature. Neck well arched, very long feathering, and white breast. It has faint tan markings, showing the Pyrame cross. A more fascinating little creature could not be devised, and when I think of what our breeders have evolved in sixty years from this little dog I feel fairly disgusted. From its solid square shape I should judge it to have weighed about twelve pounds,

¹ In the best show specimens the two middle toes are often absolutely joined together, one broad claw doing duty for both toes. The two middle pads occasionally merge into one, and a third toe nail appears in the centre.

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

but its bones are exceedingly slender, and its proportions being perfect, it looks much smaller. I have also seen a stuffed Pyrame of about the same date. It has a different type of head. The dog is smooth and much larger, with short ears, and a narrow "wedge" skull, with a shallow stop, nor is it well made like the King Charles.

Stonehenge, in 1867, says that in 1837 the Tricolour Spaniel reigned supreme, and was not considered of much value if over six pounds in weight. His skull was round, and he had a short nose, but not the under-hung jaw and positively ugly face of the modern school (*i. e.*, 1867). The smaller the dog, the better he was.

According to Stonehenge, the Tricolour was supplanted by the Black-and-tan Toy Spaniel between 1837 and 1867; so we have a pretty accurate idea of the date of its introduction as the Black-and-tan "King Charles," and it will be seen that, instead of being the original breed of Toy Spaniel, as is generally supposed, it was, in fact, the last to be introduced.

The unregistered breed known as the Miniature Toy Trawler appears to be a throw back to the original King Charles. Nothing is known of its origin. In order to test my theories, I have tried many experiments in breeding, the results of which I am about to give. It must be understood that these experiments were made for scientific purposes only.

At the time when I was making experiments I received a letter from a gentleman who told me that he had produced exactly the type of dog I was studying by crossing the King Charles with the small, old-fashioned curly Sussex Spaniel, now extinct. I persistently advertised for a bitch, hoping to verify this statement, but



DETAIL OF PICTURE BY MIGNARD

Showing the first black Toy Spaniel on record. About 1660. Louvre. Compare with photograph of Bunthorne.
Photo, Braun, Clément et Cie.

THE KING CHARLES AND PYRAME

could not procure one, but I was informed from another source that the same experiment had produced similar results. Another person told me he had crossed with Blenheim, and I bought a very pretty dog said to be of this cross; but this is at variance with my own experiments, as I have never succeeded in producing a red-and-white specimen from the black parents, even from the one said to be half Blenheim. Even when I crossed one of these dogs with a Blenheim bitch, the progeny were almost all black or red, and I have only once succeeded in producing black-and-white progeny, but, as I said before, *never* red-and-white. The black-and-whites were, I may add, decidedly off type (the reds and blacks only, in my experience, breed true to type), and I got exactly similar results from crossing with Cocker, the colour and coat of the Toy Trawler asserting itself to the exclusion of all others.

The old-fashioned curly "Sussex Spaniel" was the "Sussex" kept by the Duke of Norfolk, and referred to by several authors as the King Charles, and mentioned in the *Bazaar* correspondence of 1908. This was a cross between the King Charles and English Pyrame. Please compare the illustrations of the curly King Charles with the Toy Trawler.

It would not be very difficult to get back the pointed-nosed Blenheim and tricolour types from the Papillon, and in the pointed-nosed King Charles we still have enough material to save it from extinction, and I am working hard to do so.

The curly black and the orange-red breed absolutely true to type so that it is impossible for a stranger to distinguish one dog from another.

In order to trace the origin and test the accuracy of

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

the statements made to me, I have tried the following crosses:

1. Black Cocker with Miniature Toy Trawler sire. Black-and-white progeny.

2. Black Cocker with Marlborough Blenheim sire. Very poor type, chiefly yellow-and-white. No resemblance to Miniature Toy Trawler, but very like the old Marlboroughs.

3. Water Spaniel with Miniature Toy Trawler sire. Large heavy puppies, two only taking after the sire in size, but bearing a considerable resemblance to the smaller breed.

4. Blenheim with Miniature Toy Trawler sire. Very bad mongrel type, no uniform type.

5. Field Spaniel with Miniature Toy Trawler sire. Ugly heavy type of nondescript puppies.

6. Field Spaniel with Blenheim sire. Ordinary looking cross-bred puppies; no type.

7. Old-fashioned Sussex¹ with Miniature Toy Trawler sire. Puppies handsome and uniform in type, mostly all black, but larger than Miniature Toy Trawler, except two which weighed five pounds and seven pounds full grown.

8. Black Miniature Toy Trawler with Black Miniature Toy Trawler. Always uniform in type, whole black or whole red with or without white breasts. (Compare with experiment No. 1.)

9. Long-nosed King Charles Black-and-tan with Miniature Toy Trawler. Pure Miniature Toy Trawler type except for the colour, which had tan above the eyes.

I find that with all breeds the puppies follow the Miniature Toy Trawler sire in size more than the dam.

¹ The nearest thing to the old type which I could procure.



EDWARD WALTERS

Marlborough type of Spaniel about 1687. Compare with Henrietta of Orleans of same period
By permission of T. B. Waldy, Esq., Cranleigh, Surrey

THE KING CHARLES AND PYRAME

The puppies are generally smaller than either sire or dam.

As I have already said, in breeding black to black, I never once got a red-and-white or black-and-white. Mated to Blenheims they still produce about an equal number of blacks in the litters, which they certainly would not do unless black was the foundation colour. Two blacks will sometimes produce red, but seldom any other colour, and in my own experience I have never been able to produce a red-and-white specimen at all, though whole reds with white breasts sometimes appear.

These experiments have convinced me that the influence of Blenheim blood, if present, is very small. King Charles, on the other hand, appears to blend well, and this agrees with my theories.

I found one dog exactly like my own in Wales, but the owner would not sell on any account. I also found two in Middlesex, but the owner could not, or would not, tell me anything of their breeding, except that they were "very valuable." I was also informed that they existed in Italy and Holland, but can find no trace of them in the latter country. In Italy and Spain there were the Truffle Dogs, and this would fit in with the importation to England in the seventeenth century.

In no book can I find any reference to the old-fashioned Sussex Spaniel as a Sussex Spaniel, but Symonds, in his "Field Diversions," 1824, speaks of it as the King Charles Cocker or Gun Spaniel of true and perfect breed. That his description did not refer to the Pet Spaniel is obvious.

"The King Charles Spaniel belongs to the Cockers; the ears are deeply fringed, sweeping the ground; the rounded form of the forehead, the larger and moister

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eye, the longer and silkier coat, and the clearness of the tan, and *white-and-black* colour sufficiently distinguish this variety. His beauty and diminutive size have consigned him to the drawing-room or parlour.

"Charles I had a breed of Spaniels; very small with the hair black and curly, the Spaniel of the second Charles was of the black-and-tan breed."¹

I cannot trace that either of these Kings had the dogs, but it is quite likely Charles II had the former kind.

Youatt says that from France² a black-and-tan variety was produced from the Sussex Springer (which was the best variety) and a Terrier, which was cultivated by the late Duke of Norfolk: "The Black-and-tan Spaniel, the cross of Terrier being nearly or quite got rid of, is often a beautiful animal and is much valued, although it is frequently considered a somewhat stupid animal." I think he is here mistaking the cross, and that the Sussex Springer was already black-and-tan, crossed with King Charles.

Bewick, in 1824, gives a pretty cut of the "Springer or Cocker," and he says:

"Of the same kind is that beautiful little dog which in this country is well known under the appellation of King Charles dog, the favourite and constant companion of that monarch . . . it is still preserved as an idle but innocent companion. Its long ears, curled hair, and web feet evidently point out its alliance with the more useful and active kind last mentioned. Similar to this, but smaller, is the Pyrame dog, it is generally black

¹ Youatt, "The Dog," 1845.

² It is difficult to understand how France could produce the cross from a Sussex dog.



PICTURE IN THE CORAL ROOM, BLENHEIM PALACE
About 1750. Photo, Taunt. By permission of the Duke of Marlborough



FIELD SPANIEL
Stubbs, 1750. Photo, E. Walker. By permission of Sir Walter Gilbey

THE KING CHARLES AND PYRAME

with reddish legs, and above each eye is a spot of the same colour.”

The King Charles Black-and-tan was of an entirely different breed from the Blenheim, and in my opinion the crossing of them was unpermissible except to produce new varieties—*i.e.*, the Ruby and Tricolour in the second generation.

The appearance of parti-coloured puppies in King Charles litters would merely be evidence of the recent crossing of these varieties, but the white would breed out all except the natural white breast if self colour were repeatedly bred to self colour. As to getting a Black-and-tan puppy from two Blenheims, I have never heard of such an occurrence and do not believe it possible even where there has been a quite recent cross of Black-and-tan. The Red-and-white is the dominant breed, but the black-and-tan colour does not appear to remain even dormant. Mr. Milnes tells me of a case where two Black-and-tans (both of which were Blenheim bred) produced a Blenheim, but this is very rare. In fact, I never heard of another case.

The appearance of white on Rubies is because the Ruby originates in a cross of Red-and-white with Black-and-tan.

I entirely protest against these breeds being considered one and the same in origin. They have only been crossed within the last eighty or ninety years, and the produce are only allowable as the foundation of the new Tricolour and Ruby breeds. The distorted and coarse type now commonly seen seems evidence of a further Bulldog (?) cross, which is not allowable at all. The cross of the King Charles with “Blenheim” has been resorted to in order to produce the other colours and

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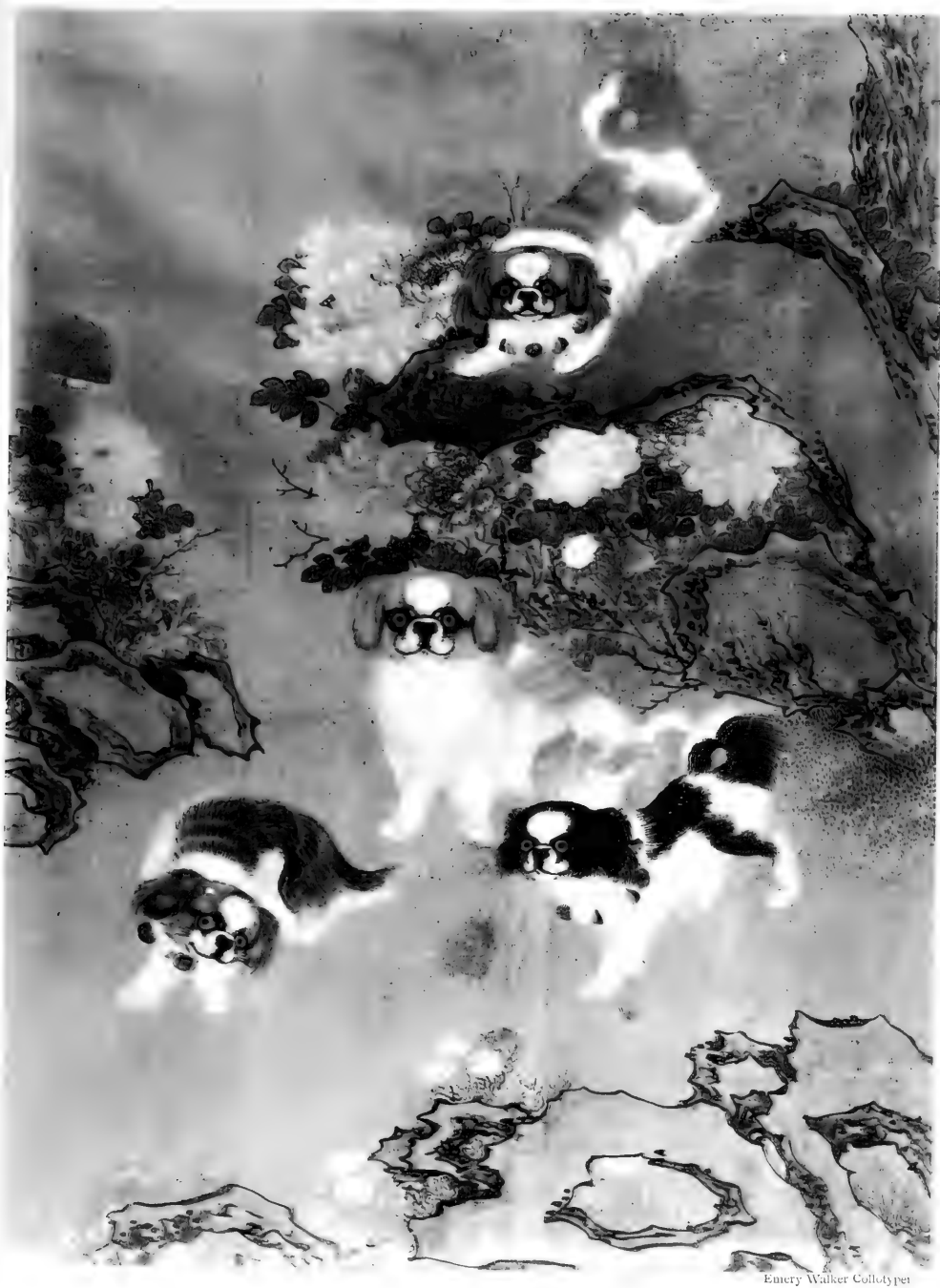
to determine abnormally smashed faces which possibly originated in the black King Charles, already crossed with Pyrame about 1800, being recrossed with Bulldog about 1840. The explanation of the parti-coloured puppies which were said to appear in strains that were black as far as the owner could remember being in a previous cross or perhaps the Pyrame cross. The Pyrame, though *generally* black-and-tan, was sometimes whole red and sometimes black-and-white, and this peculiarity is referred to by Richardson in connection with the "Sussex" Spaniel. The production of these parti-coloured puppies is however only an assertion on hearsay evidence and I strongly doubt its correctness.

Dalziel speaks of the Tricolour as an unavoidable but undesirable freak of colour in the King Charles, but this was subsequent to the crossing of the breeds, and the original true Tricolour was doubtless the cross between the Italian and French Spaniel.

"In King Charles a rich black-and-tan is demanded without white, the black-and-tan-and-white variety being disregarded, though in the best-bred litters occasionally a puppy of this colour appears." This is a quotation from the 1867 edition of Stonehenge.

He also says that the Blenheim must on no account be whole coloured. The Ruby was, therefore, apparently considered to be a miscoloured Blenheim, but the very pronounced mismarking is got by a definite cross.

It is quite absurd to insist on the elimination of the white breast in Rubies and Black-and-tans, as these white breasts are natural and right, especially in the Ruby.



CHINESE DOGS 17TH. CENTURY

FROM A PAINTING ON SILK IN FRAU OLGA WEGENER'S COLLECTION
RECENTLY PURCHASED BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM

CHAPTER IV

TYPE AND STANDARDS

THE whole fabric of modern judging is utterly unsound. The Club judges are, moreover, bound by the Club regulations, which prevent the exercise of any private judgment.

When I say that I consider the modern standard incorrect, I do not mean that we should go back to long noses. I frankly own that before I began my historical investigations I held the same opinion as that of other writers, namely that the ancestors of the Toy Spaniel had long noses, and I was prepared to advocate a return to whatever the original type might have been. My researches have, however, led me to an exactly opposite conclusion. The red-and-white Toy Spaniel has a perfect right to his short nose. The King Charles had comparatively long-nosed ancestors, but is now a composite breed made up to suit modern taste and no longer bears any resemblance to his earlier progenitors.

I still maintain that certain types of modern dogs are monstrosities, and shall to the end of my days fight against these types and protest against their propagation.

I have been working for some years on the system of drawing attention to the distorted noseless type. There are several noseless types but of late breeders have gone in for sensationalism in heads regardless of beauty or even of general soundness.

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I have purposely ridiculed these extraordinary deformities, hoping that at last people would see the grotesqueness for themselves, and this, I am happy to say, has already resulted in the Toy Spaniel Club taking steps to revise their points. It is, however, impossible for any club to properly revise its points without a complete knowledge of the history of its breed, and this no one has in the case of Toy Spaniels, because no one has ever had access to the proper material.

I think there are some grounds for believing that most of the present distorted, heavy, noseless, under-shot types are evidence of mongrel Bulldog blood.

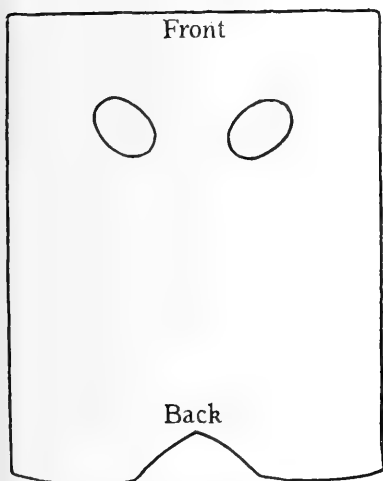
Before going further, I must dispose of the idea, rife among dog lovers outside the "Fancy," that the "smashed noses" are got by smashing. A broken nose is not the least like the nose of the modern type, and the puppies are born with these noseless faces. The kind-hearted old ladies, therefore, who weep over the fancied cruelties of the breeders can dry their tears and rejoice. That this theory should have originated at all is evidence of how unnatural the modern head appears to outsiders. Nothing can explain it except a brutal operation, but a broken nose would never deceive an expert for a moment. I may also remark that nobody has ever suggested that the noses of Japanese dogs are broken, though they are "noseless" dogs, and this is I think due to the fact that in the Japanese the proportions of the head are harmonious, whereas in some types of Toy Spaniel they are heterogeneous.

When a puppy is born with a screw tail and noseless head it will be noticed that there is a ridge of flesh sticking up between the nose and skull, and in this ridge the nostrils are embedded. The ridge is noticeable in

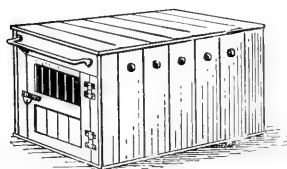


HEADS OF NEWLY-BORN TOY SPANIEL PUPPIES

A, A. Flyers. B. Second-class winner. C. Average head



PATTERN FOR FLANNEL COAT
IN CASES OF ILLNESS



SPRATT'S TERRIER
TRAVELLING BOX

TYPE AND STANDARDS

the photograph of the fine bulldog, Good Lion, the property of Mr. T. Davis. I have chosen him as a typical Bulldog head.

It will also be noticed that this head is harmonious in its lines, each line being thoroughly appropriate to the short nose and fighting type. It shows immense power, and is, to my mind, just what a Bulldog should be to inspire awe. A careful comparison with the two heads of my Toy Spaniels, Spotted Lily and St. Anthony's Marvel, will reveal the close connection of the types, only what is magnificent in the Bulldog is absurd in the Toy dog. I think some types of the short face are got by Japanese crosses. These are the best ones, as the type approximates more nearly to the original stock.

The first mention of abnormally short noses occurs in 1845. Youatt speaks of the new short-nosed type as a recent innovation.

"The King Charles Spaniel of the present day is materially altered for the worse. The muzzle is almost as short and the forehead as ugly and prominent as the veriest bulldog. . . . The Blenheim Spaniel . . . has degenerated of late, and is not to be had pure even in the neighbourhood of Blenheim. The species may be distinguished by the length and silkiness of the coat, the deep fringe about the ear, the full and moist eye, and the blackness of the palate."

An illustration represents Blenheims with a short but distinct nose, so Youatt would indeed have objected to the present type. The *Sporting Annual* of 1839 also mentions that the Blenheim was leggy and degenerate, but does not mention noses.

H. D. Richardson, in 1851, says of the King Charles: "Distinguished by shortness of muzzle, round and bul-

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let-like shape of head, prominence of his eye, length of ear, and the colour, which must be black-and-tan." But he also calls the Blenheim the black-and-tan Pyrame, and again a Red-and-white Spaniel, so it is difficult to follow him as to colour; but I read this as meaning that at Blenheim were kept both the red-and-white gun dog and the black-and-tan gun dogs.

Meyrick, 1842, says that the King Charles has all the deformities of a prominent watery eye, a protruding tongue, a broad ugly mouth, and a generally apoplectic appearance."

The Encyclopedia Britannica, 1817, says of the King Charles dog: "Head rounded, snout short, tail curved back." Short snout merely meant relatively short, and even in the first edition of Stonehenge, 1867, where he complains of the excessively short noses of the modern dogs, the illustration shows a dog by no means noseless.

Buffon says that the Spaniels and Water dogs were short and blunt in nose. In another place he explains this by saying short and blunt *compared* to the Greyhound, Russian Wolfhound, etc.—not short in nose as we now understand the term. The pictures show his meaning quite clearly.

The Field of 1859 says: "The King Charles and Blenheim Spaniels as bred by the fancy are snub-nosed, round-headed animals like Pugs, with silky ears and coats, but they are remarkably graceful animals."

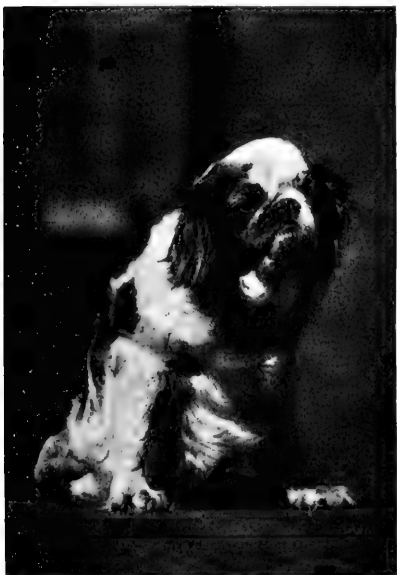
Stonehenge says that the low carriage of the tail is a peculiar feature of all true Spaniels, and was formerly insisted on as a point of great importance in the Toy Spaniel. This is not correct according to my researches, as the reverse, indeed, is certainly the fact, all the oldest



NOSELESS TOY SPANIEL. WITH WRONGLY CARRIED EARS AND BAD EXPRESSION



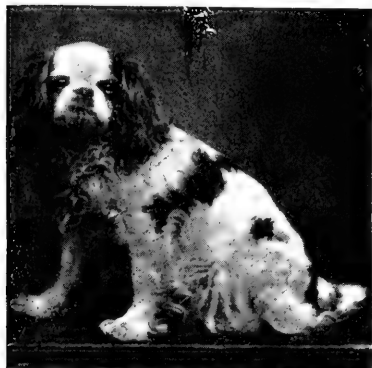
MRS. J. DAVIES' BULLDOG GOOD LION
A fine fighting type; not suitable as a lap-dog



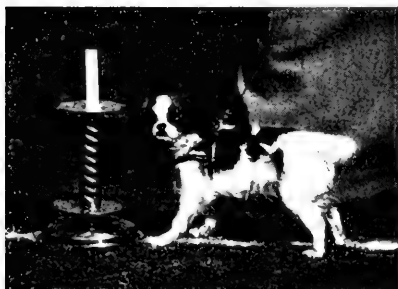
"A FAIRY AMONG DOGS"



MONKEY-FACED TYPE OF BLENHEIM, WITH TWISTED JAW AND WRONG EXPRESSION



A GOOD TYPE OF BROOD BITCH



A TINY LAP DOG

TYPE AND STANDARDS

authorities agreeing that the tail should be raised. The old pictures confirm this. See Veronese and Watteau.

There is a great wish on the part of some breeders, especially Miss Dillon, that the Toy Spaniel's tail should not be docked. My opinion is this. By all means let the tail alone, but if so it must be carried over the back, as in Veronese's time, and like the Japanese. There is no middle course, a long tail carried drooping in the mud, or straight out with a hook at the end, is simply impossible. It is neither one thing nor the other, and if the tails are not to be carried over the back they should be docked. A photograph is given of a modern Blenheim with an undocked tail, but this is a most unusually good specimen.

Sydenham Edwards, 1800, says the Marlboroughs are a small variety of Cocker with blunt noses and very round heads, and highly valued by sportsmen. He gives a lovely colored plate of gun dogs, much the type of Stubbs Spaniel, but does not give the Marlboroughs.

In an engraving of the Hon. Mrs. Monckton, 1779, there is a Cocker with the spot and a very pointed nose.

In a picture by Gainsborough, of Queen Charlotte, there is a very pretty, smallish Spaniel with spot, of the Marlborough Cocker type probably crossed with Toy. The engraving by Gainsborough Dupont can be seen at the National Portrait Gallery.

The following quotation is from Idstone, 1872:

"Thirty years ago (*i.e.*, 1842) they were rare in the provinces, but so long ago as that I had several of great excellence, which were the offspring of a celebrated dog, named Cherry (about 1845). His produce had but one fault, they carried their tails a trifle high, but a superb black-and-white-and-tan bitch named Cora, weighing

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

not over six pounds, was free from this or any other fault." This is evidently due to Stonehenge, who was the first to suggest that Toy Spaniels should not carry their tails high.

He continues: "Originally the King Charles was a liver-and-white dog, and I imagine, indeed I am almost certain, that the dogs belonging to the Merry Monarch were so marked. How or where the colour altered I do not know."

He thinks they originated from Japan, and says that the first imported Japs were pale yellow and white. These were probably Chinese dogs.

Robert Fortune says that the Jap dogs in Japan are dwarfed by a spirit called "Saki," no doubt a sort of gin, but I myself was told by a lady who lived in Japan that the small size was obtained by another practice, which I shall not specify, as there might be people unprincipled enough to try and reproduce it over here. This practice would account for the extraordinary delicacy of the breed, but I think myself the breed is naturally a small one.

Idstone says that the King Charles in his day was almost universally black-and-tan, the Tricolour being out of fashion. He says he considers the Tricolour the handsomer dog of the two. "Should have a white leaf down the centre of the forehead, tan spots over the eyes, white lips, tan cheeks, and freckles of tan on the lips, a white collar and mane, white forelegs sparingly freckled with tan and black. The edges of the thighs should be white, belly white, and end of the tail also. The inner part of the ears should be tan; the mane long, profuse, and like floss silk. The thighs and hind quarters must be feathered heavily. Also the tail with a flag end; feet



MISS FAN

From a print of 1810-20. (Tricolour. Note the "spot")



THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH'S PRESENT
TYPE OF BLENHEIM



WOODSTOCK BLENHEIM OF 1840



EARLY TYPE OF MARLBOROUGH

About 1840



A COMMON TYPE OF EARLY
MARLBOROUGH SPANIEL

T. Gainsborough, 1750. By permission of H. J. Pfungst,
F.S.A.

TYPE AND STANDARDS

profusely feathered, tan, wherever visible, brilliant and rich. In the heavy feather of the hind quarters and tail there should be a harmonious amalgamation of the three colours. The face should be short; the eye large, black, and prominent, the corner of it wet; the skull round, the ears large; there should be a deep, pronounced stop between the eyes, the ears should be large, flabby, and well coated; the formation of the dog low on the leg, the coat very silky, and a *sprightly temper is indispensable.*"

The Black-and-tan and Tricolour should, he says, never exceed seven pounds for exhibition.

Idstone says that the pale lemon colour in Blenheim comes from in-breeding. He also says that the King Charles cross is indulged in too freely, getting rid of the spot, which is a point of the utmost importance.

He also thinks the breed comes through Spain from Japan. I can find no trace of this in pictures or literature. Velasquez depicted the Alicantes, not Blenheims.

Idstone says: "The main points of beauty are as follows: The high skull, the full, black, wet eye, the short nose, the large, broad, heavy, well-feathered ear; compact form, close to the ground; pure, brilliant, rich red and distinct white markings, especially the broad leaf down the forehead, the round spot on the skull, the white neck and mane; a texture like floss silk; legs all well coated at the back, and deeply feathered toes. They are restless in their habits, capital guardians, always vigilant, but snappish and capricious, showing a dislike to children, and want of discrimination between friend and foe. They resent any fancied slight or injury, and are not particularly forgiving.

"The crossing with King Charles and Blenheim has

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so confused the two breeds that the three colours often appear in one litter.¹

"Pale coloured Blenheims are very inferior and valueless, but all specimens are of this same hue till they have changed their coat. Nine pounds is the outside limit, but valuable dogs should not weigh above six or seven.

"The nose has been shortened till it is deformed, and the broad mouth and protruding tongue of many specimens are revolting and untrue to the type of genuine Blenheim Spaniel, which, when in any degree approaching perfection, is one of the most beautiful of our parlour pets."

The writer of an article on Japan in 1860 (quoted by Mrs. Jenkins) suggests that Captain Saris brought presents of Japanese dogs to England in 1613. This is, however, pure conjecture, and he adds that it tallies with the appearance of the Toy Spaniel in 1613. As far as I can trace there were no Toy Spaniels in England till about 1660, except the liver-and-white, which came presumably with Anne of Cleves. I can discover no mention whatever of Japanese Spaniels before 1854, when Japanese Spaniels were imported into England by Admiral Stirling. The short nose of the Toy Spaniel was already on the way in 1836, so that it would appear hardly likely that this should have been its origin, but I consider that the Red-and-white Toy Spaniels, Japanese, and Pekingese, have a common Chinese ancestry.

Mr. Vero Shaw, in his book on the dog, published in 1889, announced his intention of crossing Toy Spaniels with Japanese, and I should be very glad to know if he did so; as this cross might explain some of our

¹ Only under certain unvarying conditions.



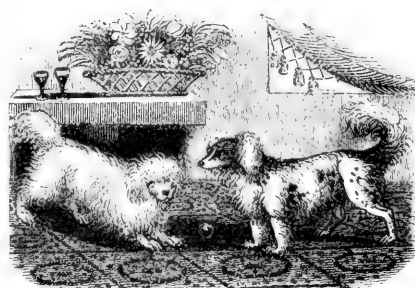
MISS FAN AND PUPS (TRICOLOUR)
The puppy on her back is red and white. From an
old coloured print, 1810-1820



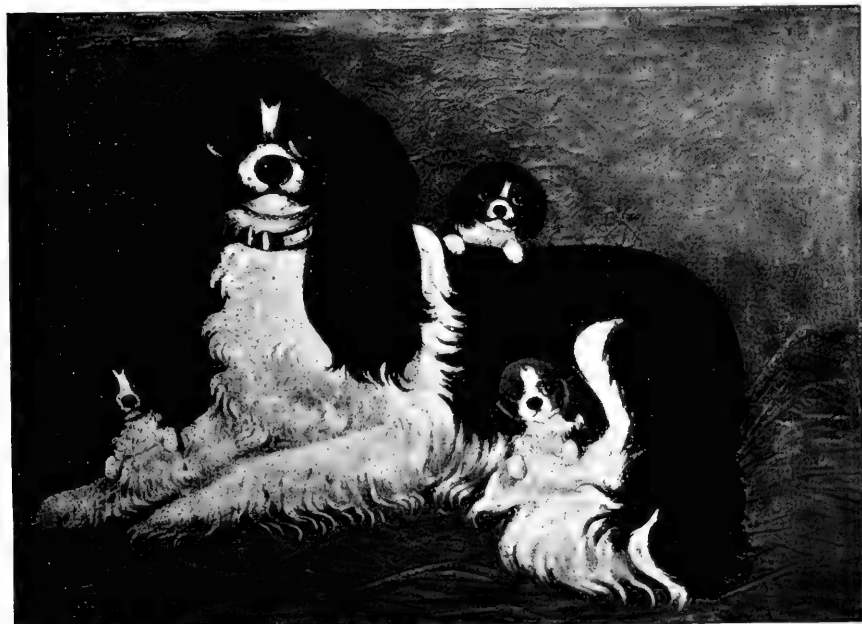
TRICOLOUR SPANIEL, WITH RED AND WHITE
PUPPY, EARLY 19TH CENTURY



TRICOLOUR TOY SPANIEL
EARLY 19TH CENTURY



FENNELL'S SHOCK AND COMFORTER OF 1843



TRICOLOUR TOY SPANIEL, EARLY 19TH CENTURY
From a painting in possession of the Rev. E. L. Pardoe

TYPE AND STANDARDS

particularly Japanese coated strains. In 1889 he says that Mr. Nave agrees with him in considering the short nose was obtained by a cross of Pug, and quotes the paragraph to which he refers. I, however, understand it differently. Mr. Nave said that he considered the short nose was obtained by a "cross of Black-and-tan *Japanese Spaniel*" (also called Japanese Pug). Black-and-tan does not appear to exist as a pure Japanese colour, nor does it exist in Pugs. He mentions the Pug only to state his opinion of its origin, but not in connection with the Toy Spaniel.

Sir Rutherford Alcock thus describes the fancy dogs in Japan: "And first I am to find a pair of well bred Japanese dogs, with eyes like saucers, no nose, the tongue hanging out of the side, too large for the mouth, and white-and-tan, if possible, and two years old. My dogs are chosen, species of Charles II Spaniels intensified. There is so much genuine likeness that I think it probable the Merry Monarch was indebted to his marriage with a Portugese Princess for the original race of Spaniels as well as her dower."

If there has been any direct cross of Japanese it has been since 1850, and there is only one of our strains which shows evidence of it, unless the very short faces are taken as evidence.

Stonehenge, fourteenth edition, 1878, says of the King Charles: "Nor is the shortness of face of old standing, when carried to the extent which now prevails . . . those which I remember early in the present century were at least only half way on the road to the state in which they are now exhibited, with faces *like those of the Bulldog*."

I have seen two coloured prints of Tricolour Span-

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iels kindly lent me by Mr. Perrin. One is called "Jumbo," 1836, and the other "Busy," of the same date. Both represent cobby, well-feathered, well-marked little dogs with great big eyes. Their noses are moderately short, rather tapering, but very well cushioned up with round muzzles. These certainly are a little Japanese in type, but, as there were no Japanese recorded in England before 1850, this cannot be considered a proof of any cross, and is probably only the natural throwing back to the Chinese ancestor.

The Kennel Gazette, of November, 1886, says of the Blenheim: "There are two points to which I should like to call the attention of the breeders of Benheims. One is the absolute necessity for a short back, the Blenheim is essentially a Cocker¹ in miniature; the other is that the cross with the King Charles is bringing in the cocoa-nut skull." This last warning, alas! passed unheeded.

There are at present four recognised varieties of Toy Spaniel. Benheims, or Red-and-white; King Charles, or Black-and-tan; Prince Charles, or Tricolour; and Ruby, or Red. They are all supposed to have precisely the same points, but it is quite certain that there is a vast difference in type between the Blenheim and Prince Charles, *i. e.*, the "broken colours," and the King Charles and Ruby, or "whole colours." Besides the present recognised colours they sometimes occur all liver or liver-and-white, and lately there have been two examples of Benheims whose red markings are, as it were, shot with black, giving a very beautiful effect indeed. I have also seen a dull blue-and-tan puppy bred

¹ The reference to the Cocker as a notoriously short-backed Spaniel will come as a shock to the modern breeder of these Spaniels. What would the writer of this say to the modern Cocker?



PORTRAIT OF A LADY

F. Haage, 1740. Budapest. Photo, Hanfstaengl

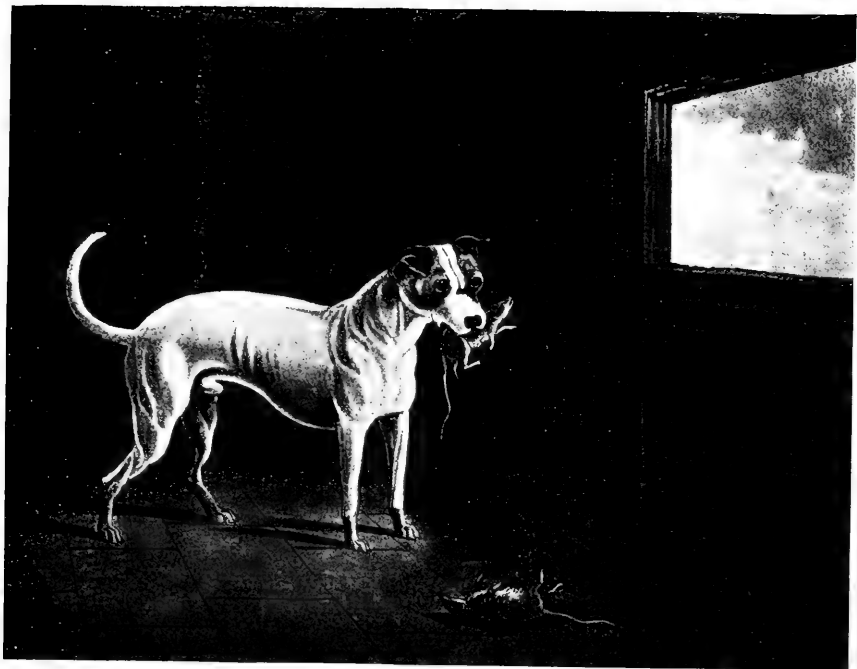
TYPE AND STANDARDS

from a Ruby and a Black-and-tan. It unfortunately did not live to maturity, but I have kept its skin as a curiosity. The King Charles breed truer, and are more constant to the short nose than the Blenheims. There is a strong tendency in the Blenheims to revert to the pointed nose of their Italian ancestors, and if they are not periodically crossed with the whole colours, or very carefully selected, they rapidly get longer and more tapering in face and flatter in skull, owing to the Marlborough blood with which they are infected. Some of the oldest fanciers, to the great indignation of the modern fanciers, are most decided in attributing the present type of King Charles to an infusion of Bulldog blood, and this view would seem to be confirmed by the curious fact that, whenever a puppy is born with a face so short as to be noseless, it is pretty sure to have a screw tail as well. This is a peculiarity very prevalent among Bulldogs, but as it is supposed to be due to arrested development, it may be an independent coincidence. It is very seldom that such specimens ever grow a really profuse coat. Generally, too, their ears are set on very high and thrown back with a "rose" carriage, the "leather" is extremely short, and their faces are inclined to be wrinkled. It is another curious coincidence that, in those parts of London where the best show King Charles Spaniels are often bred, there are occasional epidemics of noseless specimens, and a cautious investigation generally reveals the fact that the breeder of these wonders has a cousin, an aunt, or a brother-in-law who owns a Bulldog! I feel inclined to think that it is this Bulldog cross which has spoilt the elegance of the King Charles and given the present specimens the wide, often out-at-

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

elbows forelegs, and the comparatively pinched hind-quarters and heavy movement of which I intend to complain presently. There is, however, another type of screw-tailed puppy which shows no Bulldog character, and this is probably due to Chinese and Japanese crosses. I was much interested the other day to hear from Mr. Aistrop that about the year 1810 his father gave fifty guineas for a cross-bred Bulldog, by name, Billy. He had been bred by old Mr. Aistrop, sold by him to Charley Dew, and repurchased at his death. This dog was the most famous rat-killer in England, and killed one hundred rats in the Cock pit, Duck Lane, Westminster (a pit 18 x 16 feet), in five and a half minutes. Princess Charlotte had at that time three Tricolour Toy Spaniels, and summoning Mr. Aistrop in 1814, gave him £10 for the services of his dog, as she said she wished her three Toy Spaniels to have puppies by the most famous dog in England. Here is an authentic instance of a cross of diluted Bulldog blood in some Tricolour Spaniels, at any rate. It is curious that Princess Charlotte should have cared more for celebrity than for pedigree, to the point of crossing two such strangely unsuitable breeds. It is said that Mr. Aistrop refused three hundred guineas for Billy, and also an offer of a pension for life.

Mr. Charles Aistrop is one of our oldest fanciers, and he is one of the most thorough enthusiasts I have ever met. Mr. Aistrop's father was a born fancier, who, when a boy, was turned out of the house by his mother for winning a prize at bull baiting, and refusing to give up the sport. It appears that this lady was of independent means, and had an excessive regard for what she considered the honour of her family, and when she



BILLY



BILLY, THE CELEBRATED RAT-KILLER, KILLING 100 RATS IN FIVE MINUTES
AND A HALF ON THE 22ND APRIL 1823

By permission of Mr Aistrop

TYPE AND STANDARDS

one day read in the paper that her son had won a prize with his dog, she had hysterics, rang for her butler, and ordered that directly Mr. Charles came in he was to be sent to her immediately. As soon as Mr. Charles came she told him plainly that he must either give up dog fancying or leave her house, and she would give him a week to think it over. Mr. Charles, who was a spirited young man, replied that he did not want a week to think it over, but that he would go at once. To this Mrs. Aistrop answered that, if such was his determination, he should not go penniless, but that she would give him one hundred guineas. So he took the money and went, and soon became the most famous fancier of his time. The present Mr. Aistrop was an expert lightweight boxer before a terrible accident by which he lost the use of both arms. He was driving one day with his brother, who happened to say that he had never driven a horse in his life, and Mr. Aistrop told him he should learn there and then. The lesson was disastrous. Before they had gone many yards a coal van turned out of a side street, they collided, and both gentlemen were thrown out. Mr. Charles Aistrop injured his spine, and his brother was killed. Disasters of a sensational kind seem to run in the Aistrop family, as old Mrs. Aistrop was killed by a bear which was kept at the pit for bear baiting, and attacked her when she was feeding it. Mr. Aistrop came home to find her dead, and, after killing the bear, sold the pit and took up the profession of a licensed victualler.

Mr. Aistrop had some correspondence with the King at the time when there was a proposal to alter the name of the King Charles, and was the cause of the name being retained, as, in answer to his petition, the

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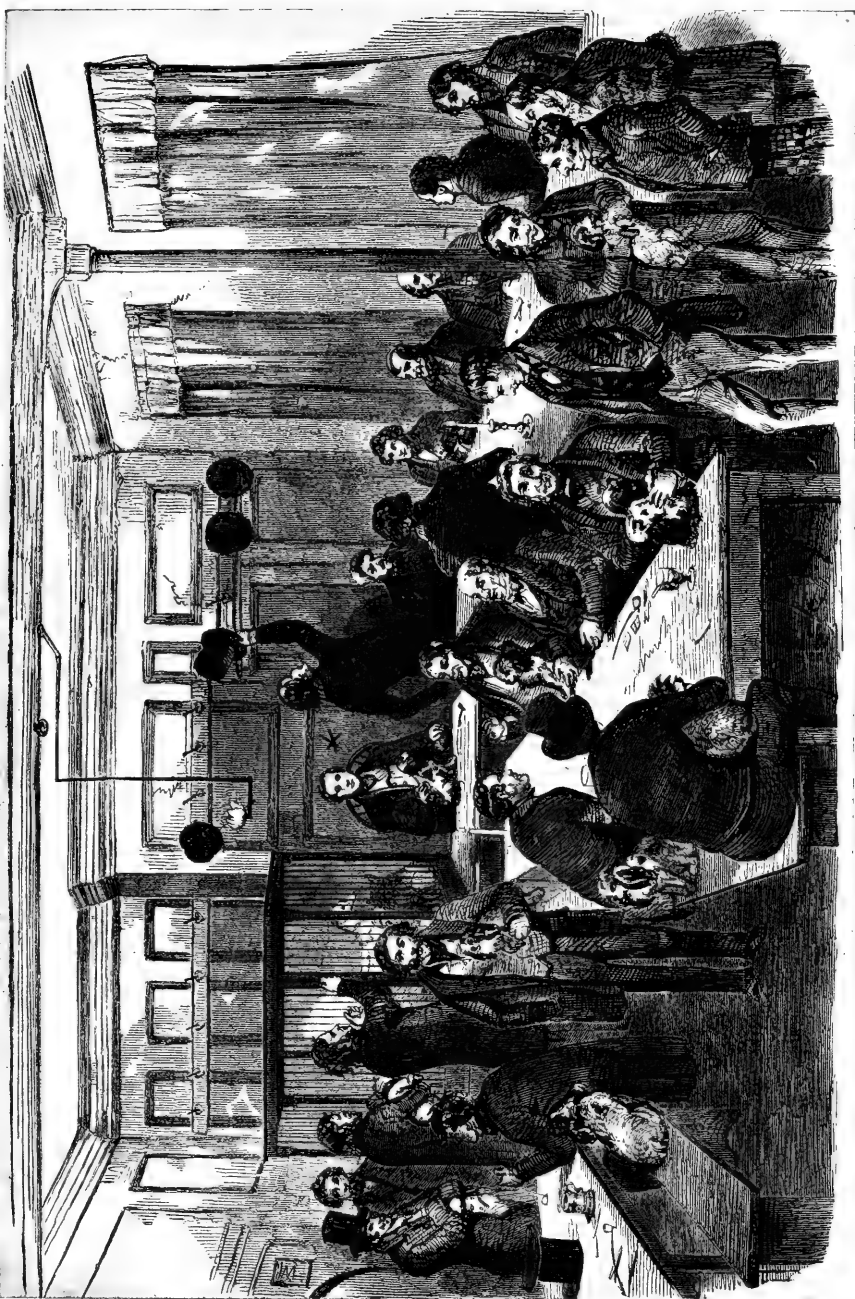
King expressed a wish that the name should not be altered.

Mr. Charles Aistrop tells me that the first Ruby he saw was in 1850, and it was also the first *very* short-nosed dog that he ever saw. It used to be brought to the Eight Bells, Denmark Street, Soho, which was run by Mr. Aistrop's father, and where some of the first fancy dog shows were held from 1836. Its owner was a Mr. Risum, and he used to attend with this wonderful red dog, which was considered a curiosity, and was the talk of the "Fancy," the house being crowded whenever Mr. Risum took the chair. The colour was not then held in high esteem, and the dog went by the name of "the cabbage-leaf eared dog," from the immense size of its ears, both in length and width.

The combination of the short face with enormous ears is quite against the present rule, where short faces and small or short, crumpled ears too often go together.

Mr. Watson, of Hackensack, found the following in an old sporting magazine: "Spaniel Show. The show of nine-pound Spaniels for a silver cream jug will take place at Charley Aistrop's, the Elephant and Castle, Peter St., Westminster, on Wednesday. February, 1834."

I give an illustration of a fancy dog show in 1857, held at the Eight Bells. This was, Mr. Aistrop thinks, the first dog club ever started, though the idea was quickly followed by "Jimmy Shaw," "Jack Brown," and others. The members are said to have paid a small weekly sum. Meetings were held every week, enlivened by occasional shows; the judges being chosen on the spot from amongst the members. A list of stud dogs



FANCY DOG SHOW OF 1851 AT THE EIGHT BELLS
At head of table, Mr. Shakespeare. Second right-hand corner, Mr. Blyden. Third right-hand corner, Mr. Isaacs. By permission of *Illustrated London News*

TYPE AND STANDARDS

was hung up in the parlour, and the meetings were generally crowded.

It will be noticed that the dogs in the drawing were not short-nosed or square in jaw, but pretty faced, long-eared dogs, most typical of the breed, with noses very much turned up, and such as would, no doubt, be called "short snout" by the early writers, when they meant to describe a nose which was by no means that of a Greyhound, but still less like that of our modern dogs.

Regarding the screw tail and noseless face as evidence of Bulldog blood, there certainly was no such thing in the shows much before 1845, though from the time of Princess Charlotte there are rumours of too short noses. Possibly Princess Charlotte's experiment with Billy gave the dealers the idea of the Bulldog cross, and this is certainly a possible source of the distorted "noseless" dog. It has been suggested that the short face originated from crossing with the Japanese, but this alone would never have given the powerful underjaw and the extraordinary tenacity of hold which is exhibited by some specimens. I have two noseless dogs at present, and they attack an object in precisely the Bulldog style, freezing on to it and shutting their eyes. Once they get a grip, it is impossible to move their jaws, and they will allow themselves to be lifted from the ground by their teeth. It is, of course, possible that there may have been isolated instances of a Japanese cross, but this breed is far too delicate for dealers to indulge in crossing systematically. An occasional cross would, however, provide the necessary material and in-breeding would do the rest. We must nevertheless look for some other explanation of

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coarser types. It is perfectly evident to my own mind that my Ruby dog, Marvel, is crossed with Bulldog at a comparatively recent date, though there is nothing in his pedigree to suggest it. I may say that, though I am unable to explain it, the noseless head, screw tail, and webbed feet are practically invariably co-related characters, but there are two marked types of noseless head.

As to the webbed feet, these are doubtless a throw back to the little curly King Charles Water Spaniel. I shall never believe that the noseless, screw-tailed dog was produced solely by selection within a period of fifteen years. The type changed quite suddenly from the kind of short nose which would be brought about by selection, to an outrageous deformity. In 1830 it was still "a Spaniel unrivalled for beauty." In 1842 it had a broad mouth and generally apoplectic appearance. In 1845 it had "forehead as ugly as the veriest Bulldog," and in 1872 the show dog was established as an "apple-headed, idiotic, hydrocephalous animal," and that delightful Mr. Julius settled it by his ill-timed practical joke in 1877.

I am sure that the short face is not the outcome of a cross with Pug, as has been suggested by some writers, for four reasons. 1. The screw tail that generally accompanies the noseless face is a short "down" tail, never curled upwards over the back. 2. The underjaw is usually very strong, with a pronounced lay back. 3. There is never a black mask or trace under any circumstances. 4. The back is often arched, and the chest is abnormally wide, with elbows out and curved forelegs.

I had the misfortune to buy a Toy Spaniel which



COCKER AND SPRINGER
The original Field Spaniels, 1801



CURLY KING CHARLES SPANIEL OF ABOUT 1800

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had gone astray with a Pug, and am able to state that in the litter of seven every puppy had a black mask and a weak underjaw and the black trace down the back.

It is the bull-headed puppies that make all the whelping troubles of small Toy Spaniels. Small bitches of six pounds in weight which are free from Bull crosses would probably whelp without trouble. I have had several small bitches (one only five and a half pounds) showing the Italian type in a very pronounced way, and they bred quite easily.

It is the Bulldog head and shoulders that make the danger. We have one strain of Blenheim now of which the females are useless for breeding purposes, owing to the contracted pelvis and the heavy head and shoulders.

As the Blenheim has the only long record of the short nose, it may be wondered why I have stated that the King Charles is the most constant to the short face.

This is easily explained if the *abnormally* smashed face is due to the Bulldog cross, as the direct Bulldog cross certainly does not occur in the Blenheim breed, the only Bull blood being filtered through the King Charles. It must be remembered that many of the present Blenheim strains have also been crossed with the Marlborough, which, in its turn, has been crossed with the Holland Spaniel, which, between 1550 and 1660, had no stop whatever.

I feel sure that, if allowed to choose my strains and use what dogs I liked, I could produce noseless, screw-tailed puppies of either of the types I have mentioned with absolute certainty.

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Most of the puppies with absolutely *sunken* noses die of cleft palate or are choked at birth, and unable to breathe.

The ones that survive most easily are those which approximate closest to the Japanese noseless type, which apparently has not the elongated palate of the noseless Toy Spaniel.

Toy Spaniels of the present day have some very grave defects, and breeders should turn their attention seriously to them. Some of the judges are beginning to do so, and I managed to get a clause as to soundness inserted in the Toy Spaniel standard a year or two ago. Up to the present, however, very little attention has been paid to it in practise, unsoundness passing unnoticed to championship honours.

The defects are as follows:

1. Unsoundness.
2. Grotesqueness of type—ugly expressions.
3. Bad coats or no coats.
4. Excessive timidity—sluggishness or semi-idiotcy.

Unsoundness is a very grave danger, especially in the black-and-tan, almost every strain of which is unsound. There are very few *perfectly* sound King Charles, and large numbers are entirely unfit for show on that account. That many of them win is sufficient proof that we must, indeed, be in a bad way. Crippled sires and unsound dams cannot produce sound stock, and all unsoundness should be uncompromisingly penalized by judges unless obviously due to an accident. It is no use for a judge to put down A's dog in Class 1, for unsoundness, and then proceed to put up B's dog in Class 2, forgetting that he is equally unsound. This



SETTER

COCKER

SETTER AND COCKER, 1820



FROM STONEHENGE
WOOLMINGTON'S JUMBO

The old type
The new type

TYPE AND STANDARDS

sort of judging merely irritates exhibitors and does no good, and I must say that specialist judges are worse offenders than all-round judges in this matter, as they are apt to be carried away by wonderful head points and to forget everything else. If a judge penalizes unsoundness or any other bad point, he should do so consistently. I cannot too earnestly insist on this point of consistency, and I commend it also to reporters. It is grossly unfair to crab one dog for a fault and pass it over in another.

Specialist judges are apt, as I said, to give undue importance to head points or technical specialist points. For instance, a good sound dog, perfect in all points, will be put back by practically any specialist judge for white on the chest, and a glaring cripple preferred to him, provided it has no white hairs. A dog that has even a few white hairs, that it takes the judge ten minutes to find, will be penalized to an absurd extent. A curly coated dog will be beaten by the most miserable of weeds, etc., etc. Now, "all rounders" have much more balance of judgment, and I would far rather trust a good specimen of any breed in its own class to an unprejudiced all-round judge than to a specialist. Specialists often have their own fads, which tend to warp their judgment on essential points. Defects of conformation should always be penalised before accidental blemishes, but it requires a very strong judge to overlook an obvious superficial blemish, such as a stain, a burn, a wounded foot or a damaged eye, or even defective markings rather than a faulty type, exaggerated jaw, or an unpleasing expression. As a matter of fact, I think the latter would at present always win the day.

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A dog of the right type, however badly blemished or mismarked, ought always to win over a dog of the wrong type. This should be a fundamental principle in judging. A dog of the wrong type is worse than no dog at all.

First prizes must be withheld from bad dogs. This is another fundamental principle, but one which requires great fortitude to carry out. I have seen so many bad dogs used at stud, on the strength of wins in classes where they were the only entries, that I feel that a stand should be made against misleading victories of this kind (though it would be sure to be most unpopular).

I have for years inveighed against the modern type and scale of points, and on October 16, 1908, I wrote an article in *The Kennel* expressing yet stronger criticisms on the exaggerations and deformities of the present day. Some weeks later Mrs. Jenkins also wrote to *The Kennel*, expressing the same views as myself, which surprised me considerably, as we had always held entirely opposite opinions.

Mrs. Jenkins wrote of noselessness as one of "Nature's deformities," and yet she was among the first to take the lead as judge in giving prominence to the most abnormal of the noseless types. When a judging scale gives too great a proportion of points to any one part of a dog, it is clear that dogs will win on abnormalities of that part, and I think that revision is advisable for any scale which can be made an argument to support an abnormal type admittedly against a judge's better judgment.

Nature has a great horror of inefficiency and deformity, and this abhorrence is necessary to the sound-



HENRIETTA OF ORLEANS
Mignard, about 1660

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ness of the race, but can only operate where there is no artificial preservation of that which is unfit and unsound.

The cult of beauty and strength and the natural attraction towards them and the preference even of animals for them (especially for the latter quality), are Nature's provision for the selection of the fittest parents for the best offspring in all departments of life. Any delight in weakness, unfitness, and ugliness is a morbid perversion of natural instincts which should be sternly discouraged among all live-stock breeders. Nature ruthlessly destroys the weaklings, the weeds, and the failures. The conditions of life are too uncompromising, and they die. The modern man preserves them at infinite trouble and expense, and offers prizes for them on the show bench. He breeds from individuals which would never naturally breed, which are too small, too feeble, or too deformed to propagate their species in a natural condition, and, moreover, often have a violent aversion in doing so. This is a grievous mistake, and our inbred deformed and artificial dogs are visited, as a consequence of their artificiality, by ghastly diseases like the "Black Death" distemper which are themselves almost "artificial" in virulence, and which, I venture to think, would not have existed at all had our pet stock been less inbred and unsound. Remember that Nature will not be entirely frustrated, and when thwarted in one direction, kills off the obnoxious productions of human skill in some unforeseen way, and generally does it with a blind, wholesale lavishness by which a large proportion of the healthy and strong are carried off as well.

On the other hand we must not try and make the

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Toy Spaniel into a police dog. He is in his nature an ornamental object, like a rare flower or piece of china. We do not require him as a rat killer, and if he is ugly his point is entirely gone. The contempt of prettiness which is the pride of the average Englishman may be all very well in choosing a hunter, but it is out of place in judging a lady's pet. I have known sporting judges in a variety class refuse to look at the Toy Spaniels in it, saying they hated the useless little things. A second-rate Bulldog or a third-rate Collie will always be preferred to a first-class Blenheim, were he the best that ever lived. This is not the right spirit in which to judge variety classes. Honestly speaking, I think variety classes are absurd. There is not one man in five hundred thousand who is an equally good judge of all the breeds that come before him.

I myself feel thoroughly capable of judging all Toy Spaniels, and am equally familiar with Japanese, Pekingese, and Pomeranians, but I should be very sorry indeed to have to judge Airedales or Bobtail Sheep dogs.

If, however, I had to judge a variety class I certainly should not consider it right to turn my back on the unfamiliar varieties, saying, "I hate the great, clumsy things." The less one knows of a breed the more attention one should give to it, so as, if possible, to make up by observation and comparison for lack of experience. A judge's own particular fancy in breeds ought not to bias him in variety classes.

A contempt of beauty and elegance runs through most of modern sporting life. Take two animals of about equal intrinsic merit, one pretty and the other useful looking, and the man who judges them will go



TYPE OF COCKING SPANIEL

About 1750. Photo, E. Walker. By permission of W. Stoyt Taylor, Esq.

TYPE AND STANDARDS

for the ugly one as sure as fate. He is so afraid of being misled by prettiness that he feels safer that way, and says to himself:

“If I have made a mistake, at any rate no one can say that I have been taken in by meretricious and superficial charm.”

To discover hidden merits and astonish the novice is a common ambition. I have recently seen several judges report on Toy Spaniels as “too toyish.” One might as well complain of a cat for being too “pussyish.” If you are judging toys, the more “toyish” they are, the better. I do not consider that any man should lay down the points of a lady’s toy. The man who knows the special requirements of a lady’s pet is just about as rare as the man who understands needlework or lace. Most modern men have an innate impatience of useless beauty, and will unconsciously infuse an element of good, useful plainness into any pretty, useless dog. The only time where this comes in well is in the matter of soundness, which many ladies left to themselves are apt to overlook. I am speaking here of the average judge, but there are, of course, geniuses of both sexes.

The essentially masculine view was recently expressed by an old fancier in one of the newspapers. Asked to state what was the best Toy Spaniel he ever remembered, he quoted one long since dead, which he said was large and with a bigger head than the present-day Toy Spaniels and which was emphatically “a *dog* and not a pet!” In speaking of an essentially pet breed, this is rather a surprising view, and if the head of the dog in question was larger than those of some of our modern dogs I can only say that I hope I may never see

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one like it! He also says that he welcomes the progress of the present-day dog to the bigger type of old as sounder and stronger. I have shown that the Toy Spaniel type of old was infinitely smaller than ours, and that the heads were very small, and I would point out that size does not always secure soundness, as some of our biggest specimens are quite unsound.

I notice that many of the people who talk most about soundness do not carry out their theories in the judging ring, and as long as they put up unsound dogs it is of no use for them to preach soundness.

I do not consider the present type of Toy Spaniels at all satisfactory. It lacks quality, especially as regards the Black-and-tans and Rubies. Short necks, protruding tongues, roach backs, flat sides, straight shoulders, bulldog forelegs and weak hindlegs, with cow hocks are to be seen everywhere. The King Charles and Rubies are now no longer Toys in any sense of the word, and I for one should be sorry to be obliged to carry one of the average sized show specimens for an hour or two under my arm. It is not, however, so much the size to which I object as the want of symmetry and compactness, the heavy bone, and the sluggish, shuffling gait. I am by no means in favor of excessive smallness when it leads to weediness, unsoundness of constitution, and general lack of smartness. It is also an almost invariable rule (subject to exceptions, of course) that dogs and bitches under six pounds in weight are useless for breeding, and I think the ideal size is that where the dog, though in every sense a Toy, is still strong and vigorous and capable of reproducing its species. On the other hand, there are at present far too many great, heavy,



DOROTHY LADY TEMPLE, WITH TRICOLOUR SPANIEL

Sir Peter Lely, about 1670. Photo, E. Walker

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coarse, bull-necked dogs with Bulldog expressions and thick, weak legs.

I am of the opinion that a Toy Spaniel should not be nearly so much undershot as is now considered right. Exaggeration of all kinds is most undesirable. Heads are now often deformed. I will not mention other people's dogs, but, to illustrate what I mean, I refer to the photograph of my own dogs, St. Anthony's Marvel and his puppy.

There is, of course, a vast difference between a modern noseless King Charles dog with a good expression and one with a bad expression, and, if we are obliged to breed exaggerations under penalty of retiring from the shows, we must try to get the modern type as perfect as it is capable of being. As matters now stand, I should certainly exhibit a dog with a sunken nose if I bred it; at the same time I would willingly lose the result of my labours and give up winning with such a dog if the fanciers were to decide that they would *consistently* penalise too ugly a face just as they now penalise too long a nose, and if the day were to come, as I hope it will, when all *deformities* would be out of the money, I should take my card of Very Highly Condemned with the genuine pleasure of a successful reformer.

I hope no one will imagine, however, that I am advocating more nose at the cost of quality. Some people seem to consider a nose as synonymous with the type which Miss Todd calls the "Bottle Nosed Whale," *i. e.*, a broad, spatulate, undershot muzzle at the end of a long nose. Nothing could possibly be worse than this. People have proudly shown me "Marlboroughs" with faces fit to make a horse shy, expecting that, as I dis-

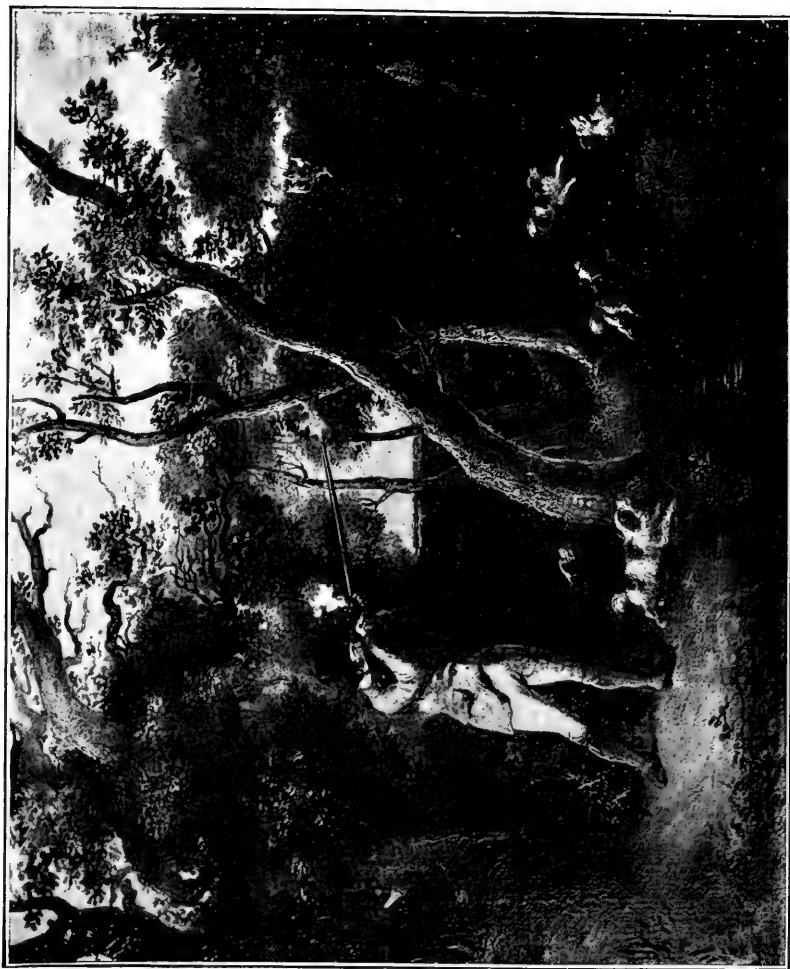
TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

approve of the noseless deformities, I should hail these long-nosed ones with sackbut and psaltery. No. Bad as the noseless deformity undoubtedly is when it violates its own rules of proportion, may heaven save us from what is now called the Marlborough!

My remark on distortions will, I am afraid, inevitably be made use of by those who own *bad dogs* to uphold the type they breed because it is not distorted in the particular way I point out, but I must in advance take the precaution of absolutely disowning these people and their dogs. There are coarse long-nosed dogs, as well as coarse noseless ones. I will have none of either of them. There are multitudes of wrong types, but only two right ones. There are slight variations of type in length of nose, with corresponding variations of skull, but, so long as the main essence is the same, the type is right. There *must* also be the look of *race* and *quality*.

What is quality? I have often been met with this question, asked in the aggrieved tone of one who has vainly pursued a will-of-the-wisp and feels rather exhausted and irritable in consequence.

Quality is the most difficult thing in the world to explain to those who do not instinctively recognise it. It is an intangible something which does not depend entirely upon line, but upon a combination of lines, thickness, thinness, width, breadth, depth, curve, etc., and their relation to one another; the result producing to the eye, without any conscious mental effort, a certain perfection and exquisiteness without which mere dull correctness is lifeless and uninteresting. It is the difference between coarse linen and fine cambric, or, let us say, between good and bad cooking, where the ingre-



COCKING SPANIELS OF THE 18TH CENTURY

Probably by Morland

TYPE AND STANDARDS

dients may all be the same, yet the result right in one case and wrong in the other. Dogs may be made of the same component points, and yet they may be indefinitely wrong. Just as you make out recipes for a bad cook in vain, you may compile standards till you are tired. Nothing will avail you unless your judge can recognise quality.

In a brood bitch you require a rather heavier version of type than in a dog, as the slightly stronger and heavier ones are more suitable for the dangerous work of reproducing their species, but in a dog, quality is all important.

Why is it that some dogs command enormous prices and are constantly being run after, whereas others, perhaps bigger winners and possibly more obviously correct in points, fail to attract much notice? I think it will be found that the dogs which attract big offers from the public at large are ones with quality. Quality gives a certain brilliance; a dog with quality strikes the eye, though he may be doing nothing in particular. You may only catch a glimpse of him, or he may be lying fast asleep, yet you cannot help noticing him. In movement he has a certain pride of carriage, a certain exquisiteness of colour, a certain *beauty*, in fact, which others, equally good in points, have not.

Quality cannot be defined in standards or divided into scales, but, like beauty and genius in the human race, it must remain forever independent of legislation.

I have, therefore, all the more at heart the importance of rousing our judges to the undoubted advance in popularity of a common, vulgar, coarse type. This popularity is strictly confined to fanciers; the outside

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

public condemn it instinctively. The fancier's eye becomes vitiated by too close a pursuit of points, and he needs periodical lifting out of himself so that he may see the dogs for a moment with a normal vision. As it is the fanciers who make or mar a type by what they breed, it is to the fanciers I speak. This applies to all breeds, but especially to Toy Spaniels.

Pomeranians have not as yet suffered much in competition, but I must warn breeders in time not to do away with the stop. This has been disastrously done in other breeds. Let breeders look at Champion Offley Honey Dew and copy him as nearly as they can, and they cannot go far wrong. The carriage, body, and style of our best Pomeranians cannot be improved, but the heads are not often right, and I think the modern tendency is more towards a wrong type than the right one. There is no harm done yet, but breeders should look to their heads before it is too late.

To return to the proper modern Marlborough. The Marlborough is a very pretty little dog, quite unlike these "bottle-nosed whales." It should be cobby, compact, light in bone, with a small head and pointed nose; stop very deep, and skull broad, but not dome-shaped; ears set very high and carried forward; coat straight and well feathered; eyes large and black and very wide apart; muzzle tapering and nose slightly tilted and teeth level, but not undershot, and about two and a half inches long; back level, tail gaily carried. These dogs are most fascinating and pretty and keen ratters and rabbitters. I have known them to kill large, fierce old rats nearly as big as themselves, which neither bull terriers nor fox terriers would face. They work well with the gun, but they are too wild, and are apt to get



Emery Walker Colotyper

ORANGE FRILS
MODERN VARIANT OF CURLY KING CHARLES

BUNTHORNE
MODERN EXAMPLE OF OLD CURLY KING CHARLES

OLD TYPE OF TRICOLOUR

BEST MODERN TYPE OF MARLBOROUGH

FROM A DRAWING BY NEVILLE LYTTON

TYPE AND STANDARDS

right down rabbit holes, which involves their being dug out.

The old-fashioned Marlborough was a very ugly dog indeed. He had almost every fault that a dog can have.

The best type of modern Marlborough is now so rare that the variety has come into great disrepute, chiefly because, on account of its scarcity, people began to exhibit as Marlboroughs any long-nosed Blenheim that could not win in the short-faced classes and was neither one thing nor the other as to type.

In Vero Shaw's "Book of the Dog" there are the following notes on the points of the Blenheim, and, as they apply to all four varieties, I would exhort all breeders and judges of the modern type to pay special attention to them, as we are departing daily more and more from them. I consider that they err on the side of exaggeration, but, at any rate, they correct a few of our present errors:

"The under jaw should be wide between tusks and well turned up; undershot, but *not* to show the teeth. The stop is wide and deep, as in a fine Bulldog, *but the nose should not recede as in that animal*. The neck should be *arched*, tail carried *gaily*, but not *over* the back."

This does not mean, as commonly misunderstood, that the tail should not be carried above the level of the back, but that it should not be carried *over* the back, like a Pomeranian. A writer in 1759 says of the Toy Spaniel: "It should have the tail raised," and ten points were awarded for position and set of tail. Stonehenge says that the general appearance of the Toy Spaniel should be that of "an intelligent, *nimble* little

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

dog which combines activity with a *daintiness* peculiar to good breeding and aristocratic connections." I ask my readers to look round the show benches at the present King Charles and Rubies and ask themselves whether the majority, or even the minority, exhibited answer to this description.

It seems impossible to convey to breeders the fact that a dog can be airy and dainty and nimble, and yet be, as Stonehenge again has it, "thickset and cobby, chest deep and wide, strong legs, short back, arched neck, well cut up from chest to loin; the latter should be strong and as sturdy as possible."

Every breeder knows that the large specimens are the most satisfactory to breed from, but they cannot be considered ideal in the show ring, while absence of quality should be considered a bar both for the show ring and for breeding, however excellent the dog may otherwise be. Toy Spaniels weigh heavily for their size. A dog which weighs ten pounds often looks the same as a Japanese dog weighing six pounds. Therefore it is a mistake to aim at great lightness in a Toy Spaniel. Height would be a far truer test of size. Besides this, the anxiety to keep the weight down leads breeders into the fatal error of underfeeding their puppies, with a view to keeping them small. The average weight of a two-year-old Toy Spaniel is something over one pound to the inch of height; they weigh more when older.

The tendency of exhibitions is, of course, to encourage exaggeration of special points, and this should be strenuously fought against by judges. A dog with nostrils actually sunk into the skull is just as far from the proper type as one with a nose three inches long.



CH. HIGHLAND LAD



MRS HOPE PATERSON'S CH. MACDUFF



MISS H. G. PARLETT'S CH. ROSEMARY CALVERT
Winner of 36 First Prizes in America



MRS SENN'S CH. SQUARE FACE (U.S.A.)



MRS LARKINGS' L'AMBASSADEUR



MRS MATHESON'S ROSIE

TYPE AND STANDARDS

If a sunken nose is right, what becomes of the points specially awarded for "stop"? Providentially, Nature asserts itself, and puppies with this deformity usually die of cleft palate or some other malformation or disease before reaching maturity. Another exaggeration is the low placing of the ears. Fashion says the ears should be set low, but there should be moderation in all things, and it makes a dog ridiculous to have his ears set half way down his neck, giving him a silly, goose-like expression. The ears should be set forward and be very broad at the joint of the skull. On no account should they be set right at the back of the head or be very narrow at the top. Historically, highly set ears are correct, though not of course absurdly high. Wrinkles should be absolutely barred on the face or muzzle.

I think that the present scale of points as laid down by the Toy Spaniel Club requires total revision. I do not know from whence it has been evolved, but there is no authority whatever for it in any of the classical works on dogs, nor has a search in the British Museum revealed any other books from which it could have been taken. The standard, however, as set forth by the Toy Spaniel Club, is taken from *Stonehenge*, 1878 edition, and contains a statement which no doubt was true thirty years ago, but is no longer applicable to the modern Toy Spaniel, namely, that "there is seldom any defect in symmetry."

The scale of points of the Toy Spaniel Club is as follows:

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

KING CHARLES AND RUBY AND TRICOLOURS

Symmetry, condition, size, and soundness of limb ¹ .	20
Head	15
Stop	5
Muzzle	10
Eyes	10
Ears	15
Coat and feathering	15
Colour	10
<hr/>	
	100

Proportion of head points, 40 to 60.

BLENHEIMS

Symmetry, condition, size, and soundness of limb..	15
Head	15
Stop	5
Muzzle	10
Eyes	10
Ears	10
Coat and feathering	15
Colour and markings	15
Spot	5
<hr/>	
	100

Proportion of head points, 40 to 60.

Vero Shaw gives the points of the Toy Spaniel as follows :

¹The clause as to soundness was introduced on my representations a few years ago.



MR CUMMINGS' TRICOLOUR TOY SPANIEL
CH. THE DRAGON FLY



CH. THE TROUBADOUR



BLenheim CH. ROLLO
Bred by Miss Annie Todd



MISS WITT'S BLENHEIM DUNROBIN FLOSSIE



MR PHILLIPS' CH. KING LEOPOLD AND
LADY MAUD



CH. THE CHERUB (LEFT)
QUEEN OF THE MAY (RIGHT)
Photo, Russell

TYPE AND STANDARDS

Skull	10
Stop and squareness of jaw	10
Shortness of face	10
Ears	10
Coat, including colour	30
Size	10
General appearance	10
Body and legs	10
	—
	100

Proportion of head points, 30 to 70.

It will be seen that shortness of face was given no predominance, all other points being equally important except coat, which was three times as important as anything else.

The American Toy Spaniel Club adopted McRaper's standard, but a short time ago adopted our own, with a few slight variations.

American scale of points:

BLACK-AND-TAN, TRICOLOURS AND RED

Symmetry, condition, and size	20
Head	15
Stop	5
Muzzle	10
Eyes	10
Ears	15
Coat and feathering	15
Colour	10
	—
	100

Proportion of head points, 40 to 60.

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

BLENHEIMS

Symmetry, condition, and size	20
Head	15
Stop	5
Muzzle	10
Eyes	5
Ears	10
Coat and feathering	15
Colour and markings	15
Spot	5
	<hr/>
	100

Proportion of head points, 35 to 65.

Stonehenge's oldest scale of points in 1867:

Form of head	10
Nose and formation of jaw	10
Eyes	10
Ears	10
General coat and texture	10
Form and compactness	10
Brilliancy of colour	10
Feather of legs and feet	10
Size and weight	10
Carriage of tail	10
	<hr/>
	100

Proportion of head points, 30 to 70.

This is the oldest authentic English scale of points, and, after all is said and done, it is only forty-one years old, and the second standard drawn up by the same author with an improved scale of points was twenty years more recent still.



MRS WESTON'S ROSE OF THE EAST
Photo, Russell



MRS PRIVETT'S CH. ROCOCO
The most valuable blood we have. Photo, Russell



MRS PINTO LERTES' NINA ADVOCATE
Photo, Russell



MISS A. TODD'S FREDERICK THE GREAT

TYPE AND STANDARDS

His standard for the Tricolours was as follows:

Black nose, white muzzle flecked with tan and black; a white blaze or leaf ran up his forehead, cheeks tan, and a large red spot over each eye. His collar, belly, and legs white, the latter spotted with red or tan and black; the margins of the thighs and tip of his tail white. (According to this, Mrs. Percy's present Champion Casino Girl would be correctly marked.) The haunches well coated with an abundance of black, white, and tan, long, silky straight hair; the tail well "fleud," cropped, and carried low; the ears very large, drooping, and heavily feathered; the chest and both fore and hind legs being well furnished down to the toes, so that the foot should be almost hidden in coat. Full, prominent, large, weeping eye. Compact. *Top weight six pounds.*

The Black-and-tan came in highest fashion between 1850 and 1867, and the standard of that date for it and the Blenheim is as follows:

"Round skull, large, round, prominent eyes, with a deep indentation or stop between them. Lower jaw short, projecting beyond the upper, and turn up. Large ears touching the ground are highly esteemed, but this is a figurative expression—drooping close to head and thickly coated. Back of all the legs must be densely feathered, and the feet must be almost lost in feather, which ought to project beyond the nails. Short and compact. Tail low. Protrusion of tongue most objectionable."

It must be remembered that this standard was Stonehenge's own invention.

Henry Webb, 1872, adds:

"His coat should be silky, straight, and very abundant and of the richest colour, the black being a raven

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

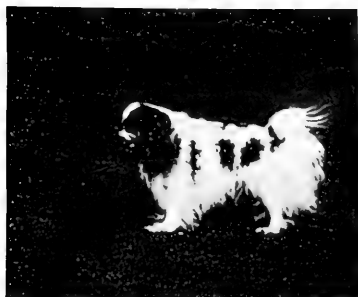
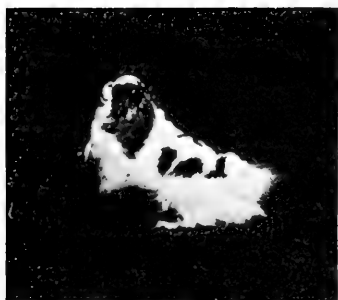
black and the tan a rich mahogany. Where there is white mixed it is a demerit. The black should be altogether free from white. He should have tan of this rich red quality on his cheeks and the inner margin of the ear. His lips should be tan, and he should have a spot of the same colour over each eye. The larger the spot is, the better. His cheeks should be well tanned, also his chest or mane, *all* his legs, his belly, the feather of his haunches, his vent, and the under plumage of his tail."

Although Webb says that the coat should be straight, the picture which he gives is of a strongly wavy coat.

The Blenheim he describes in much the same terms as Stonehenge, and evidently drew from him. His remarks as to colour, however, are different. He says:

"The markings of the body are not of very great importance, provided there is no preponderance of either colour, and that both are distinct and clear. Freckled legs are not in favour; . . . the fewer of these spots the better. The 'red' should be brilliant and of a *yellow or golden hue*, by no means approaching the deep sienna stain of the Black-and-tan Spaniel or Gordon Setter, and many admirable specimens are of a positively sandy tone. This colour is not, however, Blenheim colour, which ought to be rich, pure, and defined."

He gives the following scale of points, which is the next oldest English scale of points in existence. I have given the oldest scale of all in my chapter on Origin and History:



BLENHEIM SPANIEL IN MOTION
Showing perfect feathering and markings

TYPE AND STANDARDS

Henry Webb's scale (1872):

KING CHARLES

Head	10
Colour	40
Feather	10
Nose and jaw	10
Eyes	10
Ears	10
Texture of coat	10
Compactness of form	10
Size and weight	10
Carriage of tail	10
	<hr/>
	130

Proportion of head points, 30 to 100.

BLENHEIM

Head	15
Eyes and ears	15
Coat	10
Symmetry	10
Colour	20
Feathers	10
Weight	10
Tail	10
	<hr/>
	100

Stonehenge's second scale of points in *Rural Sports*, 1876, is as follows:

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

Form of head	15
Eyes and ears	15
Coat	10
Compactness and form	10
Brilliant color and spots	20
Feather legs and feet	10
Size and weight	10
Tail and position	10

100

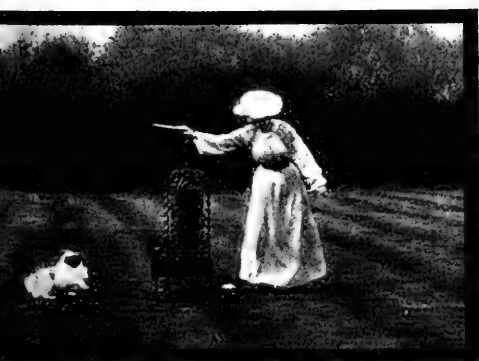
Proportion of head points, $22\frac{1}{2}$ to $77\frac{1}{2}$.

The following scale of points, for Black-and-tans only, was recently published in the newspapers. It is said to be fifty years old, but there is no evidence in the matter. Miss Hall, Secretary of the Toy Spaniel Club, informs me that it was given her by an old fancier of Norwich, Mr. Riches, and that it was drawn up by thirty Norwich fanciers.

It contrasts rather remarkably with Henry Webb's scale, as given above, where colour was awarded forty points:

FACE.—Finish, depth, and width of muzzle and stop.....	15
HEAD.—Height, width, and roundness.....	10
EYE.—Darkness, size, and placement.....	10
COAT.—Length and silkiness.....	10
EARS.—Length, width, and feathering.....	15
SHAPE.—Compact and low to ground.....	10
FEET.—Round and full.....	10
COLOUR.—Black with bright tan markings.....	10
MARKINGS.—Clean spots over eyes, on each shoulder in front of chest, legs, and feather under tail.....	5
TAIL.—Out straight and well feathered.....	5

100



CINEMATOGRAPHS OF BLENHEIM SPANIEL IN MOTION

TYPE AND STANDARDS

Stonehenge gives yet another—a third—scale in 1887:

Head	10
Stop	10
Nose	10
Lower jaw	5
Ears	10
Eyes	5
Compactness of shape	10
Symmetry	5
Colour	10
Coat	10
Feather	10
Size	5

100

Proportion of head points, 40 to 60.

Stonehenge gives a different scale every time, and each is so widely different that he seems to have had no very clear idea of what he wanted.

It is curious to note how his proportion of head points increases in eleven years from $22\frac{1}{2}$ in 100 to 40 in 100.

On comparing all these scales, it will be seen how far removed the present scale is from any of the old ones. I have thought over the matter very carefully, and consider that the following would be a far better one. Condition, symmetry, and size should not be massed together, as size is then given too great an importance. I have not adhered to 5 and 10 for each point with this system, as it is impossible to get the right relative value of the points:

The author's scale of points is as follows:

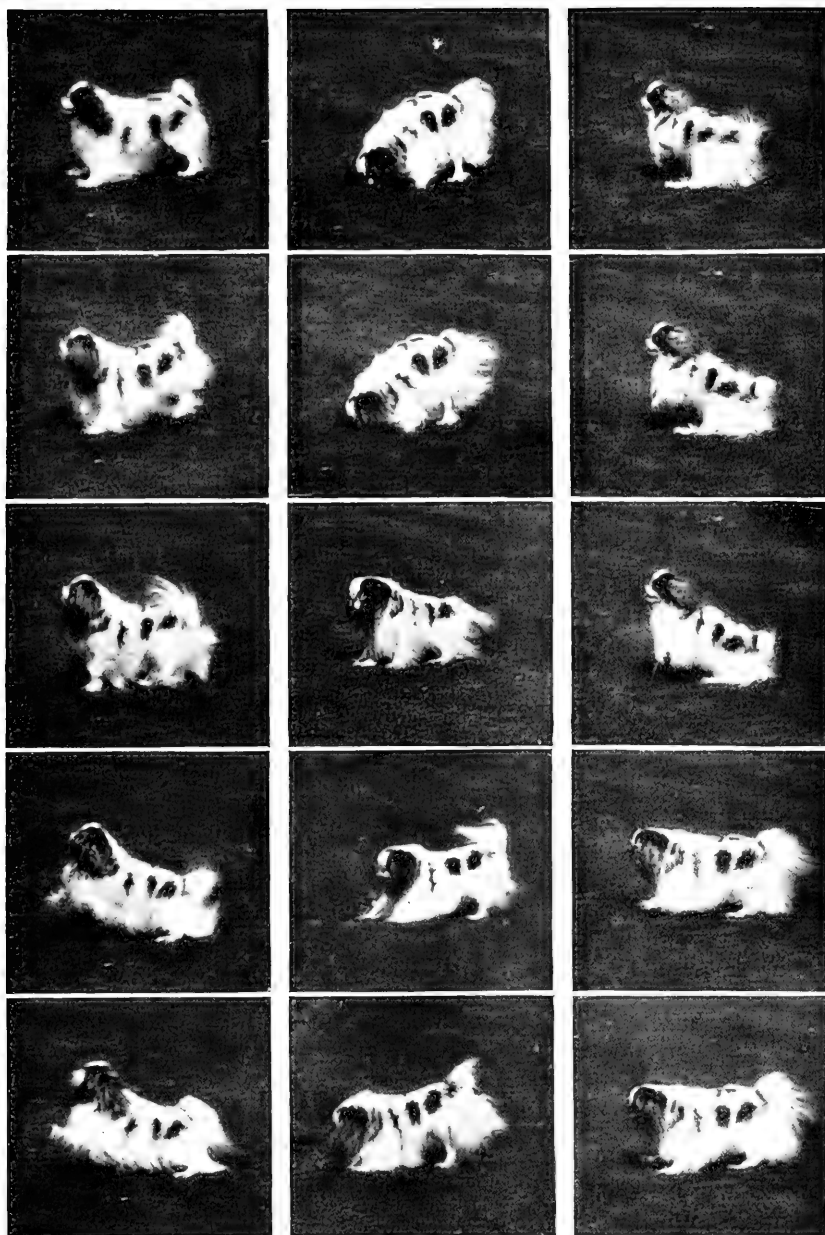
TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

KING CHARLES AND RUBY	BLENHEIMS	TRICOLOURS
Symmetry, condition, and general appearance, in- cluding soundness and quality, also set of tail, which should be carried gaily 20	20	20
Size and fineness of bone. 8	8	8
Head and stop, including muzzle 12	12	12
Eyes 10	10	10
Coat feather and ears.... 20	20	20
Colour 10	Colour and markings, including spot ... 10	Colour and markings, including spot..... 10
Action 10	10	10
Expression 10	10	10
100	100	100
Proportion head points, 32 to 68	32 to 68	32 to 68

Unsoundness should be an absolute disqualification unless the dog is otherwise entirely perfect; but if the unsoundness affects the shape, it should disqualify.

PENALTIES

Nose completely sunk into an enormous skull with strongly projecting un- der jaw 50	
Too much under jaw.... 10	
Too little under jaw.... 15	
Unsoundness 50	up to complete 100 of disquali- fication.
Size 20	for 12 in., 80 for 13 in., 100 for anything above this height.
Bulldog type..... 100,	i.e., disqualification.



BLenheim SPANIEL IN MOTION
 Showing prancing movement

TYPE AND STANDARDS

Ugly head and expression	50
Too great depth of muzzle from nose to chin.	20
No coat or ears when over three years old...	50
White streak on head of Black-and-tan	60 to 80, according to size.
White streak on head of Ruby	10 to 20
Ears set too low	15
Harsh coat	15
Oblique eyes	25
Excessive timidity	25

Meyrick, 1842, gives the points of both King Charles and Blenheim as follows. This is the first standard of the breed:

“A short muzzle; breadth over the eyes. A black nose and roof to the mouth, a round head, full, prominent eyes. The ears close to the head and fringed with long silky hair, and a similar kind of hair growing from the toes and reaching beyond the claws. In colour the King Charles should be of a rich black-and-tan, but some of them have white markings. The Blenheim is white, with markings or patches of red or yellow, red being the preferable colour, but there should be no white on the ears or head except a *short streak* running up from the nose between the eyes. The weight of these dogs varies from four to seven pounds. The smaller they are the more they are prized, but the King Charles is seldom less than five or six pounds.

“It has long been the habit of London fanciers to cross the breed, when, strange to say, the litter is always composed of puppies some of which have the distinctive markings of the King Charles and some of the Blen-

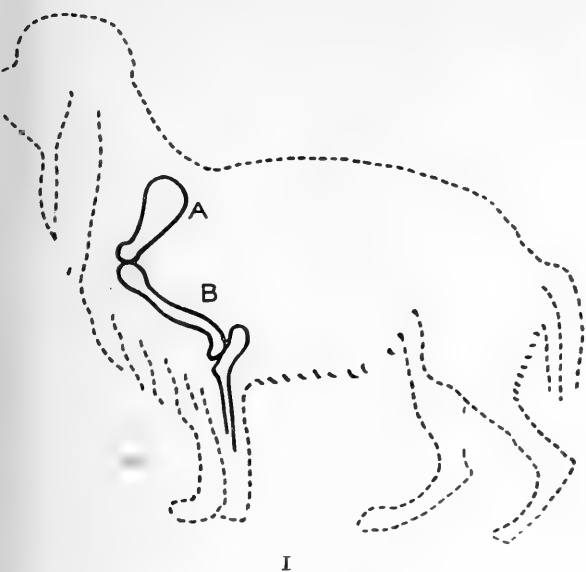
TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

heim breed. The object of the cross is to get a smaller King Charles by a mixture of Blenheim blood.”¹

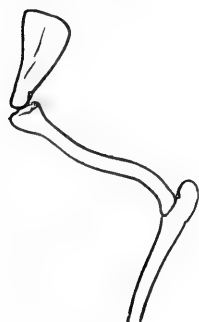
A great deal more attention should be given to all-round excellence, as opposed to what I may call *local* excellence; but most judges think only of the head, or we may even say of the shortness of nose, and forget the body which supports it; and championships have occasionally been awarded without the dogs being even walked once round the ring. Action is a terribly neglected thing. It should be light and springy, and the dog should be smart and alert, and *not* cringing. He should be bold and active, taking *small*, quick steps, and having a prancing, rocking-horse movement, not that, however, of the Italian Greyhound, as recently suggested by a foreign writer. The action should not be large, loose, or slovenly, but compact and smart, and the dog should jump about and be full of life and vigour. A Toy Spaniel should be built like a miniature cob, yet when he dances about and plays on a lawn he should look as light as a handful of thistledown blown about by the wind. This is the ideal movement, and has only to be seen once to leave a lasting impression even on those most ignorant of the breed. I have said that a Toy Spaniel should be bold. Excessive timidity, except in a young puppy, is a serious fault, and should go against a dog in the ring. It is impossible for any judge to examine the body and movement of a dog which sits shivering and walks all huddled up, with its tail invisible, and an expression of terror in its face.

I have the greatest objection to Toy Spaniels being timid. I like what is called “a merry little shower”—a dog who comes into the ring as if the whole show

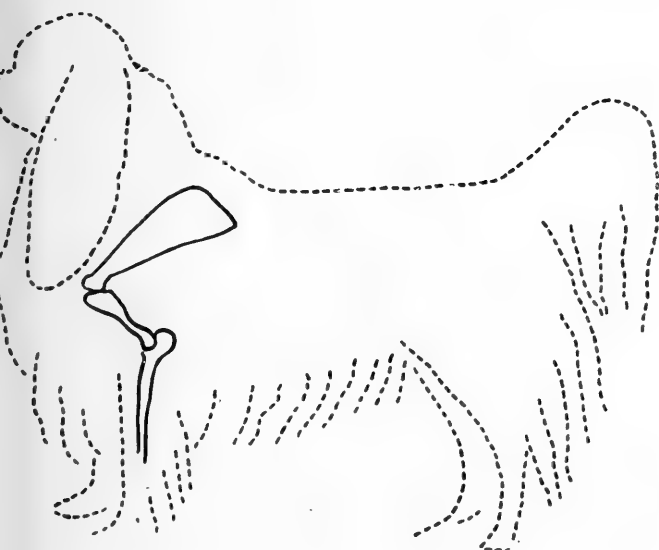
¹ This is incorrect.



I



1



II



II

I. BAD SHOULDER

II. GOOD SHOULDER

Compare A with B in each of the figures, which are purposely exaggerated to accentuate the difference

TYPE AND STANDARDS

belonged to him and appears to enjoy it thoroughly. An excessively timid dog should be penalised, as it means a mental defect or affection of the nerves, which is generally hereditary, or else is caused by bad treatment on the owner's part, in which case, by losing his prize, he learns to treat his dogs better for his own sake. I am talking, of course, of adult, fully developed animals, not of puppies, as one cannot expect them to show well. I do not, however, approve of puppies being shown at all unless exceptionally strong and bold. I detest a sluggish dog who takes no interest in life, or an imbecile who sits down in a heap, with his ears thrown back, and will have his head pulled off sooner than move, or slinks across the ring with his back humped up and his tail tightly jammed between his legs. It is impossible to judge of the shape of a dog of this kind, as one has to judge by *allowances* and by an imaginary picture of what the dog would be if he was quite different from what he appears. A judge should only be called upon to judge dogs by what they actually *are* in the ring, and to be told that "you should just see him at home" is no help. It is excessively irritating, I know, to an exhibitor to find his dog suffering from stage fright, but unless the dog is radically a fool he will get over this if he is not shown too young. If he does not, he deserves to lose.

Some of our dogs are now so deplorably narrow-chested that their fore feet actually touch each other when standing; the backs are not level, and the dogs stand something in the attitude described in veterinary books as denoting incipient colic—the back arched, the stomach drawn up, and the tail tucked in. I am sure my readers will recognise the justice of this picture. I do

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

not think our reporters know what a good body should be, as I so often see high-rumped, narrow-chested, pigeon-breasted, straight-shouldered dogs spoken of as "grand-bodied" ones. The modern shoulders are very straight, and I strongly object to "ewe" necks. People may say, "What do straight shoulders matter in a pet dog, as he is not a race horse?" To this I reply, firstly, that a straight shoulder is very ugly; secondly, that it spoils the movement and takes away from the pride of carriage which a dog should have. For an instance of a straight shoulder, please look at illustrations.

I once had a Blenheim dog with a very bad shoulder. This dog was continually falling upstairs—*i. e.*, missing its footing and knocking its teeth out against the step above. It lost all its front teeth in this way. Another one with the same defect not only fell upstairs, but varied it by falling downstairs. He once fell down a flight of twenty steps and nearly killed himself, and all on account of this wretched shoulder; and I don't see why pet dogs should fall downstairs any more than other dogs.

A very ugly formation of muzzle, now very common in Black-and-tans and Rubies, is the excessive depth from the top of the nose to the under jaw. This is often accompanied by drooping lips and tear stains under the eyes.

A point that is greatly misunderstood is the proper formation of the modern Toy Spaniel's muzzle. A Toy Spaniel's muzzle should not be flat on each side of the nose with a depression under each eye. The muzzle should be so thoroughly well cushioned up on each side of the nose that the nose should look almost embedded in fur, especially when the dog is exceedingly short in



MRS. LYTTON'S CH. THE SERAPH AND LADY HULTON'S CH. JOY
(Note arch of muzzle.) Photo, Russell



MISS YOUNG'S TRICOLOUR TOY SPANIEL CH. LORD VIVIAN
18

TYPE AND STANDARDS

face. When looked at in front the outline of the muzzle should form a perfect arch, which puffs out on each side of the nose, the topmost curve almost—sometimes quite—touching the underlids of the eyes. It will be noticed that when the “cushions” of the muzzle are properly developed the whiskers stick straight up out of them, like pins out of a pincushion. The under jaw must not protrude right out beyond the upper lip. The under teeth should just overlap the upper ones comfortably, but the nose should not recede, leaving the under jaw sticking out in Bulldog fashion, even if the teeth do not show. This is an exaggeration which is very ugly and now quite common. The whole face of a Toy Spaniel should have a round, chubby, furry appearance, and a sweet, pretty, lively expression, with no lines, furrows, or irregularities of outline. If a muzzle is the proper shape, there are practically no marks of tears on it, as, even if the “lachrymal duct is weak” (as stated in the Toy Spaniel Club standard), the tears running out on a rounded surface cannot lodge so as to form stains. Some dogs have a pretty habit of tucking in the upper lip on one side of the muzzle, which gives a very pleasing expression. Please refer to the photograph of Champion The Seraph to illustrate what I mean about the arch of the muzzle.

The eyes must be set absolutely straight—*i. e.*, horizontally—and should also be set very low down, being on a level with the nose when viewed straight in front—*i. e.*, the top of the nose should be level with the top of the eyes. The skull should be perfectly round, on no account peaked or flat at the top, and the ears, as I have already said, should not be exaggeratedly low. In my opinion, Cottage Flyer's ears are set much too low and

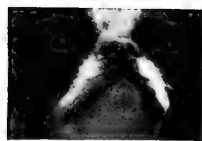
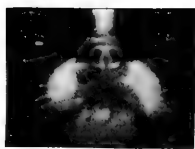
TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

too far back (see photograph); they should hang forward, and not be thrown back and carried almost inside out, as in some specimens. I think also that Champion Red Clover's muzzle is exaggerated, but she has a pretty expression in spite of it. As an example of prettily set ears, a perfect skull, and eyes set splendidly wide apart, very low and perfectly straight, and a beautiful expression, see the photograph of Mrs. Matthews's Roscoe; this is the modern type at its best. If you examine the angle of Roscoe's eyes, as compared to those of Wee Dot, you will see that the former's eyes are much more perfectly set than the latter's, as they are quite level, whereas Wee Dot's eyes are very slightly oblique. An untrained observer would not notice this defect, but it is there all the same, and is very noticeable when exaggerated, giving an unpleasing expression. Many good dogs are spoiled by this fault.

As an *ideal*, I consider that the very broad muzzle is not right, but *with some types of very short nose* it is right to have good breadth, as a noseless dog with a narrow muzzle is not often pretty. At the same time the expression of a frog or toad must be avoided. Anything in the world is better than that.

In judging a young dog, it must not be forgotten that the head coarsens and thickens very much with age, so that a young dog with a slight coarseness will be three times as coarse in two years' time. It is, therefore, necessary that young dogs should err somewhat on the side of over-elegance rather than be too strong in type.

I recently saw a Toy Spaniel puppy advertised as having "no nose, the tightest of screw tails, and a thoroughly wrinkled face"; so this is what we are



RIGHT AND WRONG TYPES OF MUZZLE AND EYES



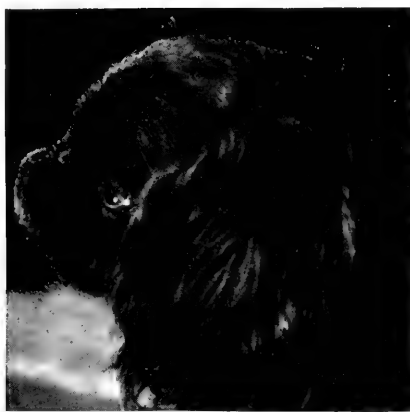
NOSELESS ATROCITY BRED BY THE AUTHOR



COTTAGE FLYER, U.S.A.



PERFECT BLENHEIM "SPOT"



TOY SPANIEL MARVEL
Showing Bulldog type

TYPE AND STANDARDS

coming to—a Toy Spaniel with a wrinkled face! This is, indeed, a ghastly evolution from the lovely Watteau Spaniel.

In looking at a dog full face, his eyes should not be set so that they seem to be round the corner of his head.

Whether the noses are long or short, the dog must be “up-faced”—that is to say, that there must be an upward tilt to the end of the nose. Without this the expression cannot possibly be right, no matter how the rest of the head is constructed. This can be overemphasized, like every other point, as where the finish is so excessive that the top of the nose reaches above the level of the top of the eyes. This, however, is a less objectionable fault than the down-face. The expression cannot be right, either, if the eyes are in any way oblique or crooked.

To test the straightness of your dog's eyes, put your head on a level with his and look him full in the face *when he has his eyes shut*. Carry an imaginary horizontal line through his nostrils. The slits of the closed eyes should be perfectly horizontal. If they deviate in any way whatever from it, they are wrong.

For Blenheims and Tricolours smutty faces covered with brown specks are most disfiguring, and should not be encouraged. The muzzle should be pearly white and clean and entirely free from any admixture of brown or black hairs.

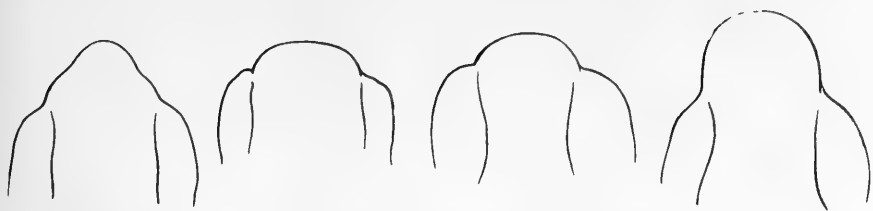
A glance at the representation, in Cassell's book, of Mr. Naves's King Charles, Covent Garden Charlie, will show how much the modern type has altered for the worse. It will also be seen that the tan was very bright and extended right over the muzzle, and that the feet

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and feathering were also bright red. The dog is full of a style and quality which is almost unknown in the present day King Charles, and the same applies to Mr. Naves's Ruby, "Shepperl." Where do we see such ears nowadays?

I would here point out that the coats of Toy Spaniels are being ruined by the craze for absolutely straight hair, which has brought upon us from America the accusation of resorting to Japanese crosses in order to secure the fashionable coat. Now even the Toy Spaniel Club says that a Toy Spaniel's coat should be "soft, silky, profuse, and *wavy*." There is no doubt whatever in my mind that the original ancestor of the Black-and-tan was *curly*. The tendency there is in the breed to revert to curly coats is most marked. The deplorable result of the modern rage for straight coats is that they now are neither silky, soft, nor profuse, and one sees dogs come into the ring with harsh, spiky coats, or, more often, no coat at all. I wish breeders and judges would remember that the chief object of a pet dog is that the coat should be as soft as swansdown, and that there should be *plenty of it*.

When judging, I have been astonished at the hardness of some of the Toy Spaniel coats; they might have been Terriers. Instead of the deliciously soft and silky fur which should be there, one meets with a substance more like grass or hay than hair. A Toy Spaniel's coat should feel like a mixture of floss silk and swansdown; it should not feel like human hair under the fingers, nor should the body coat be short, like that of a horse, and it must not be Japanese, either. This last form of a coat is a snare to judges, as it is very pretty, and, though infinitely preferable to no coat at all, is abso-



DIFFERENT SHAPES OF SKULL



VARIOUS POSITIONS OF THE EYES OF A TOY SPANIEL WHEN SHUT

The one marked * shows the proper position



OUTLINES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS OF A BULLDOG AND A NOSELESS RUBY SPANIEL OF THE BULLDOG TYPE SHOWING LIKENESS IN FORMATION OF SKULL

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lutely wrong, unless we wish to go right back to the Chinese ancestor. This coat probably does come from the Japanese crosses, or is a throw-back. There was a similar coat in the breed of Toy Spaniel mentioned by Buffon, of which I have only been able to trace one specimen in England. This was a very interesting stuffed dog, about one hundred years old, which I had the pleasure of examining. It was black and white, with faint tricolour markings over the eyes; the nose moderately short, very pointed and tapering; the ears immensely long and twisted into ornamental tassels, and about thirty inches from tip to tip. The bones were very fine and small, and the coat exactly similar to that of a Japanese dog. This specimen also had a *perfect* spot about the size of a shilling on its head; it was the precise type of Buffon's Epagnéul, only larger, being about twenty pounds in weight.

Most of our dogs now are suffering from an inbred degeneracy of the hair follicles, and, if we want to save the breed from getting universal rat coats and losing the long, characteristic feathering beyond recall, my strong advice is to breed from the few profusely coated specimens which we have and leave the poor-coated specimens severely alone. Never mind curls; they are a sign of a strong growth of hair and a healthy skin. Curly coated dogs are, in my experience, infinitely less liable to skin diseases than those with straight coats. The growth of hair upon Toy Spaniels is getting weaker and weaker. Almost all the dogs whose coats are perfectly straight have a type of coat which is of an entirely wrong texture, and I consider that a *perfectly* straight coat should be penalized for this reason. Coats should be very wavy and very soft, not wiry and

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straight. The coats of our present Ruby Spaniels are most objectionable.

Speaking of the Blenheim, Dalziel says that it should not be curly, and inherits this fault from the King Charles (*i. e.*, the Black-and-tan), so he evidently knew that the King Charles Black-and-tan was a curly dog, though he persists in advocating that its coat should be straight.

A writer in 1802 speaks of the King Charles as being "small, black, and curly."

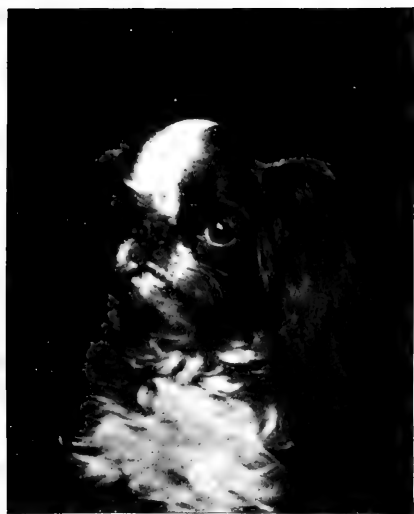
An old breeder tells me that forty years ago the Toy Spaniels had coats which swept the ground, with immense ears and frills, but that they were often curly or very wavy.

I have been informed by experts on the subject that the formation of curly and straight hair is entirely different; and that a straight hair, examined under a strong magnifying glass will be seen to be round, like a tube, whereas curly hair is flat, like a blade of grass, and has much the strongest growth of the two. In the only instance when I took the trouble to verify this statement I found it to be correct, but I will not be responsible for its scientific accuracy, as I cannot generalise on a single instance.

The standard of the Toy Spaniel as given by Stonehenge in 1887, and adopted, with certain alterations, by the Toy Spaniel Club, is as follows, according to Stonehenge and Dalziel:

"*Head* should be well domed, and in good specimens is absolutely semi-globular, sometimes even extending beyond the half circle and absolutely projecting over the eyes, so as nearly to meet the upturned nose.

"*Eyes*.—The eyes are set wide apart, with the eye-



WIND FAIRY



CH. THE BANDOLERO

Winner of 6 Championships and 62 Firsts



ST ANTHONY'S WEE DOT

Championship Winner



FAIRY WINDFALL



PUPPY, 2 MONTHS OLD



NORTHAMPTON WONDER

SOME OF MRS LYTTON'S TOY SPANIELS

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lids square to the line of the face—not oblique or fox-like. The eyes themselves are large and dark as possible, so as to be generally considered black, their enormous pupils, which are absolutely of that colour, increasing the description. There is nearly always a certain amount of weeping shown at the inner angles; this is owing to a defect in the lachrymal duct.” (This is not in the original text, but taken from Mr. Berrie’s points of the Blenheim.)¹

The last paragraph is omitted by the American Toy Spaniel Club.

“*Stop*.—The “stop” or hollow between the eyes is well marked, as in the bulldog, or even more so; some good specimens exhibit a hollow deep enough to bury a small marble.

“*Nose*.—The nose must be short and well turned up between the eyes, and without any indication of artificial displacement afforded by a deviation to either side. The colour of the end should be black, and it should be both deep and wide, with open nostrils. A light-coloured nose is objectionable, but shall not disqualify.”

It must be remembered that this is only twenty-one years old, and was invented by Stonehenge, who had no historical authority even for his first standard, in 1867.

“*Jaw*.—The muzzle must be square and deep, and the lower jaw wide between the branches, leaving plenty of space for the tongue and for the attachment of the lower lips, which should completely conceal the teeth. It should also be turned up or ‘finished’ so as to allow of its meeting the end of the upper jaw, turned up in a similar way, as above described. A protruding tongue is objectionable, but does not disqualify.

¹ The sooner we get rid of this defect the better.

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

“*Ears*.—The ears must be long, so as to approach the ground. In an average-sized dog they measure twenty inches from tip to tip, and some reach twenty-two inches or even a trifle more. They should be set low¹ down on the head and hang flat to the side of the cheeks, and be heavily feathered. In this last respect the Black-and-tan is expected to exceed the Blenheim, and his ears occasionally extend to twenty-four inches.

“*Size*.—The most desirable size is from seven pounds to ten pounds.” Dalziel says: ‘In size both vary from five pounds to ten pounds, the smaller the better, *if otherwise well proportioned*.’

“*Shape*.—In compactness of shape these Spaniels almost rival the Pug, but the length of coat adds greatly to the apparent bulk, as the body, when the coat is wetted, looks small in comparison with that dog. Still, it ought to be decidedly ‘cobby,’ with strong, stout legs, short, broad back, and wide chest. The symmetry of the King Charles is of importance, but it is seldom that there is any defect in this respect.”

“*Coat*.—The coat should be long, silky, soft, and wavy, but not curly. In the Blenheim there should be a profuse mane, extending well down in the front of the chest. The feather should be well displayed on the ears and feet, and in the latter case so thickly as to give the appearance of being webbed. It is also carried well up the backs of the legs. In the Black-and-tan, the feather on the ear is very long and profuse, exceeding that of the Blenheim by an inch or more. The feather

¹ This has no foundation in history.

² The American Toy Spaniel Club has the weight from nine to twelve pounds.

³ The last paragraph omitted by American Toy Spaniel Club.



MRS BARBER'S 'THE MICROBES' ATOM
Sire, Ch 'The Bandolero



MISS HALL'S RUBY SPANIEL CH. ROYAL RIP
Photo, Russell

TYPE AND STANDARDS

on the tail (which is cut to the length of about three and a half or four inches) should be silky and from four to six inches in length, constituting a marked flag of a square shape, and not carried above the level of the back.”¹ (This is quite incorrect.)

“*Colour.*—The colour varies with the variety. The Black-and-tan is a rich, glossy black and deep mahogany tan; tan spots over the eyes, and the usual markings on the muzzle, chest and legs are also required. The Ruby is a rich chestnut red, and is whole coloured. The presence of a few white hairs, *intermixed with the black* on the chest of a Black-and-tan, or *intermixed with the red* on the chest of a Ruby Spaniel, should carry *weight against* a dog, but shall not in itself absolutely disqualify; but a white patch on the chest or white on any other part of a Black-and-tan or Ruby Spaniel shall be a disqualification. The Blenheim must on no account be whole-coloured, but should have a ground of pure, pearly white, with bright, rich chestnut or ruby markings evenly distributed in large patches.

“The ears and cheeks should be red, with a blaze of white extending from the nose up the forehead, and ending between the ears in a crescentic curve. In the centre of this blaze at the top of the forehead there should be a clear “spot” of red, of the size of a sixpence. Tan ticks on the fore-legs and on the white muzzle are desirable.”² The Tricolour should in part

¹ The American Toy Spaniel Club, as quoted by *Field and Fancy*, give the length of the tail one and one half inches and the length of the feather only three to four inches.

² This last phrase is taken from Berries’ points of the Blenheim and omitted by the American Toy Spaniel Club. They should be very slight and few in number, and on no account so thick as to give the face a dirty appearance, as this is most disfiguring. Their desirability is doubtful.

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have the tan of the Black-and-tan, with markings like the Blenheim in black instead of red on a pearly-white ground. The ears and under the tail should also be lined with tan. The Tricolour has no 'spot,' that beauty being peculiarly the property of the Blenheim.¹

"That in future all Red King Charles be known by the name of Ruby Spaniels, the colour of the nose to be black. The points of the Ruby to be the same as those of the Black-and-tan, differing only in colour."

It would seem that when this was written the red variety was still a novelty, and that the law as to its colour was made by the Toy Spaniel Club. The law as to the white hairs or patches upon the King Charles and Ruby is a purely arbitrary one, and is not found in Dalziel, the whole of the paragraph about the Ruby and the white hairs on the chest of a Black-and-tan being interpolated, presumably by the Toy Spaniel Club together with the laws as to what should disqualify a dog. This is not historically correct, and I see no reason why judges and breeders who are not members of the Toy Spaniel Club and therefore not bound to support its ideas should pay the least attention to it, and, in fact, the judges at other shows than those held in London, and who are not chosen by the Toy Spaniel Club, are not hampered by any such red tape, and often award the prizes to Rubies marked with white. In my opinion the unbroken Reds or Blacks are quite unnatural, and a

¹ This statement is contradicted by a coloured plate of 1810, which represents a Tricolour Toy Spaniel with a perfect spot; also a stuffed specimen I have seen of about 1800 which has a perfect spot. Mrs. Lister Kaye bred last June, by one of my dogs, a Tricolour with a perfect spot, and there is a Dutch picture of 1660 of a Black-and white with the spot. I have at present a bitch with the spot.



WIFE OF PHILIPPE LE ROY

Vandyck, Genoese Period, 1623. Wallace Collection. Photo, Mansell

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rule prohibiting all white leads inevitably to much dishonesty and faking, and is, therefore, undesirable.

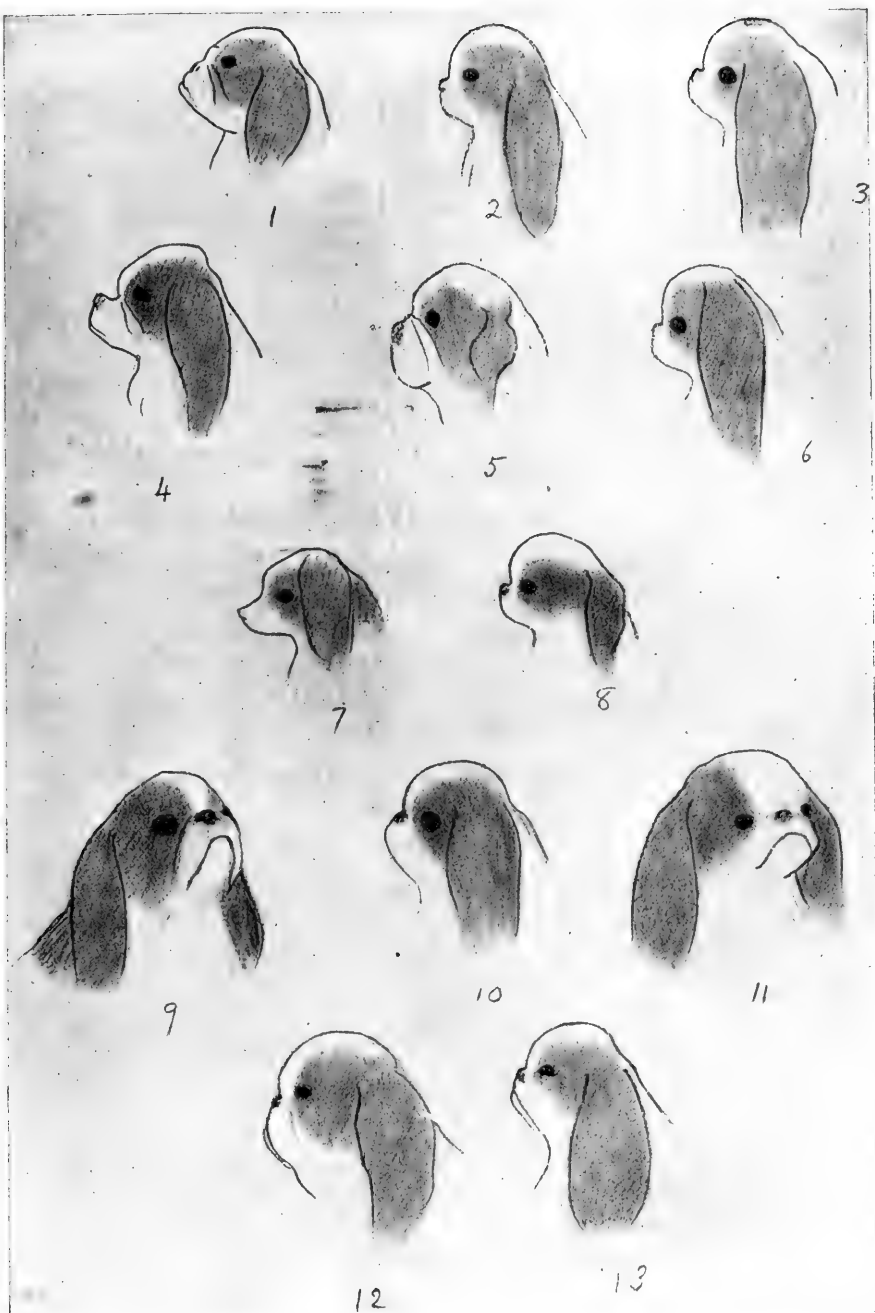
The Black-and-tan had originally a white breast, and, the Ruby being manufactured by crosses of Black-and-tan and Blenheim, the struggle to breed out the white does an infinity of harm to other much more important points, and is most detrimental to soundness and stamina. Beyond the white breast, the Black-and-tan should not have white on the head or body, but the Ruby should not be penalised for white on chest or feet, but a white patch on the body as well should disqualify either variety, and white on the head of a Ruby should be penalised on the lines I have already set out under "penalties," unless we decide to show all dogs with white on the head in classes for "any other colour," which I think would be best. In my opinion, the Ruby may have light shadings, breast feathering and breechings very light, shading off and deepening into the body colour, with or without white tips to the toes. The original King Charles, I believe, was varied by orange with white shadings.

To this I must add a word or two about the colour of the present Tricolour. Almost all our best dogs are heavily loaded with black, and until I had studied the question of colour I was inclined to think that the outcry against them was justified. It will, however, be evident from a study of my table of colours that these black-backed Tricolours are the first outcome of the cross by which the colour is created, and that a second and third cross back to Red-and-white eliminates the heavy markings altogether. It is, therefore, not a disaster, as it is sometimes considered, but merely shows that the breeders are exhibiting the first cross instead of the second,

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as the first cross is shorter in nose than the second. In the generation C there is always one heavily marked Tricolour to each well marked one (perhaps more), and the heavy markings, screw tail, and noseless head are generally what are called co-related characters. As rightly marked ones are only a question of the number of Red-and-white crosses, these heavy markings are easily got rid of. At the same time I do not consider that these heavy markings are desirable in the show ring. These dogs are very like the chrysalis from which butterflies are to come, and should not be considered as perfect butterflies.

There is a great tendency with breeders and judges to be run away with against their better judgment by a fancy type which for some unknown reason becomes popular. Of late years, for instance, flat-sided, flimsy "Japanese" coated dogs have been the fashion and have fetched big prices for their short faces, quite eclipsing the more typical specimens in the prize lists. This is, however, not likely to permanently affect the breed, as this type is constitutionally delicate, and is also in the highest degree ephemeral and breeds out in a couple of generations. Our serious danger among Toy Spaniels lies in the latest phase, namely the Bulldog type, which, starting with Black-and-tan and Rubies, is gradually invading the "broken colours" as well, and if allowed to spread will destroy the breed, as it is a persistent, prolific, and dominant type, almost impossible to breed out when once a strain is contaminated by it, especially as it probably comes from a cross. This coarse, large, heavy-boned, vulgar caricature of a breed which should be fairy-like and exquisite is gaining ground more and more, owing to its short face and



DIFFERENT TYPES OF HEAD

1. Bulldog type. Short "down"-face. Flat skull. Tear marks. Eye small and obliquely set. Exaggerated under jaw. Wrinkles.
2. Good skull. Short down-face. Imperfect finish. Ear set much too low.
3. Good head. Globular skull. Short up-face. Ear correctly placed and wide at the top. Note crest and position of eye.
4. A common type of "monkey"-face. Skull peaked. Nose long and narrow.
5. Bulldog type. Wrinkled down-face. Eye small. Ear too far back and bad leather. Muzzle disproportionately large and heavy.
6. Skull too high. Ear set too high. Nose too straight.
7. Nose too long. Skull flat. Wrong type.
8. Ear set too far back (compare 3).
9. A common winning modern type. Very short face. Ears too low and too far back. Eyes set obliquely. Drooping muzzle. Bad expression. Note excessive distance between the corner of the eye nearest the ear and the corner of the mouth which droops.
10. Modern noseless type. Good expression.
12. Exaggerated modern type. Bad expression.
11. Exaggeratedly wide under jaw. Good head. Frog's expression. Small eyes.
13. Ditto. With pig eyes.

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prominent jaw, over which judges have gone (let us hope temporarily) crazy. No doubt they will soon see their error, and the type will lapse into the disrepute which it deserves, but meanwhile grievous and possible irreparable damage may be done to our dogs.

We do not want to breed Bull-spaniels any more than Jap Spaniels, neither do we want noseless cripples, or animals with heads like a Dutch cheese, or dogs like the deformed "golliwogs" which have recently been such a favourite present for children. The result of the spread of the Bull-spaniel type, without regard to general prettiness and beauty of expression, is that only trained experts can see any attraction in the breed, and that Toy Spaniels decrease yearly in popularity with the outside public. Heavy, massive, ugly animals will never be popular as pets; what people want is a pretty, intelligent, dainty, lively little pet, with lots of fluff and feather, and not a burglar's terror, and as long as we persist in breeding these burglar's terrors, as evidence of our skill in outdoing our neighbours in special points, so long will our Toy Spaniels be a byword for grotesqueness with the general public, and appeal to none but specialists, or possibly to the children who have been trained to "golliwogs."

The more noseless a Spaniel is, the more delicate his lines should be. The curves must be extraordinarily subtle so as not to offend the eye. Remember, there are only two canons of proportion possible in a noseless type; one is that of the Bulldog, and the other that to which the Japanese type is the nearest approach. Anything which deviates from the laws of proportion belonging to these two types is a mathematical abomination. In one the curves are all strong and rugged,

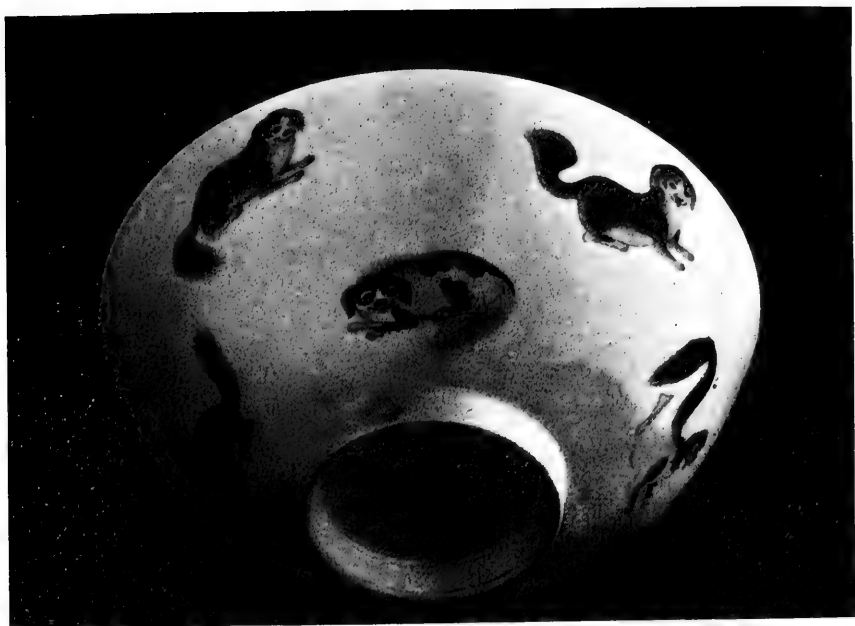
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massive, heavy, and impressive; in the other they should all be round, soft, full, delicate, and exquisite. Both are equally symmetrical according to their canons, but mix the two, and you get an antagonism of line which sets your teeth on edge.

There are certain laws of proportion which must be observed. You cannot have a high skull which is narrow, or large eyes set close together, or an enormously high dome with ears too low to furnish it. You cannot have the under jaw of a prizefighter on the face of a cherub. The fault with breeders is the fault of all modern art workers, that they are always trying to imitate one thing with another, and are not content to develop each thing along its own lines of perfection. The water colourist is always trying to make his work look like an oil painting, the cement worker is not satisfied unless he gets a substance to look like stone. Deal boards must imitate oak, silk is made to look like fur, and everything is made to appear something which it is not.

The result of all this is inferiority in everything. The imitation is never equal to the thing it imitates, whereas if its own possibilities were developed it would excel in its own line. If, however, you set out to imitate oil with water colour or stone with cement, you can only achieve success by observing the laws which govern oil paint and stone, and acting accordingly. The King Charles Black-and-tan Toy Spaniel, by rights, should not be noseless, and if we are determined to make it something which is not natural to it, we must make it conform to the proper proportions of the noseless type.

In his own line the Japanese dog conforms to these laws. The Japanese dog may or may not be naturally



CHINESE BOWL, TAOKWANG PERIOD, 1820
By permission of Frau Olga Wegener

TYPE AND STANDARDS

noseless, but, even supposing he has been evolved from a large pointed-nosed ancestor, which I emphatically do not believe, we must remember that the Japanese have the genius for producing dwarfed specimens without grotesqueness or distortion, as may be seen in their dwarf cedars, orange trees, and other miniature growths. These dogs have also been short in face for centuries, at any rate, and breed true to type. The appearance of the noseless Japanese dog is not deformed. His short face settles into natural graceful curves, each harmonising with the other. The feathery tail, the proud carriage and crest all make circular curves agreeing with circular curves of head, eyes, and muzzle. If we must make all our Toy Spaniels noseless, they must, as I have said, conform to the laws which govern the noseless type evolved by masters whose artistic genius we are never likely to excel. There are no two roads to follow, and fanciers must fairly make up their minds on the matter. People talk of Japanese crosses. It is not necessarily a cross which makes some of our Toy Spaniels recall this breed. It is merely the evolution of the noseless type to its proper canons of proportion. Some fanciers are certain that the evolution and reversion have been helped out by surreptitious crosses, in which matter they may be wiser than I am, but I would point out that the word "Jappy" is used much too loosely among fanciers. I have heard the word applied to dogs with Bulldog under-jaws! As a rule, everything small, lightly marked, and with a straight, flaky coat, is called Jappy. When I speak of the Japanese type, I do not mean what is popularly called "Jappiness," and before people talk of a Jappy type they should study the points of the Japanese

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Spaniel. The Japanese recognise that, in order to make a noseless type possible, it must be diminutive, delicate, and exquisite. Enlarge this type and you will get grotesqueness. Think of a noseless Toy Spaniel on the scale of a rhinoceros. What more terrifying, hideous monster could be produced? Try and imagine my own Ch. Windfall as big as an elephant. This mental gymnastic will show you the inappropriateness of having things on a wrong scale.

A "typical" noseless King Charles is a contradiction in terms. The thing is impossible. One might as well talk of a typical robin with a parrot's beak. To make another analogy, if you breed a Shetland pony with the head of a Clydesdale, it will be a deformity. You could only maintain symmetry by breeding a body to match the head, but then it would be absurd to talk of it as a typical Shetland! Unless you allowed the Shetland his own head, or the Clydesdale his own body, the result would be grotesque. This grotesqueness is just what we have got to in the Toy Spaniel. We have got a type which belongs to the Bulldog breed, and ours is neither flesh, fowl, nor good red herring.

If noselessness is, therefore, a necessity of modern fashion, it is useless to try and keep the King Charles characteristics, which belong to a fairly short but pointed nose. Fortunately there are two chief types of noseless head, and we can choose the best. With regard to the Blenheim, as we cannot have the Henrietta of Orleans type, which is now represented by the Papillon, we must go back to the lines of the Chinese type.

Some of our fanciers may indignantly exclaim that they don't want to breed "Japs." Let me assure them for their consolation that, however much they may try

TYPE AND STANDARDS

to imitate the good points of this noseless breed, our Toy Spaniels will retain an individual character of their own, which will remain perfectly distinct from the Japanese *so long as the breeds are not crossed*. We all learn to write by being taught pot-hooks and hangers, yet which two of us ever have an identical handwriting? And so it is with dog breeding. We may all learn Japanese pot-hooks and hangers in the form of certain excellent rules for the production of noseless dogs, but it will not follow that we shall become Japanese philosophers. And as we shall never produce Japanese essays with an English alphabet, so we shall not produce Japanese Toy Spaniels with French, Italian, or English blood. That we can with the material in our hands produce a proper noseless Toy without Japanese crosses is an established fact, but the type must not be left to the haphazard opinions of fanciers who have not studied the question.

I hope that no reporter will pick out one sentence of what I have said here and quote it without the context in order to accuse me of wishing to introduce Japanese crosses into Toy Spaniels. I do not wish it. What I say is that the noseless head is necessarily a characteristic of the Red-and-white Chinese ancestors or a Bulldog characteristic, and it is better that the whole dog should correspond with the best of these two types than to remain simply, so to speak, "amphibious." The Red-and-white, of course, is closely allied to the Japanese by its Chinese ancestor, and has a right to look Jappy. While we are in this amphibious condition, expression matters far more than anything else, for if the expression is wrong nothing else will make up for it; but it must be remembered that beauty of expression means

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

proportion and symmetry of line, resulting in a certain harmony which pleases the eye, so the thing resolves itself as I have already explained.

Much, therefore, as I object to the actually sunken face, I should certainly prefer to give a prize to an ultra noseless dog with a good expression rather than to a moderate nose with a bad one. Unfortunately most judges prefer the ultra-noseless type *and* the bad expression, and this is the combination against which I strongly protest.

The proper type of a Blenheim Spaniel to breed is that facing page 178; emphatically not the heads facing this page, which is what we are now doing. As I have said, there is nothing wrong in a Blenheim looking Japanese, as he has an ancestral right to do so. The Tricolour is our own English manufacture, so we can give it what points we like.

Mrs. R. Mallock, in her retrospect for 1908, repeated what I have previously published on the subject of expression. I must, however, make it quite clear that what this lady understands by a good and typical expression is quite different from what I understand by it.

I consider that I have every bit as much right as Stonehenge to lay down the points of a Toy Spaniel. In fact, I do not fancy he had studied the breed with half the attention I have given to it. My standard for the modern type is as follows:

AUTHOR'S STANDARD OF TYPE

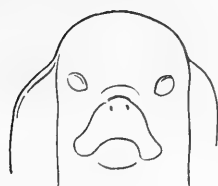
Head should be well proportioned to size of dog, and not too big. Skull perfectly round from whatever point



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9

HEADS TO AVOID, WITH THE DEFECTS PURPOSELY EMPHASISED

Drawings by J. Lytton

1. Muzzle too deep and lippy.
2. Muzzle too wide and froggy.
3. Muzzle too low and sunk. Eyes oblique.
- 4 and 6. Under jaw too prominent.
5. "Grand mas-ive" type, with dewlaps. Much favoured by men judges.

7. Skull too high. Ears too low. Eyes oblique, the reverse way to No. 3. Muzzle too deep.
8. Another massive type.
9. Eyes set at corners of head, with hollows under them. Nose too low. Bad muzzle and skull.

TYPE AND STANDARDS

it is seen, and this necessarily entails projection over the nose when seen from the side; high and wide, but not abnormally high and swollen. It must not be peaked at the top or rugged. Eyes exceedingly large and as black as possible, not goggled but widely opened, liquid and bright, and showing the whites when turned; set very wide apart, and low in the head, perfectly straight across the face, and almost at right angles to the profile. Nose extremely short, and decidedly turned up, and nostrils broad and quite black. The top of the nose should be almost on a level with the top of the eyes when seen in front, and exactly in the middle, not displaced to either side. The eyes of a Toy Spaniel should not only be very large and dark, but where the dark joins the white of the eyeball the contrast should be as sharp and clear as possible. The eyeball should be perfectly clear and pearly white, not dirty brownish or fuzzy at the edge of the dark part. Lids of the eyes edged with a broad black rim, edges of lips quite black. Muzzle fairly wide, but not exaggerated, always well cushioned up, and puffed out so as to form an arch when viewed in front; the upper edges of the cushions almost touching the underlids of the eyes. The lips should be close and firm, not loose and pendulous with irregular edges, nor should there be a dewlap. Under jaw turned up, and lower teeth just projecting beyond the upper ones, but not exaggerated as in the Bulldog or showing the teeth or tongue. The nose from its upward tilt has an exceedingly slight "layback," which should be hardly noticeable. The muzzle should not be too deep from the nose downwards, which is a very serious fault indeed. I think the idea that it should be so is the fault of a misreading of the standard, which said the stop

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

should be wide and deep. This, for some reason, gives many readers the impression that the muzzle is meant to be deep, but this is not right. The underneath line of the chin should be curved as in the photograph of Ch. The Seraph and Northampton Wonder. Expression very soft and pretty. The mouth must not be wide like a frog's or drawn down at the corners. A slobbering mouth is a great blemish. Ears very long and wide in leather, and profusely feathered with strongly wavy hair, and set rather high and carried forwards, framing the face like the curls of Leech's early Victorian young ladies, but not set higher above the eyes than the depth of the muzzle. Neck well arched, especially in the male dog. Shoulder nicely sloped. Back short, perfectly flat, and wide, the quarters also quite square and flat, seen from above, and also as seen from behind. The tail firmly set into them on a level with the line of back, and carried gaily, though not straight up in the air at right angles to the back, or curled over it. It should be well furnished with long hair, and, as the standard already says, constitute a flag of a square shape.

Body short, compact, and solid, and legs short, but not so short as to make the body appear long. Chest wide and deep. Ribs well arched and wide, bone very fine and delicate, not heavy as in a modern sporting Spaniel. This fineness of bone is most important.

Feet and legs well feathered with silky hair. Immense frills on chest, neck and breechings, also on tail and underneath the body. The whole dog should show an extraordinary style and *quality*. A dog may have almost every show point and yet lack quality, and if he lacks quality he should not win.¹

¹ For explanation of the word quality see above.



CH. WINDFALL
Photo, J. Lytton

TYPE AND STANDARDS

Coat very profuse and feeling like something between floss silk and swansdown. In the Blenheim it should be wavy, and in the Tricolour it may be either curly or wavy (though I myself do not like a very curly coat), but not Japanese in quality or perfectly straight, though I would not disqualify a straight-coated dog if the coat was soft and very profuse.

The short hair on the forehead and muzzle of the Blenheim should not be too flat, but should rise very slightly from its roots so as to give a very furry and soft appearance.

In the Black-and-tans the coat may be curly and have more body in it than the straight coat; the curl should be distinct and regular, not mixed and stringy or very tight; the ears and feather should be very long, and the feather on the chest and breechings should be straight or wavy, not too curly. I myself prefer a wavy coat, as curls do not suit a very short face. The Black-and-tan is not the true King Charles, which has a long nose.

Size.—The best size is that where the dog is as small as possible without losing symmetry, strength, or compactness. The best height is from eight to ten inches at the shoulder, and a well-built dog weighs approximately rather more than one pound for every inch of his height. No dog should exceed twelve inches in height and must be well proportioned and short in body, though not leggy. Seven pounds to ten pounds is a sensible weight, but some ten-inch dogs weigh twelve to fourteen pounds. Though so solidly made, the dog should be wonderfully light on his feet, and a brilliantly active mover.

Colour.—Colour in the Blenheim should be red and

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white, and the white should be of a peculiar pearly quality, not a blue or grey white. The red should be a very red, golden chestnut; this is the prettiest; the deep sienna is not so good. A pale or lemon colored hue is quite correct historically, though I do not like it myself. The markings should be evenly distributed in clear patches and as little mixed as possible. The muzzle should be also pearly white, and a white blaze should extend up the forehead, in the middle of which should be a circular spot of red, the size of a sixpence. The ears and cheeks red with a golden red sheen. The eye points, as I have said, perfectly black and broad on the lids. Very few ticks of red are allowed on the muzzle, forehead, and legs, but are not desirable in my opinion when on the face.

The Black-and-tan should be a deep glossy black with liberal tan markings over the eyes, round the cheeks, over the whole muzzle and part of the breast, in a fan shape, and also on the paws, *all* the featherings of the legs, and linings of ears, thighs, and tail. The tan should be a brilliant burnt sienna colour. A white breast should be no disqualification, but a large white patch on the head or body should be heavily penalised to disqualification. This is for the modern type of Black-and-tan, but the true King Charles should be all black with white breast.

The Tricolour should be marked like the Blenheim (see above), only in black instead of red, and should also have the spot on the top of the head which is historically characteristic of the black and white. It was also a characteristic of the Springer. It should have a brilliant tan over the eyes, linings of ears, cheeks, and tail; and the feathering of breechings should be white



BLENHEIM SPANIEL ACE OF HEARTS
3 MONTHS OLD

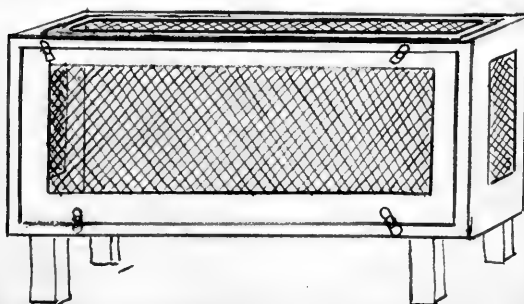
Winner of 8 First Prizes. Photo, and Property
J. Lytton, Esq.



EQUINOX



TRICOLOUR TOY SPANIEL EQUINOX, 2½ MONTHS OLD
Life size. Photo, and Property of J. Lytton, Esq.



DRYING PEN

TYPE AND STANDARDS

or else composed of a mixture of red, white and black, the white, however, predominating. A few ticks of red and black on the legs and face are allowable, and the black markings, where they end on the inside of the fore legs and thighs underneath the body, should be also lined with red.

The Ruby should be a rich burnt sienna red or a brilliant golden chestnut, which are both equally beautiful, but the colour must never be dull or dusty. It may have a white breast and feet, but those with white blazes might be penalised unless otherwise perfect. A perfectly marked head should only win from an imperfectly marked one if in other points equally good.

The rims of the eyes, as in other varieties, must be black; also the nose, which must on no account be yellow, red, grey, or flesh-coloured.

I think, to meet the question of so-called "mis-marked" dogs, that a class might be provided at shows, in addition to the regular classes, where these dogs might compete together under "any other colour." The judge could, at his discretion, award challenge prizes to any dog in this class which he considered better than those in the regular classes.

As to the question of registration, there would be no more difficulty about this than there is at present, when the dogs are always registered under one of the varieties.

A circular white spot, the size of a sixpence, on the skull, as is sometimes seen, should be cultivated as a variety of the Blenheim spot. The Ruby being the outcome of a cross of Red-and-white, it must be remembered that it is an artificial colour, and that to produce

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dogs with no white at all means inbreeding to an undesirable extent, so that we should endeavour not to eliminate the white altogether, but to adapt it, if possible, to the requirements of beauty. The tendency to white on the head could easily be utilised to produce the spot instead of a streak, which would be a great added beauty, the plain red being a rather uninteresting colour in the opinion of most ladies who are not trained fanciers. A Ruby with white toes and the spot generally proves most attractive to the pet hunters, in spite of all the rules of the Toy Spaniel Club. I have seen several Rubies with the spot in white.¹

Disposition.—Very bold and courageous, a merry shower, and irrepressibly active, always skipping and jumping about as if full of hidden springs, and with a passion for games, racing its companions and flying in pursuit of a leaf or a shadow simply for the sheer joy of living.

Loving, affectionate, and sweet-tempered, and deeply attached to its owner; inquisitive, watchful, busy little dogs, interested in everything that goes on, hearty feeders, ready to eat anything, and never ailing or depressed, they should be full of wiles and tricks and amusing devices, with an intelligence which must be experienced to be believed.

Dalziel wrote in 1879: "I can see no good ground for the natural and far more beautiful shape of the head and muzzle of the original (Blenheim) being superseded by the one in vogue. It is an instance of the breeder's skill

¹ The Ruby has one drawback compared to other toy Spaniels in the fact that he has not the sweet-scented coat of the Blenheim and Tricolours but is apt to be a little "foxy."

TYPE AND STANDARDS

exercised in a wrong direction, for the noseless specimens with abnormally developed skulls I look upon as the results of a perverted taste, obtained at the sacrifice of intrinsic qualities, and without sufficient redeeming points to equalise the loss." He also mentions Mr. Julius's joke in 1877 in ridicule of the fashion.

Idstone says: "I would allow—indeed, I would insist upon—a deep indentation between the eyes, added to the high skull and a moderately short face, but the projecting lower jaw, the frog mouth, and the broken nose, free from all cartilage, I decidedly object to. I should expect to see a Spaniel with a pretty face, well coated all over, large-eared, large-eyed, rich-coloured, with a bushy tail, well-feathered feet, and diminutive in stature, in preference to the snuffling, apple-headed, idiotic animals too often bred by the Fancy, and which ought to be discouraged, though, if judging, I would not put them aside until some definite conclusion had been arrived at, as an adverse decision would be unfair to the exhibitor during the present state of things."

Stonehenge speaks of the King Charles of 1828 as resembling "a Gordon Setter reduced in scale, being like that dog not only in colour, which was in that breed black-and-tan, with or without white, but also in the shape of the body and head." He is here confusing the King Charles with the Pyrame. He considers, in spite of the extraordinary things that can be done by the judicious selection, that the noseless type is the result of a cross. I entirely agree with him.

Is it not curious that a type introduced as a *joke* should actually have become the serious aim and object of serious breeders? One is tempted to wish that Mr.

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Julius had had no such sense of humour, as the previous King Charles type was pretty and worth preserving.

Who can seriously maintain that the photograph of my dog, "Spotted Lily," is an ideal representation of a "fairy among dogs"?¹ Yet she is a valuable specimen and has bred first-prize winners.

Breeders and judges must be careful not to allow the eye to become perverted by accustoming themselves to ugliness and exaggeration. I myself, in a somewhat natural anxiety to outdo my neighbours in exhibiting marvels, have occasionally kept dogs which my common sense, artistic sense, and hygienic sense have told me were all wrong inside and out, and I have spoken and written with enthusiasm of dogs which were merely wonderful productions of amazing peculiarities. Nevertheless I have always had an uncomfortable feeling of shame in giving or receiving a prize to or for dogs which I felt would be considered grotesque by saner judgment, and the unflatteringly candid opinions of the public at large on some of my winners have struck me as both just and reasonable. Of late years, however, I have resisted the temptation to buy wrong types simply because I knew they were going to win valuable prizes, and would rather take second place with the right type than first with a wrong one.

There is method in the proper selection of the short-nosed type, and if my readers have followed me sufficiently carefully, it will not be necessary for me to point out to them which of the types of winning dogs published in these pages are the wrong ones. There are dogs with peaked or flat skulls, drawn muzzles, crooked eyes, and bad expressions, which my readers must discover for

¹ Quotation from "The Field."



MRS HOPE PATERSON'S KING CHARLES CH. ROYAL CLYDE
The best type of King Charles. Photo, Russell



MRS SONNEBORNS SNEIDER'S RUBY TOY SPANIEL CH. RED CLOVER

Compare with above

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themselves. I have given them an ideal type for reference, and if this is carefully compared with the other types the differences will become obvious to critical minds. There are several illustrations of noseless dogs—Champion The Advocate, Champion The Dragon Fly, Champion Red Clover, and Champion Captain Kettle. All of these are noseless, and each represents a different type.

I strongly object to the present absence of uniformity and conviction among specialist judges as to what they consider the right type. There is no settled type to which I can point and say, "This is the type which will win consistently under Toy Spaniel Club judges." This is very hard on breeders, and especially on beginners. They find it impossible to please the judges or to learn what points they must breed for, and even experienced breeders, with all their skill, cannot keep pace with the fluctuations of judicial opinion.

People talk of "the Noseless Type" as if it were one type, whereas it is at least half a dozen different types. That most judges do not seem to be even aware of these different types, but class them all together as one, shows that they have not begun to study their points.

However much a judge's ideas may differ from mine as to type, I respect his awards, if they are consistent, though possibly his taste may appear to me odd; but when they vary from show to show and, alas, often from class to class, I cannot respect the opinion they represent.

The Toy Spaniel Club judges, though working by rules of their Club under a uniform standard, to which they are expected strictly to adhere, do not favour a uniform type, and we have championship winners of

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every conceivable shape, type, and size. Yet the "Standard" is quoted to support them all!

A paragraph in one of the newspapers recently defended the awarding of highest honours to dogs of the wrong type by pleading that there were often *no* dogs of the right type in a class. Had I ventured on such a statement, I should have been greeted with scorn, but I am glad that the truth has at last been acknowledged! The writer asks, derisively, for a remedy. There is a Show rule which runs: "The judges will be empowered and instructed to withhold the Prize or Prizes in any class if, in their opinion, the dog or dogs exhibited do not show sufficient merit."

To a strong judge the remedy is obvious—and strong judges are what we want.

I contend that there is something radically wrong in a system which ends, as it has done this year, in persistently empty or cancelled classes, or classes in which there are nothing but dogs of the wrong type.

Whether my readers agree with me or not about the undesirability of the "smashed noses" as leading to grotesqueness of type and unsoundness of constitution, I hope they will, at any rate, determine once for all to get rid of vulgarity of type, sluggishness, cringing, timidity of nature, and unsoundness of limb. At present weak loins, rickety joints, wheel backs, shelly bodies, and miserable, shivering dispositions are all passed over for the sake of a noseless head, and a needlessly ugly one at that. Whatever our individual opinions may be as to the proper length of nose, let us all combine to insist upon having pretty expressions and a really profuse coat, and let those who judge at shows have the courage



BLENHEIM FISHING IN A POOL
(Tail undocked)



GOOD MODERN MARLBOROUGH



BLENHEIM PUPPIES



SMALL BLACK AND TAN SPORTING
SPANIEL

Duke of Norfolk's Sussex Spaniel. (Mentioned in *Bazaar* correspondence.) Reproduced by permission of *The Bazaar*



KING CHARLES IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE
FIRST INTRODUCTION OF PYRAME BLOOD



BLENHEIM PLAYING WITH BALL

TYPE AND STANDARDS

never to award a championship to a coarse, ugly, or unsound dog, however noseless.

In conclusion, it must be held up as a golden principle in the minds of all breeders that Toy Spaniels must be bred for *beauty alone*, otherwise there is no excuse or justification for their existence. In deciding what type to buy, look for beauty. In judging the dogs, look for beauty. In breeding, choose beautiful dogs—beauty of expression, beauty of form, beauty of coat, beauty of colour, beauty of movement. Try in everything for beauty, and again beauty, and always beauty. It cannot be repeated too often. Ugly dogs should be ruthlessly exterminated from the shows.

POINTS OF THE MINIATURE TOY TRAWLER SPANIEL WHICH NOW REPRESENTS THE OLD TYPE OF CURLY KING CHARLES

Head small and light, with very pointed, rather short nose, fine and tapering, with a very slight curve upwards of tip of nose. The “stop” deep and well marked and the skull rather raised but flat on the top, not dome shaped. Muzzle just finished not overshot. Long ears set high, and carried pricked forward. Extremely large dark eyes set wide apart, and showing the white when turned. They must be set perfectly straight, not obliquely, in the head. Whatever colour the dog may be, the nose and lips must be black. Neck arched. Back broad and short. Tail set on a level with the back, and carried gaily, though not straight up in the air, or curled over the back like a Pomeranian. It should be docked to about four or five inches, and well furnished with long feathering. General carriage very smart and gay. Legs reasonably short, and perfectly straight, bone light

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though strong. Build square, sturdy, and compact, but never heavy. The action should be smart and prancing, coat very curly, but not woolly. It should be rather silky in texture, and very glossy. Liberal feathering, waistcoat, and breechings. Shape is all important; colour a secondary matter. Best colour a brilliant black, with white waistcoat. Next orange red, with white waistcoat, and light shadings. Best size from eleven to thirteen inches at shoulder. Any tendency to weediness should be carefully avoided, and the height at shoulders should just about equal the length from top of shoulders to root of tail. The size should not be judged by weight but by height, as they should weigh heavily for their size. A dog about thirteen inches high should weigh about fifteen pounds. Very small specimens—*i. e.*, under nine inches high—are only desirable if the type, soundness, compactness, and sturdiness are unimpaired. Feet close, firm, and hard. They and the lower part of the legs should not be too heavily feathered.

The expression of face should be very alert, and very sweet. The dogs should be very bold and courageous. Timidity is a great fault.

As to proportion of head, if the total length of head be about six inches, the ears should be set about four inches apart. The whole head, seen from a bird's-eye point of view, should be a triangle, with the tip of nose as apex. General appearance should be that of an exquisitely pretty little sporting dog, very strong, and exceedingly smart and compact.



MODERN EXAMPLE OF OLD CURLY KING CHARLES

From a drawing by Neville Lytton



TOY TRAWLER PUPPIES

Photo, J. Lytton

TYPE AND STANDARDS

MEASUREMENTS OF A GOOD BLACK SPECIMEN

Breadth of skull at eyes from each outside corner of eyes	Inches
across head	5
Length of skull	4
Length of nose	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Circumference of skull	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Circumference of muzzle under eyes	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Space between eyes	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
Length of ears (leather).....	4
Space between ears when not pricked	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Height at shoulders	13
Length from top of shoulders to root of tail.....	13
Length of forelegs to elbow.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Breadth at shoulders	6
Breadth at quarters	6
Girth	19
Feathering on tail flag	6
Waistcoat feathering	4

The Reds are usually smaller and have less curly coats.

SCALE OF POINTS

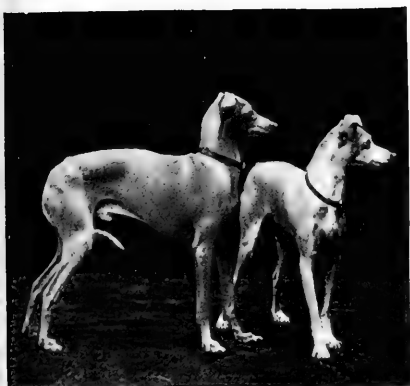
General appearance, including condition and smartness....	15
Coat	10
Head and expression	15
Eyes	5
Curve and proportion of muzzle.....	5
Set-on of ears	5
Legs and feet	5
Colour	5
Action and soundness of limb	10
Size	5
Compactness, levelness of back, and set of tail.....	10
Boldness and alertness	10

100

Soundness of teeth is a consideration, but they are usually good.

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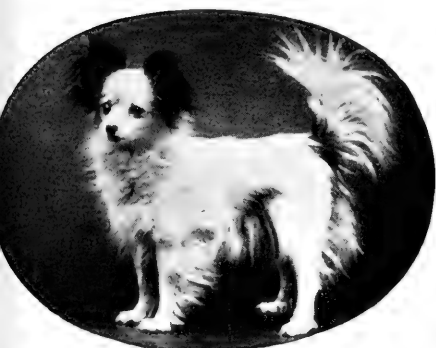
A description of the Papillon or Butterfly Spaniel is given in the "Kennel Encyclopædia," Part II, Vol. I, and I reproduce by the Editor's kind permission two photographs which represent the prick-eared variety and the drop-eared variety. The former shows the influence of the Melitæus or Pomeranian blood and the latter has an extraordinary resemblance to the Henrietta of Orleans Spaniel. These dogs are the link between the Chinese Spaniel and our modern Blenheim. Mignonne retains the precise type of three hundred years ago and is not far off the Veronese Spaniel. The other specimens, Ripo, Pipo, and Susette, illustrated in the "Encyclopædia," show a different type altogether, but Carlo is very like Mignonne. The smaller these dogs are the more they are valued, especially if they are under four pounds in weight. The average weight is four to seven pounds. I also reproduce a photograph of Mrs. Francis' Yvette, a tiny scrap of a dog showing exactly the same character.



ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS
SAETARELLO AND ASTA
Photo, Russell



MISS ARMITAGE'S TOY POODLE
PUNCH OF WINKFIELD
Photo, T. Fall



MME. DELVILLE'S PAPILLON CYBILLE
By permission of E. Cox, Esq.



MME. DELVILLE'S PAPILLON MIGNONNE
By permission of E. Cox Esq.



MRS FRANCIS' PAPILLON YVETTE
T. Fall



WHITE TOY SPANIEL
From the picture of The Children of George III.
by Benjamin West

CHAPTER V

TOY DOGS OF TO-DAY AND CELEBRITIES OF THE PAST

I MUST begin with the disagreeable statement that none of the Rubies (including my own) are typical of what I consider Rubies should be. The majority are very poor in coat and body and lack refinement and quality. There has been very little competition for the last few years both as to quantity and quality, open classes often containing only one or two entries, the "open dog" class at one of the last Crystal Palace Shows (the most important show of the year) having only two entries for competition. One of these was an American dog and the other a puppy. In eleven open classes at big shows I have counted an average of two entries to each class. When this is the case, Challenge certificates are won far too cheaply, and now that the Kennel Club has decided to amalgamate the Rubies with the Black-and-tans by offering only one challenge prize between them, we shall not have many more Ruby champions unless we improve the quality of our exhibits. This will not be a bad thing. I cannot call to mind a single really well-made *small* dog with profuse coat and ears, and I hope that our breeders will turn their attention seriously to improving the Rubies, as the classes for this colour are most unsatisfactory. This will best be achieved by allowing show specimens to win with white breasts. The white breasts are natural to them,

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and by being so absurdly particular about getting rid of every white hair the best specimens are excluded from the shows. The Ruby with the best head now existing is Miss H. G. Parlett's American dog Ch. Red Rival. From his photograph I judge him to be of the highest type. We have nothing over here to touch him.

The Black-and-tans are much better in quality than the Rubies, though here again the craze for eliminating the white breast does a great deal of harm, and from the incessant inbreeding to secure complete absence of any white hairs, as well as the noseless face, there is hardly a single strain which is not radically unsound. The coats are much better than in the Rubies, and this has led to a false idea that the Rubies are not required to have nearly so much feathering as the King Charles. A recent deputation to the Kennel Club mentioned this as a reason for giving them separate challenge prizes, which seems a wrong principle. A glance at the picture of Mr. Naves's Shepperl, of about 1880, will show that at that date the Ruby was as well coated and feathered and had as long ears as any of the other Toy Spaniels, and one can only wonder what has brought about the deplorable change for the worse which has come over our present dogs. It is true enough that the modern Rubies have not got as much coat as other Toy Spaniels, but this would be a reason for discontinuing the challenge prizes until the coats have improved, and not for adding fresh ones because the dogs cannot reach the proper standard. The three best Rubies I have ever seen had white breasts. Walkley Mac is one of our best-headed Rubies and a lovely all-round dog, with style, action, and quality. At least, he was so when I saw him a year or two ago. Mrs. Lloyd's Midget is one of our

TOY DOGS OF TO-DAY AND THE PAST

best-coated dogs. Champion Royal Rip has made a great name for himself as a sire, and his son Champion Royal Clyde is perhaps the most lavishly coated dog I ever saw. The American dog, Ch. A. M. Baronet, is one of our most consistent winners in Ruby classes and has a beautiful head.

The greatest fault among the Black-and-tans is unsoundness. The coats are better than is the case with the Rubies, and Mr. Hope Paterson's Champion Macduff and Champion Royal Clyde stand right out from the rest. The profusion of their feathering and ears cannot be surpassed. Mr. Hope Paterson also has a great fancy for pretty faces, and both these dogs have beautiful expressions, though I have found it impossible to get a photograph of Champion Macduff which does him anything like justice. Champion Highland Lad, the property of Mrs. Cooper, is a handsome dog, and Mrs. Larking's L'Ambassadeur has a head second to none, and ought to have been a champion long ago. His size, quality, and beauty have not given him the fame which is his due. His daughter, Myrtle Blossom, is one of the best bitches now on the bench, and his expression is inherited by his stock.

The chief faults of the Blenheims are either defective stamina or coarseness. The absence of coat and its harshness are also prominent defects. The best-coated dogs are Champion Little Tommy, Little Jock, and Seetsu Prince. Roscoe is one of the prettiest Blenheims on the bench. He has a beautiful expression and great quality, and has not had anything like his deserts on the show bench. The Tricolour Champion Casino Novelty has also an excellent expression. Champion The Troubadour (once my own property) had a lovely face,

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

which his disposition did not belie. There are many winners which I consider quite untypical, even from the modern standpoint. Among these are dogs whose praises have been universally sung. A comparison between the various photographs in this book and the type which I have given as a model will show any observant person my reasons for disagreeing with the general verdict, notably in the case of Ch. The Advocate, Ch. The Dragon Fly, Cottage Flyer, Ch. Captain Kettle, and Ch. Clevedon Magnet.

Champion Joy (now dead) had a beautiful head. Mrs. Mitchell's Pandora is one of our best Tricolours. She shows great quality, and so does Mrs. Bright's Caris, both daughters of Champion The Cherub. This dog has, I think, sired more winning stock than any other Toy Spaniel. He has been much discussed as to type. In my opinion, he has one superlative merit—*i.e.*, that of transmitting *quality* to his stock. No other dog has this merit to such an extraordinarily marked degree, and, though his own expression is not altogether pleasing, his stock are quite remarkable for their pretty faces. Cherubel, Champion The Seraph, Pandora, Champion Casino Novelty, Seraphina, Fairy Cherub, Fairy Blossom, and many others, all have lovely faces. There are now no young Blenheim dogs with what I consider lovely faces. The younger generation are almost all of the C type, which lacks the delicacy and style which are absolutely essential to a first-class show specimen. In some instances these dogs may be good to breed from if judiciously mated, but shows are intended for the exhibition of the "finished article" only, and not for the component parts before they are amalgamated. The "spot" is too rare among Blenheims. It is seldom seen in any per-



MR GREGORY'S BLENNHEIM CH.
CAPTAIN KETTLE



MRS BRIGHT'S BLENNHEIM
CARIS
Photo, Russell



MRS LYTTON'S BLENNHEIM
ST ANTHONY'S FLYING CLOUD



MRS PERCY'S TRICOLOUR CH.
CASINO GIRL
Photo, Russell



MRS LYTTON'S TRICOLOUR ROSE PETAL



MRS POTTER'S TRICOLOUR CH. ZANA
Photo, Russell

TOY DOGS OF TO-DAY AND THE PAST

fection. Seetsu Prince, Cupid, Lovely Spot, and Champion St. Anthony's Featherweight are those which have it most perfect.

Hardly any dogs have the right expression. Among the best are L'Ambassadeur, Champion Royal Clyde, Champion Macduff, Champion Ashton More Baronet, Champion Little Tommy, Roscoe, Pandora, Myrtle Blossom, Haeremai Cyclone, Walkley Mac, Champion Casino Novelty, and Fairy Blossom. I consider Fairy Blossom one of the best Blenheims now living. Myrtle Blossom and Nina Advocate are among the best Black-and-tan bitches and have as good heads as anything alive. I also have a high opinion of My Beauty, now a puppy. Billiken Advocate is our most perfect young dog of the same colour. The Usher is our best Ruby.

The best movers are: The Butterfly, Champion Royal Rip, The Mermaid's Nymph, The Mermaid's Cherub, Seetsu Prince, Champion Grande Tête, Vicky, Haeremai Cyclone, and Mr. Gutteridge's Tricolour dog Barnsbury Duke.

The smallest dogs are: Champion Casino Girl, Champion Cara, The Orchid, L'Ambassadeur, Nina Advocate, and Carline, the loveliest Blenheim puppy in England.

In the following dogs the noseless face has reached its utmost limits: Champion The Advocate, Caris, Champion The Cherub, Champion Captain Kettle, Stewart King, Champion Cara, Champion Red Clover, and Champion Casino Girl. Wee Radium, Sergeant Dick, Babel of Haeremai, Ninon Nitouche, Ashton More Shepherdess, and Lady Jean of Cockpen are worthy of special mention. Judging from his photograph and the description given to me of the dog by Miss Todd, Miss

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

Young's Champion Lord Vivian must have been a most beautiful Tricolour. Any unbiased person, looking at a type like Lord Vivian, must realise how perverted our eyes must have become if we are going to tolerate the distortions that have sprung into favour in the last few years. I think and hope that it is not too late to breed many more Lord Vivians. He was quite a tiny scrap, yet his points were perfect, his expression right, and he showed quality in the highest degree.

For instances of the variety of type liked by different owners, please refer to the illustrations.

It is an extraordinary thing how people who appear to know Toy Spaniels, and who have kept them for years, will give themselves away occasionally by holding up to admiration or giving a first prize to a "rank bad" dog, which either proves that they are really ignorant or that their judgment is biased.

At the last Kennel Club Show the three first dogs in broken colours were Champion The Bondman, Champion Captain Kettle, and Champion The Bandolero. All these dogs I consider too big to be ideal in the show ring, and I should like to find the male counterpart of Carline.

If Carline fulfils her present promise, she will be the embodiment of my ideal of type. Roscoe and L'Ambassadeur are, as I have said before, two very ill-used dogs. Both should be champions. L'Ambassadeur especially has been ignored in a way that would have sickened me of showing had I been his owner. He has been reserve at shows where he ought to have taken champion honours with ease. Other dogs have been proportionately lucky, notably Ready Money, Prince Carol, Champion Vida, A. M. Turquoise, and Champion Red Rancee.



CH. SPECKLED WREN, U.S.A.
Bred by Mrs Lytton



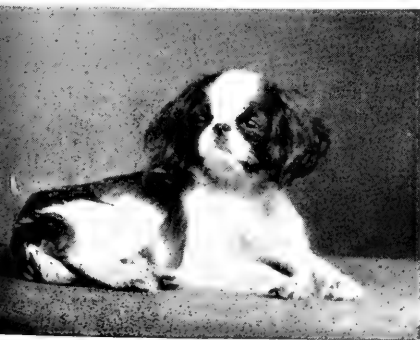
CH. LITTLE TOMMY (RIGHT)



MRS LYTTON'S RED ADMIRAL
Weight, 6½ lbs. Exported, U.S.A.



MODERN EXAMPLE OF OLD TYPE OF
CURLY KING CHARLES



BLenheim PUPPY, 10 MONTHS OLD



MRS BRIGHT'S BLenheim CH. CARA
Photo, Russell

TOY DOGS OF TO-DAY AND THE PAST

MEASUREMENTS OF SOME WELL-KNOWN DOGS

	Cham- pion Wind- fall.	The Marvel	Cham- pion Cara	Cham- pion The Seraph	Cham- pion Little Tommy	Cham- pion The Bando- lero	Cham- pion The Trou- badour
Age.....	3 years.	4 years.	6 years.	2 years.	6 years.	1½ years.	2 years.
Weight.....	9 lbs. exact.	14½ lbs. exact.	6½ lbs. approx.	9½ lbs.	10 lbs. 10 ozs. exact.	11¼ lbs. exact.	11 lbs. exact.
Tip of nose from pro- jection of forehead.	1½ in.		½ in.	¾ in.	¾ in.		¾ in.
Nose to stop.....	1½ in.	¾ in.	¾ in.	1½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	¾ in.
Width muzzle.....	2½ in.	3 in.	1½ in.	2½ in.	2½ in.	3 in.	2½ in.
Girth muzzle.....	7¼ in.	7¼ in.	5 in.	6¾ in.	6½ in.	8 in.	6½ in.
Width nostrils.....	7 in.	1 in.	1½ in.	1 in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1 in.
Girth skull.....	12 in.	13 in.	10½ in.	11½ in.	12 in.	12½ in.	12 in.
Length eyes.....	1½ in.	1½ in.	¾ in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	1½ in.
Distance eyes apart..	1¾ in.	2 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	1¾ in.
Length back from top of shoulder to root of tail.....	10 in.	13 in.	9¾ in.	11 in.	10 in.	11¼ in.	11 in.
Girth brisket.....	15¾ in.	17 in.	13½ in.	14 in.	17 in.	16¼ in.	16¼ in.
Height at shoulder....	10 in.	11¼ in.	9½ in.	9 in.	11 in.	11¼ in.	10 in.
Height at loins.....	10 in.	11¾ in.	9½ in.	10¼ in.	11 in.	11¼ in.	11 in.
Height at elbows.....	6 in.	6½ in.	5 in.	6 in.	6 in.	6 in.	6 in.
Height at stifle joint..	6 in.	6¾ in.	5 in.		6 in.	6½ in.	6½ in.
Width at loins.....	4 in.	4 in.	4 in.	3½ in.	5 in.	3½ in.	4½ in.
Ears.....	9 in.	5½ in.	8 in.	8½ in.	9½ in.	7½ in.	8 in.
Mane.....	8 in.		3 in.		6½ in.		4½ in.
Frills.....	8½ in.		5½ in.		6½ in.		6½ in.
Hair on tail.....	7¼ in.		5 in.		8 in.		7½ in.
Length tail (cut).....	3½ in.		2½ in.		3 in.		3 in.
Width blaze.....	2½ in.		2 in.		2¼ in.		1¾ in.

MARKS.—*Champion Windfall*—Seven rich patches, clearly cut and evenly distributed, and the spot. Coat wavy. Exceedingly long, thick ears.

Champion Cara—Three perfectly even, clearly cut patches, rich red, on each flank, and one in middle of back. Coat wavy. Very long ears.

Champion The Seraph—Well marked with even patches. Head evenly marked, with narrow blaze. Coat straight, but rather mixed.

Champion Little Tommy—Very evenly marked rich red, and spot. Coat strongly wavy. Amazingly long ears and feathering.

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

Champion The Troubadour — Very evenly marked head, brilliant tan, small black saddle. Very long feathers, and the prettiest possible expression. Coat on back curly.

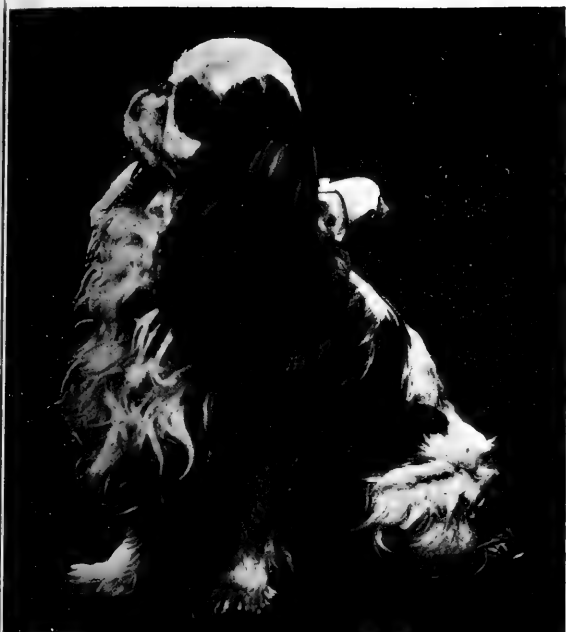
I was unable to procure the measurements of *Champion Macduff* (King Charles) and *Champion Casino Girl* (Tricolour) or *Champion Royal Rip* (Ruby). I omit the measurements of *Champion The Cherub* by his owner's special request, but they were very similar to those of *Champion The Seraph*.

It will be noticed that *Champion The Seraph* was two inches lower at the shoulders than at the loins. This is a very great defect.

Champion Royal Yama Hito was perhaps the best Japanese dog I remember seeing in the English shows. In style, shape, and head points he was more than perfect. I have also published the photograph of *Champion Dai Butzu II*, an exquisite little dog. *Champion Daddy Jap* was another lovely dog, and so was the beautiful *Prince Komatsu*, whose brilliant show career was cut short too soon by distemper. *Marquis Ito* of Kobe I much admired, and *Mrs. Solomon's Dara* is a tiny dog and one of the prettiest we now have.

The only red-and-white Japanese dog I ever admired was *Champion Tora* of Braywick. He had a black nose and eye points, a magnificent coat, and was altogether a first-class dog.

The quality of the Japanese type is altering under the influence of English breeders, and at one of the last big London shows there was not a single Japanese dog worth a challenge certificate. Quality has become very rare indeed, and breeders must try and



MISS SPOFFORTH'S CH. THE CHERUB
Winner of 10 Challenge Prizes. Photo, Russell



THE AMERICAN KING CHARLES
CLIVEDEN MASCOT



MRS HOPE PATERSON'S CH. ROYAL CLYDE
Photo, Crowe & Rogers



MRS F. L. SCHUBERT'S AMERICAN
KING CHARLES CH. SONNY BRUCE

TOY DOGS OF TO-DAY AND THE PAST

realise this and apply the remedy before their breeding stock becomes hopelessly inferior. I know how difficult it is to breed them at all on account of distemper, but there is no reason why those breeders who have money enough to be independent of the heavy losses which are inevitable should not breed from dogs of really good type, instead of paying big prices for untypical specimens.

A perfect puppy is shown in the beautiful photograph of Miss Steevens's "White Queen." I wish there were more like this one.

Toki of Toddington is a marvel of loveliness.

There are many beautiful Pomeranian dogs now in the shows. Of all the Pomeranians I have seen I consider Champion Offley Honey Dew one of the most perfect. There is no need in his case to approximate his points to an unattainable ideal, because he is the living embodiment of the ideal for which everyone should breed. I also greatly admire Shelton Mercury, a very lovely dog. I never cared personally very much for the head points of the famous Champion Shelton Sable Atom and Champion May Duchess, though the body points of these dogs were perfect. Champion Mars is also perfect in body, style, and coat. Champion Dragon Fly is another well-known dog, which, unfortunately, I have always missed seeing. Champion Venus of Offley and Champion Haughty Queenie are other well-known winners. One of the loveliest dogs in the world is Champion The Sable Mite. He has a most typical little head of the best expression and modeling. I do not care for the type of Ch. Marland King.

Among our best Pekingese winners are Champion

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

Goodwood Chun, the property of Mrs. Torrens; Lady Decies's Champion Manchu Cheng Tu, Champion Pearl, and Champion Pekin Poppy; Mrs. Ashton Cross's Champion Chu-erh of Alderbourne, Mr. Lefoy Deans's Champion Chin Lu, Mrs. Douglas Murray's Champion Goodwood Lo. I do not care for several well-known dogs, and do not consider that they represent a good type. However, my readers can judge for themselves from the photographs and compare them with ideal from a Chinese point of view.

Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Tweed, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Aistrop, and Mr. Nixon are some of our oldest and best breeders of Toy Spaniels, and many good dogs have been bred by Mr. Gutteridge, Mr. Savage, Mr. Dean, and Mr. Teers. With the exception of Mr. Nixon, these gentlemen seldom show, but they all know the dogs thoroughly, and if we had some of them in the judging ring, instead of appointing people who know little or nothing of their business, it would be a great improvement.

Miss Hall, Miss Young, Miss Grantham, Mrs. W. Hopkins, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Privett, Mrs. Pinto Leite, Miss Carter, Mrs. Percy, Mrs. Bright, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Russell Lloyd, Miss Spofforth and Mrs. Reed are among our Southern fanciers; and in the North are Lady Hulton, Lady de Gex, Mrs. Pordage, Mrs. R. Stewart, Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. Furnival, Mr. Hope Paterson, Mrs. Cliff, Mr. Milnes, Mr. Yates, and Mr. Cummings, and last but not least Mr. Hervey Nixon and Mr. Crank.



MR AISTROP'S KING CHARLES



MISS BESSIE FIFE'S CUPID (U.S.A.)



MRS PINTO LERTES' KING CHARLES CH. THE ADVOCATE

TOY DOGS OF TO-DAY AND THE PAST

FAMOUS DOGS OF THE PAST¹

BLENHEIMS

Champion Duke of Bow.—A lemon-and-white dog, with large dark eyes, but long-faced according to present standard—*i.e.*, about three-quarters of an inch—and not as well finished as we now have them. He was a pretty shape (nine pounds), cobby, low on the leg, with a lovely, profuse coat.

Earl of Chester.—A red-and-white dog, with a fine head and a good skull, extremely up-faced and well finished. He had the spot perfectly placed right in the front of his forehead, instead of on the top of the head. A lovely coat and well-feathered feet and long ears. Weight about ten pounds. An extremely pretty dog.

Champion Bowsie.—A good-coated Blenheim. A short face, but not short enough to win nowadays. A long back. Low on the leg. About eleven pounds weight. Beautiful eyes. Long ears.

Champion Pompey.—A very lightly marked dog, with long ears. Full of style, and with a good head and large eyes. Weight about ten pounds.

Champion Polo.—A large dog, with quite a plain head, but a pleasing expression. His strong point was his coat, which was magnificent. His mane hung right down to his feet, so that one could not see his toes. The feather on his legs was remarkable, and he had masses of coat all over him, so thick and long that it surpassed

¹ I am indebted for these descriptions to old fanciers who have seen the dogs, and I quote their actual words. I therefore decline any responsibility for the opinions expressed, as I am only recording the opinions of individual fanciers who saw the dogs.

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

that of all the dogs of his day by many inches. His expression was extremely sweet.

Haidee.—A very small bitch, with a perfect head, beautifully modelled according to modern standards. A nose touching her forehead. A charming expression and most beautiful eyes. Her body markings were poor, as she was nearly all white. Coat fair. About six pounds.

Div'a.—A very tiny bitch, not nearly so short in face as Haidee, and not so pretty. About four pounds weight and used to be shown in a tiny glass case.

Cromwell.—A small, sturdy, well-marked dog. His face was smutty. He had the spot, but had little quality.

Champion Tiny Tots.—A very small, dainty, well-marked bitch, but had a horrid temper, and looked it. She had a wonderful head for her size (about four pounds): very short nose; good eyes and ears.

Champion Rollo.—As described by his breeder, was "a noseless puppy, cobby and smart. He had the spot and a short back, and was full of style. His only faults were a very small eye and a rather sour expression. His brother Cæsar was better than Rollo. He had lovely eyes and a beautiful expression, and was just as noseless. He was killed by a bicycle at twelve months old. Cæsar weighed three pounds, full grown."

Champion Joy.—A beautiful head, with lovely expression and most beautiful eyes. She won the gold collar for the best champion of any colour at the Toy dog show in 1907, where the author was one of the judges.

TRICOLOURS

Conrad.—A good fine head; not quite as noseless as the best modern dogs; short face, good eyes, and good

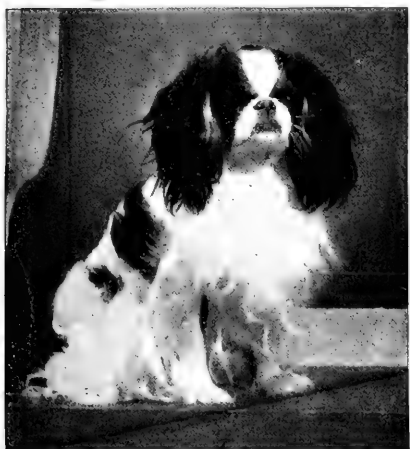


CHERUB JUNIOR (BLENHEIM)

Bought by Mrs Lytton at Crufts Show for £165. 10s.,
and subsequently sold to Mr Ranson Caygill of
New York

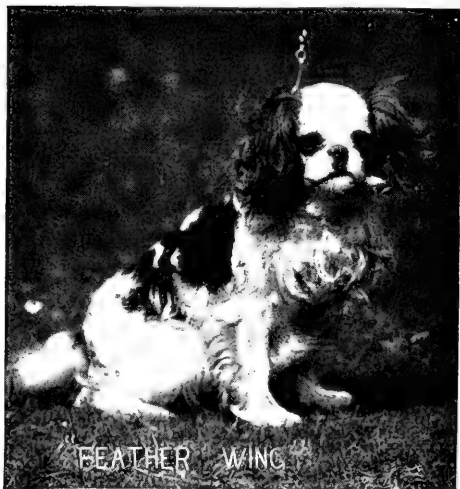


MRS JENKINS' CH. CLEVEDON MAGNET
(TRICOLOUR)



MRS W. HOPKINS' HAEREMAI CYCLONE
(TRICOLOUR)

Photo, T. Fall



CH. FEATHER WING, U.S.A. (BLENHEIM)



MRS LYTTON'S TRICOLOUR LITTLE SAMBO



LADY DE GEX'S BLENHEIM LITTLE WONDER

TOY SPANIELS

TOY DOGS OF TO DAY AND THE PAST

expression. A flat-sided, weedy, and leggy dog, with a poor constitution.

Champion Prince of Teddington (Prince V).—A fine dog; very big head, good coat and frills and ears. About twelve pounds weight. Well marked.

Tamerlane.—A most beautiful dog; fair head, small. About eight pounds. Wonderful ears. Masses of very fine coat, like floss silk.

Beulah.—Large bitch, about twelve pounds. Modern type, with beautiful expression. Very stylish.

Champion Cock Robin.—A good head; very short in face; very small. Showed tongue.

BLACK-AND-TAN

Champion Ben d'Or.—A small dog; lovely head; quite noseless; good body and plenty of feather. About eight pounds. Tan rather clay-coloured.

Champion Jumbo II.—Fair head, good body; low on leg; straight coat, very dark tan markings. Weight about ten pounds.

Golden Ben.—Small, good head; rich tan, curly coat.

King.—Extraordinarily well feathered. The feather on his feet was so long that it used to be plaited up and tied to his forearm with braid.

Frederick the Great.—Perfect modern-type head. Good skull, large eyes, entirely noseless, and extra broad nostrils. Splendid muzzle, screw tail, bad body, curly coat. Ears small and high placed. Forty pounds was refused for this dog.

Lucifer.—Like Frederick the Great, but a better body.

Champion Laureate.—A beautiful dog and the foundation of our best strains.

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

RUBIES

Ruby King.—A moderate dog; long nose, good coat, and rich colour.

Ruby Prince.—Very like Ruby King.

Ruby Princess.—Tiny and pretty little bitch; fairly short face. Weight about four and a half pounds.

MEASUREMENTS OF SOME NOTABLE DOGS

Covent Garden Charlie (Black-and-tan).—Weight, 16 pounds; nose to stop, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; length of back, 14 inches; girth of muzzle, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; girth of skull, 13 inches; height of shoulder, 15 inches; height of loins, 14 inches; ears from tip to tip, 22 inches; feather on foreleg, 6 inches; brisket, 18 inches.

Conrad (Tricolour).—Nose to stop, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; length of back, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; girth of muzzle, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; girth of skull, 11 inches; brisket, 17 inches; height of shoulder, 10 inches; height of loins, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height of elbows, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Shepperl or Sepperl (Red).—Weight, 15 pounds; nose to stop, 1 inch; length of back, 16 inches; girth of muzzle, 7 inches; girth of skull, 13 inches; brisket, 18 inches; height of shoulder, 15 inches; height of elbows, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height of loins, 14 inches.

Batebee (Blenheim).—Weight, 10 pounds 2 ounces; nose to stop, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; length of back, 10 inches; girth of muzzle, 6 inches; girth of skull, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; brisket, 19 inches; height of shoulder, 12 inches; height of elbows, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height of loins, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Champion Prince of Teddington.—Four years; 12 pounds; 10 inches high; length of head, occiput to tip of nose, 5 inches; ears, tip to tip, 19 inches; length from nose to set on of tail, 23 inches; girth of head, 13 inches.



MISS DILLON'S BLENHEIM SPANIEL
FRANÇOISE

(Note the beautifully round skull and muzzle)



MADGE

Blenheim Spaniel. Intermediate type between long and short nose. A perfect example with the best expression



MRS PHILLIPS' CH. KING LEOPOLD



MISS GILPIN'S SERAPHINA

Photo, Russell



MISS CARTER'S TRICOLOUR MIMOSA

Photo, Russell

CHAPTER VI

HOW TO BREED THE BEST TYPE OF SHORT-NOSED TOY SPANIEL ¹

IN breeding for the shortest faces we can get, instead of accepting anything and everything which has no bridge to its nose and indiscriminately making champions of all the ragtag and bobtail of the Bulldog cross, let us bear in mind the laws which should govern the short-nosed Toy type and breed Toys with the pretty expressions that come only with harmony of line and the observance of mathematical canons of proportion. I was the first to offer prizes for expression, as also for action, and there has since been a lot of talk about both, but some of the fanciers who have taken up the catchword most in the press do not understand expression as I understand it. They overlook things that I hold in abhorrence—oblique eyes, hollow cheeks, and

¹ It will be seen that throughout this work I shall refer to the sexes as "dog" and "bitch" respectively. This would hardly seem to call for comment but for the habit which "lady breeders" have of referring to their dogs as "the little lady" or the "little gentleman," "my little boy" or "my little girl," to the great bewilderment of the uninitiated, and to crown all, the new-fangled word "matron" has been introduced among the would-be genteel. I did once hear of a society lady who referred to a foal as a "horse child," but I have not heard that the expression has come into general use among horse breeders, nor do they refer to their mares as "matrons!" Yet, as I have said before, we talk of dog-children.

I greatly object to the spurious gentility which makes impropriety where none exists, so I shall use plain unvarnished English words. *Honi soit qui mal y pense!*

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

muzzles that are far too deep from nose to under jaw.

So that there may be no misunderstanding as to my views on the subject, please refer to the coloured plate. This is my idea of the ideal we have to keep in mind for a short nose. Look at the cushioned muzzle, the lovely low-set eyes, the round skull, and the sweet expression. Compare it with the other heads in this book point by point. Make up your mind to see where the differences lie and why it is pretty, while equally short-faced dogs are often so ugly. It is not the result of chance, and if you study it enough you will never again be able to tolerate the ugliness which fills our Show benches.

I propose to show the best way to breed the ideal short-nosed head, as I understand it, and, with the marvellous facility shown by our breeders in producing what they are trying for, as exemplified in some of the amazing deformities of our day, I am sure that when they *try* for what is the right type they will very soon get it.

Remember that the curves of the head and face must harmonise one with another and must not be violently intersected by meaningless angles and irregularities. Lips must not be jagged in outline, but the curve must be perfectly soft and even, as though drawn with one sweep of the brush. The skull must also be in a firm, circular curve, unbroken by peaks, knobs, or depressions of any sort. The cushions of the muzzle must be likewise semi-circular in outline. The eyes must be large, wide, and full, but not goggled, like those of a man with Graves's disease. The under eyelids have the same marked curve. The neck is arched, and the cir-



A PERFECT HEAD AND EXPRESSION
Life size. Photo, J. Lytton

HOW TO BREED THE BEST TYPE

cular system is carried on by the markings on the head and the spot in the broken colours and in each variety by all the lines of the face.

The Blenheim should never compete against the Black-and-tan. It is quite absurd. A Black-and-tan fancier would give the prize to a bad Black-and-tan against a perfect Blenheim ninety-nine times out of a hundred, as also would a variety judge.

The breeds are emphatically not the same, and, just as a Black-and-tan is *never* got from two Benhims, so, as a general law, a Blenheim will never be bred from two Black-and-tans. Neither will a Tricolour be bred from two Black-and-tans or two Benhims. Rubies, however, will appear—so I am told—from two Black-and-tans, though I have never bred one this way myself, but I do not think two Rubies ever bred a Black-and-tan—certainly never within my observation. Mr. Milnes has given me the only instance on record of two Black-and-tans alleged to have bred a Blenheim, and vouches for its authenticity. In the case claimed there was a cross of Blenheim in the immediate ancestry of both sire and dam.¹ The crossing of the breeds produces in the first generation a mixed type and colour. It will be noticed that from this mixed type are bred the

¹Before the case could be accepted as scientifically proved it would be necessary to eliminate all possibility of a mistake and there are too many unknown factors to make this a conclusive instance. I have had only two cases submitted to me of two Tricolours alleged to have produced a Blenheim. Of these one of the pedigrees is based on a dog that is notorious as a non-stockgetter and the other is equally unreliable as the identity of the sire is more than doubtful.

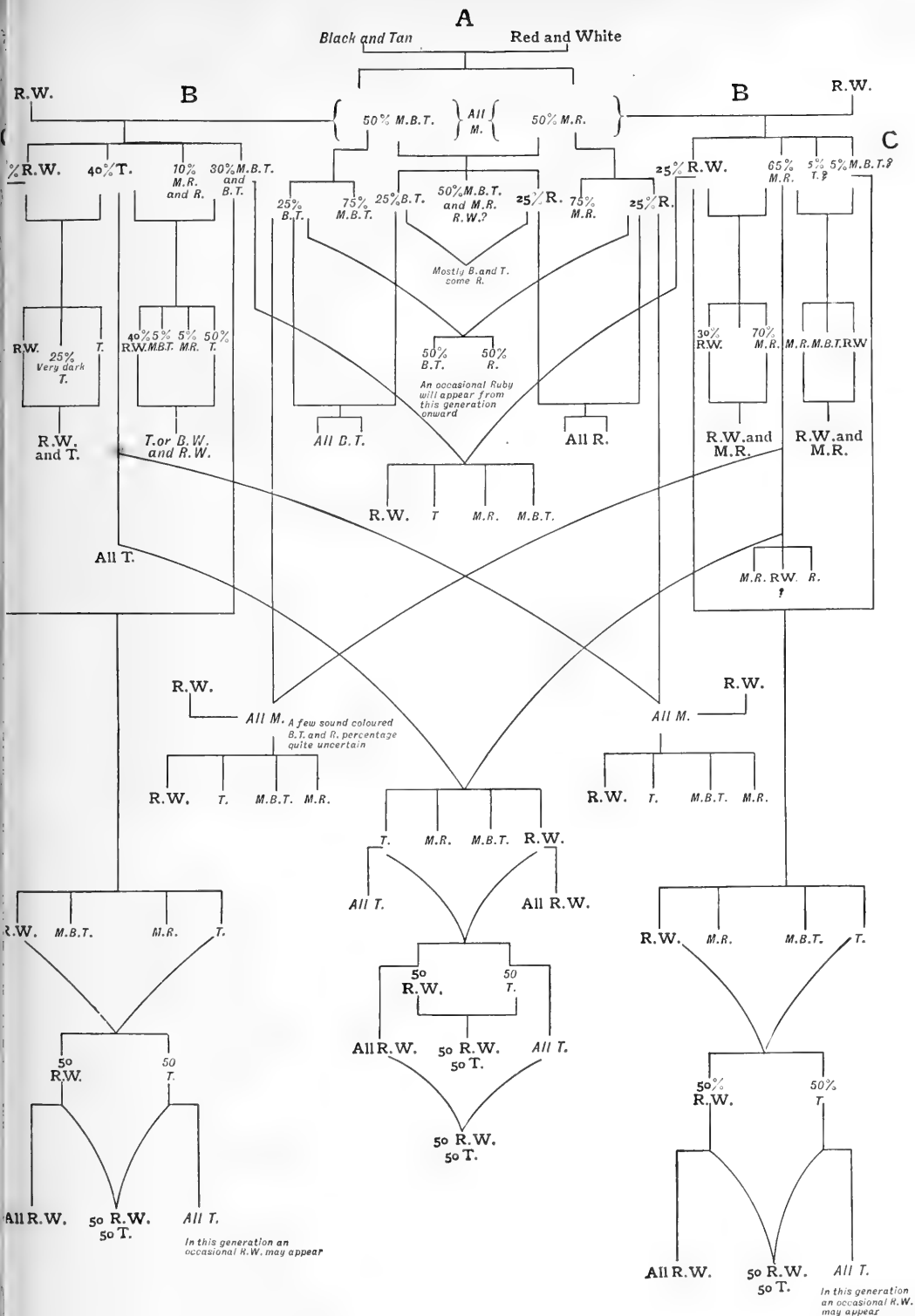
I have, however, come across an authentic case of two blue-and-tan puppies bred from black-and-tan parents. It is curious to note that a mis-marked Ruby if whole-colour bred will get all mismarked puppies to a Blenheim just as if she were whole coloured herself.

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

Ruby on the Blenheim side and Tricolour on the Black-and-tan side, and that both these varieties breed true to the new colour when bred each one to itself, but when bred together revert to the mixed type and colour. Each of these varieties bears a stamp of its own. The Tricolour is nearest the Blenheim in conformation, and the Ruby approximates the Black-and-tan, though neither has quite the same type as either grandparent. This is very curious indeed, as it would seem that the colour and the general conformation go by inversion, each grandparent supplying one of the main characters, the Tricolour getting the black from the Black-and-tan and the lighter type from the Blenheim, and the Ruby getting the red from the Blenheim and the heavier type from the Black-and-tan. *Both*, however, are inclined to reproduce the noseless head, and the Benhems of the same generation also reproduce it, and take the heavier type.

The Kennel Club has amalgamated the varieties on the plea that "they produce all four colours in the same litter."¹ Condemning Black-and-tans and Benhems to compete for challenge certificates together, or with Tricolours, because the progeny of the hybrids occasionally produce all colours, is exactly as though horses and donkeys were to compete together on the plea that mules, if fertile, would produce a given percentage resembling each of the parent stock, just as I understand that you get black Andalusians and white Andalusians from Blue Andalusian fowls. The fact that horses and donkeys when crossed together produce mules is no reason that

¹ Though the King Charles generally compete against Rubies, and the Benhems against Tricolours, there is occasionally a challenge prize offered for the best Toy Spaniel of any variety.



COLOUR CHART

In generation C there is a high percentage of webbed feet and screw tails, and also of males, especially on the black and tan side

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they should compete together or with their (supposititious) progeny.

The Blenheim and the Black-and-tan are almost as different in type as the horse and the ass. The mis-marked Toy Spaniel hybrids of the first generation have a blended type like mules and a blended colour like Blue Andalusians, and the Tricolour is the equivalent of the produce of a horse and a mule, were such a thing possible, and it is only in this generation (said to be impossible in mules, but which is general in Toy Spaniels) that we can ever get the four varieties in the same litter, and I must protest against this law of cross-breeding being made a reason for amalgamating the parent stock, which in my opinion is most undesirable.

It must, however, not be assumed at once that the Tricolour is, properly speaking, a mongrel. It appears to be the formation of a new blended color and type which breeds absolutely true, and is a different type from either of the types from which it is bred. The Ruby is the equivalent of the produce of mules bred together without again out-crossing, this also forms a new colour, and the effect of perpetually crossing and re-crossing with the Black-and-tan parent is to get rid of all white markings. It is, however, a curious fact that, just as in the Tricolour, which breeds true when bred to itself, the Ruby breeds no Black-and-tans when bred to itself; but, unlike the Tricolour, it often reverts to the hybrid (*i. e.*, mule) type and markings. For this reason the Ruby cannot be considered a true type like the Tricolour. The Black-and-tan hybrid re-crossed with the Black-and-tan parent stock will sometimes produce Rubies.¹

¹ I have heard of one case in which a red-and-white crossed with hybrid mismarked Ruby produced a Tricolour puppy.

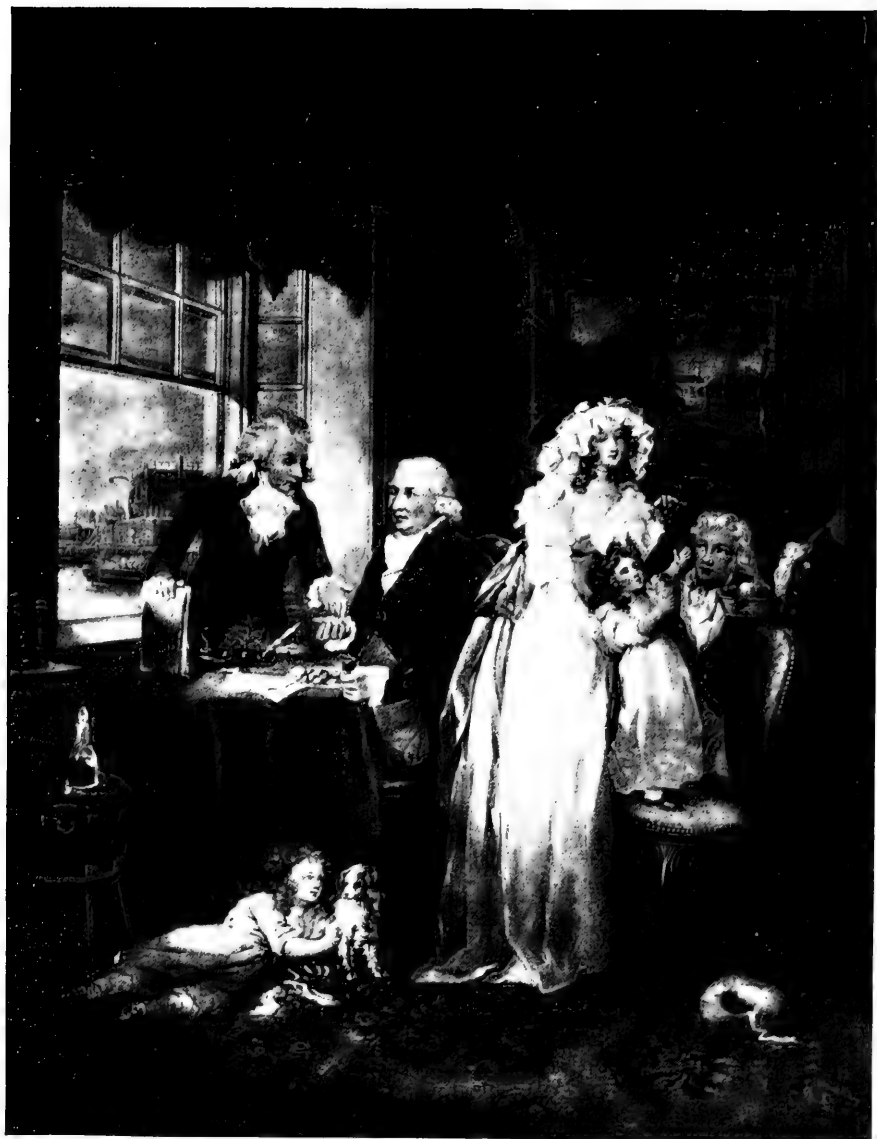
TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

The Red-and-white is a distinct and historical breed. The Black-and-tan is a composite breed which, by force of constant inbreeding, has become a type. The Tricolour is the offspring of the hybrid on the Black-and-tan side re-crossed to the Red-and-white parent stock, and the Ruby the offspring of the hybrids on the Red-and-white side interbred.

This sounds very complicated, but it is really perfectly simple. A reference to my table of colours will be of great assistance in understanding what I have said.

The circumstances in which the actual type and conformation of head will or will not blend also appears to follow definite rules, and it is just this blending of type that we must avoid. The type of Blenheim in generation C is always a blended type, and often has a screw tail, and one out of every few Tricolours of the same generation has the same characteristic. I am assuming that the Black-and-tan of generation A is very short in the face. The Blenheims of generation C have almost always very ugly faces, and are coarse in type, but the Tricolours are refined and good in type. I must say a word more as to the challenge prizes for different colours. If ever a breed deserved separate challenge prizes for itself and for both sexes, the Blenheim does. It is very similar still to the type of 500 years ago, but if it is systematically crossed with Tricolour it will be merged into the same undesirable type of coarse noseless dog which is so fashionable in the Black-and-tan.

It must be remembered that the type of the Blenheim should remain distinct. The varieties must be crossed, as the Tricolour depends on the Red-and-white first for



PICTURE BY MORLAND
About 1790

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its existence and afterwards for its markings, but the Blenheim does not depend on the Tricolour. The alteration I should suggest to the present rule of challenge certificates is this:

Two challenge prizes for Benhems, one for each sex.

Two challenge prizes for Black-and-tans or Rubies, one for the best Black-and-tan or Ruby dog, the other for the best Black-and-tan or Ruby bitch, as at present. The Black-and-tan and Ruby cannot fairly compete together, but at present there are hardly enough Rubies to justify separate challenge prizes.

One challenge prize only for Tricolours (dog or bitch, until they are more numerous, when they might have one for each sex.

Under no circumstances should Benhems or Tricolours compete either against each other or against the whole colours, otherwise the difference of the type will be sacrificed by the Blenheim's head being coarsened and shortened to the Black-and-tan standard.

The difference in type which exists at present between the Black-and-tan and Blenheim is most marked. In the Black-and-tan the body is longer; the hind quarters often sloping; the ribs flatter; chest narrower; back not level, slightly rounded; tail carried very low, often between the legs; huge skull, ewe neck; muzzle very deep from nose to underjaw and coarser in quality; ears set at the base of the skull; nose squashed into skull. Its nature is entirely different and much more apathetic and timid. Action of the hind legs is very distinctive. It may be considerably larger than the Blenheim. The Tricolour takes somewhat after the Black-and-tan in body and set of ears, but is a better shape.

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The Blenheim has a level, broad back; short, cobby body, arched neck, and more nose. His expression is quite different, and his nature bold. The crossing of the breeds encouraged by the Kennel Club new rules is spoiling the Blenheim type, as the true Blenheim is being replaced in the prize ring by the coarse noseless Blenheim of generation C. (See table of colours.)

The Black-and-tan, having no historical standing, is a purely fancy type, but even a fancy type should not be allowed to violate certain rules of proportion. It may be allowed more underjaw than the Red-and-white and a rather lower placement of ear, but the more pronounced the points the smaller the dog should be.

The Red-and-white is essentially a Toy, not a sporting Spaniel, and should be a fairy type, dainty, ethereal, and exquisite in characteristics and small in size, though strong, solid, and healthy in make and constitution. A Red-and-white should never be massive, heavy in head, or "grand," and I must repeat, *ad nauseam*, that a massive grand type is utterly wrong. Do not breed weeds either, but elephants are simply intolerable.

Breed from larger specimens so as to get the large litters which bring the small puppies, but the show ring is not the place for the big ones unless we have special classes for them. The great difficulty is to make people see the difference between a big dog with quality and a big vulgar type. The big vulgar type should never be bred from at all, if a male. As an instance of the difference between a stud dog type and the show type I may quote my own Champion The Bandolero, who has often been held up by others as a perfect show type. In my opinion he is not as delicately made and exquisitely modelled as a perfect show dog should be, nor is he

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small enough, but he shows quality and is a good breeding type because all his points are so strongly marked. For the show ring I prefer a small fairy type never seen now, with a less massive head and much finer bone. The same thing applies to Wee Dot. Exhibitors have only one thing to think about, *i. e.*, the perfection of their dogs for exhibition. For breeders the question of type is more complicated, as the perfect show specimens do not get the most perfect puppies, and to get perfect stock the type of sire must go beyond perfection into exaggeration. Perfect dogs get a large percentage of weeds. Exaggerated dogs get a large percentage of perfect types unless mated to equally exaggerated types, when the result is often simply monstrous. It is these monstrosities which we must keep out of the show ring. A perfect short-faced dog should have a fascinating little face with a tiny bridge to its miniature nose. There is a certain fat, chubby look about the face of a good dog which is not found in bad ones. The modern dogs oscillate between the elephantine, rugged heads, and little, mean, wizened rats of things which are truly only fit to be drowned.

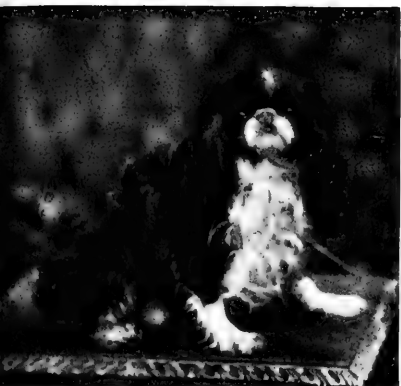
The Red-and-white Toy Spaniel always had a domed skull and comparatively short nose as far back as I can trace the breed. We are, therefore, not going much out of the historical traditions for their colour in breeding to the type of the head in the coloured illustration.

If, however, we continue to breed Black-and-tans with short face and tan markings, they cannot be considered King Charles. In reality the Red-and-white, as well as the Black-and-white (now extinct) were the actual King Charles Spaniels, and the King Charles

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so-called, of the seventeenth century, was a black, curly dog, presumably identical with the Truffle dog. The present Black-and-tan has no more connection with His Majesty King Charles than the Samoyede. It is a composite animal and should be given a name of its own. I should suggest its being called only by the name of Black-and-tan Toy Spaniel. I strongly advocate that the original curly black King Charles should not be forgotten. This curly King Charles or Truffle dog must be considered the proper representative of the old breed, while the present Black-and-tan can only be treated as an interesting evolution of a new variety; but that it should *represent* the old breed, while the genuine representative is unrecognized, is rather ridiculous. It must, however, be understood that when I speak of the type being interesting I am referring to the ideal type of short face, and not to the awful abortions and deformities with which our shows are inundated—dogs with faces like gnomes, cross, sulky, and sullen, or haggard and imbecile; heads that outrage all laws known to mathematics and violate every possible canon of proportion; types which could only be produced by a morbid taste for monstrosities. That our fanciers should tolerate and, in fact, admire animals so stamped with vulgarity and mongrelism as most of our Black-and-tans and Rubies is a thing which astonishes me more and more.

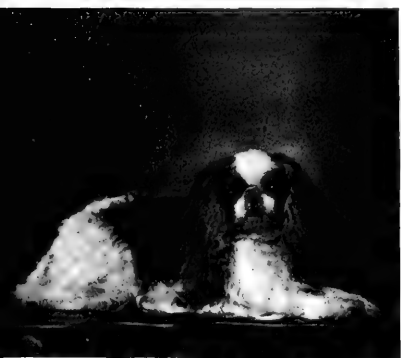
I propose, therefore, that, as we have noseless dogs, we set our minds to breeding them according to the type I have indicated and that we also revive the curly all-black King Charles, which would be quite possible by breeding with the dogs that still exist. I should also like to reproduce the Italian Spaniel by breeding the



MRS LYTTON'S TRICOLOUR
ST ANTHONY'S SHADOW



MRS DOIG'S CH. WALKLEY VIC (U.S.A.)



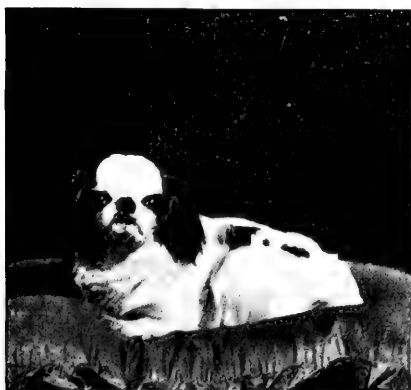
MRS FURNIVAL'S BLENHEIM CH.
LITTLE TOMMY
Sire of Ch. Windfall



THE MISSES CLARKSON AND GRANTHAN'S
BLENHEIM DONCASTER COMET



MRS HILL'S BLENHEIM, THE LATE
LITTLE MAFEKING



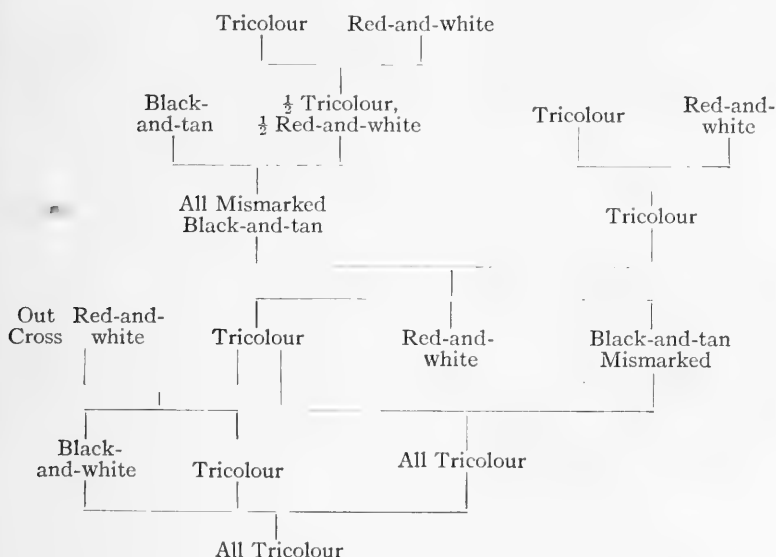
LADY DE GEX'S BLENHEIM CH.
ST ANTHONY'S FEATHERWEIGHT
Age 11 months



HOW TO BREED THE BEST TYPE

Papillon according to the type in the portraits of Henrietta or Orleans.

I give a table to show how the Red-and-white has been known to breed out in a certain strain.



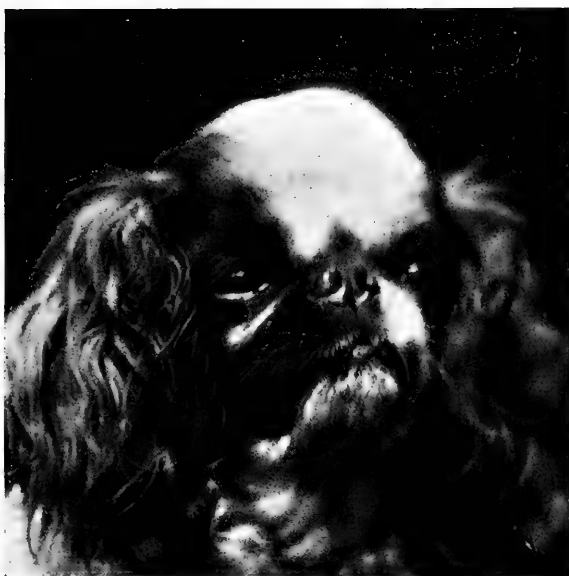
And now I will turn to the practical side of breeding the short-nosed variety. If you wish to breed small specimens, do not breed from very small stock. This may sound absurd, but experience will prove that small bitches are often most unsatisfactory breeders, and that it is not always the smallest sires that get the smallest puppies. Smallness must not be attained by defective growth and a poor constitution, but it must be *bona fide* smallness. The best plan is to get a bitch which has large litters. If you get a litter of five puppies you are far more likely to get small ones than with a litter of one or two. Very small bitches usually do not breed at

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all. It is either impossible to get them served or if served they are barren. Should they prove in whelp the chances are there is only one puppy, which, having absorbed all the nutriment to itself, is unduly large and the bitch dies whelping. When a breeder has had the distressing experience of seeing his bitch die in this way, he will not be anxious to renew the experiment. I have had three exceptions to this rule, and, of course, when one does find it, nothing could be better.

As I have already said, there is a right and a wrong type of noseless dog, and my advice is directed to securing the prettiest of the noseless types. In breeding Blenheims and Tricolours, my advice is, breed primarily for *shape*, and in the second place for markings. When you have got a stock which breeds true to type, with sound bodies and good heads it is comparatively easy to get the markings right without losing the type. Do not be in a hurry. A mismarked King Charles Black-and-tan bitch (that is to say, the offspring of a Blenheim or Tricolour with a King Charles), is the best possible mother for breeding *Tricolour* champions. Mated to a Blenheim you will probably get one perfect Tricolour (perhaps two) out of each litter, and the excellence of head will be well worth the sacrifice of breeding a couple of others in the same litter which will not be well marked enough for show under ordinary judges. *Any* Black-and-tan bitch will not do. The one you choose must have the *round* face, round skull, and pretty expression which are essential to success, and she must come of short-nosed stock, even if she is not short herself.

If you breed Blenheim to Blenheim time after time, it is impossible to keep up the monstrous points now con-



MISS GREEN'S HIAWATHA ODAHMIN



MISS IVES' POMERANIAN CH. & PR.
BOY BLUE



MISS BURTON'S POMERANIAN CH.
THE SABLE MITE



MISS H. G. PARLETT'S RUBY TOY SPANIEL
CH. ROSEMARY RED RIVAL



MRS PINTO LERTES' TOY SPANIEL CH.
BILLIKEN ADVOCATE

Photo, Piccadilly Arcade Studios

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sidered good. If left entirely to themselves they will rapidly and surely revert to the original short but pointed nosed type, but owing to the Marlborough cross it will probably not be the right pointed nosed type. They can, however, be kept quite "noseless" enough by careful selection. It is a very remarkable fact that a Blenheim when mated to a Blenheim will *never* produce anything but a Blenheim, however much Black-and-tan, Ruby, or Tricolour blood may be in the pedigree. I have never come across an authentic instance of this, and people have often asserted the contrary, but the evidence produced has not been evidence one could accept as conclusive. Where a lot of dogs of all varieties are kept there is always a possibility of doubtful parentage, and in all the cases brought to my notice I have found that the breeders owned a Tricolour dog as well as the supposed Blenheim sire. If two Tricolours ever get a Blenheim the case is so rare that I cannot quote a single proved instance of it. The two cases brought to my notice can only be classed as unproved assertions.

The Blenheim is the oldest and dominant breed. In Benhems other colours never reappear so long as individuals bred in this way are mated to the same colour as themselves. For instance, a Blenheim mated to a Tricolour will get both Benhems and Tricolours, but should one of the Blenheim progeny be mated exclusively to Benhems it will never produce a Tricolour. A King Charles mated to a Blenheim or Tricolour will produce Black-and-tans with white patches on chest, feet or head; or equally mismarked Rubies. Mate the offspring to a Blenheim, and you will get some properly marked Benhems or Tricolours and a good many mismarked puppies, and this is certainly the best

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way of getting show points in Tricolours.¹ A Black-and-tan mated to a Ruby or Black-and-tan will get whole coloured puppies, but if you wish to keep the tan bright on the King Charles you must select the tan or occasionally cross with Ruby, otherwise the tan gets gradually darker and is eventually lost altogether. Black-and-tans when mated to Black-and-tans always show a tendency to produce white markings, and this comes from the original breed. The original colour was *not* all black, but had a white waistcoat, and in breeding there is always a tendency to reversion in colour as well as in type. It will be seen, therefore, that when breeding for show points it is necessary to cross the two varieties with judgment so as to obtain the best results.

But, though the Tricolour would probably be too much inbred to continue on its own account unless periodically re-created and revived by a Black-and-tan and Blenheim cross, yet, as far as colours and type are concerned, it is a perfectly true breed. I wish to make it quite clear that the Blenheim Red-and-white breed is perfectly independent of any other variety. It is the trueness with which Red-and-white breeds to Red-and-white and Tricolour to Tricolour which marks them as worthy of separate challenge prizes. Black-and-tans do not exhibit the same trueness, and therefore can justly be classed with the Rubies. The Ruby with white marks, however, also breeds true.

Good coated strains are essential. The Champion Little Tommy strain is far and away the best coated

¹ Tricolours always exhibit the red or fire markings in the orthodox pattern and are never hound-marked or indiscriminately red, white, and black like a guinea pig.



GROUPS OF TOY DOGS

Photos, J. Lytton

HOW TO BREED THE BEST TYPE

Blenheim strain, and the Champion Royal Clyde and Macduff the best coated King Charles strains.

There are many good coated Tricolour strains, but no Ruby strain that has what I consider even a second-class coat. Choose your strains with great care. The Cherub strains combined with Deepdene, Charlie Peace, Hiawatha, Wild, Rococo, and Marvel blood are some of the very best for type, but Marvel is not good for coat. Miss Witt's and Miss App's strains are my favourites for all-round quality and small size. These breeders had a great eye for pretty expressions and never owned coarse dogs. In King Charles the best strains are Rococo, Highland Lad, Royal Clyde and Macduff, and in Rubies, Champion Royal Rip and my own Marvel, but I consider the former a better all-round dog than the latter. If you should breed a very good puppy from a certain sire and dam, do not on any account break the connection. This would seem almost superfluous advice, but it is astonishing how often people having succeeded once with one sire will try another perhaps handsomer sire, thinking to do even better, with the result that not only do they not get as good a puppy as they did before, but on reverting to the original combination they fail even to repeat their first experience, whereas, if they steadily stick to the original connection, they may go on getting a first-rate puppy in every litter. I can advance no theory to account for this, in fact, I am quite aware that it sounds unscientific. I can only say that it is the result of experience. Certain combinations of blood seem to agree with each other, and a bitch will sometimes produce finer stock to a quite plain dog than to the best champion that she can be sent to. It is impossible to make beginners realise this, especially as the

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fact has often been made use of unscrupulously to trick beginners into buying bad dogs on the false representation that they get good stock. Nor will novices believe that the smallest dogs are generally bred from large bitches and more often than not from large sires as well, and they persist in wasting much valuable time in making disheartening attempts to breed from the smallest stock they can procure, and then condemn the breed as delicate.

It is easy enough to breed flat-skulled puppies from small bitches, but you will never breed the proper skulls safely.

The largest dog I ever bred was sired by a dog six and a half pounds in weight and of the smallest strain in England. His dam was the smallest brood bitch I ever saw, and even smaller than the sire.

We used to call two of the puppies the Giant and the Dwarf, as at three months old the dog weighed eight pounds and the bitch one and a quarter pounds.

The average weight of a Blenheim puppy should be from two to three pounds at two months old. If lighter than this they are not likely to grow up strong or healthy.

In judging puppies in the nest, if you want a very short face look carefully to its finish of muzzle, *i. e.*, the lower teeth (or rather gums) should be in front of the upper ones, otherwise the puppy's nose will drop as it grows older and so lengthen out. Puppies "shoot" their noses at about five months old and sometimes later, and the noses go back in some few months more. This is a very anxious moment, as, if the nose has a downward tendency, it will never shorten right up again.

You can always tell a real "flyer" from the very

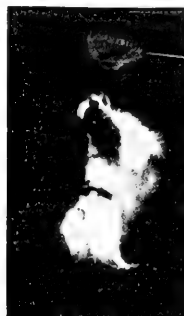


MRS RUSSELL LLOYD'S BLENHEIM
STUART KING

The best Blenheim sire living



MRS MITCHELL'S TRICOLOUR PANDORA



BLENHEIM SPANIEL IN MOTION



MRS LLOYD'S RUBY SPANIEL
MIDGET



MRS W. HOPKINS' BLACK AND TAN
TOY SPANIEL PINNER SMUT

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moment of its birth. Its head is perfectly globular, almost like a ball with a face on it, the nose is broad, with a wrinkle over it. Tiptop flyers are unmistakable. The semi-flyers are rather difficult to judge in Blenheims at the moment of birth, but, roughly speaking, the broader the head and the higher the skull, the better the dog will be; and occasionally a seemingly narrow head will come all right if the underjaw is decidedly protruding and the skull rises from the nose at a right angle. If a puppy is not an obvious flyer at four months old it will never be perfect. If you are doubtful about a puppy's face at three or four months and think it might be a flyer, and yet are not entirely certain, look at its paws. If it has small, fine feet, it will be all right, but if it has heavy, thick paws it will grow too fast, and its nose will lengthen. I am speaking here of picking out a future champion of the highest class of Toy Spaniels.

Puppies are always born with pink noses, but they turn black gradually, beginning about the fourteenth day. A small, black spot appears on the nose. If this is well in the middle, the nose will be completely black; if at the side it is doubtful. They open their eyes about the ninth day. The eyes are at first clouded and blue, but the cloudiness clears as the puppy advances in age.

The markings of Blenheims when born are so faint as to be hardly visible, but this need cause no more anxiety than the pink nose, as they both darken later on.

A Toy Spaniel does not often sire his best stock till he is about four years old. Toy Spaniels are often extremely difficult to mate, and it is most inadvisable to mate a valuable stud dog with a very small bitch, as, once injured or frightened, he may never be induced to mate again. Keep your own stud dog, or if you send

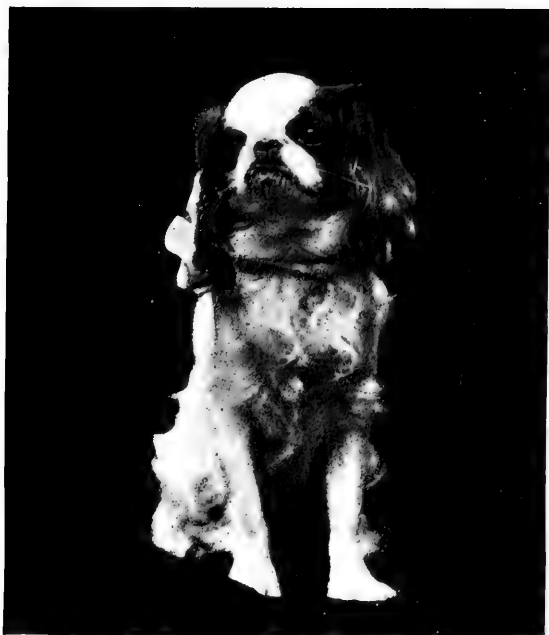
TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

away your bitches, either see the services yourself (two services are customary), or get a friend to do so. In this way much disappointment is avoided, and no breeder of any repute would object to your doing so, as if your bitch then fails to breed you cannot blame the stud dog or suspect its owner of sharp practice. Do not let your bitches get too fat or they may cease breeding. I advise breeding at the first heat, as, if the bitch is immature, she will miss, whereas, if she is strong and forward, she will breed without difficulty.

Toy Spaniels go on breeding very late. Miss Annie Todd had a bitch called Queenie that had her last puppies at the age of twelve, and had litters of three and two puppies the two previous years.

The dogs will go on breeding to any age, and, roughly speaking, the older the dog the better puppies he gets. There are seldom more than three or four puppies in each litter at any age, though I have known a Blenheim rear a litter of nine. This is, however, very inadvisable, as it is far too exhausting, and the rearing of an enormous litter often prevents a bitch from breeding again for a couple of years. I know of a Blenheim bitch who is still alive and well at eighteen, but she has stopped breeding.

For a bitch that is persistently barren I can suggest no better remedies than plenty of exercise and not very rich feeding. In desperate cases where nothing seems of any use breeders can try the old breeding recipe of mating to a thorough cur or a totally different species and of a suitable size. If the bitch breeds to this connection the puppies can easily be got rid of, and the next time the bitch is put to a thoroughbred dog she will almost certainly breed to him all right. The more inbred



MRS MATTHEWS' BLENHEIM SPANIEL ROSCOE
Photo, Russell



MRS LYTTON'S BLENHEIM CH, THE BANDOLERO AT 18 MONTHS
Photo, J. Lytton

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and highly bred the bitch is, the more likely this is to succeed, the coarser breeding being more prolific than the inbred stock, and once the bitch starts breeding, she will generally continue to do so, the great difficulty being to get her to start. This method was, I believe, first suggested with regard to horses by a Persian writer.

As I shall presently show, I do not consider the question of telegony to be of any practical importance to the breeder.

Among Toy Spaniels there is an enormous percentage of dogs that are incapable of reproducing their species. Buyers should be careful to have nothing to do with those dogs which are entirely imperfect in conformation, but those that are *partially* imperfect are often the very best stud dogs possible. The most deceiving are those who to all appearance are perfectly formed, but which have an active dislike to any female which is in a condition to breed.

In the case of a perfect dog which, though occasionally keen, fails to mate, it is often the fault of the owner if he cannot be got to succeed. I have bought more than one dog given up as entirely hopeless by its owner and the vets, but which has proved a most valuable sire in my possession.

As to the danger of infection by a previous sire, it is certainly not one that need be taken into consideration by breeders. If it occurs at all (which I am inclined to think does occasionally happen), it happens so seldom that no one has ever been able to collect evidence enough to prove it. In any case, it would only affect isolated individuals, and probably only as to a single character, and, considering the way in which the characters of an

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actual cross can be eliminated by a knowledge of the principles of breeding, I do not think breeders need trouble themselves about so small a matter as the possible influence of a previous sire on a single puppy.

As to the vexed question of in-breeding, if it is desired to perpetuate and decide a certain characteristic, close in-breeding will secure it, but care should be taken to exercise the greatest moderation and judgment in doing so, for if there is a flaw in the constitution this also will assert itself and become more pronounced with every repetition of the incross. Inflammation of the brain, blindness, and rickets are the commonest results of any abuse of in-breeding. It must be remembered that the Toy Spaniel stock in England is limited, and that it has already been very much in-bred, so that breeders should try and get strong out-crosses rather than in-breed still farther. Owing to the quarantine regulations, no outside stock is likely to come into England. I think it should be made easier for breeders to import prize stock from abroad by allowing the local veterinary surgeons to look after the imported dogs for the regulation period, as many breeders cannot possibly afford the charges made by big veterinaries, and the breed deteriorates for want of fresh blood. I entirely approve of quarantine, but I think it should be more rationally managed, so as to avoid injuring the breeds in this naturally restricted island; and the charges made by veterinary surgeons for the detention of dogs in quarantine should be supervised and limited by the Board of Agriculture, which should also carefully avoid creating anything like a monopoly in its choice of places of detention. It must be remembered that detention for six months at a veterinary surgeon's away from its mistress

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is certain death for a Toy dog, and under some circumstances provision should be made so that ladies with pets should be allowed to keep their own dogs under daily supervision from a vet., and, if necessary, under lock and key in a cage with a locked run to it. This would be perfectly easy with very small dogs, and perfectly practical. The Government Inspector could transport the dog to its cage himself, and the local veterinary could see it daily.

CHAPTER VII

SHOWING

Do not ever send Toy dogs to a show unless you yourself or a friend can accompany them. Small dogs cannot stand knocking about on railways alone. Have a warm blanket, and start in plenty of time. You will require decorations for the pen. Take a piece of white or blue washing material, three yards by one yard, run a tape along the top from one end to the other (long-ways), and have a dozen safety-pin hooks. Also provide yourself with a cushion about fourteen inches square, with a washing cover, or, if you wish something cheaper, take a clean Turkish towel, which can be folded and placed in the pen on the top of some straw, instead of a cushion, and which looks very nice. The curtain you have made will hook round inside the pen at the back and sides, and can be drawn up to the proper size by the tape. Before placing your dog in the pen you should dip a piece of cotton wool in strong Pearson's or Jeyes's Fluid and rub over the bench, as benches are not always satisfactorily disinfected.

While at the show it is advisable to give your dog very little water unless you fetch it yourself from the tap, as you never know what dogs have been drinking out of the show vessels. Never use the pans provided by the show, as one dog after another drinks from them, and some may have infectious diseases. In this way you



TRAINING A DOG TO STAND FOR SHOW



COVENT GARDEN CHARLIE
 BERRIE'S BAWBEE SHEPPERL
 CONRAD

From Cassell's Book of the Dog



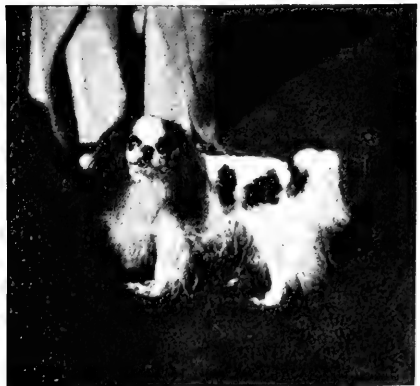
· HOW TO SHOW



HOW TO SHOW



MR CUMMINGS' SPECULATION OF ST ANTHONY



SHOWING A LEVEL BACK

SHOWING

run as little risk as possible. When taking your dog into the ring, have the number given you by the ring steward pinned in a conspicuous place. Remember that the judge has only the number for identification. It is most annoying and confusing for him not to be able to see each number easily, and it may conceivably cost you a prize. When holding your exhibit in your arms, if a Toy Spaniel, keep his head well facing the judge, and if you know that the dog is excited by the sight of a ball or a biscuit, have one in your hand so as to induce him to show himself off when on the ground. If you take your dog into the ring rather hungry, he will show much better than after a meal. Bring him home with you at night, as he has a far greater chance of avoiding disease than if left all night at the show. You can train a Pomeranian to stand well in the ring by having food in your hand and making him look up at it with his back or side to the judge. But this will not do with Toy Spaniels, who should pull a little on their leads towards the judge. There is a great deal of nonsense talked about the mysteries of getting a dog up for show. Do not alter your ordinary treatment if you keep your dog as a house pet. If he is in good health, rationally fed, and getting plenty of exercise, and if you wash him often, he will always be more or less in show form; and if you like to give him a little more brushing and combing than usual, before a show, it will do him no harm. Avoid all condition powders and other nostrums, also overfeeding. A very backward coat may need a little hair stimulant to the ears and breechings, but do not allow the hair to get matted and clogged, or you will do more harm than good. "Peter Returns" is an excellent preparation. Cut your dog's hind claws short with a pair of wire

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

nippers, so that he may not catch them in the hair of his ears and pull bits out, as show dogs are rather fond of doing.¹ You can put the hind feet into little bags tied on with tape, so as to be on the safe side. I very much object to the over-decoration of pens and the over-weighting of the dogs with immense bows. Over-decoration of the pens shows lack of taste, and enormous bows make dogs ridiculous. Pens should be draped with white or pale blue *washing material*, with sky-blue wadded washing silk or cotton quilts, or a washable cushion. Blenheim look best with small blue bows and blue cushion and white curtains; sky blue or royal blue are best. Tricolours and King Charles look best in red or orange bows, with red cushion and white curtains. Rubies may have pale green bows, with green or cream-coloured cushion and curtains. Do not have anything which cannot be washed and disinfected. Always run your basket through strong disinfectant on getting home from a show. White Pomeranians look well on almost any colour, but Reds should not be benched on red.

Be amiable and obliging to your neighbours at the show pens and in the ring, but do not allow anyone to feed or handle your dogs, or to poke them through the bars of the cage with umbrellas.

When in the ring, be sure the judge does not overlook your dog, and do not allow yourself to be crowded out by the other exhibitors, but, of course, do not push rudely. Hold your lead at arm's length, and if another exhibitor persistently gets in front of you and continues doing so in spite of a request to allow you room, then

¹ In doing this be careful not to cut the quick. You can see the distance the quick comes down by holding the claw up against the light. The horn is transparent and the quick opaque.



THE DUCHESS OF URBINO

Titian, 1477-1576. Uffizi. Photo, Hanfstaengl

SHOWING

call the attention of the ring steward or the judge, and firmly but politely insist on having fair play.

The man who has once tasted the excitement of exhibiting will seldom really give it up again. It is closely allied to the gambling instinct, and, let him lose ever so often, a fatal fascination lures him back to the ring to try his luck once more. When he can no longer afford to keep dogs he will hang about disconsolately, watching other people in the ring with envious eyes. As an old fancier once said to me when I talked of giving up my dogs: "When you once get bitten by the show microbe, the disease generally lasts your life."

Washing.—If you wish to get good coats on your dogs do not be afraid of plentiful washing. In spite of all advice and warnings to the contrary, I find this plan far the most efficacious for producing a strong and profuse growth of coat, especially on Blenheims and Tricolours. Black-and-tans do not require so much washing, as it tends to make the colour temporarily rusty. Wash your Blenheims regularly once a week. There will be no harm whatsoever either to health or coat if my instructions are carefully followed. Washing *must not* be done in a haphazard sort of way, with the soap suds only half rinsed out, and the dog only half dried and left to catch cold. Before you begin, let your dog out for a run, so that there will be no necessity to let him out very soon after washing. Prepare two clean bath towels, soap, sponge, and a fire. Have two vessels (any kind of foot-bath will do). Put hot water in both—not *tepid*, but *hot*—and have also ready a jug of hot water just the right temperature for the dog. As to temperature, anything which feels pleasantly hot when tried with your bare arm will be about right. Have the

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

water in the jug just a trifle hotter than that in the foot-baths, as it will have time to cool a little. Do not put too much soda with the water, as it tends to bleach the red and black markings, but if the water is hard add a little borax or Scrubb's ammonia instead of soda. Use common white soap or Jeyes's Perfect Purifier, or Garstin's dog soap. Put the bath before the fire, and put the dog in the bath and sluice him well over with the hot water, except his head, which should be left to the last. Then soap him thoroughly, getting a good lather and rubbing well in all the corners, under the arms and thighs and between the toes. Then wet the head, soap your own fingers and rub well, giving special attention to the muzzle. Don't soap and rub the dog's face as if it were a kitchen table, as you will injure the eyes and half choke the poor animal with suds up the nostrils. Do it carefully, as if you were washing a very brittle bit of china. Remember that unless you clean your dog's face thoroughly, remove all tear stains, and make it as white as snow, he will never look his best in the ring. Take care not to get any soap into the eyes if you can possibly help it, as it tends to inflame them, and never allow soap or water to get inside the ear. The great secret of success in the appearance of a dog when washed is to *rinse* out *all* the soap.

After you have soaped him and rubbed him all over, sponge well in the same water, then transfer him to the other bath and sponge again, taking care to wash out every trace of soap. If the faintest trace of soapiness remains in the hair, it not only gives the dog a dirty, grey look instead of the snowy, fluffy appearance he should have, but it also makes the hair fall out. Therefore, I repeat: *Rinse your dog well.* To insure this, you



RED AND WHITE SPANIEL

From portrait of an Old Lady, by Franz Pourbus (the Old)
About 1589. Dresden. Photo, Hanfstaengl



PAUL VERONESE

1528-1578



DASH

By Landseer, showing proper type of sporting head, 1866. Property of H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent

SHOWING

should put him through a final rinsing from the jug. Use the water *hot*, on no account *cold*, and be sure it is not *tepid*, as tepid water causes colds, while hot water never does so. By this I do not, of course, mean that you must *boil* your dog. I almost hesitate to give this advice because some people are apt to fly to extremes. I knew a woman who could pick a potato with her bare fingers out of a saucepan that was actually bubbling and boiling over the fire, and her ideas of what is just comfortably hot are probably slightly different from mine. Be very careful to get the soap out of the stop, and this is no easy matter. Do all this as quickly as is compatible with thoroughness—don't turn round and talk to a friend while washing and keep your dog shivering, and don't wash him in a draught. Take the dog out of the bath, and remove the first moisture with the sponge. This will greatly hasten the drying. Then wrap him in a warm towel and dry him by the fire, with smart but not rough rubbing, beginning by drying the face, rubbing chiefly the wrong way of the hair. In drying the ears, rub them also the wrong way of the hair, but do not hold the hair down while doing this. Leave it quite loose. As soon as he is fairly dry, finish him off with the second dry, warm towel. Give special attention to all the crevices of his face, and finish them with a pocket-handkerchief, rubbing still the wrong way of the hair. In drying the stop, rub across from one eye to the other as well as up and down, and also rub up and down the crease between the sides of muzzle and the eyes. Be sure not to neglect the ears and all round the neck. As soon as he is as dry as you can make him, put him in a basket or chair close to the fire, and let him get thoroughly hot and have a good, long sleep. Please

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

avoid, however, the terrible carelessness which has resulted in the burning to death of some puppies in their basket, a hot cinder falling on them while their master had gone away. Never let a dog lie on the floor after washing. If you put your hand near the floor you will be surprised to find what a hurricane of cold air rushes along it even in summer. Except on a broiling summer day, a dog should not go out of doors for several hours after washing, certainly not until the coat and ears are perfectly dry. When completely dry, should the dog still have any discoloration in the stop or show tear marks, apply dry boracic powder, and you will be astonished at the dog's improvement and smart appearance. Brush gently, take all tangles out of the ears and frills. Don't do this in a hurry, as it is kinder to the dog, and you will reap the benefit by the extra amount of hair that will be left in for the ring. Never pull the hair after washing, as the pulling strains it beyond recovery, until it becomes like an overstretched elastic band and eventually breaks off. Do not brush or comb the hair when wet. If the dog has much stain from tear marks, wash his muzzle every day with a small tooth brush and Monkey brand soap, and then apply a mixture of oxide of zinc powder and peroxide of hydrogen.

Champion Windfall has had no other treatment since he was about eighteen months old, and a look at his picture will convince the most sceptical that whatever treatment he has had has been completely successful. You cannot grow coat on a deal board with any preparation or treatment in the world, and some dogs, like deal boards, are incapable of growing thick hair. This is very noticeable among the very straight coated



WIFE OF ADMIRAL VAN BAALEN

Tempel, 1640. Cambridge Gallery. Photo. Hanfstaengl

SHOWING

strains. I consider the very long, thin, straight coat a sign of consumptive tendency and an inclination to chest weakness. It has certainly been my own experience that this particular kind of coat means extreme delicacy of constitution. A dry biscuit immediately after washing and drying will be much appreciated, and will reconcile the dog to the idea of lying still by the fire and going to sleep instead of romping about and getting in a draught.

It is a good plan to put him before the fire in one of Spratt's wire runs or in one of the pens. Cover the back of the pen with a dry bath towel, and he will soon be quite dry. If you find that the weekly washing makes your dog's coat too dry and brittle, apply some anti-septic oil or ointment. Do not use carbolic as a disinfectant, as it is very poisonous to dogs, and so is turpentine.

For the amusement of exhibitors I have collected some tenses of the verb "to show," in which they may recognise familiar scenes.

THE VERB "TO SHOW," AS CONJUGATED BY FANCIERS

Infinitive Mood

Indefinite (and very uncertain) tense	To show.
Imperfect tense	To be getting V. H. C.
Perfect tense	To have won the championship.
Perfect continuous tense	To have been running through all your classes.

Participles

Present	Showing.
Past	Disqualified by the Kennel Club.

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

Present Active

I show
Thou judgest
He gets first prize
She protests
We make a row
Ye get into hot water
They complain to the Secretary
It (the dog) has a fit

Present Imperfect

I am showing
Thou art winning
He is a scoundrel
She is disgusted
We are writing to our solicitors
Ye are swindlers
They are at daggers drawn
It (the hotel bill) is scandalous

Present Perfect Continuous

I have been showing
Thou hast given the judge a black eye
He has gone to the Kennel Club
She has been quarrelling
We have been fools
Ye have made a hash of it
They have called us names
It has been a pandemonium

Past Unpleasant

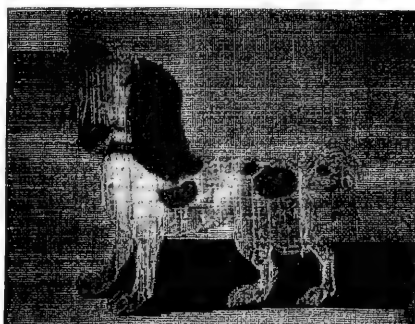
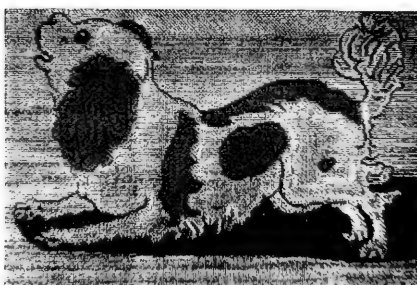
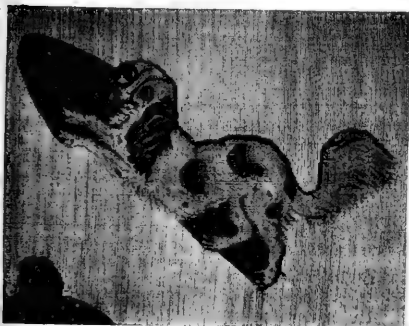
I waited (to show in my class)
You stole his customer
He swore
She trod on its tail
We both claimed the same dog
Ye looked on
They lodged an objection
It barked incessantly



ITALIAN PLATE, 200 B.C.



TERRA-COTTA MODEL IN THE
LOUVRE, PARIS: "CHIEN DE
MALTE."



18TH-CENTURY ENGLISH NEEDLEWORK TAPESTRY WORKED BY THE FIVE WIVES OF
THOMAS FOLEY

By permission of Mrs Foley of Stoke Edith

SHOWING

Retrospective Unsatisfactory

I have shown (and lost)
Thou hast gone without lunch
He has mislaid his catalogue
She has been caught without a ticket
We have run short of cash
Ye have caught cold
They have lost their last train home
It has not been a success

Future Pessimistic

I shall certainly arrive too late
Thou shalt make matters worse
He shall make a scene (unless I am much mistaken)
She *shall* apologize (N. B.—but she won't)
We shall miss our class
Ye shall call a committee meeting
They shall do nothing (as usual)
It will get distemper (of course)

Future Improbable

I may give up showing
Thou mayest regret it
He *may* be a Champion
She may agree with us
We may pay them out
Ye may go to Jericho
They may resign
It *may be* a blessing in disguise

Present Unsatisfactory

I have shown the wrong dog
Thou hast got my number
He has revoked
She has lost her temper
We have quarrelled
Ye have interfered
They have sent for the police
It has all come to nothing

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

Suppositious

If I should win
If thou shouldst lose
If he should be fair
If she should be polite
If we should get a bargain
If ye should be honest
If they should have a sense of humour
If only we hadn't come

Pluperfect Regretful

I had shown a faked dog	} If it had not been for the Kennel Club
Thou hadst trimmed	
He had bribed	
She had blackmailed	
They had judged their own dogs	
Ye had published defamatory libels	
We had knocked each other down	
It had been poisoned	

Future Defiant

I shall not show any more
Thou shalt not have my pen
He shall not sit on my basket
She shall not take my chair
We shall never speak to each other again
Ye shall not get five hundred per cent
They shall not get the class re-judged
It shall not be poked by that woman's umbrella

Subjunctive Idealist

I might show and win
Thou mightest sell it cheap
He might not have an ulterior motive
She might offer us three figures
We might make a profit
Ye might be pleasant
They might act in good faith
It might be worse



EARLY VICTORIAN TYPE OF TOY SPANIEL

Attributed to Landseer. Photo, E. Walker

SHOWING

Imperfect

I was showing
Thou wast hindering me
He was drinking at the bar
She was a nuisance
They were making sarcastic remarks
Ye were getting in the way
We were driven distracted
It was biting the ring steward

Unattainable Tense

I show (25 dogs)
Thou guaranteest all the classes
He judges (with perfect knowledge and fairness)
She wins everything (and quite right, too)
We congratulate her
Ye give several 100 guinea cups to be won outright
We all shake hands
It is the Millennium

Imperative

Show (thou)
Try again
Go on showing

THE VERB "TO SHOW," CONJUGATED BY THE DOGS

Future

I shall be shown
Thou shalt be washing me
He shall be in a hurry
She shall have hysterics
We shall be cross
They (the whole house) shall be in an uproar

Present Exciting

I am being admired
Thou art being brushed

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

He is combing my tail
She is giving me a biscuit
We are shut in a basket
They are taking us by train

Cantankerous Puppy Tense

I shall not allow myself to be washed
Thou shalt not smuggle me in the train without paying for me
He shall examine my teeth at his peril
She shall not touch my tail on any consideration
We shall *not* catch the judges' eye if I can help it
Ye shall not stop my barking
They shall on no account know that I am sound

Obstructive

I shall sit down in the ring
Thou shalt coax me in vain
He might as well talk to the wind
She shall pull my head off, for all I care
We shall obstruct the traffic delightfully
Ye shall intimidate me to no purpose
They shall be kept waiting for hours
It will be great fun

Past (from the winner's standpoint)

I took First Prize (whatever that may be)
Thou wert astonished
He said I showed beautifully
She kissed me
We made quite a sensation
They were nowhere
Ye offered a whole heap of money
It was all published in the newspapers



TRICOLOUR TOY SPANIEL, EARLY VICTORIAN PERIOD
By permission of Anderson Gray, Esq.

SHOWING

Present (stormy) (from the other dog's point of view)

I think something has gone wrong
Thou art impossible to please
Master seems terribly put out
She has slapped me
We are dog tired
They are saying some one has been disqualified
It is a shame

N. B.—I shall certainly bite something or somebody in another minute

GENERAL REFLECTIONS

Passengers arriving at low-level station, Crystal Palace

"Excelsior!" Five minutes later, "Excelsior!" Ten minutes later, "still Excelsior!"

The Winners—"Delightful show, this; come and see my dog."

The Losers—"Go to blazes!"

The Judges—"Let us see if we can't slip out the back way."

The Ring Stewards—"Stand back, ladies and gentlemen."

The Gate Keeper—"Five shillings, please."

The Secretary—"Don't let me hear another word."

The Committee—"Another guinea! Your objection is frivolous."

Chorus of Small Boys—"C'tlog—C'tlog."

The Public—"Rotten show; did you ever see such judging! Let us come back to-morrow."

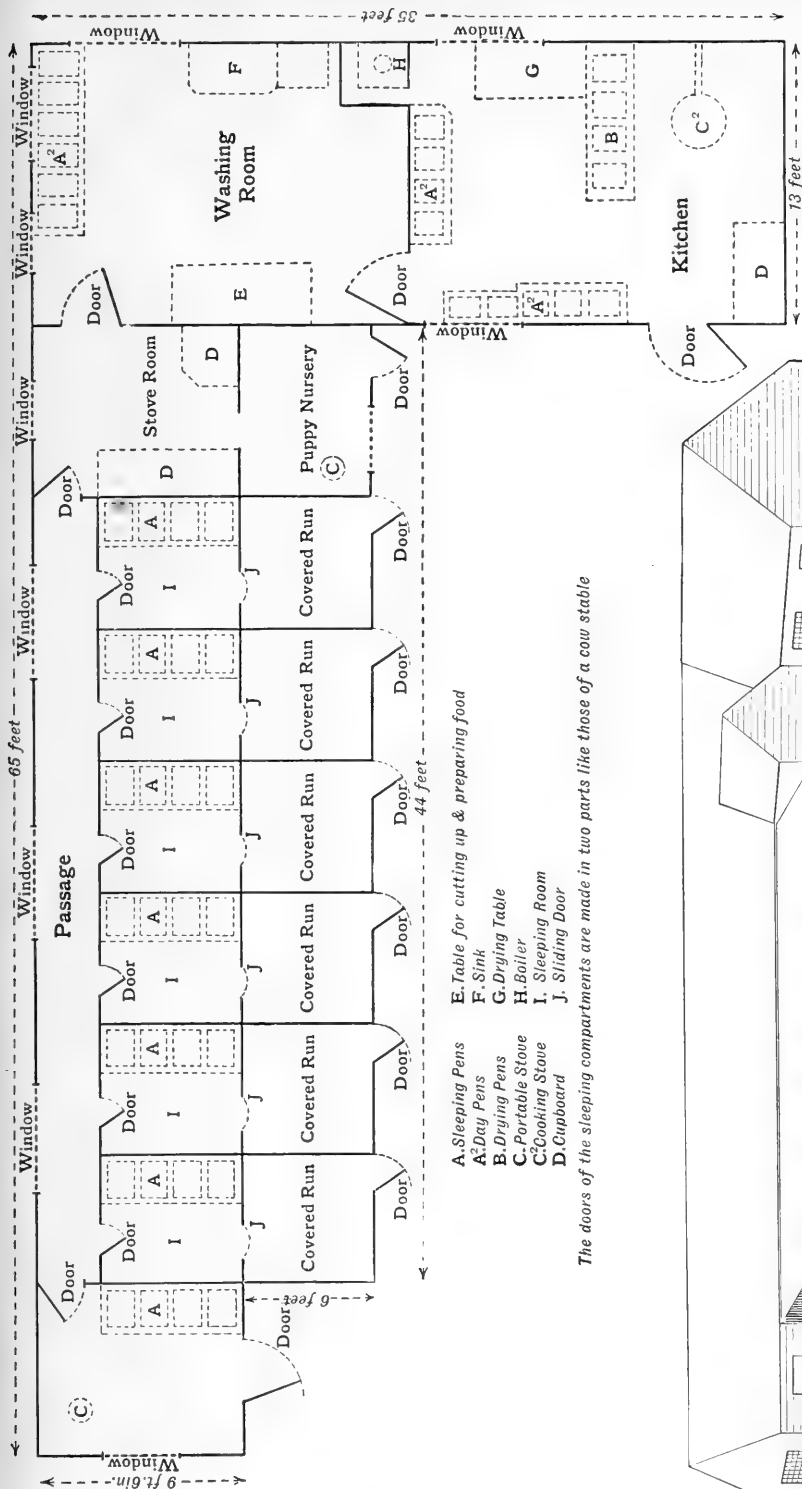
Everybody together at 10 P.M.—"Let us go home, for goodness sake!"

CHAPTER VIII

KENNEL MANAGEMENT

THE floors of the ideal kennel should be asphalted and kept sprinkled with sanitary sawdust. Such kennels will cost about £20 to £60, according to size, and are specially suitable where a very large number of dogs are kept. They should be provided with a stove at each end to be lighted during the cold winter nights. The dogs should be shut into the inner compartment at night, and the sliding door into the outer run opened during the day so that they can get plenty of fresh air and see out into the world. For a smaller number of dogs nothing could be more ideal than my kennels, the dimensions of which are 35 ft. x 13 ft. x 6 ft. (to the eaves). I designed the arrangement of them myself, but got the smaller building from Longbottom of Nafferton Works, Hull, for £13. At my request they put in two doors and five large windows. I added an extra thick roofing of felt, also cupboards, tables, a sink, pens, and a stove. This kennel could not possibly be more convenient, nor, I venture to think, less expensive for its large size. I should be pleased to show all my arrangements to anyone who wished to build a similar one, as experience has proved it perfect in practical workableness.

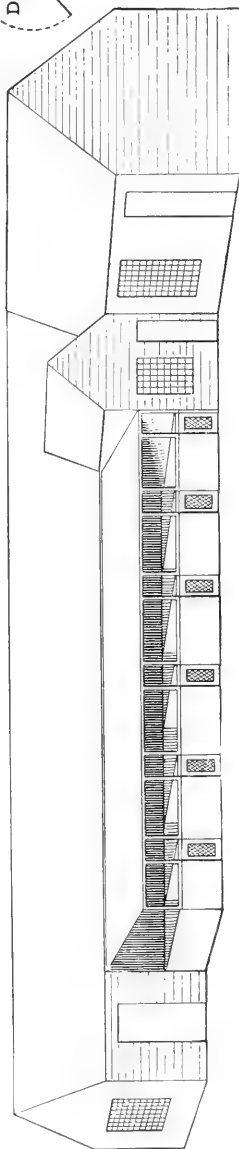
Building No. 2 is raised from the ground on brick piles, and has a wooden floor. It is well tarred outside to keep away damp and draughts, and can be match-



E. Table for cutting up & preparing food

- A. Sleeping Pens
- A². Day Pens
- B. Drying Pens
- C. Portable Stove
- C². Cooking Stove
- D. Cupboard
- E. Table for cutting up & preparing food
- F. Sink
- G. Drying Table
- H. Boiler
- I. Sleeping Room
- J. Sliding Door

The doors of the sleeping compartments are made in two parts like those of a cow stable



KENNEL MANAGEMENT

boarded inside if the extra expense is no consideration. The windows are very pretty with no horizontal iron bars but only the perpendicular ones. Each pane of glass overlaps the other, indicating the cross lines. I consider that large windows are essential to the well being of the dogs. They must have light and sunshine, and the kennels should be built facing south. Kennel No. 1 is of wood, with small brick foundation and corrugated roof. Kennel No. 2 is of weather boarding, with tarred felt roofing.

■ Boulton and Paul, Rose Lane Works, Norwich, have many splendid designs of kennels and runs at most reasonable prices. I illustrate two of these which are particularly good. There is, of course, no heating apparatus in these.

A. Neaverson, of Peakirk, Peterborough, sells a beautiful puppy-run on wheels in several sizes from 5 ft. x 2 ft., or a very useful size 9 ft. x 3 ft.

To avoid mice in a kennel, keep a cat. If a kitten is reared with the puppies and knocks about with other dogs they will all get on together splendidly. Nothing keeps off rats and mice like the presence of a cat. They get too artful to go into traps.

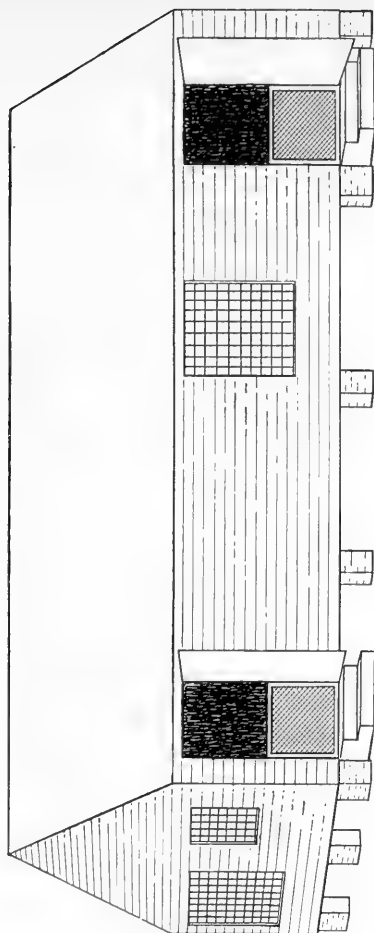
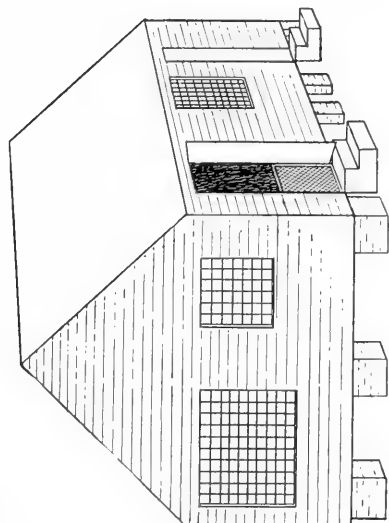
If there is a large open space that can be wired in outside the kennels, so much the better, as the dogs can then run all together on fine days, and bask in the sun. Do not let them out on rainy days, as damp is very bad for them, much worse than cold. Should they accidentally get wet, they must be rubbed thoroughly dry immediately on coming in. Give as much exercise as possible, and change the drinking water often. Except as a fetish, it is useless putting lumps of sulphur in their water, as sulphur is as insoluble in water as a lump of

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

china. Feed twice a day on brown bread, hound meal, Melox, biscuits, boiled sheep's heads, or meat, as you find they do best. Never allow a dog to take a bone into its bed, as much ill temper and furious fighting will be the result. Toy Spaniels have very delicate eyes that are soon injured in a fight, and, once disfigured by a white film over the eye, a dog is greatly handicapped for show.

For inflammation of the eyes a weak solution of saltpeter and water is most beneficial, or, better still, Shirley's eye ointment. For cases where a white speck forms, a minute quantity of powdered calomel, as much as will go on the extreme point of a small penknife, may be gently dropped into the eye, which is then closed, and very softly but thoroughly rubbed for a few minutes. I got this prescription from Miss Dillon, who had it from a well-known French vet., and, though I have been repeatedly told by English vets. that it would injure the eyes, I have found the reverse to be the case. This treatment once daily often succeeds with chronic white films, where all else has failed, but should not be used in acute cases. A crushed poppy head boiled in a pint of water for five minutes and strained through fine muslin with a small teaspoonful of boracic acid added is a good thing where the inflammation is severe. It should be applied hot to the eye several times daily. The dog should be kept as much as possible in the dark, and its feet *must* be tied up in bags, as the eyes are so very irritable that the dog will tear frantically at them and often destroy his sight permanently. Of course, there are some injuries the scars of which nothing will remove, as when the tissue of the eye is permanently damaged. It may be considered absurd, but I advise all owners

- H. W. Madsen



KENNEL MANAGEMENT

who wish to preserve their dogs to a good old age to brush their teeth every day with a soft badger's hair tooth brush. Toy dogs are very liable to a decay of the teeth, which is the cause of unpleasant breath and indigestion. Powdered bicarbonate of soda is a good tooth powder and is perfectly harmless. In fact, it can, if accidentally swallowed, do nothing but good. After brushing, the teeth should be wiped over with a pad of cotton wool wrung out in some good, non-poisonous disinfectant. I use chinosol. If the teeth are brown with tartar they should be properly scaled by a veterinary surgeon, unless the owner is very skilful and can trust himself not to cut the dog's gums with the instrument. The great secret of healthy dogs is plentiful disinfecting and *perfect* cleanliness.

If the kennels smell "doggy," they are not properly scrubbed. A barrel of disinfectant should be kept always ready and liberally used. The money spent in this way will not be wasted, for an epidemic of skin disease is far more costly than any amount of disinfectant. Use a lot of sanitary sawdust, and scrub your kennels like the decks of a ship, and you will never have much disease to complain of. Fleas and lice may be successfully eradicated by applications of a powder called Insect Death, to be obtained from Rowland Ward, The Jungle, Piccadilly. No well-kept dog should have either of these pests, which are always a sign of neglect, though all dogs are liable to pick up an occasional specimen of both, especially in the spring, but they are easy to get rid of and need cause no alarm. I have a special preparation of my own for lice which destroys both them and the nits in one dressing.

Let me here warn breeders and exhibitors against

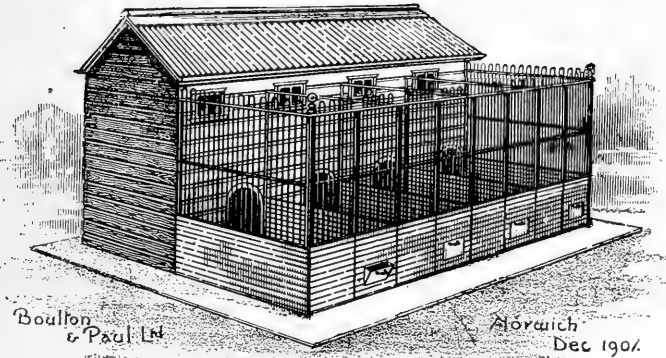
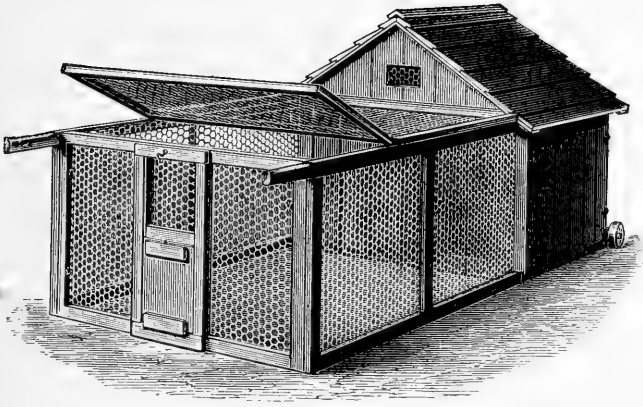
TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

drugging their dogs. Never give them tonics of any sort unless they are just recovering from a severe illness, and then not for long at a time. *Never* give condition powders for show, or give any medicine whatever unless it is rendered imperative by some emergency. I never give my dogs any drugs, and they do not require any. Even aperients are not required for a dog that has proper food and exercise. I cannot too strongly condemn the practice among some breeders of giving arsenic to improve their dogs' coats. Whether this pernicious practice has any effect on the dogs' coats I cannot say, but I am inclined to doubt it. In any case, it certainly would impair the health of the individual, and eventually the breed would suffer. The finest and best coats can only be got by washing and keeping the dogs in perfect health; and I venture to say that perfect health is incompatible with constant drug taking either in dogs or in human beings. If you are obliged to use medicines, use Shirley's preparations, and do not spend large sums on vets. Some Toy Spaniels cannot eat bones without getting stoppage, and in matters of diet owners must be guided by individual peculiarity.

Feed kennel dogs on Osoko, Molassine biscuits, soup, meat, boiled paunches, a little green vegetable, and wholesome scraps. Avoid salt and potatoes. Molassine biscuits are particularly good for delicate feeders and Spratt's malted meal is excellent for puppies.

Skin Diseases.—Toy Spaniels are, like all Spaniels, so liable to skin disease that I cannot write on general management without dealing with the question, as an outbreak of spots ruins their appearance entirely for a long while.

In the "Book of Falconrie or Hawking," 1611, M.



TWO GOOD KENNELS MADE BY BOULTON & PAUL, NORWICH

KENNEL MANAGEMENT

Francesco Vicentino speaks of the diseases of Spaniels, especially the "Mangie"; for "a good Spanell is a great jewel." A "Spanell" with "the Mangie" is, however, anything but a jewel.

Remember that, roughly speaking, all skin disease should be considered extremely contagious and be treated as such. There *is* such a thing as non-contagious eczema, but let me entreat owners of Toy Spaniels not to say: "Oh, he's only got a touch of eczema," but to deal with all irritations and eruptions as their mostly deadly foes. Owners of these dogs should keep by them the following preparation: Oily dressing—I pint castor oil, olive oil, and paraffin, mixed in equal quantities, 2 ozs. sulphur, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. turpentine, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt-petre. Oxide of zinc dissolved in hot water to a saturated solution and mixed with half the quantity of a similar solution of boracic acid is a good lotion. Before treating for skin complaints, treat for worms, and then give a dose of castor oil once a week as long as the eruption lasts. Rub the dog well over with dry boracic powder. You may, if you prefer it, give one teaspoonful of cattle salts twice a week instead of the castor oil.

The dogs should be carefully looked over every day, and the slightest redness or irritable spot or roughness immediately touched with one of the mixtures. The favourite places for spots are on the forehead (this is the most disfiguring, and should be instantly checked), under the arm pits and joins of the legs, and between the toes. A young dog *never scratches persistently without cause*, though old ones that have had eruptions sometimes continue the habit after the eruption is gone. If a young dog scratches continually, he is either troubled with insects, fleas or lice, or he has skin trouble

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

or worms. In any case it is well to begin by treating for worms, and to make sure that there are no external parasites. In case of general eruption, the dog must be dressed *all over* from nose to tail with the oily dressing, which must be left on for twenty-four hours and then washed off and repeated. In long standing cases of the worst kind it will be necessary to shave the dog completely before treatment. The strongest contributing cause of skin disease is damp. Dogs kept on a low, damp, clay soil will always be breaking out, and it must be remembered that both fleas and rats will convey mange.

Another excellent remedy for skin disease is oxgall and sulphur. Above all, however, remember that your dogs will always be breaking out unless you cure them of canker in the ear. Cure the canker with dry powders, such as boracic acid or oxide of zinc worked well into the interior of the ears, and clean out with spirals of cottonwool. *Never* wash the inside of the ear with soap and water—it is deadly. Canker in the ear, if not actually the same microbe as mange, appears to be its twin brother. Cure the canker, and the skin disease will go, too, as long as the dog is free from worms.

The best skin lotion of all, which I have found a certain cure, though the smell is something fearful while it is being made, is made up as follows:

Flower of sulphur	2 lbs.
Unslaked lime	1 lb.
Water	2 gallons.

Slake the lime in a little water. Stir in the sulphur, adding water gradually until it is as thick as cream, then add the rest of the water and boil down to one gallon.



DAUGHTER OF ROBERTO STROZZI
Titian, 1477-1576. Berlin. Photo, Hanfstaengl

KENNEL MANAGEMENT

Let the mixture stand till cold. Pour off the clear liquid and make the quantity up to five quarts with cold water.

For Toy Dogs, half fill a six-ounce bottle with the lotion, add two teaspoonfuls of oxide of zinc, and fill the bottle with lime water.

Shake well before use. This is Miss Todd's recipe.

It should be used with great care, as it blisters if too strong. If the dog blisters apply olive oil immediately, as it arrests the action of the dressing. The blisters *never* destroy the roots of the hair, so if one should accidentally be caused by too strong a solution, do not be alarmed but apply the oil.

It is a great pity that some show veterinary surgeons are so lax in admitting to the shows dogs which are suffering from skin disease. I do not refer to a few heat spots, which sometimes break out on the stomach of healthy and thrifty dogs, but to long standing cases of what the owners call "eczema." I defy the cleverest vet. alive in a few seconds when the dog passes through his hands at the entrance of the show, to pronounce certainly that eczema is not mange. This is, in fact, often only possible with a microscope. Therefore, all cases of skin eruption over the head and face, elbows and thighs, ought to be turned back at the doors. It is not fair to the other exhibitors that one of these erupting dogs should be handled by the judge, who immediately passes on to the next dog and conveys any germs directly to it. A dog which is so bad that it cannot stop biting and scratching itself even in the ring is not fit for show. The surest sign of a contagious form of skin disease in Toy Spaniels is the appearance of the forehead and eyebrows. If these look moth eaten, and es-

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

pecially if the skin appears wrinkled and scaly or pink and the dog has a certain mousy smell, you may stake your reputation on the disease being contagious. This is just the kind that many vets. pass into the shows. It is more necessary to be careful with Spaniels than with any other breed of dog, as they are liable to be a particularly persistent and desperately contagious kind of mange which does not often affect other breeds.

MEDICAL NOTES

Clinical thermometers for dogs can be had from Sherley & Co. A dog's normal temperature under the arm or thigh is just over 100° . In the rectum it is 101° to $101\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. 103° is fever, 105° is very high fever.

Normal respiration is 25 to 30 a minute.

Normal pulse of a Toy dog is about 90 to the minute. The pulse is always somewhat intermittent. 150 is very quick, 70 to 60 is very slow.

Extreme restlessness, when a dog keeps getting up and lying down, or sitting hunched up, or standing with his back arched, is a sign of pain. Many owners do not notice when their dogs are ill till the mischief is far advanced. If a dog won't eat, or seems unexpectedly dull and sleepy, moves languidly or is anxious and restless, there is something wrong. I can always tell when the least thing is wrong with a dog by the expression of the face. It gets a pinched, rather drawn look, and the muzzle appears narrower than usual. Pretty dogs become suddenly plain. After the animal has been asleep you will notice when he lifts his head that the side of his face on which he has been resting remains flattened, and does not recover its usual outline for some minutes. If you have no means of knowing the nature of a case,



MARLBOROUGH WEIMERS OF ABOUT 1740-1800
Photo. Lucien P. Jones. Gift of Dr. K. M. Allen, 1942

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you can judge the progress and severity of the disease by the "look" of the dog. There is no more reliable guide as to the seriousness of a case than the expression of the dog's face. It will often warn you of complications which the pulse or thermometer would not indicate. There is a certain look which *always* means death, but unless it is present, there is still hope, however bad the symptoms and however high the temperature may be.

For fits, give one-quarter of a teaspoonful of bromide of potassium in a little water every two hours. Dogs will stand an enormous quantity of laudanum. Eight drops in a dessertspoonful of lime water is an ordinary dose, but I have known as much as thirty drops to be given to a small unweaned puppy with success. Up to thirty-five and forty drops may be injected with starch into the bowels for a twelve-pound dog in cases of dysentery. To feed a dog by rectum, use a syringe (not one with a glass nozzle, as it is dangerous if it breaks) and inject slowly once every three hours one dessertspoonful of peptonized milk. Meat suppositories may be used as a change. Be careful in filling the syringe not to draw up any air with the food, and before inserting the nozzle oil it with olive oil so that it will pass easily, or you may set up irritation which will prevent the dog from retaining the food.

As soon as the dog can swallow and keep anything down, feed on milk and soda water. For persistent vomiting give one teaspoonful of brandy, one teaspoonful of water, and one-half teaspoonful of essence of ginger. Half of this makes one dose. Do not let a dog drink when he is sick. He always wants to, and it always makes him worse. Let him lick ice. A teaspoonful of Pond's Extract also succeeds very well in sickness.

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

Ergot of rye is dangerous in my opinion for Toy Spaniels, as it is inclined to set up sickness which is often fatal in whelping cases. For an emetic, give one-sixth grain of tartar emetic, or, if not available, mustard and water, in proportion of one teaspoonful mustard to a tumbler of water. For strychnine poisoning, give one-twentieth grain of apomorphia in a couple of drops of water injected under the skin, or double the dose in half a teaspoonful of water by mouth, but a dog with strychnine poisoning often cannot swallow. The symptoms of strychnine poisoning are violent convulsions of the body, alternating with fainting fits and severe panting. During the fainting fits, the heart and the breathing appear to stop altogether. Emetics should be tried, and all noises should be avoided, such slamming doors, as they tend to increase the convulsions. If you cannot procure apomorphia in time, give large doses of laudanum.

Doses for Toy Spaniels

Pulsatilla Nigricans, 5 to 10 drops every two to three hours for whelping.

Tincture of Aconite, 3 drops every three hours for distemper, chills and fever.

Glycerine and Carbolic, 15 to 19 drops every four hours.

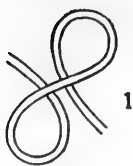
Brandy, for very quick pulse, 1 teaspoonful or more as required.

Digitalis (2 drachms), Nux Vomica (1 drachm), $\frac{1}{2}$ a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful every three or four hours for very slow pulse. (This medicine is only to be used in emergencies.)

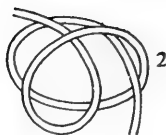
Gregory Powder, 1 eggspoonful, given fasting, for internal upsets and biliousness.

Naldires Powders, $\frac{1}{8}$ of a powder for an adult and as much as will lie on the extreme point of a penknife for a puppy six weeks old.

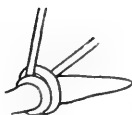
Castor Oil, 1 good teaspoonful is a dose, but it is best to give $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of castor oil and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of olive oil.



1



2

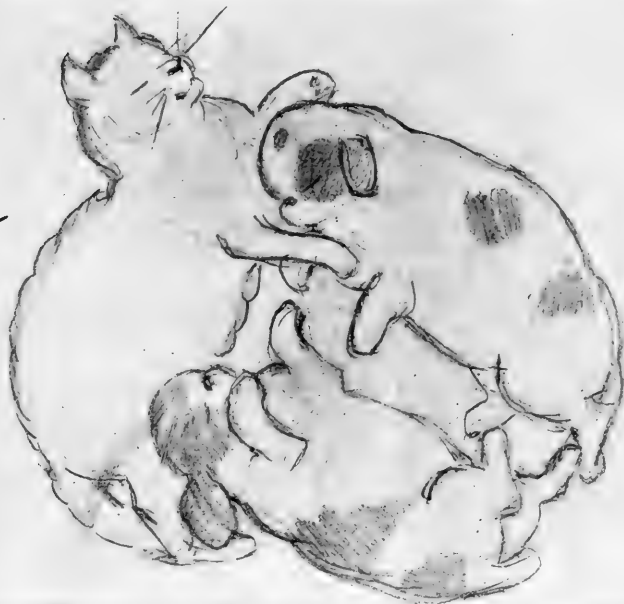


THE BEST WAY OF DOCKING PUPPIES' TAILS

1, 2. Make a clove hitch with strong surgical silk.

3, 4. Insert puppy's tail in noose.

(When drawn level, a sharp, strong pull across the tail will take the end off without spilling a drop of blood.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF KITTEN AND PUPPIES ASLEEP ON A CUSHION

KENNEL MANAGEMENT

Often a mild dose of olive oil alone is sufficient, or a banana, which most Toy Spaniels will eat greedily. If the castor oil is too thick and will not run properly, warm the bottle at the fire.

People make a great mistake in giving their dogs constant doses of aperients. Constipation should never be dealt with by drugs, least of all with castor oil, which has the powerful reaction which makes it so useful in cases of diarrhea. Give whole meal bread soaked in gravy and a few green vegetables added to the food. Gingerbread is useful, and much liked. Boiled liver is also a laxative. For stoppage, use injections of warm water with castor oil, one dessertspoonful to one-eighth pint of water.

For rheumatism, cut off meat and sugar and substitute milk, brown bread, biscuits, and a moderate quantity of cheese and vegetables. Do not overfeed.

Beware of Raw Meat.—The kennels of owners who use it much are sure to be infested with worms and mange. The dog, like the vulture, is by nature a scavenger which feeds on raw flesh and offal. When performing their natural offices in Eastern countries two more filthy creatures could not be found. Both are mangy to the last degree. Anyone who has seen dogs and vultures living on raw food, as I have, and observed the results in both, will never again recommend "the dog's natural food." I may say that the most healthy, well-kept Toy dogs regard it with obvious disgust. Certainly none of my own *healthy* dogs would ever touch it. In some cases where the appetite is depraved and where a puppy is in such a condition of weakness that you are at your wits' end how to keep life in it, you may try it as you might try any other dangerous remedy, but I

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

can only say that I have been far more successful without it, than when using it. It is never worth while, moreover, to rear puppies that are fundamentally unhealthy.

For indigestion, give ingluvin, five grains in each meal, and give the dog nothing but hot water to drink instead of cold.

For bad coughs and colds, make pills as follows: Each pill contains:

Extract of Hyosciamus	1.0 gr.
Podophyllin	a trace
Potash Nitrate	0.5 gr.
Potash Chlorate	1.0 gr.
Powdered Rhubarb	0.5 gr.
Extract of Colocynth	0.5 gr.

One pill twice a day for a couple of days.

Puppies often have navel ruptures, and, unless very bad, these usually cure themselves. If unusually bad, they may be cured as follows: Cut off a slice at the end of a large cork. Warm some strips of Mead's adhesive plaster (this is a soft tape plaster), get the puppy on its back, and gently push the swelling into the aperture which you will feel under the skin. Place the slab of cork over the place and fix it there with the strips of plaster. If the protrusion of the intestine is thus prevented the sides of the opening will gradually grow up together and close it. The plaster must be occasionally changed, as it shows a tendency to come off.

DISTEMPER

As this is not a veterinary book, I shall only say a few words on distemper. Should your dog show signs



M^{rs} Lytton with Ch. Windfall
from a painting by Neville Lytton



KENNEL MANAGEMENT

of distemper, do not delay to put him in a warm place. Put him at once into a flannel coat with a flannel chest-preserver. You can make the latter by cutting two oval holes in a piece of flannel. Put the dog's forelegs through the holes and pin the flannel over his back with two stout safety pins.

Let him be as quiet as possible. Feed on milk, raw white of egg, and meat jelly and fish. If you cannot afford this diet, give him milk and white of egg only. Begin by giving a good teaspoonful of castor oil. Should there be diarrhœa afterwards, give occasionally a teaspoonful of Symes's preparation of lac bismuth, and let all food be quite cold. Let the dog be in the same temperature day and night. Should the diarrhœa turn to dysentery, or be black and streaked with blood, and very persistent, it may very often be stopped by equal parts (about a teaspoonful of each) of raw brandy and port wine, mixed with enough powdered arrowroot to make a paste, and given just as it is. I have seen miraculous results from this. In desperate cases where sickness makes it impossible to give anything by the mouth, an injection into the rectum of six drops of brandy, four to eight drops of laudanum, and a table-spoonful of thick boiled starch will sometimes bring a dog round from the very jaws of death. Sherley's¹ diarrhœa powders, also, are marvellous. For severe vomiting, give half a teaspoonful of essence of ginger, one teaspoonful of brandy, one teaspoonful of water. Mix, and give half for a dose. Should the dog become very much collapsed, brandy should be liberally given, either burnt or raw. He must absolutely be kept out of all suspicion of a draught. All unpleasant discharges

¹ Sherley & Co., 48 Borough High Street, London.

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must be immediately removed. Should the distemper be of pneumonic form with high fever, give Homœopathic tincture of aconite, three drops every three hours. I have found this invaluable. The other medicine that can be given as well is glycerine of carbolic solution, one part carbolic to ten of glycerine; fifteen drops every four hours.

Should the gums become inflamed and the teeth black, they should be cleaned with a soft badger tooth brush, and the mouth swabbed out every two hours, day and night, with cotton wool dipped in a weak solution of chinosol.

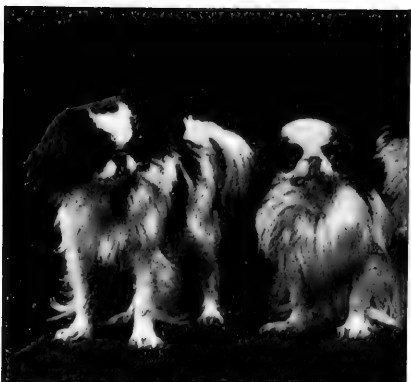
Careful watching and nursing and perfect cleanliness are practically the only cure for distemper. A day's forgetfulness or a careless allowing of any great change of temperature will probably cause the dog's death. The room should be kept at about 65°, and plenty of fresh air should always be let in without lowering the temperature. This is best achieved by having a window constantly open at the top and a fire going day and night.

When he is convalescent do not give *any* exercise for about two months. Many valuable dogs are killed by taking them for a walk too soon. Their hearts are weak, and the exercise overtaxes them.

In administering liquids, remember that it is not necessary to force the dog's mouth open. Hold his head up and pull the loose corner of the mouth away from the teeth so that it makes a sort of funnel into which you can slowly pour the medicine or liquid food, which will be easily swallowed as it trickles down behind the back teeth. On giving a pill, open the dog's mouth and put the pill on the back of the tongue and push it

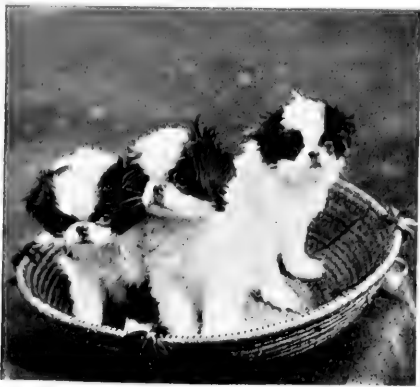


MRS SOLOMON'S DARA

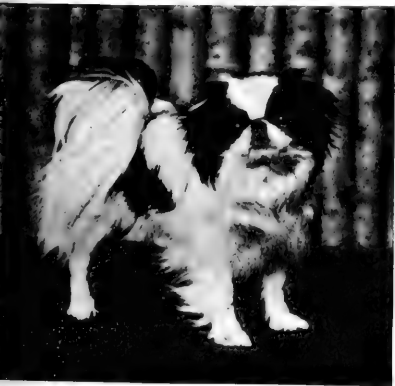


MISS SERENA'S FUGI OF KOBE AND
NIPPON OF KOBE

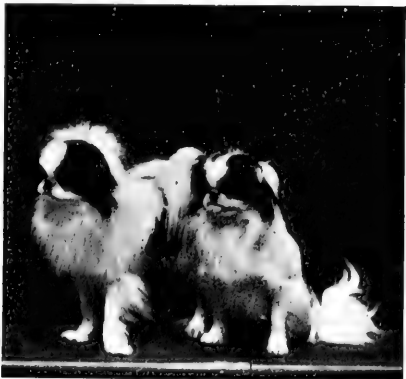
These dogs are a great contrast in type, the one on the left being the proper type. Photo, Russell



MRS M'LAREN MORRISON'S JAPANESE PUPPIES
Photo, J. R. Clarke



MRS H. ANDREWS' AKA OF TODDINGTON
Photo, T. Fall



MRS LLOYD'S JAPANESE
Photo, Russell

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right down the throat with the forefinger. It will not make him sick as it would a human being. The mouth should be instantly closed as the finger is withdrawn, and kept closed. You will know directly the pill has been swallowed, because then the tongue will be protruded to lick the nose.

Treat all symptoms according to their relative importance. I know a man who, having brought a young puppy successfully through distemper so that it was convalescent, finding it had got some lice, rubbed it all over with a paraffin dressing, killing it within a few hours. The insects should have been picked off every day till the puppy was quite well, and then treated with insect powder for a while.

Dogs can have distemper more than once, but very seldom do. Nor do they often have it after four years old, though I know of one dog that did not have it till the age of ten years. Ordinary distemper is, however, no safeguard whatever against Japanese distemper. I have heard of dogs having two attacks of distemper in twelve months. One died, but the others recovered. I do not believe in anti-distemper inoculation and cannot advise it for really valuable dogs. Also, in spite of all that authorities say to the contrary, a dog may break out with Japanese distemper twelve hours after being exposed to infection.

After an outbreak of distemper in a kennel, the place is not safe for new dogs under a month, and after thorough disinfection.

Distemper in Toy Spaniels is usually followed by a desperate attack of suppurating ophthalmia, which, if unchecked, often destroys the eyesight permanently. The eyeball bursts and then shrivels up like a dried

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

apple, or at the best leaves a grey, jelly-like eye, which is sickening to look at. In cases of this kind use Sherley's eye-cure ointment three or four times a day from the very first symptoms, and keep the dog in the dark. When the eyes are very much inflamed, use a lotion of alum, twelve grains, and water, six ounces, mixed together. Apply with antiseptic cotton wool, using the wool as a sponge, and see that it really gets under the lids. The paws *must* be tied up in bags, or there is not the slightest chance of saving the eyes, the irritation being so excessive that the dog will madly tear at them. Ophthalmia appears to be extremely contagious.

Every kennel of valuable dogs should be provided with a room (a portable hut on wheels will do) where newcomers can be isolated for three weeks on arrival. There should also be a room in which visiting bitches can be kept. House pets, such as are often sent to good dogs, cannot be put into kennels. However comfortable their quarters may be, they fret if left with strange companions. It is very dangerous, moreover, to introduce among healthy stock bitches which may come from unsanitary surroundings.

I must earnestly warn my readers who keep Toy Spaniels never to be tempted into keeping Japanese Spaniels as well. The latter have a peculiar kind of distemper—not always called distemper by vets—but variously treated as pneumonia, gastritis, influenza, or Stuttgart disease. Whether or not it is, technically speaking, distemper, is of no consequence to Toy dog owners. It is both infectious and contagious, and far more deadly than ordinary distemper, being fatal in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, no treatment being of the slightest avail. It is unknown among Toy



PEKINGESE DOG, CHU TY OF ALDERBOURNE

Property of Mrs A. Cross. Photo, T. Fall



LADY SAMUELSON'S JAPANESE MARQUIS CHENO AND IKEDA OF BRAYWICK

Photo, T. Fall

KENNEL MANAGEMENT

Spaniels except when contracted from a Japanese, and it ends in virulent mortification of mouth and lungs or intestines, so that the dog is in a state of putrefaction before its death. So terrible is this frightful scourge which annually sweeps and devastates Japanese kennels, that I would strongly advise all other Toy dog clubs to unite in getting the Japanese restricted to a separate room in all shows at which any other small breed is exhibited. For it is chiefly through the shows that the disease is propagated. This measure should be taken in the interest of *all* our Toy breeds, lest they, also, become subject to the same amazing mortality and die out altogether. Our own distemper is bad enough, but the other is as fatal as the "Black Death," which, indeed, it closely resembles. A curious feature of this disease is that a dog with the pneumonic form of it may pass it on to another dog in the typhoid form.

In conclusion, I cannot too often impress upon my readers the necessity for *perfect* cleanliness in everything connected with the dogs. Constantly wash all sponges and brushes and combs with the Army and Navy sponge and brush powder to be procured from the Army and Navy Stores, Victoria St., S. W.

Never go near or handle other people's dogs without changing your clothes and *shoes* before returning amongst your own. You will have reason to congratulate yourself if you adopt these simple but tiresome precautions, as you may often hear afterwards that the dogs which looked well and free from illness were sickening for distemper, and you will be spared the regret of having imported the disease into your own establishment.

If you get a letter from a person who has disease in

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his kennels, burn it immediately, as it may convey germs to your dogs.

Avoid trailing skirts in your kennels. They also pick up and convey germs. I consider that fleas and flies are great carriers of distemper.

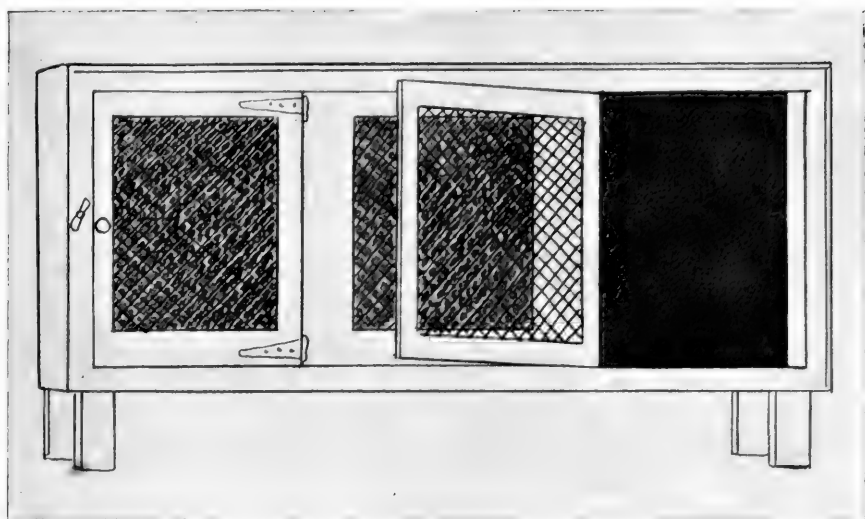
If you have no separate buildings in which you can isolate sick dogs, and are obliged to attend all your dogs yourself, something may be done by hanging a sheet soaked in antiseptic over the door of the room in which you keep the patients and doing all your nursing in a waterproof overall and galoshes. Finally, if you take off these on leaving the room and wash your hands in strong disinfectant, there is much less chance of infection.

WHELPING AND REARING¹

A bitch will be due to whelp sixty-three days after mating. See that she gets regular exercise without over exertion and has ordinary food. Feed twice a day, once at noon and once about seven P.M., with as much bread and meat as will just cover the bottom of an ordinary dinner plate. Should it be her first litter, I strongly recommend the use of *Pulsatilla Nigricans*, (order of James Epps) in the "Mother Tincture." Give two to four drops in a teaspoonful of water daily night and morning for three weeks before whelping, or when labour has begun give five to seven drops every hour until delivered. It is an exasperating fact that most litters are born at night, so that each litter probably means a sleepless night for the owner.

Have a wooden box prepared with hay. A rough

¹ For the details contained in this chapter I am indebted to the most experienced and successful of Toy Spaniel breeders, Miss Annie Todd.



SLEEPING PEN



PUPPY HOUSE AND RUN

January due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
March.....	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
February due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
April.....	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
March due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
May.....	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
April due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
June.....	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
May due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
July.....	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
June due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
August.....	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
July due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
September..	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
August due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
October....	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
September due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
November..	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
October due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
December..	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
November due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
January....	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
December due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
February...	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

January due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
March.....	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Apr. 1	2	3	4
February due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
April.....	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	May 1	2	3
March due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
May.....	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	June 1	2
April due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June.....	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	July 1	2	..
May due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
July.....	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Aug. 1	2
June due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
August.....	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Sept. 1	..
July due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
September..	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Oct. 1	2
August due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
October....	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Nov. 1	2
September due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
November..	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Dec. 1	2	..
October due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
December...	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Jan. 1	2
November due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
January....	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Feb. 1	..
December due	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
February...	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Mar. 1	2	3	4

KENNEL MANAGEMENT

box may be made like the one illustrated. The door at the side is to enable you to reach and help the bitch should she require assistance. The bit of board in front is to prevent the puppies falling out when they begin to crawl.¹

Let her have the box to sleep in about a week before she is due, so that she may get to like it and look upon it as her own property. When she is about to whelp she will begin to be very restless, and will scratch up her bed and often scatter the hay all over the room in a most annoying way. This may go on for many hours before the pups are born. There is generally an interval of half an hour, or sometimes three or four hours, between the births of puppies. Between whiles the bitch must then be allowed to sleep quietly. So long as she does this, you need not alarm yourself if the whelping goes rather slowly, but if she is very restless, in great pain, and often sick, send for a veterinary surgeon, though I cannot promise much good from it, there being very few who understand Toy dogs.²

A little help is all that is generally necessary during whelping, though very strong measures are sometimes inevitable in the case of dead puppies, and then the bitch should be put under chloroform. When a bitch which has been in labour is just about to have a puppy, you can tell by the change from whining and barking to a sort of deep grunt or gasp. When this begins the puppy will soon make its appearance. Sometimes there is a sudden complete silence after a great deal of scratching and

¹ Spratt's terrier travelling boxes at 15s. are first rate if you care to buy instead of making but the top must be made to open.

² The diminutive size of the animals prevents effectual assistance with instruments.

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

noise, and this also means a puppy is close at hand. As soon as a puppy is born, be sure the afterbirth comes, too. This is usually attached to the puppy by a cord, but sometimes the cord breaks and it gets left behind and sets up blood poisoning. In cases where you suspect it of being retained, syringe with warm sterilized (*i. e.*, boiled) water and a few drops of Condyl's Fluid. But remember that if you are not attending when the afterbirth comes away the bitch will dispose of it and so cause you needless alarm. The habit is quite a natural one and will do her no harm. After previously tying a piece of thread round it on the side next the body, sever the string five minutes after birth about two inches from the body with a pair of disinfected scissors, should the mother not have bitten it off herself. With short-faced bitches, it is much safer to do it yourself, as they often bite it off too short, with fatal results, and have also been known to bite off the legs of their puppies by mistake. Twist the cord firmly between your fingers before cutting it. I find that the best plan is to remove each puppy, as it is born, into an open basket by the fire. Have a hot-water bottle in this basket, with a small blanket over it. The best shape for a bottle is that of a whiskey or wine bottle, but tin is better than glass. Place each puppy on the blanket next to the hot-water bottle, and cover it up completely, but lightly, with another small blanket. It will *not* suffocate, as you may at first imagine. Of course the water in the bottle should not be boiling. In this way, by the time the whelping is over, the pups will be warm and dry and ready to go to their mother, whereas, if left to her, she will very likely leave them cold and wet or trample on them. It is quite useless talking of Nature being the best guide



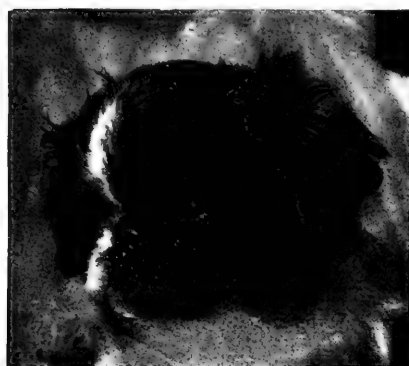
AIRY WINDFALL (TRICOLOUR), 3 MONTHS



FANTAIL OF ST ANTHONY (BLENHEIM)
3 MONTHS



ACE OF HEARTS (BLENHEIM), 2 MONTHS



CHECKMATE (TRICOLOUR), 3 MONTHS



WHIRLWIND (TRICOLOUR), 2 MONTHS



SOME OF MRS LYTTON'S TOY SPANIEL PUPPIES

KENNEL MANAGEMENT

in these matters, as these Toy dogs are so highly domesticated that they have lost a great part of their natural instincts. And now let me warn breeders that if Toy puppies are not kept warm, but are ever allowed to get chilled, they will infallibly die. They must be kept in a warm, dry place, and during the first two weeks they can hardly be kept too warm. Dogs in a wild state would probably breed in holes in the ground, where there is very little air, and the domesticated ones are certainly less hardy than the wild ones. No attempt whatever must be made to "harden" puppies at this stage, or their lives will be sacrificed. A puppy that is born apparently dead may often be saved by being taken up instantly by the hind legs and shaken, head downwards; this must be smartly and decidedly done. The mouth should be opened with the finger, and the puppy shaken as you would shake a big watch to set it ticking, not as you would shake out a duster. This will often dislodge a lump of something like mucus from its throat, and it will gasp and begin to squeak and revive from that moment. Do not breathe into the puppy's mouth, as you only give it carbonic acid gas. If you feel you must blow air into it, use a bellows. Should a puppy appear weak it must be helped to suck by holding it while it takes nourishment. Should the mother die, the pups may possibly be brought up on condensed milk, made as for a baby, given every two hours out of a baby's bottle, keeping them constantly in a covered basket with a hot-water bottle; but a cat foster-mother is best of all.

Puppies brought up by their mothers should begin to take condensed milk three times a day as soon as they are four weeks old, and gradually allowed to go less and less to their mothers till they are entirely weaned. They

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

should then be fed on Neaves food three times a day (about half a saucerful at a time for each, according to the size) from the time they are five weeks old till the age of seven weeks, when they can begin to take crushed table biscuits added to the Neaves food when hot. At ten weeks old they can begin a little minced mutton and broth. Put the mutton through a very fine mincing machine, and put the boiling soup onto some white bread crumbs—mix all together. Lactol is another excellent food. In rearing puppies from birth on Lactol, it should be given for the first week diluted with four times its weight of water and afterwards three times its weight. Give warm every two hours, twenty drops at a time, increasing the dose as the puppy gets older. You will know how much to give, as when a pup has had enough it falls asleep, whereas it will cry and be restless if it is still hungry.

In weaning pups on Lactol, make it as follows: One good heaped-up teaspoonful to each puppy. Mix into a thick paste with cold water, and then add hot water, stirring the while till it is like thick milk. Give three times a day. As the puppies grow, increase the quantity and add scalded rusks. They can also have a little mutton broth as they get older.

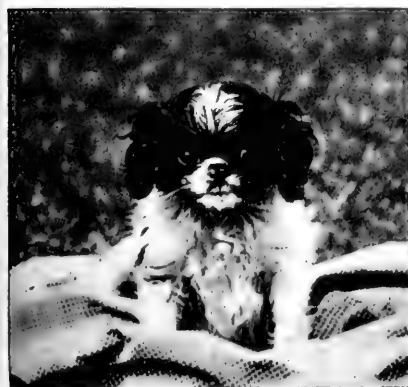
To keep puppies from running about and getting into draughts, I recommend that a bit of linoleum be put down in a corner of the room next to the breeding box. Put round it one of Spratt's patent wire poultry runs at 7/6. This will keep them clean and out of the way and save the carpets. It will be found an immense convenience to have two small tin pails, one empty and one containing dry sawdust. When there is any dirt, sprinkle the sawdust liberally over it and sweep it into



MISS DAWSON'S JAPANESE PUPPY YEZO
Lorraine House, Cheltenham



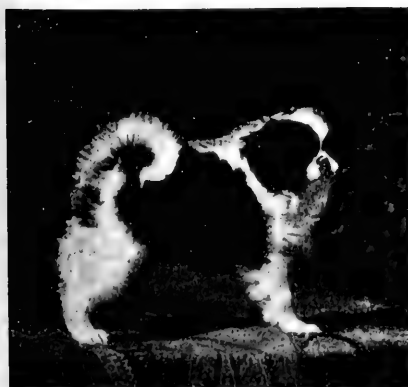
BLenheim PUPPY, 6 WEEKS OLD



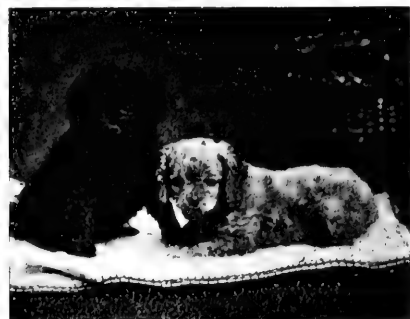
MRS LYTTON'S TRICOLOUR PUPPY HEIRESS
3 MONTHS OLD



MRS PICKERSGILL'S RED JAPANESE PUPPY



MISS TEMPEST, JAPANESE PUPPY



TOY TRAWLER PUPPIES

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a coal scoop or dust pan with a large fibre brush, both kept for the purpose. It can then be transferred to and carried away in the spare pail. If this method is adopted there is no unpleasantness in cleaning up.

I do not recommend raw meat, as it almost always produces worms, the germ of tape worm being found in flesh and maturing soon after being swallowed by the puppies. All puppies should be dosed with worm medicine when they are two months old or sooner, at five or six weeks if possible, with a suitable vermifuge, and the treatment should be repeated once a week till they are four or five months old. This is exceedingly important and should never be neglected.

I am often asked whether it is safe to wash a bitch in whelp. I think that if the washing is done on the lines I recommend there is no risk at all for the first five weeks. A bitch in whelp should be lifted as little as possible.

There is a way of telling for certain if a bitch is in whelp at a month, but it is rather difficult to describe. If you feel gently under her body you will find between your fingers something which feels like a pigeon's egg. This is a sure sign that the bitch is in whelp, but it is not at all easy to find as there is something else almost in the same place which can very well be mistaken for the right thing. An expert can often actually tell how many puppies will be born. This should only be attempted with the greatest care, or there is risk of bruising the puppies. They can only be felt just at this time and only for about a week or ten days.

The first signs of being in whelp are sometimes a loss of appetite, slight sickness and sleepiness, and perhaps an occasional forgetfulness of house manners.

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

When you decide to use a bitch for breeding, make quite sure that she has no worms, for if she has them the puppies are sure to have them, too, and they are often fatal to young puppies. Should you notice that a puppy gets pinched in its hind quarters or often has diarrhoea, you may be pretty sure it is suffering from worms, and it should immediately be treated, as the risk of waiting is greater than that of dosing it. If, however, you carry out my instructions as to dosing the tiny puppies at five or six weeks old, they will never get into this dangerous condition. I always treat my full-grown dogs with Naldir's powders, as I consider there is nothing to equal them, in spite of the warnings of other breeders, who told me they were too strong. If the proper dose is given they are perfectly safe, and they are nothing short of miraculous in their action. They are also often permanently effectual, one dose being sufficient in almost every case. You must, of course, be careful not to overdose. One-third of a powder for a ten-pound adult dog is my rule. I have even dosed small puppies with as much as would lie on the point of a penknife. The puppies should only be dosed with this about a week before leaving the dam. The dose requires no following up with castor oil, which on no account should be given.

Do not exhibit your puppies before they are six months old. It is extremely risky and, even if they escape distemper, the nervousness they contract from over excitement and noise will probably ruin their future show career.

Dock your puppies' tails as soon as their eyes are open. Disinfect a pair of sharp scissors. With your left hand pull up the skin of the tail toward the puppy's



MRS KINGDON'S JAPANESE SPANIEL DENKA
Photo, Russell



MRS SENN'S CH. KOMA
Photo, J. K. Cole. Loaned by Mr J. Watson



MRS SENN'S CH. SENN SENN
A lovely type

KENNEL MANAGEMENT

body and snip off as much as you wish with one decided snip. On releasing the tail, the skin you have held back will slip over the severed part and leave no scar visible when the wound heals. You must be careful to cut quickly, and the puppy seldom even squeaks if it is properly done. The mother will heal the tail by licking it. An adult dog should never be docked, as it is sheer cruelty, and very dangerous after the bone has formed.

When a bitch has whelped leave the bedding for the first fortnight undisturbed except for the addition of a little hay daily. If a puppy in the nest cries with a sharp, querulous, almost angry note, you may be easy about its health. If, however, it wails and whines, there is something wrong with it. If it has colic give a little lime water.

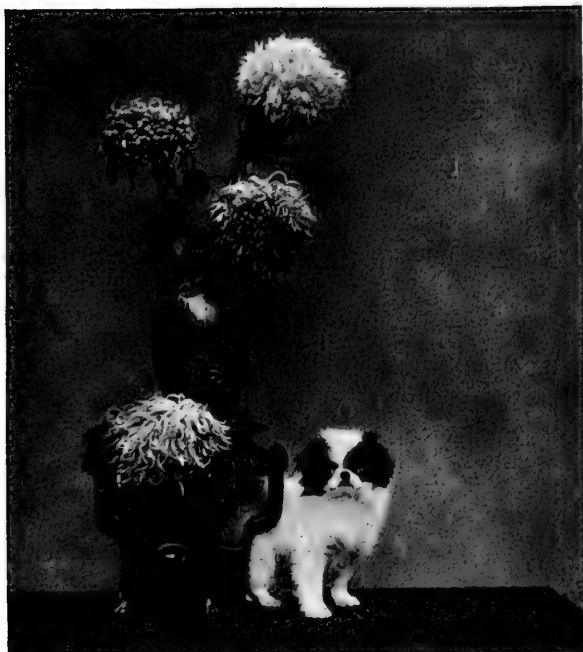
Suckling fits are extremely common and most alarming. They attack a bitch when she is rearing puppies, and sometimes the same fits affect a bitch in season. The animal breathes very heavily and seems uneasy, and then appears paralyzed in the hind legs. The whole body is often seized with twitching and convulsions. Most people recommend the immediate removal of the puppies and not breeding from the bitch again. I have seen dozens of the fits, and have never lost a bitch or removed a puppy, though it always alarms me to see them. In my opinion they are mainly the result of constipation, and a dose of castor oil has, in my experience, invariably been successful, the mother rearing all her puppies quite easily. I do not think these fits occur if the bitch is given a small spoonful of olive oil every morning for a week before whelping and never allowed to be at all constipated or to eat too much.

Four is the proper number of puppies for a Toy

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

Spaniel to rear, and, though I have heard of one rearing a litter of nine, this is not at all fair to the mother. Of course, if she is rearing too many puppies the extra ones should be taken away.

A Blenheim of mine who, before I bought her, had reared the aforesaid litter, had suckling fits at her next season. She bred six puppies, five of which were strong and well. A fortnight after whelping she had the most severe fits I ever remember, but a dose of castor oil put her right and she reared her puppies splendidly and got fat on it. I never saw a healthier litter. Whether a bitch has fits or not, it is extremely cruel to make her rear a succession of unduly large litters. Premature old age and paralysis will probably be the result, as well as unsatisfactory offspring.

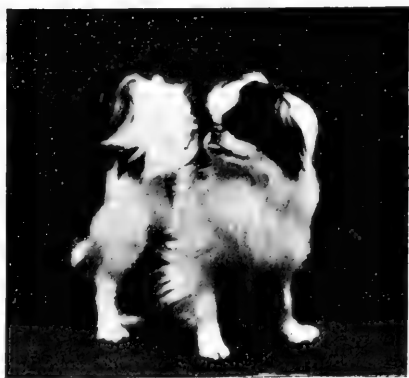


THE WHITE QUEEN

Japanese Puppy. Property of Miss Steevens. Winner at the L.K.A., 1907
This is a perfect type



MISS SERENA'S JAPANESE MARQUIS ITO
A perfect type. Photo, Russell



MRS LLOYD'S JAPANESE TAMA OF ST OMER
Photo, Russell

CHAPTER IX

JAPANESE

I CONSIDER that the Japanese Spaniel originated in China, being the best preserved descendant of the old Chinese dogs, these being much more like Japanese than the modern Pekingese. The Japanese breed has, as I have already mentioned in my chapter on Type, a perfection and harmony of line which fills and satisfies the eye and suggests a long established type, while, as a matter of fact, it still closely resembles the old Chinese dog. This cannot be said of the modern Pekingese.

When breeding with imported dogs there is no difficulty whatever about maintaining the short faces, for they are as natural as are the pointed faces to our King Charles Spaniels. There is also no tendency in the imported strains to revert to a larger sized ancestor. The short nose does not appear to be the result of arrested development. The skull is not open at the top as in most Toy Spaniels, nor is there any special tendency to split or arched palates. The palates are short, wide, and flat, and the skulls well closed. In the present scale of points there is not nearly enough value given to coat. Japanese dogs should be smothered in coat, and a poor coated specimen is not worth a straw. The head should be well proportioned to the body, with a broad skull rounded in front, the forehead coming forward so as nearly to touch the nose; the neck, short and arched, the

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

eyes very large and practically black, set wide apart and low down so as to be almost hidden by the cushions of the muzzle. (See photo of Dai Butzu.) The muzzle I shall describe later. The nose should be exceedingly short, nostrils not exaggeratedly broad, but wide open. The noses, of dogs of whatever colour, should *invariably be black*. The nose should be turned up between the eyes. The ears should be small, V shaped, wide apart, set high on the head, and carried pricked forward and not, of course, erect. They should be liberally feathered with streamers of long hair. The body should be very compact and squarely built, a short back, perfectly level and flat; very cobby, the body and legs should form a square, as in the Toy Spaniel, the length of the body equalling its height. At the same time, the dog must not be clumsy, but the essence of grace. The bones should be very fine and slender, and the feet small and harelike and feathered at the toes in a point. The tail should be set on a level with the back and carried twisted over it in a huge plume, spreading on the back and becoming merged in the body feather, which should be extraordinarily long and profuse. The coat must be most abundant and soft (but not limp) and quite free from wave or curl, it should not, however, lie flat, but stand out at the neck in a voluminous ruffle with immense feathering on thighs and breast. This is just the coat which the Toy Spaniel should never have. General appearance exceedingly showy. Action high and prancing. Colour black and white, if possible with the "spot" on the head, which is most desirable. The other colours are red and white and, we are told, pure black or pure white, but the best colour is black-and-white. I have never seen either white or black. The



HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA, WITH ONE OF HER JAPANESE DOGS
Photo, W. Downey. By permission

JAPANESE

white should be pearly and the black intense, distributed in even patches. Blaze even and sharply defined, muzzle white. Size from two pounds to ten pounds. The smaller the better, provided the type is not impaired.

I here reproduce one of the oldest paintings ever published of a Chinese dog. The painting is by Shen-Chen-lin, his other name being Feng-Ch-ih, a Chinese artist of about 1700 A.D. The type of head and the black-and-white colour show its close relation to the dogs of Japan, and I cannot find any trace of the Japanese in Japan before this date.

It is a pity that so excellent a draughtsman as the painter Mao I, of the thirteenth century, should not have drawn more dogs, but (as his name irresistibly suggests) he drew chiefly cats, especially one with a coat like a Persian, red orange with cream shading on the face, breast, and body, and which recalls a Japanese dog in appearance.

In disposition they are most intelligent, but not so clever as Toy Spaniels, though far more independent, not to say selfish. They are affectionate, but very easily offended and very disobedient. They are very like cats in some ways. If a Japanese dog is angry he will scream like a chicken being killed. It is not like any other dog's scream, being discordant and pitched apparently in several keys at once. They are very highly strung, excitable dogs, and as beautiful as it is possible to be. It is curious that a pure-bred Japanese dog practically *never* wags his tail, the movement being almost imperceptible. Thus he again resembles a cat, and he will sometimes wave his tail to and fro when angry. Japanese dogs often wash their faces like cats by licking their own paws. They have a hatred of muddy roads and water,

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

and are very dainty in their ways. They are also like cats in an extraordinary lightness on their feet. Their actual weight is far less for their size than is the case with Toy Spaniels. In my own experience, the male dogs, instead of weighing something under one pound to the inch, are much nearer nine or ten ounces, or even less. In nature they are both defiant and reckless and as bold as brass.

There are some mistakes in the standard recently drawn up for Japanese. The muzzle should not be over "strong," and the head should emphatically not be large in comparison to the body. The muzzle should be very small compared to the size of the skull, but wide, full, soft, and round, and perfectly arched under the eyes so as to form rounded cushions almost touching the eyes. The mouth should be level or just finished. Delicacy and exquisiteness of form are the essential characteristics of this breed, and a heavy head is unpardonable. A coarse Japanese is an abomination. America beats us all round for quality in Japanese dogs, no doubt owing to the absence of quarantine regulations. Mrs. Senn has some exquisite specimens, and I have seen many photographs of first-class dogs. I have been exceedingly depressed on visiting the English shows during the last two years. The quality of the exhibits has enormously deteriorated, and the aims of the breeders appear to me to be the wrong ones, so that they do not recognise the admixture of Toy Spaniel blood even when plainly visible to unprejudiced eyes, and yet they probably imagine the breed is improving.

I think the Japanese breed is in *very great danger* of being spoilt by Toy Spaniel blood. This mixture has even been advocated by veterinary surgeons to improve



MRS LLOYD'S CH. ROYAL YAMA HITO
Photo, Russell



MRS ADDIS' CH. DAI BUTZU II



MRS ADDIS' CH. DAI BUTZU II

JAPANESE

its stamina. I see more and more of the modern Toy Spaniel type among the Japanese, to my very great regret. As a former breeder of Japanese, I must protest against the stamp of dog which is now becoming common. A Jap dog should *not* have a big head compared to his size, and this point will lead to a totally wrong type if adhered to. I well understand the difficulties of breeding Japs and the temptation encouraged by some veterinaries to cross them so as to avoid the fearful "plague" to which they succumb in hundreds, but, once the breed is contaminated, it is not worth keeping at all. Breeders must accept the fact of inevitable severe losses if they show the dogs and not avoid them by crosses. Dogs that are never shown and do not come in contact with other show dogs do not contract the disease so readily.

A dog fancier once said to me: "If you have got an enemy, *give him a Jap!*" This is true with regard to any breeder, as, if he has a Jap, ten to one he will lose the whole of the other stock through it. I lost twenty-six dogs in one year, and gave up the breed as only suitable for millionaires. I did so with the greatest regret, as I consider it the loveliest of all breeds. Nevertheless, I shall never own one again unless I go to live on a desert island.

Mr. Watson finds fault with the Japs in America for having too small heads. He says he does not consider himself competent to speak authoritatively on this breed, but no dog ought to suggest a fault to one accustomed to look for symmetry in proportion. I venture to think that it is only because Mr. Watson's eye has become accustomed to the abnormal size of the English Toy Spaniel head that the Japanese heads appear small to

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

him. This seems the more likely, as he quotes the English Toy Spaniels as of good proportion, saying that the fault is not noticeable in them to the same extent, if at all. It would be very extraordinary if it were, for over here the heads are like footballs; possibly they are less outrageous in America.

Miss Serena says the feet should be large and well separated, but this is not, in my opinion, correct, as they should be, on the contrary, as I have already said, small and harelike, and the dog should stand somewhat on its toes and certainly not be flat-footed. The English bred Jap is inclined to be too tall on its legs.

The following instructions were sent from Japan with a very valuable dog, and may be of interest. I copy them as they came:

“He must never have any meat. Fish and rice are his ordinary food.

“Rice regularly twice a day—about nine A.M. and 4 P.M., and fish therewith sometimes, both of them cooked.

“He should only drink twice a day—*at his meals*.

“Along with the box containing the dog is a small, flat board, and if the latter be kept half filled with sand, the dog will come out of his cage and perform the necessities of nature.”

The present scale of points is as follows:

Head:	
Size of head	5
Shape of skull	5
Shortness of nose	5
Width of muzzle	5
Eyes	10
Ears	5



MRS PARSONAGE'S JAPANESE PUPPIES
41 Stamford New Road, Altrincham



LADY SAMUELSON'S JAPANESE GENERAL
KOROKI OF BRAYWICK
Photo, Russell



JAPANESE PUPPY (LONG FACE)

JAPANESE

Coat and feathering	15
Colour and markings	10
Legs and feet	10
Action, shape, style, and carriage of tail.....	20
Size	10

100

CHAPTER X

PEKINGESE

I DO not believe the present type of Pekingese to be correct, and am assured by a lady who knew the breed well, as kept in China many years ago, that the true Pekingese should not have bent fore-legs. She also told me that the present breed was absurdly too large, the true Pekingese being a tiny dog. Both these statements are borne out by my own researches. The big Pekingese seems to have been a separate variety from the Toy Pekingese (kept by the Emperors of China), which was a very delicately made little dog with short but straight legs. The toes were sometimes turned out, but the legs were not twisted. The crooked legs do not appear to have been introduced until the eighteenth century, and belong to the coarse, common variety shown by Shen Li.¹ The small dogs never had them, as far as I can discover.² The pretty little dog painted by Shên Chêng and which was the Chinese Emperor's own favourite dog, shows the type of Toy Chinese dog as late as the eighteenth century.

I have been quite unable to trace whole red Peking-

¹ The deformity was very likely caused by the bigger and coarser puppies growing too heavy for their legs and thus bending the bone like a fat child that walks too soon.

² Mrs. Ashton Cross in some published notes on the breed says: "Many puppies of great promise are spoiled in the bringing up, *e. g.*, exercise is necessary but *it may straighten the legs.*" Comment is needless.



CHINESE SPANIEL OF THE BEST TYPE

This dog belonged to one of the Chinese Emperors, and was red and white. Painter, Shen Cheng of Ping-Chiang, 1700. From Frau Olga Wegener's Collection

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ese dogs and in none of the old paintings is there a black mask. All the dogs are light red or yellow-and-white or black-and-white with very black eye points and noses, but perfectly clear faces. None of the dogs ever had wrinkled faces. The first Chinese dogs approaching whole red are those on the porcelain bowl of the Tao-kwang period (1821), but these are not of the same type as the Shên Chêng dog. These also have straight legs, and are more like a sort of bad Blenheim.

By the courtesy of Frau Olga Wegener, owner of what is probably the most wonderful collection of Chinese paintings in the world, I have had the extraordinary good luck of being able to reproduce a seventeenth century authentic Chinese painting which is of incalculable value to breeders. It will be seen that the curve of the fore-legs is so subtle as to be hardly a curve at all, no more than in the legs of some Toy Spaniels. Frau Wegener was specially informed by her Chinese authorities that these dogs were not portraits of individuals, but represented the Chinese idea of type. It is quite evident to me that three-fourths of the Pekingese shown in England are thoroughly degenerate. That these are largely manufactured to suit the market is undoubted, and I once received an open advertisement from one of these manufacturers, of a "Toy Spaniel bitch, suitable for breeding Japanese *or* Pekingese"! I took the trouble to investigate this, and found a curious kind of "Spaniel," which resembled nothing I have ever seen before or ever hope to see again. The owner asked, I think, ten guineas, and assured me that she had had two litters, one of Japs and one of Pekingese, which had sold for enormous sums to exhibitors, each puppy fetching from fifteen guineas upwards. Needless to say, I felt no in-

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clination for trying to emulate this wonderful performance.

Great stress is always laid on the fact that our best Pekingese originated from five dogs taken, in 1860, from the Summer Palace at Peking, when the Court fled to the interior. It has, however, been ascertained that the Court took with them to Jehal a number of dogs, and it is quite unlikely that they should have left first-class specimens behind. I think we in England have yet to learn what good Chinese Palace dogs are like.

If the Court took the trouble to remove any of their dogs, it is highly improbable that they would have left others unless they did not consider them worth taking. If the theft of one such dog is, as Lady A. G. Lennox says, punishable by death, five perfect dogs would not have been abandoned by the Chinese to be looted. Still, the fact that these dogs came from China is something.

The Goodwood strain is, no doubt, one of our best, and it will be remembered that Champion G. Chun is by no means wrinkled in the face—quite the contrary. Neither was Chaon Ching We, presented to Miss Clara Kilbourne in 1902 by the Empress Dowager, nor Miss Deady Keanes's dog at Shanghai, and a reference to the wonderful picture of the ideal Pekingese settles the question of the wrinkles once for all.

The Pekingese should have a bold, rather defiant expression, which accords with his nature. He has none of the sweetness and softness of the Toy Spaniel. He should have immense eyes, set very wide apart, and a broad, well-cushioned muzzle.

I imagine that the present type of Pekingese, as seen commonly in China, is the coarse variety which is so popular in England, and of which there are so many



LADY DECIES' CH. PEKIN POPPY
Photo, Russell



MRS WEAVER'S SUTHERLAND CHU CHI



MRS CATLEY'S ADDERLY LOLA
Photo, T. Fall



MRS A. CROSS' CH. CHUERRH OF ALDERBOURNE
Photo, Russell



MRS FRY'S HI YANG



MRS PLEYDEL GODDARD'S TAN-KWEI CHU
OF WESTLECOTT
Photo, H. Hemmins

PEKINGESE

imitations even coarser. I think the mistaken idea we have of type is from the erroneous association of the dog with the grotesque Chinese gargoyles which are often referred to by writers as early Pekingese dogs. These are obviously fancy figures, and one might as well take the horrible Chinese human figures of the same kind, with ghastly, distorted features and twisted limbs, as types of the early Chinaman. In fact, there is even less analogy, as the grotesque figures of dogs¹ (catalogued, by the way, as lions) are purely symbolic, like heraldic emblems. If these "Early Pekingese" are to be taken seriously, we must have them coloured bright green with scarlet stripes instead of our sober reds and fawns!

A very beautiful dog was sent over to the late Lord Lytton by Lord Loch from China. I may say at once that this dog had not got crooked forelegs. He was of a fine golden brown, and his face was not wrinkled, but very pretty and intelligent. The present type of Pekingese is, to my mind, a ridiculous caricature and an obvious fake. Any wrinkled-faced and crooked-legged, long-backed cross seems to pass as a Pekingese, and, though they are not supposed to be too long in body, the present specimens are absurdly too long—quite like Dachshunds, in fact. This is another characteristic of the coarse type.

A Chinese painter, Muchi, Sung Dynasty, A. D. 963–1278, has a drawing of parti-coloured Pekingese dogs. He is believed to have lived in the twelfth century. There is a coloured drawing by a Japanese, Marsuyama Okio, 1733–1795, of Pekingese puppies, all white, and

¹ I see that Mr. Watson in his book complains of the same cataloguing in the American Museums, but I dare say the Museum authorities are right in considering them as much lions as dogs. The dog known in Europe as the Lion Dog had no connection with China that I can discover.

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fawn with white muzzles. These have not black masks, but black shadings to the fur, and straight forelegs.

A nineteenth century print of Japanese women, by Toyokuni, shows a short-faced fawn with black spots and very high-set ears. He is shown carrying a letter, and his forelegs are straight.

The enormous size of the eyes is one of the most noticeable points, and one very rare in the show ring.

The best colour is parti-coloured red-and-white or black-and-white, the wholesale invasion of reds being a comparatively modern fashion. It will also be noticed from the picture that the dogs should not be downfaced, and that, like the Toy Spaniel and the Japanese, their muzzles should be padded like fat pincushions on each side of the nose. This is one of the most marked characteristics, which is entirely ignored in England.

Shen Chen Lin, of 1700, has painted both the yellow-and-white and the black-and-white dogs in one picture.

The Chinese dog is the ancestor of the Red-and-white Toy (so-called Blenheim) Spaniel, of the Japanese black-and-white Spaniel and of the Pekingese. Of the three, perhaps the latter is in some ways the *least* typical in head at the present day. The small eyes, drooping muzzles, down faces, and wrinkled foreheads of the modern Pekingese are quite wrong and untypical, and so are the crooked legs and the black masks. Let us get rid of these blemishes as quickly as we can.

The Pekingese Club's standard of points is:

HEAD.—Massive, broad skull, wide and flat between the ears (not dome-shaped) ; wide between the eyes.....	10
NOSE.—Black, broad, very short and flat.....	5
EYES.—Large, dark, prominent, round, lustrous.....	5
STOP.—Deep	5



CHINESE SPANIEL (COARSE TYPE), 1700
Painter, Shen Li. From Frau Olga Wegener's Collection

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EARS.—Heart shaped, not set too high, leather; never long enough to come below the muzzle; not carried erect, but rather drooping; long feather.....	5
MUZZLE.—Very short and broad, not underhung nor pointed, wrinkled	5
MANE.—Profuse, extending beyond shoulder blades, forming ruff or frill round front of neck.....	5
SHAPE OF BODY.—Heavy in front; broad chest, falling away lighter behind, lionlike; not too long in the body.....	10
COAT FEATHER AND CONDITION.—Long, with thick undercoat, straight and flat, not curly nor wavy, rather coarse but soft; feather on thighs, legs, tail and toes long and profuse	10
COLOUR.—All colours are allowable—red, fawn, black, black-and-tan, sable, brindle, white, parti-coloured; black marks and spectacles round eyes, with lines to ears, desirable..	5
LEGS.—Short; forelegs heavy, bowed out at elbows; hind legs lighter, but firm and well shaped.....	5
FEET.—Flat, not round; should stand well upon toes, not on ankles	5
TAIL.—Curled and carried well up on loins; long, profuse, straight feather	10
SIZE.—Being a Toy dog, the smaller the better, provided type and points are not sacrificed. Anything over 18 lbs. should disqualify. When divided by weight, classes should be over 10 lbs. and under 10 lbs.....	5
ACTION.—Free, strong and high; crossing feet or throwing them out in running should not take off marks. Weakness of joints should be penalised.....	10
Total	100

The Peking Palace Dog Association has the same standard, with the following differences:

COAT AND FEATHER.—Feathers on toes not mentioned.

COLOUR.—All colours allowable; black mask not essential in all.

FEET.—Flat, and toes turned outwards.

SIZE.—Maximum weight, 10 lbs. Size to be encouraged: anything between 5 lbs. and 10 lbs.

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Head, nose, eyes, ears and muzzle.....	25
Shape of body	15
Coat and mane	20
Legs and feet	20
Tail	5
Action	5
General appearance	10

My own alterations to these standards would be:

EYES.—Enormous, dark, prominent, round, lustrous, with very broad, black rims	10
EARS.—Set high; on a level with line of skull, carried forward; long feather	5
MUZZLE.—Very short and broad, not underhung or pointed, and never wrinkled; sides well cushioned and rounded under the eyes; no wrinkles on forehead.....	10
SHAPE OF BODY.—Well proportioned; not too heavy in front as to construction, the mane only giving a slight appearance of greater weight in front; not too long in body..	5
COLOUR.—All colours allowable; no black mask; best colour, red and white	5
FEET.—Round, and standing well up on toes which are slightly turned out	5
LEGS.—Short, and front legs not bowed.....	5
TAIL.—Curled over the loins; long, straight, profuse feather	5
SIZE.—As in the P. P. D. A. standard, but value.....	10
GENERAL APPEARANCE.—Smart and bold.....	10

Mr. Carnegie, who lived some years in Peking, tells me that there were three noticeably different kinds of coat in the dogs he saw, all being apparently considered equally good. The nose should always be black.

Mrs. Ashton Cross says of the Pekingese: "Type is fairly constant." A type as old as that of the *Chinese* dog should be much more than "fairly" constant. Any inconstancy in the *Pekingese* tends to show that this type is not an old one.



BLACK AND WHITE CHINESE DOG, ABOUT 1700

Painter, Shen Chên-Lin (Fêng-ch'ên)

PEKINGESE

Some one recently suggested that it would be a good thing if a trophy were offered for "the most grotesque," and this was immediately taken up and a cup presented in all seriousness to the Peking Palace Dog Association for "the most bow-legged and grotesque dog or bitch" (see *Our Dogs*, November 18, 1910). Such prizes are offered with the best possible intentions, but I cannot imagine anything better calculated to destroy the real type for ever. If the Peking Palace Dog Association seriously wishes to reproduce living monsters like the one depicted on the cover of the recent Pekingese *Mono-graph*, I can only deplore that Association's waning sense of humour. We have to struggle hard enough now to preserve sanity of judgment, and if extremes of fantastic deformity are to be rewarded with prizes, chaos is in sight.

The tendency of modern writers is to surround the Pekingese with an atmosphere of what I can only call romantic nonsense. It would, I think, be better to divest ourselves of a sentimentality which only misleads us.

Let us hope that the researches which are, I believe, now being made in Peking will produce definite results, but I will stake my life that no Chinese dog that ever lived was like the ancient Chinese monsters seen in museums.

As to the word grotesque. Chambers's Dictionary gives it as "extravagantly formed, *ludicrous*"; Johnson's, "distorted of figure, unnatural, wildly formed." Do Pekingese fanciers want their dogs to be ludicrous, distorted, and wildly formed? If so, there is no more to be said except to offer a quotation from Dryden as an apt motto for the Pekingese clubs of the future:

"An hideous picture of their *dogs* they drew,
Nor lines nor looks nor shades nor colours true
And this grotesque design exposed to public view."

CHAPTER XI

POMERANIANS

THE Pomeranian is one of the oldest breeds. I have traced him back in perfect shape to 400 B.C., as will be seen by the accompanying illustrations from Greek vases. Before this, he existed in the Archaic period of Greek art (anything beyond 800 B.C.). The original colour was cream or white.

The name "Pomeranian" is quite erroneous. From Greece I have traced the dogs on to the Roman Empire, and thence all through Italy to France and Germany. "Melitaie" was the name by which the Greeks called them.

Models of a "Pomeranian" dog and a "Maltese" dog of the conventional type were dug up at Fayyum in Egypt, and date from about 200 B.C. There is no evidence to show whether these breeds were imported from Malta or exported there from Egypt.

It is interesting to note that the Maltese type, as we now know it, is an old type and not a recent cross, as it has often been said to be. A parti-coloured Pomeranian type is to be seen in the thirteenth century Chinese painting of Mao I. The Egyptian model of the "Pomeranian" is specially interesting in view of the fact that the modern pariah dogs of Egypt still show strong Pomeranian characteristics, being the same colour as those



MALTESE DOG
300 to 600 B.C. Model in British Museum. Dug up
at Fayyum in Egypt



"POMERANIAN" DOG
300 to 600 B.C. Model in British Museum. Dug
up at Fayyum in Egypt



POMERANIAN DOG
Archaic Period (beyond 200 B.C.). Model in
British Museum



GREEK LEADEN TOY
About 200 B.C.

POMERANIANS

on the Greek vases, and having much Pomeranian character.

On the tombs of Maltese (Pomeranian) dogs the Greeks wrote **ΚΑΛΑΟΣ ΜΕΛΙΤΑΙΟΣ** reje-ton de Malte (see Ib. 20 Aelian Var. Hist. VIII 14).

The Sybarites divided their affection between dwarfs and "Maltese" dogs.

The original colours were cream and orange, and the black now so fashionable is a comparatively new development, and one which I am sorry to see so universal. I think the cream, white, or orange much the prettiest. An orange, white, or cream Pomeranian with smart carriage and a pretty face is a most attractive little dog, but one sees far too many wizened little weeds in the show ring now. There are few things so unpleasing as the poorly coated, blear-eyed, stunted animals which are so commonly led about London streets, dogs which look like moth-eaten specimens of an amateur taxidermist. I am reproducing two pictures of Pomeranians, one is a Nattier of about 1720 and the other a Gainsborough.

Mrs. Pope's little Polar Star is a perfect modern example of the French Pomeranian of the seventeenth century, and some of Mr. Brown's orange Pomeranians are very pretty. A sweet expression is most essential, and I would not give half a crown for the greatest champion unless he had the right expression, but very few of our show dogs have it. It is often said that the Pomeranian should have a foxy expression, and not that of a wolf. This is quite true, but how many of our lady fanciers know the expression of a fox or have ever seen a wolf? They associate the fox with cunning and slyness, and take their views of him from Christmas cards

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or from the hunted foxes they may have seen. Now, a fox, for all his slyness, has a lovely little innocent face! He looks full of intelligence, but quite angelic, and he is as sharp as a needle. The English fox is the least pretty of all, but some of the little foreign foxes are exquisite, and it is these we should take as models. We need not go abroad to find them, as they can sometimes be seen in the Zoölogical Gardens. I do not think I have ever seen anything prettier than the heads of some of these little foxes. The Indian desert fox has a lovely head. A Pomeranian should never have the expression of a rat. I intensely dislike the mean little faces one so often sees, with weak eyes in which the eyeball appears to be set awry in the socket, and the dog seems to frown at the light.

In this breed any tendency to a down-face is most undesirable. The eyes should be very wide apart (in this I differ from the scale now accepted), and it will be noticed that the most pleasing specimens have not got narrow placement. The ears should be small and carried erect, and the expression should be excessively alert but very sweet, never cross or sulky. The Pomeranian is a compact, bold, lively little dog. In my opinion the shaded sable with black mask is an undesirable colour, as also is the brown, but Ch. The Sable Mite is one of the very loveliest dogs I have ever seen. Brown Pomeranians are liable to have light eye-rims, which are simply hideous. The eye should never be in the least goggled, but dark and liquid and wide open, not absurdly small with very light eyelids, as is now often the case. The eyes of the white and orange colours should look as though painted with Kohl. The muzzle should be very fine and small compared to the width of the



GREEK VASE, 400 B.C.

Photo, E. Walker

POMERANIANS

head, which should be very wide at the cheeks and puffed out with fur like a fox.

It is quite unnatural to a Pomeranian to have a black mask, and I consider the dark faces of the shaded sables an undesirable innovation. The proper points of a Pomeranian are in my opinion as follows: Head already described. Skull slightly flat and rather broad and large compared to the muzzle, which should finish in a very fine point, the tip of the nose being *very* slightly tilted upwards. The lips should be firm and teeth level. The stop should be very decided, and the eyes large (in these two points I differ from the accepted standard). The hair on head and face is short. In appearance the dog should be short and flat in back, cobby in body, and well rounded in barrel, with high carriage of head and neck, and his tail should be turned well over the back so as to meet the frills of the neck. It should be carried flat and profusely adorned with very long, spreading hair. His expression should be very sweet, yet full of fire, open and intelligent, never mean or furtive, and his movements active, with plenty of dash. The ears should be small and set fairly far apart, but should be perfectly erect and covered with soft, short hair. The neck should be well arched and surrounded with a profuse mane and frill of straight, long hair covering the whole of the shoulders, beginning in a sweep from the under jaw. The shoulders should be well laid back. The *nose should always be black in dogs of all colours*. The light nose now allowed in some colours is most disfiguring. The coat is well described by the Pomeranian standard, as follows:

“*Coat.*—There should be two coats, an undercoat and an overcoat; the one, a soft, fluffy undercoat, the

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other, a long, perfectly straight coat, harsh in texture and covering the whole of the body, being very abundant round the neck and fore part of the shoulders and chest, where it should form a frill of profuse, standing-off, straight hair, extending over the shoulders. The hind quarters should be clad with long hair or feathering, from the top of the rump to the hocks."

The colours allowed are white, black, blue or grey, brown sable, shaded sable, orange, red, fawn, parti-colours, beaver, and the original cream colour, which I wish was more common.

The *Club* says: "Whites must be quite free from lemon or any other colour. A few white hairs in any of the self-coloured dogs shall not necessarily disqualify. Dogs other than white, with white or tan markings, are decidedly objectionable, and should be discouraged. They cannot compete as whole-coloured specimens. In parti-coloured dogs, the colours should be evenly distributed on the body in patches; a dog with white or tan feet or chest would not be a parti-coloured dog. Shaded-sables should be shaded throughout with three or more colours, the hair to be as uniformly shaded as possible, and with no patches of self colour. In mixed classes, where whole-coloured and parti-coloured Pomeranians compete together, the preference should, if in other points they are equal, be given to the whole-coloured specimens."

Oranges must be self-coloured throughout, and by the standard, light shadings are not now allowed. In this I differ again from the standard, as I think them very desirable and quite right. The face should be lighter than the body, and so should also be the shadings.

The bone should be extremely light and fine. Pom-



GREEK VASE, 400 B.C. APHRODITE AND APOLLO
Photo, E. Walker

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eranians weigh very light for their size. Three and a quarter to one and a half pounds is a good weight. Silky, flat, or curly coats are not allowable.

A Pomeranian's coat should always be brushed up the wrong way when groomed.

These dogs are divided into Pomeranians and Pomeranian Miniatures—that is to say, over seven pounds to fourteen pounds and under seven pounds.

The Pomeranian as at present bred in England is a violently excitable, even hysterical animal, and the noisiest of all breeds. It is of the utmost importance that puppies should be firmly checked at once in their barking propensities, or they will become intolerable to live with. If a dog has a fit of hysterics, screams, and foams at the mouth on being rebuked, do not excite yourself. Everybody knows that hysteria in human beings becomes aggravated if indulged, and the same is the case with dogs. Treat him like a screeching parrot. Put him in a basket in a dark place and don't fuss over him, and you will be surprised at the rapidity of his recovery. In bad cases give a sedative.

When the pups are small, people are amused at their pretensions to be dangerous, big dogs, and often encourage their rages and furious barking till the habit has become ingrained, and they will rush indiscriminately at a neighbour or friend. There is nothing so annoying as a dog which stands for hours yapping at nothing with piercing shrillness.

An acquaintance of mine kept a Pomeranian which used to bark itself into hysterics every time anybody called, so that she was within a little of requesting her friends to keep away from the house. I induced her, however, to scold it instead of comforting it, and in a

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week the dog left off having hysterics and only barked in a maddening way all the time the visit lasted! The owner could have easily stopped this, too, had she not been so weak-minded.

You can be weak-minded with Toy Spaniels without suffering too much, but if you are weak-minded with a Pomeranian he will lead you a "dog's life," and alienate all but your deafest friends! Do not breed from very hysterical specimens.

The Pomeranian appears one of the very few show breeds which has not been spoiled by some outrageous exaggeration of points. The only thing I would say as to this in connection with them is to ask breeders not to get them *too* small, and to avoid mean and narrow heads. They are not naturally a very small breed, and type is lost when they become *too* tiny. The great point is that they should be very fine in bone, delicately made, and show quality. The present standard of points was drawn up in 1891, so it is only eighteen years old.

E. Topsell, in 1607, wrote as follows:

"Nowadays they have found another breede of little dogs in all nations, besides the Melitoean dogs, either made so by art as inclosing their bodies in the earth when they are whelped so as they cannot grow great by reason of the place, or else lessening and impayring their growth by some kind of meat or nourishment. These are called, in Germany, Brachen Schofhundle and Gutschen Hundle, and in Italian, Bottolo.¹ Other nations have no common name for this kind that I know. Martiall made this distich ² of a little French dog, for about

¹ Bottolo: An ugly, quarrelsome little cur.—Barretti's Dictionary.

² "Delicias parvæ si vis anderecatellæ
Narranti brevis est pagina tota mihi."



GREEK DESIGN, 400 B.C.

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Lyons in France there are store of this kind and sold very deare, sometimes for ten crownes and sometimes for more. They are not above a foote or halfe a foote long and always the lesser the more delicate and precious. Their head like the head of a mouse, but greater, their snowt sharpe, their ears like that of a cony, short legs, little feete, long taile, and white colour, and the haire about the shoulder longer than ordinary is most commended. They are of pleasant disposition and will leape and bite without pinching, and barke prettily, and some of them are taught to stand upright, holding up their forelegs like hands to fetch and carry in their mouths that which is cast unto them."

Topsell refers to these as a new breed in addition to the Melitei, but the vases show that the dogs described had existed for twenty-four centuries as Melitei, and I think the fact was that what we now call Maltese dogs co-existed with the "Pomeranian," which by that time had spread to all nations, and was no longer peculiar to Malta.

The Pomeranian, the Hound, and the Sporting Spaniel are the oldest breeds, all existing in the Archaic period, and next to them comes the Maltese (proper) of 200 B.C.

Meyrick, 1841, says of the Pomeranian that he is a recent importation, that he has rather full eyes, and averages fourteen inches in height.

"The Pomeranian is certainly a pretty and graceful dog, but he has the disadvantage of being neither clever nor affectionate, and is, in addition, possessed of a yapping restlessness that makes him quite insupportable to most people."

Youatt speaks of the hare Indian dog. This is a

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lovely Pomeranian type, white with shadings of greyish black and brown. Mackenzie River and Great Bear Lake in North America were said to be its only habitat, no scent, sharp, elongated muzzle, very light on feet, erect ears, widened at the base, small and not capable of catching any big animal.

Sydenham Edwards, 1800, says: "The fox dog is common in Holland, noisy, artful, quarrelsome, cowardly, petulant, and deceitful. Snappish and dangerous to children and in other respects without useful qualities. He is named Kees in Holland, and the largest are used for draft. Pale fallow colour, lightest on lower parts. White, some black, and few spotted."

Aelian's "Zoölogy" ¹ says:

"In India there is a creature very like a terrestrial crocodile. It is about the size of a *little Maltese dog*, and its skin is protected by a natural armour so thick and hard," etc.²

"I am now going to relate some wonderful examples of the extraordinary affection of dogs. . . . When his relatives placed Theodorus the harper in his tomb, *his little Maltese dog*, flinging itself into the coffin in which the corpse lay, was buried with its master."³

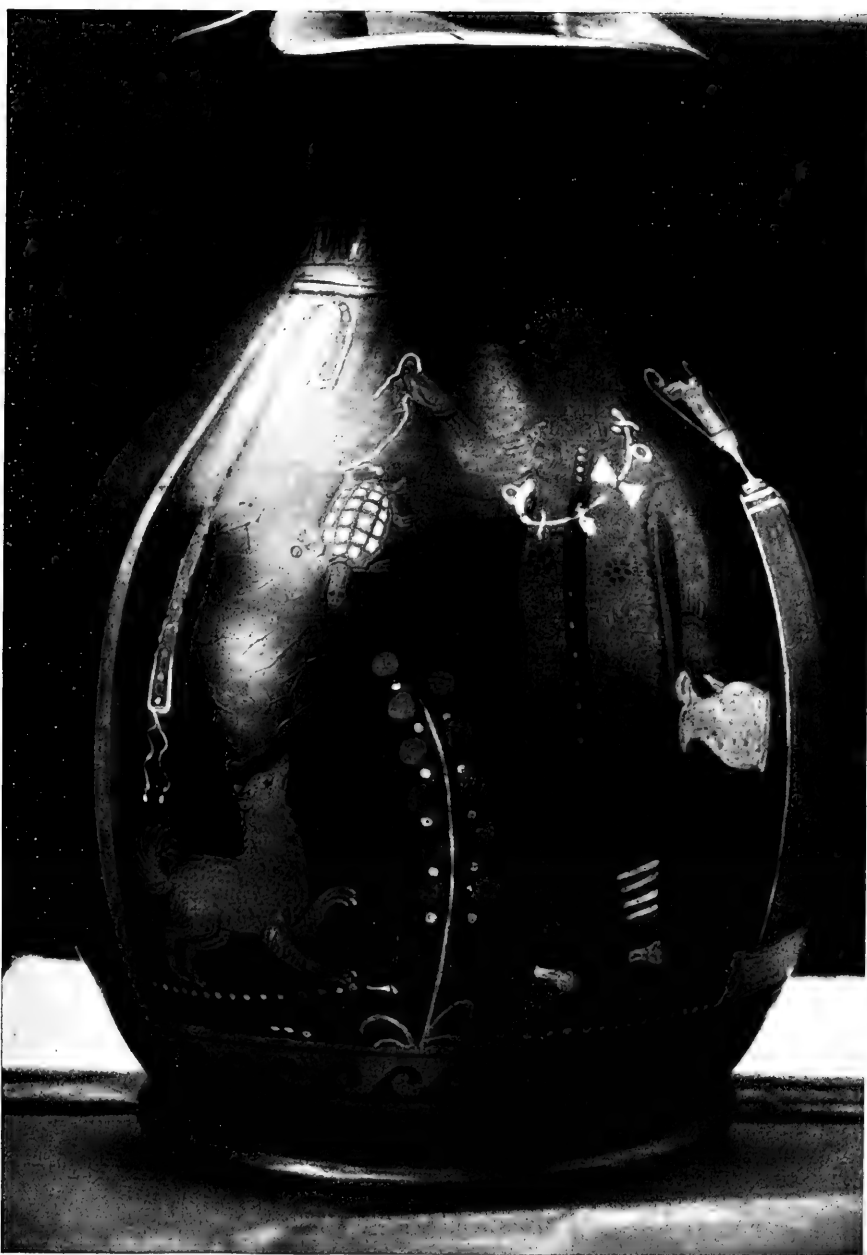
I have heard that *little Sicilian dogs* are deadly enemies to adulterers and people of that sort.

"Now one day a woman who was entertaining an unlawful lover, heard her husband's footstep in the hall, and hid the lover, as she thought, in a recess completely out of sight. But although not only the most trusted of

¹ Translated from "Aeliani de Natura Animalium," Greek and Latin, edited by Rud. Hercher, Paris, 1858.

² Book XVI, Section 6, second century A.D.

³ Book VII, Section 40.



GREEK VASE, 400 B.C.
4th Vase Room, British Museum. Photo. E. Walker

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the servants, but even the door porters had been bribed and used to help their mistress to hide her nefarious doings, while they were in the confidence and the service of the lover, the woman herself was so flustered that she could not take all the necessary precautions, and *her little dog* betrayed the place where the adulterer was concealed by barking and scratching at the folding doors behind which he was lurking. This conduct alarmed the master of the house and made him suspect that something evil lay in hiding there; whereupon he threw open the doors and caught the intruder, who was waiting, sword in hand, for night time, to kill the husband and take the woman away with him as his wife.”¹

Saint Clement of Alexandria says: Treatise on Education (Book III, Chapter 4, second century A.D.):

“The less dissolute (of these women) make pets of Indian birds and Median peacocks. . . . And they would look down upon a modest widow and think her inferior to a *little Maltese dog*. They would scorn a good old man, who is worthy of more honour, if I mistake not, than any fantastic creature purchased with gold, and they would offer no shelter to an orphan child; but they take no end of trouble over rearing parrots. The children born within their walls they abandon and expose by the wayside, but they harbour any number of cocks and hens. In a word, they give senseless animals the preference over creatures endowed with reason.”²

¹ Book VII, Section 25.

² “Treatise on Education,” Book III, Chapter IV, second century A.D. Translated from “S. Clementis Alexandrini Pædagogus,” edited by J. Potter, Oxford, 1715.

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Aelian says: ¹ "Epaminondas, on his return from Lacedæmon, was summoned to a court of law to answer a charge involving the penalty of death because he had continued the command of the Theban army four months longer than he was legally authorized to do. He began his defence by begging those who had shared the command with him to lay all the blame on him because he had persuaded them to remain against their will. Then he took his place in the dock and said: 'My actions are my best apology. If in your eyes they count for naught I am ready to suffer the punishment of death. But I claim, at the same time, that a monument shall be erected and on it these words shall be engraved: "Epaminondas forced the Thebans, although they resisted him desperately, to carry fire and sword into Lacedæmon, which, for five hundred years, no enemy had dared to penetrate, to rebuild Messene, which had been razed to the ground two hundred and thirty years before, to bring the Arcadians together again into a common territory; and last, but not least, to restore to the Greeks freedom to live according to their own laws."' "

"The judges were ashamed of themselves, and acquitted him and let him go.

"As he was leaving the court *a little Maltese dog* came and fawned upon him, wagging its tail.

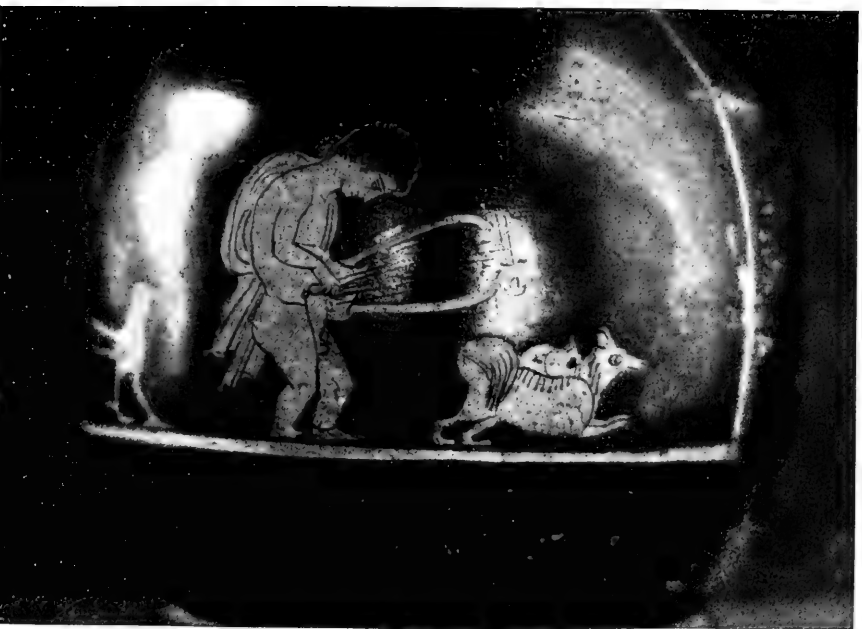
" 'This animal,' said Epaminondas, 'is grateful for the good I have wrought, but the Thebans, to whom I have rendered the greatest services, would have put me to death.' " ²

¹ "Historical Tales," Book XIII, Chapter XLI. Pleasing Incident from the Life of Epaminondas, second century A.D. Translated from "Aeliana Varia Historia," Tauchnitz edition, 1829.

² There is no evidence in the text that the dog belonged to Epaminondas.



TANAGRA FIGURE, 100-300 B.C.



GREEK VASE, 500 B.C. BOY PLAYING ON CHELYS

POMERANIANS

“The tale is told that Poliarch, the Athenian, went to the preposterous and prodigal extreme of giving a public funeral *to the dogs and cocks that he had kept for pleasure*. He used to invite his friends to these ceremonies, which were very solemn and splendid; and had memorial pillars dedicated to his pets with laudatory words engraved on the stone.”¹

Pliny says:² “About twenty-five miles from Issa lies Corcyra, which is also called the Black Town, together with a town which originally was a settlement of the Criedians. Between Corcyra and Illyricum is Melita, which has given its name, Callimachus tells us, to the *species of small dogs known as Melitæ*. Fifteen miles further on lies the seven Stag Rocks.”

The Melita mentioned is the modern Meleda, or Zapuntello, in the Adriatic. Strabo associates the dogs with the other Melita (Malta). Stephanus of Byzantium, in his topography, says that he is inclined to support Pliny's view.

Artemidorus lived in the time of Marcus Aurelius. He discourses on the uses and the virtues and vices of various kinds of dogs. Then he says: “But *Maltese dogs* represent the supreme pleasure of life and the greatest of all delights. Consequently when ill of any kind happens to them they are a source of grief and anxiety.”³

¹ Book VIII, Chapter IV. “Poliarch's Preposterous Prodigality.” Translated from “*Aeliana Varia Historia*,” Tauchnitz edition, 1829.

² “Natural History,” Book III, Chapter XXX, 23-79 A.D. Translated from “*C. Plinii Secundi Naturalis Historia*,” edited by D. Detlefsen, Berlin, 1866.

³ “The Interpretation of Dreams,” Book II, Chapter XI, About Dogs and Hunting. Translated from “*Artemidori Oneirocritica*” (**ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΡΟΥ ΟΝΕΙΡΟΚΡΙΤΙΚΑ**), edited by Johann Gottfried Reiff at Leipzig, in 1805.

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

(Some translators would make the passage merely a prosaic comparison between dogs used for business and dogs used for pleasure, but the superlatives are very emphatic.)

Aristotle's "Zoölogy" is what modern zoölogists would characterise as a string of descriptions rather than a classification. Among the large miscellany of facts adduced the writer observes that the marten is about *the size of a Maltese dog* of the little, tiny sort."¹

The Greek Anthology gives us the following: "The stone on this spot commemorates *the swift-footed Maltese dog* who was the very faithful guardian of Eumelos. In his lifetime he was called the Bull, but now only the silent pathways of the night reëcho the sound of his voice."²

The Greek Anthology is a collection of collections of ancient Greek poems made by Maximus Planudes, a Byzantine monk, about the middle of the fourteenth century. His compilation summed up similar works produced by Constantine Cephalas in the beginning of the tenth century, by Philip Thessalonica in the time of Trajan, by Agathias in the sixth century, and by Meleager about 100 B.C.

Lucian III, 432, gives an account of a banquet given by Aristænetus on the marriage of his daughter Cleanthis to Zeno, a rich young heir with philosophic tastes. Among the guests is Alcidamas, a pompous, quarrelsome person who likes to attract attention to himself and is fond of speechifying. When a seat is offered him

¹ 1626. Book IX, Chapter VI. From the Teubner Text, revised by L. Dittmeyer, Leipzig, 1907.

² "Threnodial Epigraphs," fourteenth century, VII, 211. Tymneus on Eumelos's Maltese Dog.



PORTRAIT OF MME. ADELAIDE

Nattier, 1750. Versailles. Photo, Mansell

POMERANIANS

he protests that reclining at banquets is effeminate, and insists on taking his share of the feast walking about, at the same time delivering philosophic harangues and interfering with the waiters as they ply to and fro with the viands.

A pause occurs in the proceedings, and to fill it up the host calls in his fool, who amuses the company by gymnastic dancing, extemporary verses and personal pleasantries.

When the fool made a joke about any of them they would all laugh, but when he accosted Alcidas and made fun of him, the latter turned round in a rage and called the fool *a wretched little Maltese dog*.

The dispute ends in a boxing bout between Alcidas and the jester in which the former is worsted.¹

The Lapithæ were an imaginary mountain tribe of Thessaly who were very fierce and strong. Their sovereign, Pirdthous, was related to the Centaurs, who on his marriage with Hippodamia came, half tipsy, to try and steal the bride. A fearful struggle ensued, in which the Lapithæ were victorious.

Theophrastus represents the Coxcomb as a man who is exceedingly nice and particular about trifles, especially in connection with his personal appearance, and is anxious about the impression he makes on other people.²

On the death of *his little Maltese dog* he sets up a monument to the animal and has a small column raised, inscribed with the words, "Klados of Malta."³

¹ "The Banquet of Lapithæ," Section 19, 160 A.D.

² Characters, XXI, 35, 390 B.C. "The Coxcomb."

³ Some commentators take this word as a proper name—as a common noun it means "young shoot" or "sprig." Others read *κέλαδος*, which means a musical sound, as of running water, or a clamour or noise of disputation. Other reads *καλός*, beautiful, or *κάλλος*, beauty.

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

Lucian gives a dialogue consisting mainly of a report of a philosophic conversation about superstition and spiritualism as opposed to rationalism.

In the passage quoted, Eucrates is represented as sitting on a sofa reading Plato in the effort to forget the loss of his wife, who has died seven days previously, and whose favourite possessions he has had burnt on her pyre. Suddenly she appears to him in spirit form.

"The moment I saw her," he continued, "I threw my arms round her neck and wept aloud. She told me to leave off, and complained that, although I had consulted her wishes in everything else, I had neglected to burn one of her golden sandals, which she said had fallen under a chest. We had been unable to find this sandal, and had only burnt the fellow of it. While we were still conversing, a *hateful little Maltese terrier* that was lying under the sofa began barking, and my wife immediately vanished. The sandal, however, was found beneath the chest, and was eventually burnt."¹

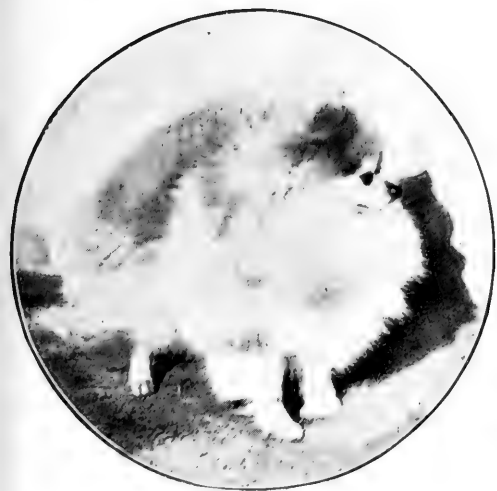
Plutarch says: "One day in Rome, Cæsar, seeing some rich foreigners nursing and petting *young lapdogs* and monkeys, enquired whether in their parts of the world the women bore no children; a truly imperial reproof to those who waste on animals the affection which they ought to bestow on mankind."²

(The writer goes on to say that we should choose worthy objects of study and imitation, and that the life of Pericles forms an example which we should do well to follow.)

Athenæus says: "It is customary among them, even

¹ "The Lover of Lies," 160 A.D.

² "Life of Pericles," 40 A.D. (The passage quoted is the opening paragraph of the biography.)



MR CARR'S CH. OFFLEY HONEYDEW (ORANGE POMERANIAN)

POMERANIANS

for the children, until they are grown up, to wear purple robes and curls plaited with gold. It is also customary among them to bring up in their houses homuncules and dwarfs, and also *little Maltese dogs*, which follow them even to the gymnasia. And it is these men, and men like them, to whom Massinissa, King of Mauretania, made answer (as Ptolemy relates, in the eighth book of his Commentaries) when they were seeking to buy some monkeys: 'Why,—do not your wives, good friends, have any children?' For Massinissa was very fond of children and kept about him and educated his grandchildren, of whom he had a great many; and he brought them up till they were three years old and then sent them home to their parents and had them replaced by younger ones."¹

The same sentiment has been expressed by Eubulus, the comic writer, in the words, written in his "Graces": "Is it not much better, I pray you, for a man who can afford to do so to nurture children than for a gobbling goose to undertake the work, or a sparrow or a mischievous ape?"

Again, Athenodorus, in his work on "Serious Studies and Amusements," says that Archytas of Tarentum, who was both a statesman and philosopher, had many slaves and was always delighted when any of them presented themselves at his feasts. But the Sybarites cared for nothing but *Maltese puppy dogs* and effeminate men.

Lucian has the following (the passage quoted relates to a philosopher's experiences on the occasion of an expedition into the country, during which he was compelled to dance attendance on his patroness):

¹ "Symposium," Book XII, paragraph 16, 190 A.D. (The Sybarites.)

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

“As likely as not it is a wet day. Your turn for the carriage, as might be expected, comes late. You wait and wait, till at last its return is out of the question, and you are squeezed into some vehicle with the cook or the lady's maid, without even a proper allowance of straw. . . . Then my lady calls him to her and says: ‘I have a great favour to ask of you; now please don't say no, and don't wait to be asked twice, there's a good fellow.’ Of course he says he will do anything she wishes. ‘I only ask you because I know you are to be trusted; you are so good-natured and affectionate! I want you to take *my little dog Myrrhina* in with you and see that she wants for nothing. Poor little lady! she is soon to become a mother. These hateful inattentive servants take no notice of *me* when we are travelling, much less of her. You will be doing me a great kindness, I assure you, in taking charge of her; I am so fond of the sweet little pet!’ She prayed and almost wept; and Thesmopolis promised. Imagine the ludicrous picture. The little beast peeping out from the philosophic cloak; within licking distance of that beard, which perhaps still presents evidence of the thick soup of yesterday; yapping away with its shrill pipe of a voice, as *Maltese terriers will*; and no doubt taking other liberties which Thesmopolis did not think worth mentioning. That night at dinner, the exquisite, his fellow traveller, after cracking a passable joke here and there at the expense of the other guests, came to Thesmopolis. ‘Of him,’ he remarked, ‘I have only this to say, that our Stoic has turned Cynic.’ According to what I heard the little animal actually littered in his mantle.”¹

Otto Jahn (“On the Representation of Greek Poets

¹ 160 A.D. “The Scholar in Servitude.”



MRS. ROBINSON (PIERETTA)
Olin Torough, 17.5.1766. Photo: Hans Engel

POMERANIANS

on Ancient Vases" ¹) gives a discussion of two British Museum amphoræ and of the whole class of vase paintings which they represent. They date from about 450 B.C. The picture with the dog represents an Athenian playing a lyre, and the one on the other side represents a youth playing flutes.

Several scholars, including Tzetze and Schneider, have stated that the man represents Anacreon, the poet, of Teos, who, it is said, set out one day, accompanied by his dog and his servant, to a distant town to make some purchases. The slave carried the purse. He was obliged on the way to turn aside from the main road to run some errand, and as he did not wish to be burdened with the purse he laid it aside in the under-wood and left the dog on guard. He was longer away than he expected; and when the master returned to the spot to see what had become of the slave he found the dog faithfully waiting there in a starving condition.

Ives Jahn's opinion is that this is only a tale told by the anecdotal Aelian about a certain merchant of Colophon and has nothing to do with Anacreon. His conclusion is that this class of vase pictures, of which there are a good many in existence, representing a man, or more frequently a youth, playing the lyre, accompanied by a little dog, and often by women, has no literary or musical signification, but a purely social and domestic one. He thinks that the pictures represent family or festive groups from which we can learn a good deal about the social life of the time; and that the long-haired little "Pomeranian" dog (which in many cases looks very like a pig) is the much-prized Maltese dog which

¹ "Transactions of the Royal Saxon Society of Sciences," Book III, pp. 32-34. Classical Section.

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

doubtless played a large part in the domestic life of the upper classes in ancient times.

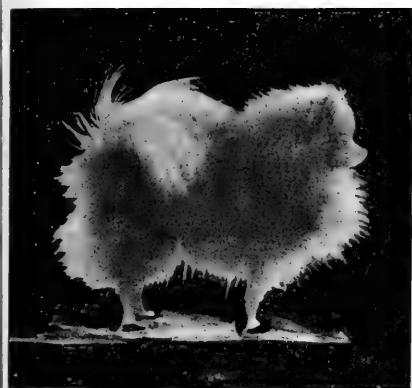
Asterius, Bishop of Amasia (about 375-405 A.D.), writes in "Sermons on Divorce" (on Matt. XIX. 3): "You meet a man by the wayside and like him, and go a little way conversing; and you are sorry to part with him when his road diverges from yours.

"In a short space of time you form so close a friendship that you do not like to be parted from him and leave him only because you are obliged to. Would you who are so friendly hold your wife, who is your equal and your life-partner, in as low esteem as you would a broken dish or a cheap, travel-stained, worn-out garment, or a little Maltese dog that has stolen out and run away from home?"

"A slaughter-house near this Mosque (the one built by the Grand Vizier of the Sultan Amurat, at which sick and hungry people of all nationalities, and even dogs and birds, were received and given food and medical treatment) is always haunted by the dogs of the neighbourhood. As I said something before about the prize dogs of Læonia, I must also say something about the dogs that are left to shift for themselves in the street. The best of them are employed for hunting in the country; but the Turks who live in the towns do not keep domestic dogs, and the dogs have no special masters, except the very *little tiny Maltese* and Polonian ones, which are much prized, and which the women of good family rear for pleasure. The others make their bed in the streets, and never leave them day or night."¹

Alciphron, a Greek writer of literary letters, who

¹ "Lacedæmon, Ancient and Modern." A.D. 1676. by Guillet de Saint-George, Book III, p. 413.



MR BROWN'S ORANGE BOY



MISS BLAND'S CH. MARLAND KING (BLACK)

Photo, T. Fall



MRS PARKER'S CH. MARS (ORANGE)

Photo, H. Young



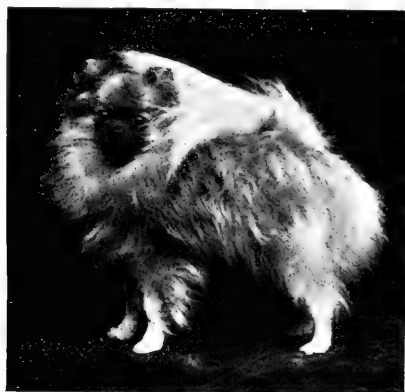
MISS IVES' CH. DRAGON FLY (SABLE)

Hedges' Artists



MRS POPE'S LITTLE POLAR STAR (WHITE)

A beautiful type. Photo, Russell



MISS HAWLEY'S WOLVEY MITE (SABLE)

Photo, Russell

POMERANIANS

lived about 180 A.D., writes in "Letters from the Country" (III. 22.): "I have set a trap for those wretched mischievous foxes—a bit of meat hung on a noose; for not only did they constantly make raids on the bunches of grapes, but they literally tore the clusters from the vines. Besides, the master has sent word that he is coming—a harsh, cross-grained man he is, who often goes and holds forth and acts the wiseacre before the assembly of the people, and gets a good many folk sent to prison through his blustering manner and the violence of his language—and I was afraid I should get into trouble myself, having a despot like that to deal with, and wanted to catch the fox, which still did thieving, and hand it over to him as my trophy. But, as luck would have it, *Plangon*,¹ that miserable little Maltese dog, that we kept as a plaything to please the mistress, must needs be greedy enough to eat too much meat, and has lain dead for three days and is now in a state of decomposition. So, unawares, I've piled one trouble on the top of another. And what mercy can I expect from the gloomy old tyrant? I'll take to my heels and run for all I'm worth. Good-bye to the fields and all my goods. For it is high time I looked out to save my own skin. I expect I shall get into a row, but all the same I'll try and get out of it.

¹ Whiner.

CHAPTER XII

JUDGES, EXHIBITORS, CLUBS, AND REPORTERS

I WISH the editors of newspapers would institute a reform in their show reports. The hard-worked reporter so often indulges in the natural but most pernicious practice of consulting one of the exhibitors in the classes on which he should report and leaving the reports to him or her. How often have I heard it said: "Oh, Mrs. So-and-so, I am so dreadfully busy, and you know I am not a specialist in your breed, just write my notes for me, will you, and *I'll forgive you anything you say about your own dogs.*"

Mrs. So-and-so is, of course, delighted, but is very likely smarting under an unexpected and, as she considers, unjust defeat, and instead of being put on her mettle to be extra generous to her opponents, she writes a flaming account of her own exhibits and runs down those of anybody against whom she has a grudge, almost invariably giving to their dogs the bad points which belong to her own. The reporter rushes up, stuffs the reports into his pocket with effusive thanks, and publishes them with his own name, without having time or opportunity to verify them by personal examination of the dogs, and as he can't acknowledge what he has done, he stands by them in public afterwards because he can't help himself. Should he be brought to book for some downright misstatement he can always apologise and



MR RICHARDSON CARR'S CH. NANKY POO

Photo, T. Fall



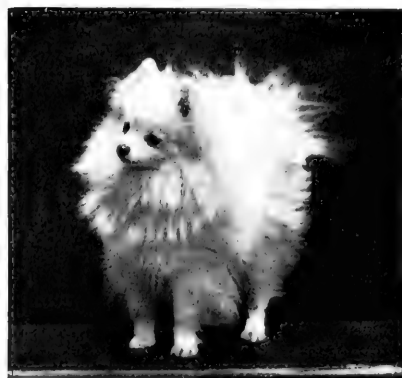
MRS VALE NICOLAS' SHELTON MERCURY
(SABLE)

A perfect type. Photo, Russell



MRS W. FOWLER'S CH. MAY DUCHESS
(SABLE)

Photo, T. Fall



MRS POPE'S LITTLE TWINKLING STAR
(WHITE)

Photo, Russell



MISS CHELL'S BELPER RACER (WHITE)

Photo, Russell



MR VALE NICOLAS' CH. SHELTON ATOM
(SABLE)

Photo, T. Fall

POMERANIANS



JUDGES, EXHIBITORS, CLUBS, ETC.

say he mistook one dog for another. Some reporters taxed with this will deny it with many and various indignant oaths and asseverations. It is, nevertheless, a fact, and one of the reasons why I know it for a fact is that I have been asked to write these reports myself, but have always declined to write except under my own name, or to report on my own dogs anonymously. Thus I have seen somebody else doing it in my stead, generally to the great disadvantage of my exhibits. In spite of the fact that I have expressly stated that I would not write unsigned reports, my signed reports have twice been altered and the signature suppressed, and so long as this is done it is hopeless to expect any independence of criticism.

The lady dealers are particularly fond of blowing their own trumpets and the solos of this horn-blowing sisterhood upon their self-made instruments are frankly astonishing.

The press is much imposed upon by some of these professional trumpeters. Occasionally they sign their names to the reports of the classes at which they themselves have been exhibiting and do not blush to run down their opponents' dogs and praise their own in unmeasured and perfectly unwarrantable terms. The signatures to these articles would seem at first sight to make this amusement harmless, although ridiculous, till we remember that the reports are not sent to purchasers in full, but merely cut out of the newspapers in sections, which the buyer thinks represent the opinions of whatever newspaper publishes them. How many of these misleading cuttings have I not been sent when in treaty for a dog! The ladies who sign their reports are, however, in a minority. It is only those without any sense

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

of humour who allow the other fanciers to see them trumpeting, and generally they contrive that someone else should appear to do the blowing. An excellent trumpeter of my acquaintance writes anonymous reports of her own dogs at all the important shows, and most wonderful they are. If her dogs lose, the lady "cannot follow the placing," and writes a panegyric of the losers: if they win, they have won in the strongest company ever got together. Perhaps the most accomplished soloist of modern days is, however, the type of lady dealer who, when beaten, writes to the foreign papers to announce her victories for the very prizes she has lost, and in the innocence of their hearts, the editors publish her reports and the readers buy the dogs!

All this is very amusing as a psychological study, but at the same time undesirable and contemptible.

Exhibitors should also be careful never by accident (still less by design) to claim the title of Champion for their dogs without having the right to it. There seems to be a confusion in owners' minds as to what constitutes a full champion. An American writer often refers to some of our dogs as champions which have no claim to the prefix. This is, no doubt, because she does not know our English custom.

I have known two so-called champions entered at a show in Toy Spaniel classes, one of them being actually entered in a champions' class, though they had only won three challenge prizes between them, and might have been disqualified on objection. An influential exhibitor has, however, little to fear from objections, as none of the minor fanciers would care to offend him by disqualifying his dog, knowing the Nemesis that would shortly overtake them. In order to be a champion a dog must



A PERFECT TYPE
Photo, Russell



MISS BURTON'S CH. THE SABLE MITE
(SABLE) Photo, T. Fall



MRS LANGTON DENNIS' CH. KEW MARGO
(BLACK)



MRS PARKINSON'S GOLD
(ORANGE)
Young, Piccadilly Arcade Studio



MISS HORSFALL'S BROCKLYN GOLD SPECK
(ORANGE)
This dog has an ideal head and expression

JUDGES, EXHIBITORS, CLUBS, ETC.

have won three challenge certificates (popularly called championships) under three different judges. One "championship" does *not* make a dog a champion any more than one swallow makes a summer, nor would twenty championships do it unless they were won under more than two different judges.

Owners should therefore be careful not to claim the title prematurely, as not only is it what might be considered bad taste, but it also comes under the head of that dangerous practice—"counting one's chickens before they are hatched." It is also a mistake to claim more championships than your dog has really won, as it is very easily verified by reference to the calendar of the Kennel Club Stud Book, which has, once for all, put a stop to the possibility of any mistakes in the matter. It makes the owner look very silly, if nothing more. There is a champion at the present day who is credited by his owner with many more challenge prizes than he has really won. Buyers should always look up a dog's wins in the Kennel Club Stud Book before purchasing.

It is not, I think, generally understood that, in order to win a challenge prize at a show, a dog need not be entered in the open class. The rule is this—that the dog must have been registered and have won a *prize* in his class at the show. It is therefore perfectly possible that a third-prize winner at the show should yet justly get a challenge prize. For instance, a dog entered only in novice class may be beaten by two bitches. He may, however, be better than any of the winners in open dog or limit dog, and would therefore win the dog challenge certificate in preference to the first-class winner in open class. Many judges and most exhibitors think

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

that the challenge prize necessarily follows the award in open class, but this is an error.

As an illustration I may instance a case in point which happened at Crufts Show. In open bitches Caramel was placed first, but in limit (dogs and bitches) the awards were as follows:

1. Flashlight (dog)
 2. Seetsu Prince (dog)
 3. Gloire de Dijon (bitch)
- Reserve. Caramel (bitch)

The judge awarded the challenge prize to Caramel, who was first in open class against other bitches, but the owner of Gloire de Dijon, though only a third-prize winner, might have claimed it, as she beat Caramel in limit. Even had they not met in limit, she would have had a right to compete against Caramel for the challenge prize.

In spite of the rosy view taken by M. Jaquet in a recent interview with an illustrated paper, speaking of unfairness being now a thing of the past, I am afraid there is a good deal of "give and take" in the judging of many breeds. Human nature remains human nature in spite of Rule 17, and it is perfectly impossible to convict of fraud a man who puts up a dog he has just sold or bred, as he can always reply that in his opinion it was the best and there the matter is bound to end, though all the exhibitors may know perfectly well that the thing was "put up" beforehand, the matter being an open secret. Many dealers think this a perfectly legitimate way of selling their dogs to novices and consider any attempt to interfere with it as an absurd exhibition of jealousy or fastidiousness, and take it as deliberate



MEETING OF THE UNITED FANCIERS' CLUB

JUDGES, EXHIBITORS, CLUBS, ETC.

and unjustifiable ill-nature, being entirely incapable of understanding that there is anything undesirable in it.

There are many fanciers who deplore the ways of the dog fancy as much as I do, but if they speak up they are put into Coventry and good-bye to all hope of winning with their dogs.

I shall take the bull by the horns as I do not belong to any specialist club, so I owe no allegiance to anybody, though I wish every success to any of those bodies who may be working for the good of their respective breeds, and not to fill their own pockets.

As I am on the subject of clubs I shall say a few words about specialist clubs in general and what I consider are their drawbacks both at home and abroad.¹

The *Illustrated Kennel News* recently had a leader with regard to the evil influence of specialist clubs and individuals on the system of selecting judges. Specialist clubs are really far more dangerous than individuals, as they usually have many more thumb-screws with which to screw the thumbs of show committees and a greater glitter of challenge cups and medals wherewith to dazzle them; and whereas the individual schemer may attract an occasional minor moth to his candle, the revolving lights of the club light-houses attract even the cautious big birds by their brilliance. Acting in a body they are also more shameless in the tail twisting of committees than unsupported individuals.

Specialist clubs are, as a rule, merely the organs of a few more or less powerful exhibitors; almost invariably dealers of the less reputable kind who have some common aims, but whose interests are not by any

¹ Part of this was published by me in the *Ladies' Field and Kennel News* and copied by an American paper.

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

means always in the breed they are supposed to represent, but, alas, in their own pockets. A foreign kennel club is sometimes affectionately referred to in the newspapers as the "Kennel Curse!" I do not know what has brought this upon its head, but I think that if the word "curse" were substituted for the word "club" in a great number of our specialist bodies here it would do them no great injustice.

Their influence is all the worse because the best breeders and owners, who have a reputation to lose, usually prefer to be independent of such bodies, which may only represent the opinions of a few individuals with their own fish to fry, who impose their views upon their "club" judges under the plea that the "club" (otherwise the "curse") represents the breed. I greatly prefer a good, honest all-rounder, even if he does make mistakes, to a specialist chosen by these fish-frying committees. The club standards appear sometimes to be framed merely on the fancy of their founders or to suit a prevalent type, being based on no historical evidence whatever—the historical evidence in some cases being diametrically opposed to the club standards.

The club judges are allowed no liberty of opinion. Should one of them be ill-advised enough to indulge in any independent awarding of prizes, by which influential members find themselves among the V. H. C.'s, that judge is either not asked to judge again or else so severely hauled over the coals and given what is popularly called such a "dressing down" that he is not likely to forget it in a hurry. No man, unless he had the merest barley water in his veins instead of blood, would submit himself long to such dictation. He either leaves the club or refuses to judge and the club list dwindles

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at last to a few weak-minded toadies, who dare not go against the known wishes of their employers and don't care if they call their souls their own or not. Now this is not for the benefit of any breed.

The position of a judge in these specialist clubs is that of a child in leading strings. The judging of some breeds has long been a perfect farce; the dealers play into one another's hands, appoint each other as judges and report on their own dogs. Could anything be worse for the improvement of our breeds of dog? The results are disastrous. No wonder we get amazing exaggerations—no wonder type is lost and quality forgotten. No wonder respectable people are driven out of the shows. I have seen new breeders rise up with money and energy, full of kindness, honesty, generosity, and enthusiasm, and in six months they have been swindled out of their generosity, in eight months their kindness has been bullied out of them, in ten months they have been forced out of their honesty, in twelve months their enthusiasm has turned to bitterness and they have either sold up their dogs and gone from the ring for ever, or they have joined the various cliques of swindlers in desperation and become as bad as any of them.

So bad a name do lady fanciers get that, as far as the outside world is concerned, one might just as well become a professional card sharper as a dog fancier! It is quite wrong that the fancy should be so regarded, but at times one is tempted to think that the devil is not painted a whit blacker than he is. Some specialist clubs have even gone so far as to frame actual rules by which the shows which do not accept their choice of judges shall be boycotted, receiving no special prizes; and, as show committees cannot afford to risk empty classes,

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the result is a foregone conclusion, the judge is accepted and members of the club win the prizes, and the unfortunate outsiders and novices, who enter their dogs, knowing nothing of club politics, are simply wasting their money. The merit of their dogs is no help to them.

One of the worst scandals of the present day is the way in which specialist clubs are allowed to force their lists of judges on show secretaries. The whole of these lists often consists of well under a dozen names of people, often bound by a special rule to judge according to the club's definition of type, and when such rules are in force, coupled with the compulsory lists, it means that all independent opinion is excluded and that the whole fate of a breed is in the hands of three or four people. It also means that anyone who aspires to be a judge is forced to belong to the club under pain of boycott.

Before the shows the specialist club sends a couple of names from its lists of judges to the show secretaries and these unfortunate gentlemen know well enough that the club specials and guarantees depend on their accepting one of these names.

In the case of the existence of more than one specialist club for the same breed, the browbeaten secretaries find themselves between Scylla and Charybdis. Is it to be wondered at that the owners of good dogs, who really care about the improvement of the race, fight shy of specialist clubs and cliques? If they are sufficiently good judges themselves to require no prompting they rightly resent interference. No one who has studied his breed, both as to points and history, is likely to belong to societies which, when they cannot get the old independent fanciers to judge their way, put in well-primed ignoramuses to award championships at impor-

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tant shows. The inevitable result of such a system is that the title of champion is no longer any guarantee of merit whatever, and most of the best people end by stopping out of the shows altogether, and that endless dissatisfaction, rows, and ill feeling, are created amongst exhibitors by the astonishing awards of people who ought to know better (and often *do* know better in their hearts) and the flagrant revoking of the ignoramuses who, in spite of coaching, cannot even remember the dogs from one class to another. At a championship show sometime ago a judge revoked no less than nine times!

Really, I am inclined to sympathise with the old gentleman who, after carefully following the judging at a show and noting the members of specialist clubs, having sat the while between two ferocious ladies who were fighting over a special prize, was heard to murmur fervently as he got up to go, "From battle, murder, specialist judges, good Lord, deliver us!"

I feel that by writing this I shall be making myself delightfully popular with the various specialist "*curses*" throughout the country, and that they will be ready to burn my book and possibly add me to the funeral pyre. However, clubs need not necessarily be curses. I dare say lots of them are blessings—in disguise!

No club should be allowed to offer a prize for "the best dog in the show" of any breed, which prize is confined to members. It is most misleading. The words, "confined to members," are always omitted in the reports, as they usually are printed at the head of the club's list of prizes. The wording, "in the show" should be absolutely prohibited and the words "best member's dog" substituted. Often there is no competition for these specials or they are confined to very in-

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ferior dogs, which are bought by foreigners on the strength of these high-sounding prizes.

As to a much discussed question of special prizes being offered for dogs which have won only V. H. C., I have always thought the idea of special prizes was that of consolation prizes. There is so little inducement now to the poorer exhibitors to enter their dogs at shows, that I fear we shall soon cease to have any entries at all in Toy dog classes. The prize money is so absurdly out of proportion to the entry fees that a working man is not likely to spend more than a week's wages entering in classes where he has the forlornest hope of winning with a brood bitch, however good, unless there is some consolation prize to tempt him. The challenge certificates kept a good many exhibitors going, but since their reduction the entries have sensibly diminished, and if special prizes are confined to first-prize winners there will be a still further diminution.

The Toy Spaniel Club has not improved matters for its breed of late by a recent rule which restricts all judging appointments in future to members of the club, thus excluding all independent opinion. I think it very undesirable that moral pressure of any kind should be put on open shows to choose club judges for whatever breed it may be. Let club shows choose their own judges by all means, but a club rule which refuses the selection of any independent judge, under pain of withdrawing its patronage, seems to me in itself an infringement of the spirit of the Kennel Club regulations as to influencing judging appointments. What would be thought of the Kennel Club if it drafted a rule that no man should judge who was not a member and refused challenge certificates on these grounds? Yet this is what



CHINESE PUPPIES

Marsuyama Okio, 1733-1795. Shijo School



POMERANIAN TYPE OF DOG, MAO I

Chinese. Sung Dynasty, 13th century

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it comes to when, as in the case of the Toy Spaniel Club, the club specials and cups are withdrawn, if the selection of the judge is not first approved by the committee of the club, three of whom form a quorum!

Why should any judge be compelled to pay toll to any club?

Who shall say that the secretaries of shows, warned of the penalty which follows any appointment outside the club list in the withdrawal of patronage and a corresponding shortage of entries, are not influenced to choose accordingly?

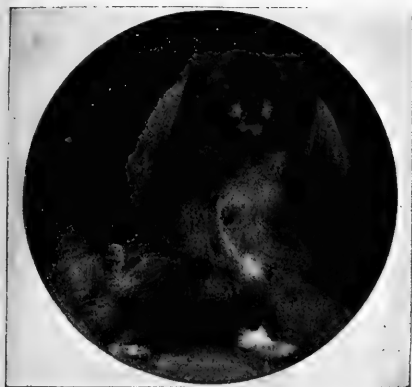
I do not, however, believe in the other extreme of electing judges by a majority of members. Only a very small number of fanciers know the points of their breed well enough to vote, and the ignorant majority will inevitably elect bad judges. I have heard it boldly given out by members of a club that novices should be put in to judge at championship shows, because it gives inferior dogs a chance of becoming champions! Novices should never judge at championship shows, as they are bound to make mistakes, and good dogs suffer most undeserved reverses at their hands. This is all the more unfair, because these reverses are recorded forever unexplained in the K. C. S. B., and I cannot too strongly urge the Kennel Club never to grant challenge certificates to classes judged by novices.

The Kennel Club has done a most extraordinary amount of good work in lessening the number of frauds, and a wholesome fear of its governing hand restrains most people from the more reckless and obvious forms of swindling. It does not seem to be generally known that the Kennel Club has a Shows Regulation Committee which will investigate suspicious cases without

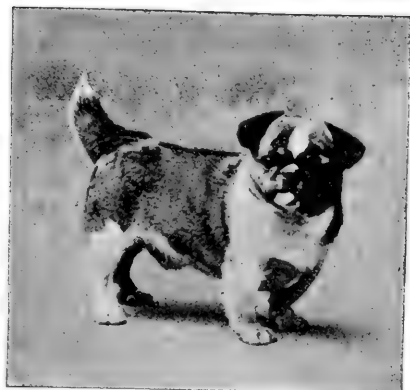
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depending upon exhibitors to bring the cases forward by a formal complaint, thus laying themselves open to a libel action in case of a failure to bring legal proof of the correctness of their suspicions. Those who can supply evidence of any dishonesty at shows can therefore write to the head of this committee. They must, however, be sure of their facts, as if they supply false information they will naturally not improve their own reputation.

I am afraid that a great number of judges will never be able to resist putting up their friends' dogs, the temptation is so subtle and nothing can possibly happen to them in consequence. The contempt of the people who know a good dog from a bad one is all that they have to fear, and the material advantages of being on delightfully cordial terms with their friends is generally more important to them than a reputation of unpromising rectitude and perfect judgment, coupled with that of being a most disagreeable man or woman. I have long studied the methods of women judges compared to men judges, and I have come to the conclusion that they are just about equal in every respect. On the whole, I think the women judges know the points of the Toy dogs better than the men. The only thing I have noticed is that in cases of unfairness, the unfairness takes a slightly different form. A man judge, who wishes to take it out of an exhibitor, puts that exhibitor's best dog right back, and with Machiavelian artfulness puts his worst exhibit first in another class. This removes the imputation of personal dislike and leaves his enemy helpless and fuming. A woman, with few exceptions, goes for her enemy whole-heartedly and puts down all that enemy's exhibits to R. and V. H. C., knowing that these barren honours will produce a far more



MRS FRY'S SEI MEI



MR L. CARNEGIE'S CHINESE HAPPA DOG



H.H. PRINCESS TOUSSOUN'S PEKINGESE PUCK OF ALDERBOURNE
Piccadilly Arcade Studio

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exasperating effect than being passed over altogether, as the dog then appears in the newspaper reports with disparaging remarks attached and everybody knows he has been beaten. A man, however, does not often put a dog down out of pure spite, though some will do so. It is generally only because he has a friend he wants to help, and, having given his friend a "leg up," he is satisfied and tries to make it up to the owner by giving him a "special." Things have come to such a pass that he is usually only too thankful for such small mercies.

A woman, too, will sometimes delude her enemy into showing under her by deliberately asking her to show and enthusiastically admiring her dogs in her hearing, so that when the day comes the blow is delivered with all the more effect. I have only once known a man do this. Nor will a man usually favour dogs of his own breeding with the unblushing publicity exhibited by ladies. On the other hand, a man will very often grossly favour ladies to whom he is partial. Considering the ferocious temper of some ladies in the ring, I must say I am sorry for a man who is confronted with the problem of publicly offending a lady he may be privately courting, by giving the coveted prize to her most hated doggy rival, or else of pocketing his judgment of her exhibit and being invited to dinner and made much of. He sees the devil on one hand and the deep sea on the other. What wonder if he slips with eyes shut into the sea? When a judge persistently puts up totally different types of dogs, mostly belonging to the same owner, it is always suspicious, and I consider that he should be required to explain his conduct as "an officer and a gentleman."

I have said the good work done by the Kennel Club can hardly be measured, and I cannot sufficiently admire

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the way in which it deals with the enormous amount of work it has to do. I hope that it will, however, forgive me if I make some slight criticisms on its management of minor matters and tell it a little of what is said of it behind its back. I do not think anyone questions the integrity of the Kennel Club, or its anxiety to put down fraud and right wrongs, but the schoolmaster is generally the last to know what goes on in his school, and it is really rather unfair to expect exhibitors to bring cases against each other. It is rather like asking school-boys to "peach" on their school-fellows, and everyone knows the treatment such boys have to expect, however much they may be in the right. It is not quite the same, but there is an analogy, and before an exhibitor undertakes to show up a fraud, he must make up his mind to be put into Coventry and have his dogs put down after.

Directly one of their number is attacked, rightly or wrongly, the other exhibitors (though they have never the pluck to support him openly) will privately make it as hot as they can for the attacking party, nor will they give evidence even in the most glaring cases. I have known cases where the chief witnesses refused at the last moment to give the evidence promised, and on the day of the hearing were actually found sitting in the opposite camp, waiting to give evidence on the other side! If the attacking party is strong enough it does not care, but this system entirely prevents any poor or uninfluential exhibitor ever going to the Kennel Club for redress. The deposit of £2 is also prohibitive for the poorer fanciers. I have sometimes asked poorer people why they did not expose frauds of which they had every proof, but they always said "What is the use of going to the Kennel Club, I should be done for in shows after-



MRS FINLAYSON'S CELESTIAL TOTO
Photo, Russell



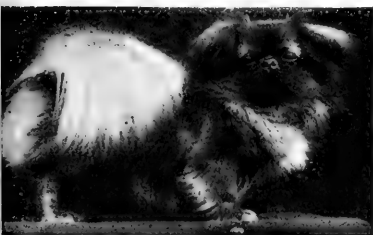
MRS H. ANDREWS' CHU CHU OF TODDINGTON
Photo, T. Fall



MRS FREEMAN'S ORANGE BOY
Photo, T. Fall



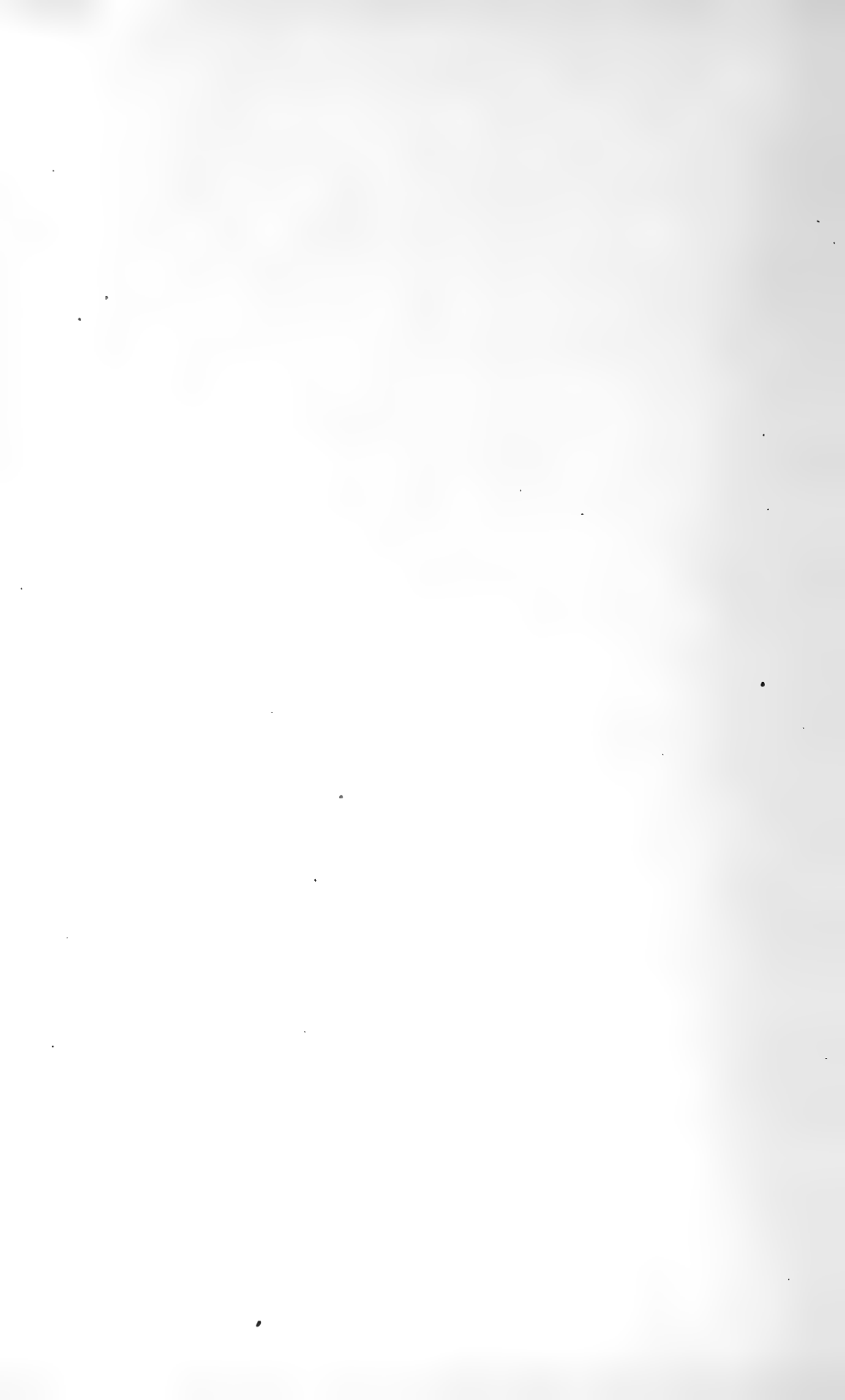
MRS TORRENS' CH. GOODWOOD CHUN



MRS STAINTHORPE'S PEKIN COUNT



MISS BARRY'S PEKINGESE PRINCESS
WEE WEE
Photo, T. Fall



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wards?" This will always exist unless the Kennel Club will take the prosecution into its own hands by means of a sort of public prosecutor.

The removal of the rule, fining exhibitors for clerical errors, was a godsend to the poorer exhibitors on whom the tax fell hardest. Many exhibitors are not literary geniuses, the registration and transfer forms are more or less of a Chinese puzzle to them, and the rules pure Sanscrit conundrums. With the best will in the world to conform to the regulations, clerical errors fell in showers from their pens and corresponding showers of half-crowns poured in the Kennel Club coffers. They could not be expected to understand the complicated language, for instance, of the rules for entering in Limit classes. It requires a good deal of head to discover that as the working of certain classes may change at every show, a dog may be eligible at one show and ineligible at another, and that some wins count and some don't. The Kennel Club has generously removed this grievance, and I am sure that I am voicing the thanks of all fanciers when I congratulate them on this.

The less the Kennel Club harasses exhibitors by minor regulations about a multiplicity of small matters that are of comparatively little importance the more influence it will get. The general exhibiting public, while it rather respects the vigorous impaling of a rogue, yet bitterly resents the pin-pricks of every-day legislation; the more of these there are the more restive it becomes.

One does not expect to hear much praise of the Lord Chief Justice or of the Penal Code from professional cracksmen, and one hears a great deal of abuse of the Kennel Club from interested or irresponsible people. I even saw an indignant article in an influential society

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newspaper blaming the Kennel Club for supporting, if not originating, the very abuses which it spends its existence in endeavouring to stamp out. The letter was written by a gentleman whose wife had lately taken up exhibiting and met with three months' reverses! On this lifetime of experience he presumed to arraign and condemn the Kennel Club with a self-confidence that was really touching in its simplicity.

I have myself brought two complaints before the Kennel Club under Rule XVII. I won one and lost the other, but in both I felt full confidence in the integrity of the committee who judged them—even when one ended in a personal reprimand from the chairman for rushing in where angels would have feared to tread!

The Kennel Club has repeatedly shown that it has no respect of persons and will act against its own interests in disqualifying rich and powerful exhibitors as well as ordinary folk, though in doing this it incurs not only the wrath of the suspended individual and his powerful friends, but it also raises the disapproval or regret of every show secretary owing to the numbers of entries, cups, and guarantees which are thereby lost and which keep the shows alive. The firm and uncompromising attitude the gentlemen of the Kennel Club have always maintained in these matters, in spite of every inducement to the contrary, has consolidated their power and should command the gratitude and increase the confidence of the show public of which they are the governing body.

In its decisions the Kennel Club proves that it is no weak time-serving institution, but a fearless and independent body of honourable gentlemen whom neither threats nor interest can influence. As such it deserves our respect and support.

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Instead of having such innumerable shows all over the country, I think the public should insist on those societies, which are allowed to hold shows, offering better prize money. The prize money is derisory and in most cases not enough to cover expenses, and a fourth prize would be a welcome innovation. The people who need encouragement are not the so-called "lady" dealers, who go from show to show with their ill-gotten dogs, but the small breeders who breed these champions and get very poorly paid for them. It is a common thing for one of these ladies to go to a breeder, when he is hard up, and squeeze his dog from him with the understanding that it is to be registered as bred by the lady. She will not buy on any other terms, and sooner or later poverty drives him to accept the bargain. This is a crying injustice. Very often there is a further stipulation as to the dog being registered with the purchaser's stud dog as its sire, which is a most complicated and abominable fraud, involving the falsification of pedigree and the misleading of serious breeders. How often, when I have been buying a good dog, have I been asked to allow the seller the credit of being the breeder. On my assurance that I should not dream of taking honours which did not belong to me, the owner's face has suddenly expanded with a smile like a full moon, and he has exclaimed, "Well, now, I do call that kind, Mrs. X and Mrs. Z never will hear of it." The poor breeder is apparently quite unaware that such elementary honesty is ever practised by their richer clients and hail it as a delightful novelty and "kindness."

A dog fancier can easily be told from the professional dealer or amateur, as no respect of persons will ever induce the *real* fancier to express admiration for

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a dog he does not like, even at the cost of making life-long enemies. It seems to me that the knowledge of a good connoisseur should be far too great to allow him to let his judgment be discredited by awarding a prize to a bad dog, or pretending he does not see his bad points, whereas many of the modern so-called fanciers try to please everybody (an impossible task, by the way), admire bad dogs without a blush just to please their friends, run down a good dog just to vex their enemies, revoke five or six times quite gaily, and behave generally as though self-respect was an unknown quality. A serious judge should feel that his honour is at stake, that his reputation for knowing the points of a dog would be ruined if he made an award that might look like ignorance. But modern fanciers do not seem to care if they are thought fools or not, and they really seem to imagine, that by repeated prizes, glowing reports in the newspaper and constant praise, they can make a bad dog forcibly into a good one, and, on a sort of Christian Science principle of suggestion, hypnotise their friends into disbelieving their own eyes. The general public is, of course, hoodwinked, but no fancier of intelligence could be possibly taken in.

My parting exhortation to reporters is, "Speak the truth and shame the devil," write your own reports, and don't try to pat every dog on the back, and always *sign your name in full*.

I have occasionally written official reports myself. I know that it is very difficult to be strictly impartial. An acquaintance, possibly someone who is going to judge your own dogs shortly, comes up and says, "You won't mention Jacky's defect of action, will you? Give me a good report and I shan't forget it." To harden



PICTURE BY BARTH. VAN DER HELST
About 1640. St Petersburg. Photo, Hanfstaengl

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one's heart and say firmly that Jacky is not sound requires considerable determination, and sometimes entails a V. H. C. card instead of a championship for one's most valued dog at his next public appearance. These, however, are the natural risks of reporting. Reporters should make up their minds whether they can bear the onus before accepting their official responsibilities, but to be coaxed or bullied into betraying the trust is unpardonable. I notice that whenever a judge has made more than the usual hash of his classes and the exhibitors are angry enough to lynch him, the reporter always mentions in print that "the awards gave general satisfaction." This is so invariable that I generally can tell how the awards have gone before I look at the list, and it has always appeared to me an absurd farce.

Again, if every report of a dog for a series of shows speaks of it as specially sound, you may be pretty sure it has something wrong.

To judges I would say, before accepting the position, make up your mind decidedly that you do not care what your friends say of you. If you cannot do this, refuse the appointment.

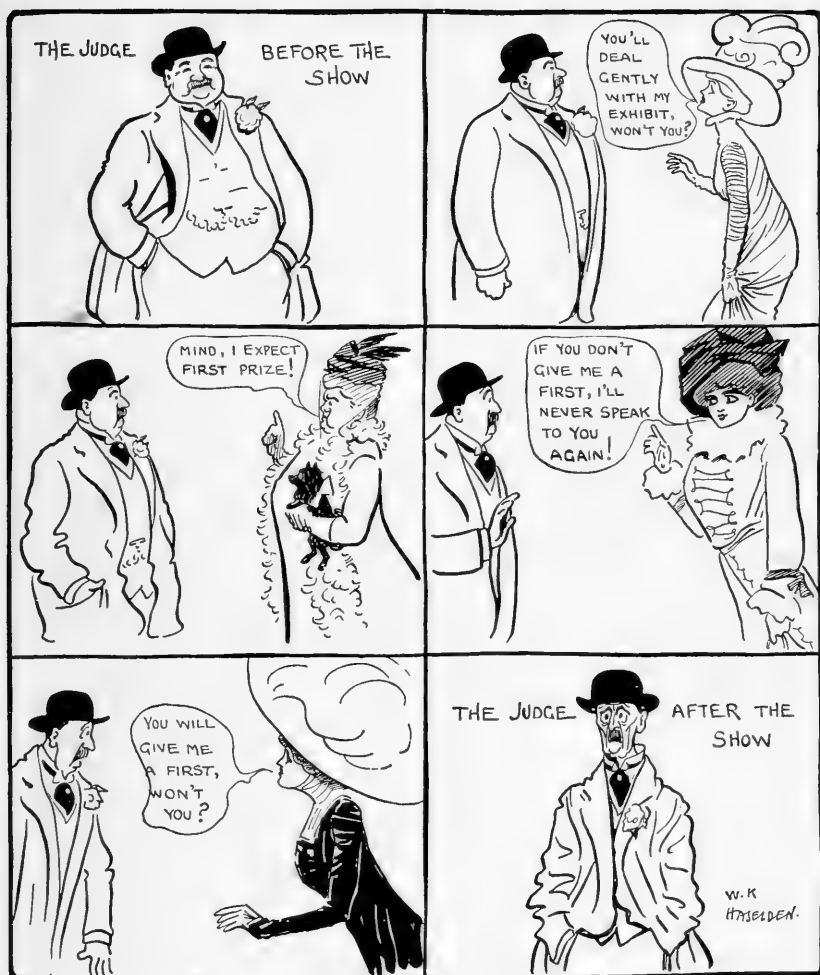
On starting for the show leave spite, jealousy, good nature, weak-mindedness, and all questions of personal advantage behind you. The judging ring is not the proper place for good nature or social amenities nor for the settling of old grudges. If your friends enter under you, make them clearly understand that they do so at their own risk, and that if they show dogs you have just sold to them (which is in the very worst taste) they must not expect any favouring. If you make this clear from the very first they will put up with your judgments with comparative cheerfulness, but if once you begin

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showing weakness or indecision, they will feel insulted if you do not favour them. With few exceptions, each exhibitor truly thinks his dog the best, and it is the judge's business to decide on the matter and not to be influenced by the desire of his friends to secure first place.

There are many people who "good-naturedly" favour friends by giving them undeserved prizes, yet these same people would no more dream of taking £5 belonging to a stranger and bestowing it on a friend than of robbing a mail coach or burgling some one's plate chest. This is, however, exactly what it comes to. Often people say, "Oh, I gave first to B (a poor man) because A (a rich man) can afford to lose." Now this kind of generosity with other people's money is robbery, pure and simple, though they do not realise it in the least. After one show, where my dogs were put back, I asked the judge afterwards to tell me why, and she replied, "Well, you see, *you have got such very good dogs that you can afford to lose*, as they will always go up again," which was perhaps the oddest explanation that it has ever been my lot to hear. Do not imitate the professional dealers, who do not care about the breed, but only for the amount of money they can help each other to make. Your friends may be disappointed and angry at first, but they will soon learn to respect you and value your opinion. The greatest compliment a judge can have is to get it said that it is waste of time trying to make up to him, because he never takes a hint.

Exhibitors hate inconsistency, and if a man favours one type of dog in one class and another in the next class they get furious, whereas, if he knows what he wants and sticks to some standard of points which can be perceived as consistent, they may be cross, but will



A JUDGE'S LIFE IS NOT A HAPPY ONE

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not accuse him of unfairness, and will try and enter under him next time the kind of animal to which he is evidently partial. This is the kind of judging that is required, and I want everyone who reads this to resolve henceforth not to be weak-minded as to friends or biased as to enemies, but to look at the dogs only. A good judge should hardly so much as see the face of a single exhibitor. His eyes are fixed on the dogs so that he can scarcely ever tell who has led them into the ring, and it stands to reason that the judge, who is always nervously glancing at the exhibitors, cannot but lose sight of the dogs and so miss many important points. I was once, as an exhibitor, standing in the ring with my dog and the judge hesitated hopelessly between my dog and that of a lady next me. I knew that the least sign on my part would decide it in my favour, but I put on a blank expression of passive stolidity. Presently the judge whispered to me, "Which do you think the best?" This certainly was a compliment to my integrity at a critical moment, but I thought it hardly fair on poor human nature. I replied with an irrepressible smile, "Surely, it is not my place to tell you?" The smile did it! The prize went to the other lady. I have been immensely astonished at the extraordinary pugnacity of exhibitors. Some, not content with glaring at each other in the show with concentrated ferocity, will, during the judging of special prizes, make impossible claims and create a scene in the show just on the chance of bewildering the judge into giving them some prize for which they are not eligible. Feeling runs higher in dog shows than it does even over elections, and it is only the shadow of the Kennel Club which apparently prevents the hooligan sections of exhibitors

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from assaulting each other with dead cats or rotten eggs. Only, I am afraid it would be dead dogs in these cases!

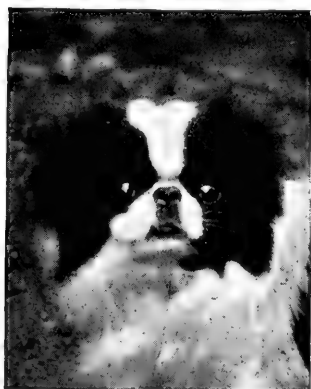
The Toy Spaniel pens have in the last few years, I regret to say, earned for themselves very unpleasant nicknames, to the great injury of those exhibitors who are well behaved, peaceable folk. "Scandal Alley" and the "Wasps' Nest" are among the mildest. Some exhibitors seem to be like the Irishman who, hearing a row in the street, sent down his boy with the following message: "Please, sir, father says if there's going to be a row he'd like to be *in it*." This story always delights me, and I have already quoted it elsewhere, but in the case of these exhibitors I think it is more a case of "Please, ladies, Mrs. X says that if there's *not* going to be a row, she would like to *make one*." I have also been immensely entertained by the violent language of the exhibitors behind each others backs. One lady will talk of another as a swindler of the blackest kind, and the next thing one sees is the two ladies walking arm in arm like two love birds. The following week they are openly fighting like wild cats because one has induced the other to show under her and has given her V. H. C. Exhibitors of either sex are never friends for long. They are like the lady who, in speaking rapturously of a friendship, exclaimed: "Oh! we have such quarrels—but *such* reconciliations!" I have also heard a judge (a man) storming and swearing at an exhibitor in the ring, his face purple with fury, and stamping his feet like a child of six. On other occasions dogs have won through all their classes before luncheon and been put down in all the subsequent classes! The excuses for these lapses are marvellous!



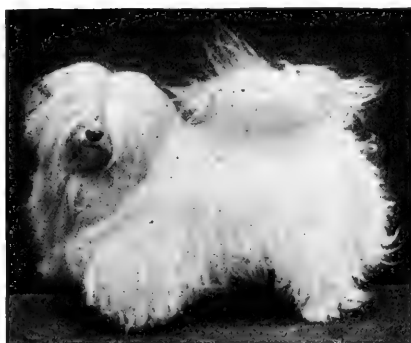
LADY SAMUELSON'S SARU OF BRAYWICK
Photo, T. Fall



MRS COLIN EVANS' MITOSHIM
Photo, Russell



LADY SAMUELSON'S TOKIMASA



MR WELLER'S MALTESE CH.
CHILLICBURY MASHER
Photo, Russell



MRS KINGDON'S RED AND WHITE JAPANESE
CHO CHO
Photo, Russell



MRS SPINK'S GEISHA OF WILLOUGHBY
Photo. Russell

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There are some people who have a quasi plausible excuse for everything, and the lady dog dealers remind me sometimes of the man who was brought up before the justices for poaching, with three dead rabbits as witnesses. His defence was that he had gone to sleep under a hedge and the three rabbits had run into his pockets and got *accidentally suffocated!*

His ingenuity hardly met with the reward it deserved at the hands of the magistrate, who got him accidentally shut into a cell!

In the days of ignorance I used to imagine that a specialist judge was an individual with a special knowledge of his subject, and was all in favor of him. I was, however, soon disillusioned.

“Specialisation is vexation,” and its practice is certainly enough to drive us mad.

Rich people are likely to have a very poor time in the dog fancy, which I am afraid sounds rather Irish.

It is a question of “your money or your life.” Almost every soul they meet is thirsting for their money, and on failing to get it becomes exceedingly hostile.

A person with money, who refuses to be made into a respectable dummy, with a banking account for the benefit of every sort of clique, club, or society that chooses to ask for it, is liable to be systematically boycotted, and his life made a burden to him by every kind of petty persecution.

Fabulous prices are asked for anything he wishes to buy, and the dealers would rather give their dogs away for a mere song to their worst enemies than let him have anything at less than three times its value.

In this way the exhibitors cut their own throats and drive away the only people who can really help them.

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They are outraged if a rich man sells a dog, and have an idea that he should always give his dogs away and shower gold round him like a prince in a fairy tale, forgetting that a modern fairy prince has to pay his Palace expenses and that his hounds and retainers eat, drink, and are merry also at his expense.

A man who will brighten up trade by giving prizes and does not beat down the breeders, but gives them good value for their stock, one would think to be a god-send to the "Fancy," but this is not how it works out. The bigger dealers are not satisfied with getting first-class prices for good dogs, but on the contrary, they want to keep their good dogs and win all the prizes themselves palming off the riffraff and misfits on the unsuspecting fairy prince for the fabulous prices which only fancy points can demand. The fairy prince, especially if he be an American, is generally quite prepared to pay double the market price, and does not grudge the price if he gets what he wants, but he expects to get a marvel for his money, and small blame to him. Numbers of fanciers hate a man they cannot fleece, and directly he shows them plainly that he will not buy their rubbish but intends to get the best or shut his purse, their one idea is to prevent this unwelcome connoisseur teaching anyone else by getting rid of him as quickly as possible.

In America the kind of "smartness" by which a seller will palm off inferior stock for the price of good stuff seems to be rather admired and the perpetrator considered rather a "bright man," whose acquaintance is worth making. The result is that, if you do happen to tell the exact truth about the defects of a dog, Americans will look upon you with strong suspicion and begin by thinking you very deep indeed, and far too dangerous



THE RIGHT TYPE OF BLACK AND TAN TOY SPANIEL

Head and expression which breeders of Black and Tan Toy Spaniels should try to reproduce. Photo. Russell



MISS NICHOLSON'S PEKINGESE PUPPIES

JUDGES, EXHIBITORS, CLUBS, ETC.

to touch. If they afterwards discover that you have been "green" enough to be honest their contempt for you knows no bounds. In England I hope we still stop short of admiring swindlers and that it is still considered rather shabby to do a mean trick, but I am sorry to say that I have often heard honest people spoken of contemptuously as "soft."

I am afraid I might as well speak to the winds, but if my exhortations will stop even one of my readers on the tempting downward path they will not be wasted.

To sellers I would say: "Do not try to get the cat and its skin as well," as the saying is, and if you find an open-handed novice who will give you the best of prices and trust to your honour to give the best of dogs in return, do not take the money and sell a second-rater instead. It is not only dishonourable, but it is *bad business*. Ill-gotten gains bring no one any good in the long run. The world is large and people may argue that if one lot of buyers leave off buying others will fill their places. This is doubtless true, but I would remind them that retribution often comes in the most unpleasant forms from the most unexpected quarters, and some fine day one of the worms so ruthlessly crushed will turn out to be a boa-constrictor in disguise.

To buyers I would say: Do not expect to get everything for nothing. A flyer is not to be had for two-pence ha'penny, and if you beat down the price too much you must not expect perfection. Some people seem to think that they can get a dog with every conceivable point for nothing. He must be noseless, with champion head, enormous coat and ears, perfect markings, etc., etc., and all for £10! If they go to work in this way it is their own fault if they get swindled. These perfect

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

dogs are as rare as the eggs of the Great Auk, and once a man finds such a dog he does not sell him in a hurry, and certainly not for £10. Remember the story of the French lady who asked another lady to help her to find a man-servant. He was to be tall, handsome, good-tempered, sober, cheerful, obliging, strong, hard-working, with perfect manners, refined, never in the way, yet always on the spot when wanted, clever, economical, and trustworthy.

The friend listened attentively, and when the list of his perfections was exhausted, she said: "Well, my dear, I will do my best, but *if* I find your man, I marry him!"

It is hard for an honest man to see the swindlers flourishing and know that he could do the same if he adopted the same methods. He often gets just as bad a reputation as the swindlers, owing to their kind offices, as it is always their policy to purge the fancy of all inconveniently truthful and honest persons. With this object they are perfectly unscrupulous in the means they will take to achieve his downfall. Sooner or later, however, they overreach themselves.

It is often a case of the old story of a horse stealer eventually hanged for stealing a halter. The most artful swindlers get careless, and after doing the most dastardly things with impunity get caught out and disqualified for some trumpery bit of cheating which would not have seemed worth their while. The people I am sorry for are the novices who get let in for doing something on the instigation of others which they do not know to be against Kennel Club rules, and who are easy victims, as they take no precautions against discovery.

Before leaving the subject I wish to say a word



Emery Walker Collotype

ORANGE FRILLS

AGE 12 MONTHS. EARS AND FEATHERING STILL IMMATURE.

FROM A DRAWING BY NEVILLE LYTTON

JUDGES, EXHIBITORS, CLUBS, ETC.

about America. Over here America is supposed to be full of millionaires. New York suggests glorious visions of golden bags held by easy-going spendthrifts, surrounded by halos of golden ignorance. Whatever may be the truth of this England is certainly full of "flatcatchers" who imagine somewhat erroneously that America is full of flats. Fanciers look on New York as a happy dumping ground into which they can shoot the rubbish which their own countrymen will not buy. America is considered the goal of misfits, and when I object to this I am considered very unpatriotic. The first-class dogs which find their way to America are few and far between, and even these are usually either long past their best or else non-stockgetters. There are certain dogs which are from the first hall-marked American Market. The refuge for almost all decent non-stockgetters is to be rushed through as champions and shipped to America out of the way, where they are immediately boomed as marvellous sires and undefeated champions. I strongly advise all Americans who wish to purchase these undefeated champions to write to our Kennel Club, 7 Grafton Street, Bond Street, London, enclosing 50 cents and asking for an official list of the dog's wins, the *names of the judges*, and a copy of the pedigree. They will find it well worth their while. Newspaper reports are often not worth a farthing in these cases. One or two dealers, judges, and reporters combine to run the dogs and share the profits and go out dollar fishing with all sails set. If ever a really good dog is exported, the dollar fishers are furious and complain their market is being ruined, and steps are immediately taken to stop the dog's American show-career at all costs. Many are the dodges employed to that end.

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

Judges are systematically warned off, specialist clubs are worked up by false information. The purchasers are written to and made dissatisfied, and I have even known the breeder of a dog write to an American purchaser and run it down as worthless because she had been foolish enough to sell it for nothing as a puppy and it had turned out a flyer in other hands.

I was glad to see that a gentleman got £100 damages for this sort of libel the other day.

Owing to the industrious offices of the lower-class dealers, America sometimes passes luck when luck comes her way, and owing to the erroneous idea of type to which she has been educated in some breeds, fails to recognise good from bad.

It is a dealer's business to foster ignorance, and America has been carefully taught to admire the wrong types so that we may keep our best dogs and yet please our customers with indifferent ones.

There are professional "scavengers" who attend auction sales, go round breeders' kennels, picking up all the cheap rubbish and all the weeds that are to be had. Into their dust carts go the accidental winners, the unsound breeders, and, in fact, all the failures. Their names are changed and they enrich the foreign market.

The dogs which often become champions over in America after leaving here are a revelation of the class of dogs that can win there, and I have been amazed to see brood bitches, which would never reach the shows at all here, taking firsts and winners in the United States. The first three dogs I sold to America were sent as pets and sold only for £10 to £15 each, and the next thing I knew was that they were full-blown

LADY SAMUELSON'S JAPANESE DOGS PLAYING WITH A RABBIT
Photo, *Central News*



champions and had changed hands at something like three figures.

For the good of the breed I want all Americans to read carefully what I have written as to type and to study the pictures of the faults which will be found in my diagrams. I hope they will look well at the best of the dogs and try and keep them in mind as what has got to be aimed at in breeding and judging.

As I have warned America against our English tricks, I wish to warn England also against American wiles, even at the expense of showing myself to be one of the ideal "flats" which dealers pray heaven to put in their paths. But the benefit of my experience is the best gift I can give my readers.

I have come across honourable Americans with whom it was a pleasure to have business relations, and alas, I have also had the misfortune to meet with sharp-ers who beat out own by a long way. Several times it has happened to me to send over dogs and get a distress-ful letter from my buyer saying some dreadful accident had happened to them, working on my feelings so that I sent him out other dogs as free gifts to make up the loss. Later on I have found that these supposed dead dogs were alive and had become big winners under other names.

In another case a woman asked me to let her pay by instalments as she was very poor. On receiving the dog she wrote me effusive thanks, and soon afterwards announced the birth of some good puppies. Later on she refused to pay on the ground that the dog was a non-stockgetter! Other dealers have got dogs from me on various false pretences and have never failed to add insult and calumny to swindling and injury.

To go back to the show ring. A man who keeps and breeds ugly specimens himself is not suitable as a judge because he is accustomed to bad points and his eye gets spoilt. In order to be a good judge it is necessary to have a well-trained eye and a decided character. Judging requires a clear head and great firmness of mind. Decision can only be attained by knowing one's own mind. It is no use judging if you have no mind to know and are swayed by every whisper at the ring-side. Don't be influenced by what other people may think of you. I once saw a splendid bit of judging at a horse show. There were two tandems, one belonging to a popular exhibitor and the other to an outsider. The outsider's turn was obviously the best. His horses were better movers and better matched, but the crowd began hissing him and cheering their favourite. The judge paid no attention whatever and gave first to the outsider. The crowd roared and hooted and the beaten team drove furiously round and round the ring, cheered to the echo; the winner was mobbed, and the loser refused to leave the ring till the police interfered. I have always remembered that bit of judging, and make up my mind that if ever I had to judge myself I would never allow myself to be influenced by ring-siders. In justice to the dog fancy, however, I must say that one of the worst exhibitions of "bad form" I ever came across was at a horse show, not a dog show. In this case the judge had entered his own horse, not for competition, and had it brought out into the judging ring, where he declaimed on its merits (which by the way were very scanty) to all the bystanders, and after pointing out the excessive inferiority of all the exhibits compared to his own horse, astonished the whole show



THE PAINTER'S FAMILY
Rubens, about 1600. Photo, Hanfstaengl

by his awards. I may add that the judge had competed the previous year with his marvellous horse and had been unplaced. Novice judges should try not to be ridiculously puffed up with their own importance. Before they can lay claim to any respect or admiration they must prove their competence, and all they generally do on a first appearance is to prove their incompetence. Novices are usually like mirrors reflecting the last thing that has been put before them without any stable image of their own, or like water which is blown into ripples by every breeze. They are unconsciously biased by everything they hear, but are generally much too hopelessly confused in the ring to carry out much of what they go in intending to do. They find it very difficult to recognise the dogs, therefore if a novice begins by putting your dog back you will often change your luck by changing your handler, as ten to one the judge will not know the dog again in different hands. Exhibitors have to reckon with many kinds of judges.

1. The weak-minded, well-meaning man, who never can make up his mind and gets hot and flustered and nervous, and makes the exhibitors cross and takes all the life out of the exhibits by having them lifted up and down and sent round and round the ring fifty times where once would suffice. This kind of judge almost invariably ends by awarding the prizes to the wrong dogs because, by looking at them too long, he loses the invaluable general impression of shape, style, and outline, and eventually makes his decision on questions of minute detail, which are thus given an importance beyond their actual value. Looking too long and too closely at a thing is a bad system as it tends to destroy all sense of proportion. I once saw an old gentleman

come into a picture gallery. He did not look at the pictures in the ordinary way, but examined several can-
vases with a magnifying glass. Some judges seem to judge dogs much in the same way.

2. The old hand who is open to alter his decisions, according to the advantage he thinks he is likely to get, either in hard cash or in other ways.

3. The equally old hand who has a kink in his temper, who will put you up to-day and down to-morrow, out of pure spleen and biliousness, who is insulted if he is bribed and more insulted if he is not.

4. The sensationalist, who likes to turn everything topsy turvy.

5. The ostentatious and self-righteous prig who is always blowing his own trumpet.

6. The rare judge, who knows his business, who is firm, courteous, and dignified in the ring, and punctual in getting there, who is rapid and decided in his awards,

and perfectly consistent and reliable.

7. The jovial, happy-go-lucky man, who is always late, arrives in breathless haste, with a flushed face and eager eye and has to catch an early train home. He hurries through his classes, loses his pencil, mislays his judging book, awards the stud dog prize to a bitch, gives the Pomeranian championship to a Pug, and the open challenge cup to a litter, addresses the secretary as "My lad," shakes hands with total strangers, thanks everybody profusely, and vanishes in a whirl of hurry, taking the slip of the last class with him, and leaving everybody bewildered and gasping.

8. The bully who swears at the ring steward, insults the secretary, orders the exhibitors out of the ring if they dare so much as to sneeze without leave, frightens

Mrs PARKER'S PEKINGESE PUPPIES



MISS NICHOLSON'S PEKINGESE PUPPIES

Photo, Parker



Mrs PLEYDEL GODDARD'S PEKINGESE PUPPY

Photo, H. Hemming



LADY LEBURY'S PEKINGESE CANOPUS

Photo, T. Fall



MISS NICHOLSON'S PEKINGESE
MEADOWCROFT LO YU

Photo, Pugh



the dogs, reduces novices to hysterics, awards the prizes to the right dogs, and departs saying he never saw such a cussed lot of wastrels in his life.

Perhaps the meanest of all judges is the man who tries hard to buy a dog for himself and on failing to get it pegs the dog back at every opportunity. No man who is capable of this is fit to judge at all. Of course a man who acts as agent for others may try to buy a dog by special request of a client and may not like the dog himself. I am not, however, referring here to dog brokers, but to people who are independent of dog selling as a trade.

Beginners think they can trust to their instinct, but this is all rubbish. Put them in the ring without a judging book and tell them to pick out the winners in several successive classes and you will soon see how they will revoke. Not one in a million has the natural instinct for harmony of proportion, which will prevent his making grievous mistakes, but even this millionth man cannot exist unless he has already had training of eye in some other way and has developed the faculty of critical comparison. You might as well expect to be a professional tea-taster by instinct as a judge of proportion without training, either conscious or unconscious. You must have the natural aptitude *as well as the training*, for though natural aptitude is totally insufficient without training, yet no amount of training will replace natural aptitude entirely. A judge without natural aptitude will always judge laboriously and slowly. His experience will probably pull him through without discredit, but he is always liable to lapses of judgment. The inexperienced judge with a natural eye will make mistakes at first from inexperience, but directly he gets

experience he knows in a flash what he likes—the best dogs stand out like moons among stars—and his rapidity of decision infuriates novice exhibitors because they imagine he cannot have looked at the dogs properly. His natural genius for seeing, comparing, sorting, and valuing is something of an editorial gift.

The first look round his class shows him the best dogs. He looks them over carefully, in order to discover unsoundness, or to compare two that are very close in points, but, unless there is something very unusual about the dogs, his first glance round is really the deciding one as far as the first dog is concerned, unless the quality of the exhibits is far more level than is usually the case at shows. One very good way for a judge to make up his mind, if he is hesitating between two dogs, is to ask himself which dog he would choose if each were offered to him at the same price and he could only buy one of them. I have often heard a judge say: "Such and such a dog is not what I like, but I felt I had to put him up because his points are so remarkable." A man ought not to feel forced to put up a dog he does not like any more than he feels forced to buy it. This attitude betrays weakness of mind, and is almost invariably brought about by having constantly heard the dog publicly praised and not having nerve enough to boldly go against the tide of public opinion. But let me here again impress upon judges that they are there to teach and form public opinion and not to be guided by it.

If a judge recognises in the ring a dog which he has previously owned or bred and he is not absolutely certain of his own judgment, it is a good plan to handicap the dog ten points for personal bias and then judge as usual. If an enemy shows a dog under him he may

allow him ten points to counteract his probable prejudice. A real connoisseur will not need to do this as he gets so enthusiastic over a good dog that he would not care a straw how much he hated the owner and often feels quite a glow of temporary sympathy for that person on account of his dog.

Exhibitors would make the shows much pleasanter for themselves if they would observe the good manners of ordinary life, but for some curious reason it is quite a common thing for respectable, well-mannered people to become rude and insolent, as exhibitors. They seem to consider that the atmosphere of the shows absolves them from all the canons of decent politeness, which govern civilised human intercourse, and make themselves ridiculous as well as unpopular. It is not good manners to stand before any dog's pen at a show picking out faults in a loud voice, so that the owner can hear. Why make needless bad blood? Many people do this to show off. If the dog is a bad one, it is a tactless and unkind thing to do. If it is a good one, it only makes the perpetrator ridiculous.

If a rival exhibitor asks your opinion on his dog, and you really think it a flyer, be generous and don't try to pick out invisible defects. Some people think it is clever to invent defects and impress the bystanders by appearing rather contemptuous of a dog which is obviously first class, but instead of cleverness, it is the surest sign of ignorance and betrays the foolishness of the person who does it sooner than anything else. Of course if you do not admire it and are asked for your candid opinion, you should say honestly where you think it is wrong, but beware of raising objections unless you can illustrate your meaning in detail and are sure of

someone's dog, do not immediately repeat it all to the

If anyone makes disparaging remarks to you about
appeared quite to enjoy it! Circumstances alter cases.

excited bookies patted him on the back, and that he ap-
hear that when King Edward won the Derby, several
meant that it would have been absurd to resent it. I
of ill-directed familiarity, but was so obviously kindly
would keep patting me on the back. This was instance
by one well-meaning elderly gentleman with a pipe, who
When I judged for the first time, I was much amused

a middle course.

lously stand-off or grossly familiar. It is best to steer
but without bluster. Many people err by being ridicu-
more effectual than blustering. Maintain your dignity
raise your voice unduly. Occasional quiet sarcasm is
be as courteous as possible. It is never necessary to
on it instead. Stand up for yourself firmly, but always
for it, don't let the first stranger take it away and sit
to be bullied. For instance, if you hire a chair and pay
you should be weak-mindedly soft and allow yourself
your fellow exhibitors. Of course I do not mean that
in your power, go a long way to turning the wrath of
ners and a willingness to do everybody any good turn
a tooth keeps ill feeling at boiling pitch. Pleasant man-
fancying principle of an eye for an eye and a tooth for
the long run they leave off hating you, whereas the dog
It is policy to do good to those that hate you, because in
he will probably have a very salutary feeling of shame.
next time he says anything unpleasant about your dog
however disagreeable he may be outwardly, and the
be just to his dog. He will admire you for it in his heart
quite all you think, as you must be all the more careful to
your ground; if you dislike the owner you need not say

AFTER THE JUDGING



owner. Don't believe more than one-fourth of what you are told. If someone comes and advises you as a friend not to show at such and such a show, because the judging is all a "put up job," and you will lose, remember that your "friend" probably has his own iron in the fire and may have his own reasons for keeping you away. This trick has several times been attempted in my own case, but only once succeeded, *i e.*, the first time! Don't go about the shows needlessly running down other people's dogs. Your remarks always get round (much embellished) to the owners, and you must not be surprised if they resent it. If someone comes and tells you that So-and-So has said that your dog ought never to have won, hesitate before you believe it, and weigh in your own mind the possible motives of the tale bearer. They are seldom dictated by philanthropy. Do not listen to scandal. The private lives of other exhibitors do not concern you. You will meet in the ring many folk about whom gossiping tongues are very busy, but three-fourths of what you hear is not true.

Fanciers are inclined to believe a good deal in luck, and cling to some superstitions which I must say Fate does its best to foster. It is always supposed to be unlucky to refuse a good offer, and certainly in many cases the dog seems to come by some unexpected accident immediately afterwards, which makes the owner regret the refusal. One dog of my acquaintance seems to bring disaster to every judge who puts him back. It is a patent fact that some dogs are lucky and others unlucky. Some are born by mistake, win by accident, and get over distemper by a fluke. Others have all the bad luck. They are entered in the wrong classes under the

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

wrong judges, they go out of coat at the most important moments. They scratch their eyes on the only rose tree in the garden, and get shut into doors by the wind. Whether there exists such a thing as "luck" or not I have always found it best to get rid of these dogs, as they never do any good.

Before leaving the subject of luck, I must mention that there is such a thing as "novice's luck." This usually has the prosaic explanation that the novice is being used by the judge as a stick with which to beat a more powerful rival, or is being otherwise exploited. One hears judges say, "So-and-So wants *stopping*," and a novice is generally used as the stopper because he can be ignored conveniently as soon as the political wind changes. When "So-and-So" has been sufficiently humbled, or the novice sucked financially dry, the latter relapses into his normal position. Meanwhile, however, he suffers from an inflation of self-conceit which must make the relapse remarkably painful.

If a dog holds an unbeaten record, some judges will maliciously and wantonly put him down just to spoil his record, knowing that the defeat will be recorded in the K. C. S. B., and that the elated winner will publish his victory to the four corners of the earth. Novice judges are very prone to indulge in this sort of showing off. Being for the first time in a position of trust and power, their heads are turned and they cannot resist abusing it. It is impossible for an expert not to feel a passing irritation at the silliness or spite of Jacks in office, but generally it is a case of: "I pity their ignorance and despises them."

CHAPTER XIII

PITFALLS FOR NOVICES

Avoid the following common dangers:

1. The confidential man who tells you he has another offer of double the sum for which he is offering you the dog, but would sooner you had it because he likes the look of you, bless your pretty face! It is on the plain face of it unlikely that he should lose a good, solid sum simply to oblige a total stranger!

2. The "perfect lady" who tells you her husband is so particular he won't allow her to keep a stud dog, and she can let you have her's at a bargain.

3. The lady who tells you that her little girl cried so bitterly when she brought the dog to show you that she doesn't know what she shall do if you buy it.

4. Mistaking meteors for fixed stars.

5. The brood bitch which "is simply too pretty to be spoiled by having puppies."

6. The dog that is "just changing his coat," or whose ears are just coming on nicely, but appears with

neither.

7. The dog that has "got a slight chill after the show."

8. The dog that is temporarily lame through being cramped in his basket.

9. The brood bitch that has "just lost a litter through the servant's neglect." This usually means

that the owner, two vets., and three sons have been up all night for a week.

10. The dog who has knocked its teeth out playing with a ball. This happens, but it means unsound teeth.
11. The dog that has won under its breeder or previous owner only, and the puppy whose face "will shorten up by and by."

12. The gentleman who offers to sell you his dog just after it has won at a show.

13. The lady who tells you she is a club judge, and uses this as a lever to induce you to purchase from her.
14. The lady who repeatedly tells everybody she is so devotedly fond of her dogs that she can't bear the idea of selling them.

15. The owner who will not allow anyone to be present on stud occasions.

16. The man who has another purchaser unless you decide immediately.

17. The man who wants your stud dog on approval before purchasing.

18. The lady who talks incessantly about her own honesty. Don't be afraid of people who write and say they will "county-court" you. Let them do it.

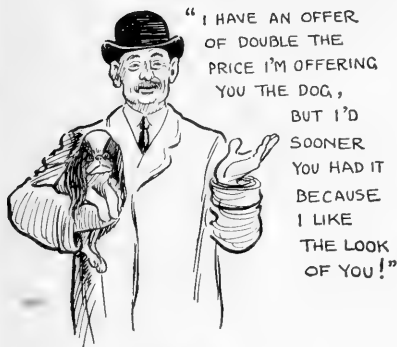
Don't let yourself be bullied.

Don't send on approval without deposit.

Don't be taken in by the lady who runs down your dog or puts it back in the judging ring, and who a few weeks later makes you a small offer for it, simply out of kindness.

Another thing I would advise a novice is never to give valuable specials and never to guarantee more than one class at any show. The amount of money I have lost in this way would be more than enough to buy all

BEWARE OF THESE IN BUYING A DOG —



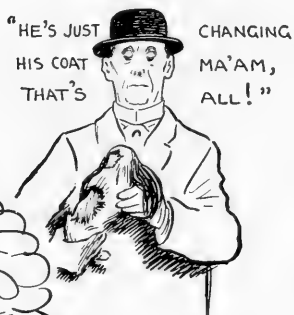
"I HAVE AN OFFER
OF DOUBLE THE
PRICE I'M OFFERING
YOU THE DOG,
BUT I'D
SOONER
YOU HAD IT
BECAUSE
I LIKE
THE LOOK
OF YOU!"



"MY LITTLE
GIRL CRIED
SO BITTERLY
WHEN I
BROUGHT THE
DOG TO SHOW
YOU, I DON'T
KNOW WHAT
I SHALL DO
IF YOU BUY
IT!"



"I'M A
JUDGE —
WON'T YOU
BUY A DOG
FROM ME?"



"HE'S JUST
CHANGING
HIS COAT
MA'AM,
THAT'S
ALL!"



"HE'S NOSELESS, CHAMPION
HEAD, ENORMOUS COAT AND
EARS, PERFECT MARKING,
BUT MY HUSBAND WON'T
LET ME KEEP HIM, SO YOU
MAY HAVE HIM FOR TEN
POUNDS!"

PITFALLS FOR NOVICES

the best dogs on the bench, and in addition to losing my money I have earned nothing but hostility through it. The better specials I gave, the more the exhibitors quarrelled over them, and when they did not win them the more angry they got with me over it. Just as if I ought to have told the judge how to award them!

People seem to imagine that if a man gives good specials he must be a multi-millionaire, that everything he offers, from dog collars to candelabra, should be of solid gold, studded preferably with diamonds. The same material seems to be desired even if the prize happens to be an arm-chair or an umbrella.

The abusive letters I have received on the subject have made me laugh more than a little, at the same time I have laughed with a rather sorry heart as I find that all efforts to improve and encourage my breed seem to result merely in encouraging the wrong sort of people and the wrong sort of dogs. To continue giving prizes under such circumstances is impossible and undesirable.

I should like to warn beginners with money, of one fatal mistake. Do not buy a dog on the strength of what he has won or because he has beaten your best dog. Use your eyes first and see if *you* think him beautiful. Never buy a dog you don't care for just because someone tells you he is lovely and will beat yours. It is human nature to buy the winner of some important championship, but it does not pay. Often there is a sort of tacit understanding between the owner of the dog and the judge, that the dog had better win as there is money about. Never buy a dog without seeing him, on the strength of his reputation.

I have never myself cared in the least what a dog has won or lost, but have always bought on what I con-

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

sidered to be the merits of the animal, or for some very good reason of my own. I have often bought the V. H. C. and refused the challenge-prize winner, and have never regretted it. I may say that I have never in my life allowed anybody to persuade me into buying dogs I did not like. They might have been champions twenty times over; it would never have made any difference.

I have seen ladies buy up dog after dog, getting all those which beat theirs, and they never got a good dog at all, and got rid of a lot of money.

As an illustration, a lady may buy a good dog at a show. It gets about that she has given a big price for him, which may or may not be true, and this rouses up all the dealers, who think if they can eclipse him with another, she will give a still bigger price for the winner. The dog is, therefore, beaten in grand style at his next show, and she duly receives overtures from the owner of the winner, who talks confidentially to her friends in the hearing of the defeated owner. Her husband does not want her to keep a stud dog, she is reluctantly obliged to part with him. Dog given away at £250 (!!!). To this the friend cries out that it would be ridiculous to part with the dog for such a sum; the victim pricks up her ears, and most likely the confidential friend finds an opportunity for improving the occasion. The victim wavers, hesitates, and is lost; and thinks she has secured a bargain at £80, yet from that moment the dog's show career declines. He may win a third prize now and again, for "auld lang syne," but his meteoric brilliance is at an end. Beware, then, of sky-rockets. There are lots of dogs with these bubble reputations. The order of march is as follows:



MISS J. JOHNSTONE'S
GRIFFON BRUXELLOIS SPARKLETS
Photo, T. Fall



MISS DANIEL'S BLACK PUG
CH. BOUGI
Photo, T. Fall



MR H. BEDDINGTON'S
MINIATURE BULL TERRIER DOLLY
Photo, T. Fall



MR CHRIS. HOULKER'S FAWN PUG
CH. LORIS



MRS WHALEY'S BLACK AND TAN TERRIER
CH. GLENARTNEY BOY

Photo, T. Fall



MRS F. W. COUSEN'S YORKSHIRE TERRIER

Photo, T. Fall

PITFALLS FOR NOVICES

1. Preliminary hints of something wonderful coming.

2. Birth of puppy announced as a canine Prince of Wales, by letting off a sort of twenty-one gun salute in the newspapers.

3. With a ready-made reputation preceding him, he leads off under a friendly judge.

4. Dog bursting on the world and sweeping the decks.

5. Flaming reports in the newspapers.

6. Reported refusal of three figures.

7. Sale of dog at half the sum and four times its value to a novice.

8. Further success of dog under previous owner or relative of same.

9. Unaccountable collapse of dog, and V. H. C. card. Indifferent newspaper reports.

10. Astonishment of novice.

11. Third, Reserve and V. H. C. at the next dozen shows.

12. Recrimination with previous owner, who informs purchaser it is all his fault for showing the dog so badly.

13. Sale of dog for two pence three farthings, and final disappearance of the novice from the show ring.

My advice to all breeders is: *Don't* risk large sums on any dog, however good, unless you can afford to lose every penny of it the next day. Toy dogs' lives are a most uncertain foundation for speculation, and their show careers even more frail if possible.

Beginners are very apt, as I have said, to buy up all the winning dogs which they can lay hands on, thinking that they are making themselves a reputation. So they

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are, but the reputation is that of a greenhorn and a fool, and it is upon such folly that the dealers fatten. A wealthy fool, otherwise "a good customer," is the ideal prey for all the people who cannot sell their dogs to connoisseurs, and the greenhorn will soon collect round him useless stud dogs, barren bitches, and faulty prize winners of all types; some good Samaritan may occasionally give him a word of warning, but his vanity will not allow him to listen, and he thinks he is particularly clever in not being taken in by what he imagines is another clever attempt to prevent his getting a good dog. He is on the lookout for swindles, and never recognizes them when he sees them. All this comes from buying before you know the breed you are taking up, and my advice is: Go to all the best shows and watch the judging and study the type for *at least* a year before you spend a sixpence on buying a show dog. Resolutely refuse to be drawn into purchasing any dog at all till your elementary apprenticeship is past.

In the present state of things among the Toy Spaniel fanciers, my advice to novices is: Don't spend your money until you are sure that the dog is good enough for you to be proud and glad to possess it, even if it does not win after you have bought it. One of the secrets of success in the show ring is never to advertise your dogs at stud, as there is nothing that rouses such bitterness and enmities as competition with the people who run stud dogs, and who are likely to judge them. You will get plenty of stud work without advertising if you show your dogs, and they are good ones.

Don't show more than two dogs at any one show under the same judge, as however good they are, he will take the opportunity of putting back some of them, un-

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less he is a very independent and fair man. Your best plan is to show one good and one bad dog, the latter will make the running for the former; the judge, if he does not want to offend you, has the satisfaction of putting the bad one back and showing his impartiality towards you as an individual, and if it is not a bad one he will put it back all the same, only this will make you angry, whereas the other will not.

Under most judges you will probably be far more successful with a mediocre dog than with a flyer. A flyer immediately rouses violent jealousy, and if anything half as good appears you will be beaten, whereas as an ordinary thing judges, if their sense of rivalry is allowed to sleep, don't want to offend you, especially if you are a possible purchaser of their own stock, and will light-heartedly put up your moderately good dog, as they know they have nothing to fear from him. Ladies often have a very poor time showing under members of their own sex, as in addition to jealousy of the dogs there is often personal jealousy mixed up with it as well.

You will find this advice perfectly sound, though I am sure I do not know what the idealist secretary of the Kennel Club will say to it.

There is no reason why dog dealers should not be honest, and my experience of the poorer dealers is, that they are far more so than those that are well to do. The worst kind of dog dealer is the "lady" dealer, who pretends to be what she is not. Kennels that buy up all the cheap stuff that is to be had, and whose premises are always full of new dogs, are inevitably always contaminated by mange and distemper. Any one who has tried the experiment of constantly buying new dogs, even with the most careful isolation will know what I

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say is true. These people will never have their show dogs in good coat and always have some excuse ready. The bitches have always just whelped, and the dogs are always just changing their coats.

Therefore beware of buying from big kennels unless you have been all over them yourself, and verified that the dogs are in first-class condition. If this is so you may be sure that the owner is a *bona fide* breeder and not a dealer only, and my advice is to buy from a *bona fide* breeder or from a small dealer, never from a big dealer, unless his dogs stand the test above mentioned, and when you buy be sure the dog really belongs to the seller and is not just picked up for you out of the high-ways and hedges.

I have never had any luck with big dealers myself, and it was not until I began buying from the smaller people that I began to be fairly treated. By small dealers I do not mean dog shops. Beware of dog shops as you value your money. The small dealers are rather difficult to get at as they seldom attend shows, or advertise stock for sale, but they generally run a stud dog, at a small fee, and if you look down the stud columns of the dog papers, you will get to know the sort of thing.

As a general rule be very cautious of dealing with anyone who runs more than one breed of dog. It is my experience that the more breeds are kept the more unscrupulous the owner is! No doubt because his expenses and risks are greater.

Mr. Jaquet in his interview with the *Sporting and Dramatic*—I think it was—is reported to have said that there was now no danger of a novice being taken in by dealers with bad dogs at fabulous prices. I beg to disagree with Mr. Jaquet most emphatically. I have seen



THE YOUNG PRINCESS
Morelse, about 1600. Photo, Hanfstaengl

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too much of this particular branch of the trade to remain under any illusion of this rosy kind. The days of the low-class dog shop may be over, the wolf arrayed in his own fur is extinct, but we now get what is just as dangerous, *i. e.*, wolves in sheep's clothing: Persuasive, respectable looking ladies, indulging in pretty hobbies of Toy dog fancying; dog lovers who cannot bear the notion of parting with their sweet little pets, yet who are tempted invariably by "large cheques" of unspecified sums, and the promise of "kind homes."

We have the decoy judge, equally respectable, who often runs the dog at stud, and the decoy reporter, also a dealer, whose speciality is that of catching our dog fancying friends over the water. So much is this so that "dog dealer" has become a term of abuse.

Now dog dealing is a perfectly honorable profession in itself, if carried on honestly. The purchaser goes to an honest dealer and asks him to find a good dog at a certain price, knowing that he will get good value for his money, and that the dealer will not make more profit on the transaction than is reasonable payment for his experience, trouble, and expense of finding the animal. In this way dog dealing is honourable, but I have no patience with those who use their experience to cheat their customers.

There is also another abuse of which I feel bound to speak, and that is the cheating that goes on with regard to stud dogs. Toy Spaniels are particularly cranky about breeding, and some dogs refuse to mate at all except under certain conditions.

Very often they take a dislike to a bitch and will not look at her. And I know of one case in which a dog took a fancy to a bitch with whom he always mated and got

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stock, but as long as she lived he would never look at any other.

The poor owner who sees his stud dog refuse to serve a particular bitch is sorely tempted to use another and say nothing about it. In my experience, however, most poor owners resist the temptation, while the rich ones do not. There are, however, two sides to the question.

Toy bitches are most uncertain breeders, and the habit of "following up" a service to a celebrated dog with another strong prolific sire is fostered by the habit, which owners of bitches have, of writing furious letters to the owner of the dog if their bitches miss. These letters and the consequent abuse of the dog among the friends of the person who sent the bitch, makes the life of the stud dog's owner a perfect burden, and encourages the very deception as to stud matters which the owners of bitches think they are so very clever in detecting. When a bitch misses it is ten to one she has been mated to the right dog. Bitches *won't* breed every time, however well mated they may be. The better the bitch and the better the dog the less likely they are to have puppies, and it is the knowledge of this that makes the owner of the stud dog determined to get the visitor in whelp at all costs, and consequently he follows up the mating with a coarse bred dog, who is more certain to produce puppies, with anything and everything, than his champion. It is hardly ever to the advantage of the owner of a stud dog that the bitch sent to him should *miss*, and he will generally use his best efforts to secure the desired result if only for his own sake. There are, of course, owners who do not mate with the right dog at all, and play all sorts of tricks, and for both the rea-

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sons I have given, *i. e.*, the man who cheats for fear of being blamed or the man who cheats because he is naturally a swindler, I say: Don't *trust* anybody. It isn't fair on yourself or on them. Take your bitch yourself or send a friend with her. See the mating, and if your bitch misses don't blame the dog. In cases of missing it is almost always the bitch's fault. A dog that has once proved himself a stockgetter is always a stockgetter with favourable circumstances, though some are more prolific than others.

If an owner refuses to allow you to see the service you may be quite sure there is something he had a good reason for not wishing you to see, and the less you have to do with him the better.

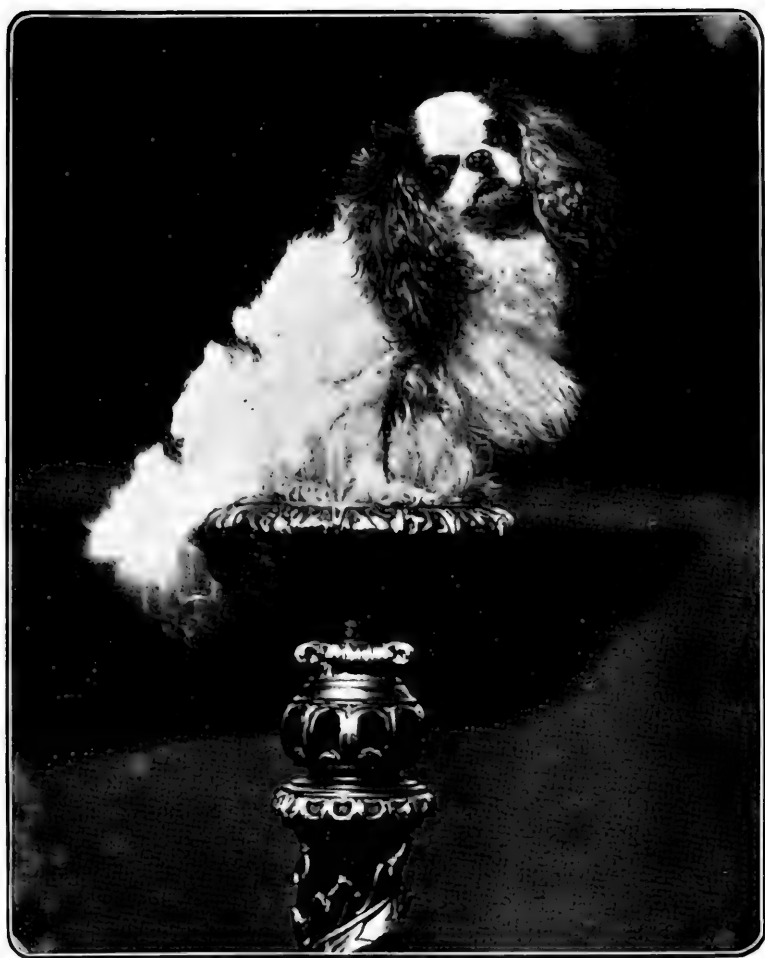
Owing to the common stud fraud and the practice of buying puppies and palming them off as being sired by the purchaser's own stud dog, most of the pedigrees are not worth the paper they are written on. The pedigrees that exist are also in a strangely garbled state, and numbers of breeders who ought to know better are absurdly careless in mixing up generations and distorting the names almost beyond recognition. Ch. Prince Imperial, for instance, is often condensed to "Oriel," and eventually becomes a bitch; Comet to Hornet, Rosebell to Bonehill, Alec to Alice, and Baby to Baley, and the two latter errors have even found their way into the K. C. S. B. Then show dogs generally have pet names, which get into the K. C. S. B., as well, so that dogs which are bred the same often appear to have different pedigrees and it requires an expert to follow their intricacies.

CHAPTER XIV

THE CARES OF A CHAMPION

ONE of the luckiest days of my life was certainly the one on which there stepped into the house the dog that goes in private by the name of Fizzy, but that is known to the world as Champion Windfall. I did not expect it, and I had been hoping for a good dog so long that I had almost given up all expectation of ever seeing one to my liking. I had been advertising steadily for some months for a first-rate dog, and the dealers had been crazy to catch me with second-class first-prize winners, when I got a letter enclosing the pedigree of a dog combining the strains I liked best. This was merely a house dog which had never been shown, and I had him up on approval.

As I came up to London from the country, the butler met me in the hall with a mysterious smile on his face. "There is a *very* nice dog downstairs, Ma'am," he said. "Oh," said I, "all right, bring him up," and up he came and was put down in the middle of the drawing-room, where he stood with every hair bristling in defiance, and my breath was fairly taken away. I need hardly say that within ten minutes I had posted the cheque and sat down to make friends with my new purchase. One of his former owners was said to be wrong in the head and used to kick and ill-use the dog, and I found him extremely suspicious of all men and always on the de-



MRS LYTTON'S CH. WINDFALL
Winner of 13 Championships

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fensive, but finding himself well treated, he attached himself to us with a quite unreasoning frenzy of devotion. If I go away for a day without a formal good-bye, leaving him in charge of some special person, instead of appearing pleased to see me when I come home, he growls and stiffens himself if I attempt to touch him, and will not notice me for hours, but if I "explain" beforehand he may condescend to greet me with affectionate, if somewhat distant, dignity. The terrors I have been through with that dog no tongue can describe. The first thing he did was to get distemper, and I nursed him night and day for three months. At the end of that time he understood all I said to him, and I had only to repeat the names of things he might want, and when I came to the right one he would bark. This he will still do, when in the humour. When he wants a thing he comes and barks and pulls my dress. I then say, "What do you want? Water? Biscuit? Do you want to go out? Do you want your ball?" And he waits till I get to the right thing and then rushes to the door growling.

The next thing he did was to fall off my bed three times in succession, and I devised a plan of tying him to the middle of the bed's foot. One night I was awakened by a slight noise, and to my horror found him dangling by his collar and nearly strangled, the maid having altered the length of the strap without my having noticed it.

He then distinguished himself one day when I was out by getting hold of two tubes of oil paint, and when I came home I found his face covered with Chinese vermilion and his tongue and throat a brilliant blue. A painter friend coming in like a Job's comforter assured me that Chinese vermilion was a virulent poison,

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being compounded of mercury and prussic acid, and as for Prussian blue—well, I really can't remember what he didn't say about it. Be this as it may then, the dog was not even sick, and pranced about like a mischievous elf when I tried to wash his face. Some months after that he choked himself with a crumb and rolled over apparently dead, his tongue black and swollen and his eyes glazed. I saved him by shaking his head downwards, as a last despairing effort and without the least hope of success, thus getting the obstruction out of his throat. Another accident might have ended his career for he jumped on the top of a high "nursery" fender and, overbalancing, fell right into the fire on his back. I had him out in the twentieth part of a second, but I felt that if this sort of thing was to continue, I should certainly develop heart disease from the constant shocks.

His most serious misadventure was when a retriever attacked him in the road and shook him like a rat. I rushed to the rescue and got thrown down and badly knocked about, after which the retriever seized Windfall by the throat again, and I only saved him by jamming my arm into the brute's throat and forcing him to leave his hold. I managed to cover Windfall with my dress and knelt over him beating off the retriever from my face as best I could. The timely interference of a friend ended the matter happily. Windfall; beyond being covered with dust and in a perfect fury, was unhurt. I heard that the dog eventually attacked a little girl and killed a dog she had with her and had to be shot. Windfall's last accident was a few months ago, when a pony cart overturned on the top of us both.

Windfall is a most charming dog to live with, and it is for this reason that I have refused all offers for him.



CH. WINDFALL

This dog holds the Blenheim record of Championships, and took Champion of Champions in Toy Spaniel classes at the L. K. A. Botanic Show, 1910. From a drawing by Neville Lytton. Photo, E. Walker

THE CARES OF A CHAMPION

He is full of delightful little jokes, which he invents for himself. One of his chief jokes is to pull his master's cap off, and he will invent all kinds of dodges to get within reach of it. It is not the cap he wants, but the fun of pulling it off, and directly he has got it he prances round and barks till it is put on again. This led to my having to tip a railway porter at Victoria, as I was carrying Windfall under my arm and a porter bent down and put a bag beside me. Fizzy took this as an invitation to a game and gave a snatch at his cap, but unfortunately missing it, seized the porter by the hair, startling him nearly into a fit. He took it most good-naturedly and pocketed a shilling and went away smiling and rubbing his head. Fizzy has a great objection to my being touched by a stranger, and once at a station a rude red-faced woman came elbowing into me with the violence peculiar to Bank Holiday travellers and the customers at a large draper's sale. In this case Fizzy resented the onslaught by catching her sleeve, whereupon she turned upon me like a fury and told me I ought to have a "dangerous brute like that muzzled."

Another of Fizzy's jokes was a source of much misunderstanding till we found out what he wanted. He suddenly took to flying at his master whenever he put him to bed, and looked so very much in earnest that he got one or two whippings. It turned out, however, that all he wanted was that his master should pretend to be afraid and try to take away his cushion, whereupon he works himself into a frenzy of sham rage, and pretends to bite him. We found that, if allowed to catch hold, the dog never really bit at all, and the whole thing was a game which has since been repeated every night with fresh gusto. When his master goes away Fizzy goes

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straight to his cushion and looks depressed, as he absolutely refuses to play this game with me.

His great merit is his unbounded cheek. He won't be suppressed and his strength is something extraordinary. He guards my clothes or property with passionate jealousy, and if anyone comes to take anything of mine he will rush after them and hang on to their skirts with all his might.

Like the dogs of Constantinople, he has a great idea of the laws of boundaries. For instance, he is most polite to James, the house boy, so long as he is in the pantry, but let him cross the threshold of the swing door which opens on to the stairs, and there is a fearful uproar as James is chivied away. This is all a game to which James very good-naturedly lends himself. In the same way Fizzy is always respectful to my nursery maids in the nursery, but he won't have them on the stairs nor in the pantry. I have had several and he always treats them in the same way. Out of doors he is always amiable to everybody, evidently considering it neutral ground. He has also no objection to the housekeeper going anywhere in the house so long as she does not touch anything he thinks I am using.

A tennis ball is his favourite toy, and he will behave like a lunatic if he thinks there is one to be got anywhere, and I once found him wandering round a bush on his hind legs and eventually saw a tennis ball on the top of it. He also suddenly discovered that the top one of the stone balustrades was really a ball, and of course wanted to have it, and his efforts to get hold of my husband's punch ball, which is about six times his own size, are most entertaining.

He becomes madly excited over letters, and always

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seizes the empty envelopes when the post bag is opened. He keeps us all so lively that I do not know what we should do without him.

It is rather curious that he is extraordinarily fond of fruit, and has been known to sit under a pear tree barking at the pears in the hope of inducing them to fall down. He also has a passion for ginger and for ices. If he ever does anything which he knows to be wrong he looks greatly ashamed, but if I continue scolding him after he considers he has apologised enough, he puts on a defiant air and begins to growl as much as to say, "Well, I said I was sorry, and hang it all, it isn't as bad as all that," a trait which may be noticed in human beings whose relations overdo the scolding.

CHAPTER XV

HOUSE PETS

I AM constantly being asked about the management of house dogs, and from the extraordinarily elementary questions which I am always answering, I think a practical chapter on the subject will be useful.

A house dog should be clean, well-behaved and obedient; he must not worry visitors, scratch their clothes, or rush barking to the door every time it is opened. He must only bark at burglars, or growl at suspicious characters. Some pet dogs bark just for nonsense in a way that exasperates a visitor, and I know one lady whose dogs (Pomeranians) bark so continuously, that existence in her house becomes impossible for all but the totally deaf, and as I am not deaf, I have to content myself with becoming temporarily dumb, as it is useless to attempt to make oneself heard.

Good manners are a matter of training.

Cleanliness is easily taught to young dogs. Let them run out of doors the very first thing in the morning and the last thing at night, and several times during the day as well, and you will not have much to complain of. Always let the dog out immediately after a meal. When fully trained he will eventually ask to go out by scratching at the door. Meanwhile should your puppy misbehave he should be taken to the scene of action and sharply scolded and smacked and put outside at once.



NELLY O'BRIEN

Miniature Poodle. Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1723-1792. Wallace Collection. Photo, Hanfstaengl

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He will soon learn to be ashamed of being dirty and will mend his ways, but you cannot expect him to be clean if you neglect to allow him out at proper intervals. Keep a switch for correction and do not smack with your hand. The hand should never become an object of fear but should be kept for caresses. Indiscriminate barking should be stopped immediately by a determined word of reproof and, if necessary, a sharp tap with a switch.

If a dog has diarrhea, never punish him for misbehaviour as he cannot help himself. A well-trained dog suffers much misery and shame at doing what he knows to be wrong, and he will often look most appealingly at his owner for forgiveness.

Always teach a house dog to lie anywhere he is told, and scold him if he moves from a place where you have ordered him to lie. This is an invaluable habit and must be taught early. Perhaps the most important thing of all is to teach a dog the meaning of the word "no," once he knows this all other teaching becomes easy.

Feed twice a day, at midday, and at eight or nine in the evening. For a ten-pound dog give about as much as will cover the bottom of a dessert plate each time. The undesirable foods are rare meat, tapioca, carrots, salt, and sweet stuffs. Do not give meat more than once a day and always well cooked. *Stale* bread with gravy, especially brown bread, is very good and also milk (if fresh) and milk foods, but not too sloppy for grown-up dogs. Some dogs cannot take milk at all. Champion Windfall, for instance, is immediately sick if he takes milk, and he cannot eat much bread, though he prefers it to anything else. For a very delicate, tiresome feeder try dried haddock, this is some-

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times greedily eaten when meat will not be touched. Molassine biscuits are greatly liked.

If a dog is always thirsty and inclined to indigestion this can often be cured by giving him very hot water to drink instead of cold water. He does not like it and drinks much less, and the heat of the water helps his digestion. I had a dog once that used to faint after drinking cold water. He had a very short nose and used to get the water into his nostrils and immediately fall over in a dead faint. This frightened me horribly till I got used to it, and I cured him entirely by giving him hot drinking water and never letting him drink at all immediately after meals. A little green vegetable is good occasionally for London dogs, but country dogs do not require it so much, though a little green food does them no harm.

Toy Spaniels do not require nearly as much outdoor exercise as bigger dogs. If they have the free run of the house they keep themselves exercised running up and down stairs, but if allowed they are capable of taking almost unlimited exercise with benefit.

In lifting a pet dog people who are not accustomed to dogs make a great mistake at times. The proper way to lift a dog is to grasp him from behind with both hands just as you would pick up a Rugby football. Never take him by the front paws and lever him up by the shoulders or you run a great risk of breaking his leg just under the point of the shoulder. Many people lift dogs in this way and then are astonished because they scream and hide under a sofa next time they are wanted. The next best way is to lift a dog by the scruff of the neck. When the skin is very loose (a thing which varies with individual dogs), it is the best way of all

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if done properly; but the skin must be taken in a big fold and grasped firmly with the whole hand and not pinched in the fingers. The proper place to take hold is just over the shoulder blades. It is cruel to lift a dog by the actual skin of the neck or above the ribs. A dog taken up properly will not squeak, but only if grasped in the wrong place, and if you catch him in the middle of the back you must not blame him if he bites you. Different dogs have different fancies about how they like to be lifted. Champion Windfall prefers being taken up with the left hand under his chest just behind the elbows and the right hand firmly grasping him by the tail; so does Champion Featherweight. When they want to be lifted they back towards me, sticking their tails up as handles. Do not clutch a puppy and whisk him up suddenly. It startles him and makes him giddy and he gets to cringe when picked up.

Don't make your dog sleep on a cushion on the floor. The passion which dogs have for getting on chairs, beds, etc., regardless of the mud on their feet is only their natural anxiety to get out of the floor draughts, and a dog's bed should always be raised from the ground.

The ears of Toy Spaniels often trail in their plates when they eat and get very greasy, and to avoid this just tie a handkerchief loosely round the neck during the meal with the ears tucked into it. This will keep them out of the way.

The very best instrument for getting out bad mats in a dog's coat is a lady's hat pin. A comb is useless for the tangles which have become wadded slabs of hair, as is often the case when the dogs are shedding their coats very fast. Take hold of the tangle with the fore-

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finger and thumb of the left hand as close to the skin as possible and hold it tight so that the hair cannot slip through it. Then insert the point of the hat pin at the edges of the tangle and comb with it, gradually working down to the roots. Do not plunge the pin close to the roots at the start and try to pull it forcibly through the whole length of the tangle, as this is very cruel and most disastrous to the hair. Never pull at a tangle without holding it with your left hand between the pin and the root to take the tension off the skin or you will disgust the dog and spoil his temper. If your dog squeaks when you are combing him it is a sure sign that you are a bad hair-dresser. Also when you are brushing a Toy Spaniel be very careful not to put the bristles of the brush into his eyes. This may sound unnecessary advice, but dogs are so sudden in the way they turn their heads and the eyes of Toy Spaniels are so large that I have seen it happen more than once.

Champion Windfall has been taught to "smile" which is one of the prettiest tricks I have ever seen. He coquets with his head on one side and draws his muzzle right up with delightful little pincushions bristling with whiskers and then darts forward and kisses his master's face or hands. He does not lick but just touches with his muzzle.

You can teach Toy Spaniels to prance by holding them away from you short on the lead with the left hand, and then exciting them to jump up towards your right hand by drawing it sharply upwards under the the breast and chin and stepping quickly backwards so that the dog runs and jumps after you. When you have taught one of your dogs to do this he will help you teach the others, who will imitate him with great zest and en-

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joyment. Champion Windfall has taught all my house dogs, one after the other.

If the weather is too stormy to exercise your dogs during the winter months, it sometimes seems a choice between pneumonia from getting drenched, or fatty degeneration of the heart from excess of sleep. To avoid the latter you can exercise your dogs in the house by teaching them to play hide-and-seek with a ball or a bit of biscuit. Show them the ball and get someone to prevent their seeing where you hide it, then spread your hands out empty and say: "Hi lost!" or, "Fetch it!" If you begin in easy places and, as they get more expert at finding it, gradually increase the difficulty, it is astonishing how clever the dogs will become, and you will eventually have to rack your brains to find any place difficult enough to delay their finding it.

A healthy puppy is the most outrageously boisterous hooligan in the way of dogs that it is possible to imagine. Wee Dot keeps the household in a constant state of alarm by climbing into impossible places, hurling herself from the backs of chairs, upsetting lamps and coal scuttles and swallowing, or attempting to swallow, everything she can see, from hearth-brushes and cinders to the fender itself, and I am sure that given time and opportunity, she would consume the drawing-room carpet bodily. Windfairy and Bunthorne chase each other round the house, dash down the passages and all round the room like a rushing wind and are gone again, generally with a crash of broken glass, before one has time to collect one's scattered wits.

The healthier the puppy, the more unmanageable he will be at home and the better he will be in the show ring when he grows up. A dog like this fearing, as the

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saying is, neither "God, man nor devil," will be a credit to his owner. The din of the shows will only rouse his fighting spirit, and he will walk into the ring in the defiant and vainglorious state of mind that goes far to catch a judge's eye.

Ben and Bunthorne also have uproarious games, though Ben is now eleven years old, but it generally ends in a free fight owing to some undue roughness on Bunthorne's part which offends Ben's dignity. Ben hates Windfall, evidently considering him a swaggering upstart, and Windfall irritates him by completely ignoring his presence, though this is made sufficiently obvious by thundering growls. The failure to impress Windfall with a sense of danger is Ben's chief grievance in life. Ben and Bunthorne are fond of rabbiting, and enjoy causing the whole household to shout itself hoarse over half the county. At midnight they reappear in such a condition of dirt and disreputability that they look more like corded poodles than anything else. Ben usually has a sort of rhinoceros horn of clay on the end of his nose from burrowing in rabbit holes and Bunthorne's tail is adorned with yards of brambles. In spite of their hunting propensities one never hunts without the other and they never touch tame rabbits. Ben steadily refuses to look at these and always pretends not to see them. If thrust under his nose he turns away his head and growls. Windfall once had a fight with the biggest rabbit about his dinner which he mistakenly imagined that the rabbit was going to claim. He gave it a box on the side of the head with his paw, and the rabbit scratched him and plainly asserted that it was a vegetarian.

Dogs should be severely reprimanded for jumping



BUNTHORNE



BEN

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up and looking out of windows, as, if they see something exciting, they will often make a sudden leap into space. I knew a lady who used to allow her Blenheim to sit on the outside ledge of the top story of her London house. One of our Spaniels once deliberately jumped out of the first floor window of Crabbet House, a height of twenty-six feet. She did not kill herself, but the shock affected her eyes, giving her a decided squint. She weighed about twelve pounds. Had she been a valuable show specimen she would probably not have survived.

I have given in this book a sketch of a kitten and two puppies lying together on a cushion (seen from bird's-eye point of view). These puppies bully the kitten which is devoted to them and goes about with a puppy almost permanently attached to his tail or ear and sleeps with his paws round the puppies' necks. When he gets tired of being bullied he rushes up a curtain or bounds onto a chest of drawers via the back of a chair, which performance always astonishes and outrages the puppies, which cannot understand why they should not be able to get up the curtain, too. They scurry round with shrieks of disapproval while the kitten sits purring down on them with an unmistakable smile of superiority. Sometimes the puppies fairly get hold of him three or four at a time and then there are frenzied mews for help, but he never by any chance scratches in self-defence.

Be just to your dog. Do not punish him for what is your own fault. For instance, if you forget to let him out of doors often enough, do not scold him if he misbehaves in the house. If you are teaching him anything and he seems intractable, try and find out why this is.

TOY DOGS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

Once a dog which I had taught to dance on his hind legs took to dropping on all fours and refused even to try the trick. I got very cross with him and he was in disgrace for some time. Then I found that he had rheumatism in his back which prevented his walking on two legs, though he was all right on four, and I was obliged to "apologise in seven positions." I think there is nothing so distressing to a dog owner as to have punished the wrong dog. If you are not sure of the criminal's identity, punish no one but *talk* to the dogs generally. Point out the misdemeanour and declaim about it in general terms. They will understand quite well.

In conclusion, I recommend Blenheim Spaniels as the most perfect of all pets, but whatever variety of Toy dog may be chosen, I insist that the individual shall be a *pretty* one, and I wish that all owners may derive as much pleasure from their dogs as I have done from mine.

APPENDIX

Champion *Windfall's* Record

June 29, 1905.	Botanic.	1st. O. 1st N. 1st L. Temple Barrow 20-guinea challenge cup. Open class 3-guinea challenge cup. The champion Rollo cup for best novice in the 4 varieties and <i>Championship</i> .
July 4, 1905.	Richmond.	1st O. 1st L., d. or b. 1st A. V., d. or b. One-half guinea for best Blenheim. Silver pendant for best Blenheim in L. and N.
Oct., 1905.	Crystal Palace.	2d O.
Nov. 27, 1905.	Birmingham.	1st O. 1st L. 1st Br. Two specials. Open class challenge cup and gold medal for best Blenheim. T.S.C. Pendant. <i>Championship</i> .
Dec. 8, 1905.	Westminster.	1st O. 2d L. 1st T. 1st Team Variety. 2d Br. and special.
May 1, 1906.	Crystal Palace.	3d O. 3d L.
June 2, 1906.	Olympia.	1st O. Stroud 10-guinea cup for best T.S.A.V. in show. Gold medal for best Blenheim or Tricolour in show.
June, 1906.	Botanic.	1st O. and <i>Championship</i> . 1st L. 1st B. 1st T. Gold pendant.

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July 5, 1906.	Horsham.	1st O. 1st L. and <i>Championship</i> .
Aug. 18, 1906.	Eastbourne.	1st O. 1st County. 1st B. 1st T. <i>Championship</i> . Silver pendant for best Blenheim, d. or b., in show.
Sept. 5, 1906.	Southampton.	1st O. 1st Br. <i>Championship</i> . Silver pendant. Special for best Toy Spaniel in show.
Sept. 26, 1906.	Reigate.	1st O. 1st B. 1st T. 10s. 6d. for best Blenheim and special for best Toy Dog in show.
Oct., 1909.	Crystal Palace K. C.	1st O. 1st B. <i>Championship</i> . Kennel Club's silver shield for best Member's dog in show in all four varieties. Twenty-guinea challenge cup and open class challenge cup (outright), and <i>Championship</i> .
Dec. 3, 1906.	Birmingham.	1st O. 1st Br. 1st T. (1st Winners) Cup and <i>Championship</i> .
Feb. 13, 1907.	Crufts.	1st O. 1st Br. 1st T. <i>Championship</i> .
July 3, 1907.	Cork.	1st O. and <i>Championship</i> . 1st Ladies' Pets. Woodstock challenge ornament for the best Blenheim dog with longest ears (to be won 3 times). The McOstrich challenge cup (to be won 3 times) for the best Ladies' Pet. 10s. 6d. for the best Ladies' Pet. Gold links for the best Toy Spaniel in show. £2 for smartest, most compact Blenheim with the most showy action.

APPENDIX

July 18, 1907.	Horsham.	1st O., d. or b. 1st O. A. V. Woodstock challenge ornament (2d time).
Sept. 4, 1907.	Southampton.	1st O. 1st A.V. 1st A.V., non-sporting. 1st Br. Two specials for best Blenheim or Tricolour in show.
Oct. 2, 1907.	Reigate.	1st O. 2d O. A.V.T.S.
Oct. 22, 1907.	Crystal Palace.	1st O. and <i>Championship</i> . 1st Br. Silver medal for best Blenheim dog. Twenty guinea challenge cup for best Blenheim in all classes. Open class challenge cup. Woodstock 10-guinea challenge ornament (outright).
June 9, 1910.	Botanic.	1st O. 1st champion's class. 1st Br. 1st T. <i>Championship</i> . Special for best Toy Spaniel in show. (Sixty-six dogs competing and 7 champions.
Oct. 13, 1910.	Aylesbury.	1st O. Blenheim, d. or b. E. 1st O. Toy A.V.

Champion *Windfall* was not shown during 1908 and 1909.

Champion *The Bandolero's* Record

May, 1906.	Edinburgh.	Four firsts and 4 specials.
June, 1906.	L. K. A.	2d puppy. 3d N. r. O.
July, 1906.	Stirling.	3d.
Oct., 1906.	Edinburgh.	1st special and R.
Jan., 1907.	T. D. S. Edinburgh.	1st. 2d.
Feb. 13, 1907.	Crufts.	R. O. v. h. c. L. Special for Blenheim with longest ears.
June 25, 1907.	Botanic.	2d O. 3d L.
July 10, 1907.	Beckenham.	1st. 1st and silver special for best T. S. novice AV.
July 18, 1907.	Horsham.	2d O. 1st L. 1st N. 2d O. A. V.

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July 20, 1907.	Charlton Cum Hardy	2d O., Blenheim or Tricolour. 1st L. and silver pendant.
July 20, 1907.	Eastbourne.	3d L. Blenheim. 2d O. 1st Br. Gold medal and special for shortest faced Blenheim dog in show with best finish.
Aug. 29, 1907.	Sandy.	1st A. V. O., d. or b.
Sept. 4, 1907.	Southampton.	2d O. 3d L. 1st Br. Cer- tificate.
Sept. 2, 1907.	Reigate.	3d O. r. O. A. V. 1st T. 1st Br.
Oct. 22, 1907.	Crystal Palace.	1st L. v. h. c. O. 1st Br. Special for best headed Blenheim in show.
Oct. 30, 1907.	Edinburgh.	1st O. 1st L. Special. <i>Championship.</i>
June 24, 1908.	Doncaster.	1st O. 3d A. V.
July 9, 1908.	L. K. A.	1st O. 1st L. <i>Championship.</i>
July 23, 1908.	Aylesbury.	1st O. 1st L. 2d A. V. O. Toy. 1st A. V. L. Toy.
Jan., 1909.	Birmingham.	3d O. 3d L.
Jan., 1909.	Northampton.	1st. 2d. 2d. 2d.
April, 1909.	Norwich.	1st L. 1st O. Special for best Toy Spaniel in show. Spe- cial for Toy Spaniel with best coat and condition.
May 11, 1909.	Crystal Palace Toy Dog.	2d O. 1st L. 1st Stud dog.
July 22, 1909.	Horsham.	2d O. 2d L.
Oct. 6, 1909.	Edinburgh.	1st O. and <i>Championship.</i> 1st Team.
Oct. 19, 1909.	Birmingham.	2d O.
Oct., 1909.	Doncaster.	1st O.
Feb. 9, 1910.	Crufts.	2d O.
Feb. 24, 1910.	St. Albans.	1st O. A. V. T. S. 1st O. Blenheim dog. 1st Br.
Mar. 3, 1910.	Glasgow.	1st O. R. open challenge class, any breed. Cup for best Toy Dog, any breed.

APPENDIX

Mar. 5, 1910.	Middlesborough.	1st O., d. or b. 2d A. V. T. 1st T. 1st Br. and special.
Mar. 15, 1910.	Manchester.	1st O. and <i>Championship</i> . Special for best Blenheim in show. 1st Br. 1st T.
May 18, 1910.	Crystal Palace Toy Dog.	2d O. 1st Stud Dog.
May 19, 1910.	Alexandra Palace.	2d A. V. champions.
May 25, 1910.	Dublin.	1st O. <i>Championship</i> . 1st Ladies' Pets. 2d A. V. class. Special for best T. S. dog.
June 9, 1910.	Botanic.	1st Stud dog. 2d O. 1st T. 1st B. 2d to Windfall in full champions class.
June 29, 1910.	Redhill.	2d O. A. V. N. S. 2d O. A. V. Toy. 2d O. T., d. or b.
July 21, 1910.	Horsham.	1st O. Blenheim or Tricolour. 1st O. Blenheim Dog. 2d A. V. N. S. 1st O., Mem- bers' A. V. N. S. 1st Local A. V. N. S.
Aug. 1, 1910.	Hemel Hempstead.	1st O., d. or b., A. V. T. S. 1st O., d. and special for best Blenheim or Tricolour.
Aug. 17, 1910.	Worsley.	1st O.
Aug. 24, 1910.	Portsmouth.	1st O., Blenheim or Tricolour, d. or b. 1st O. A. V. T., d. or b. and special for best Toy in show, and another special.
Oct. 5, 1910.	Edinburgh.	1st O. and <i>Championship</i> . L. K. A. special for best T. S. in show.

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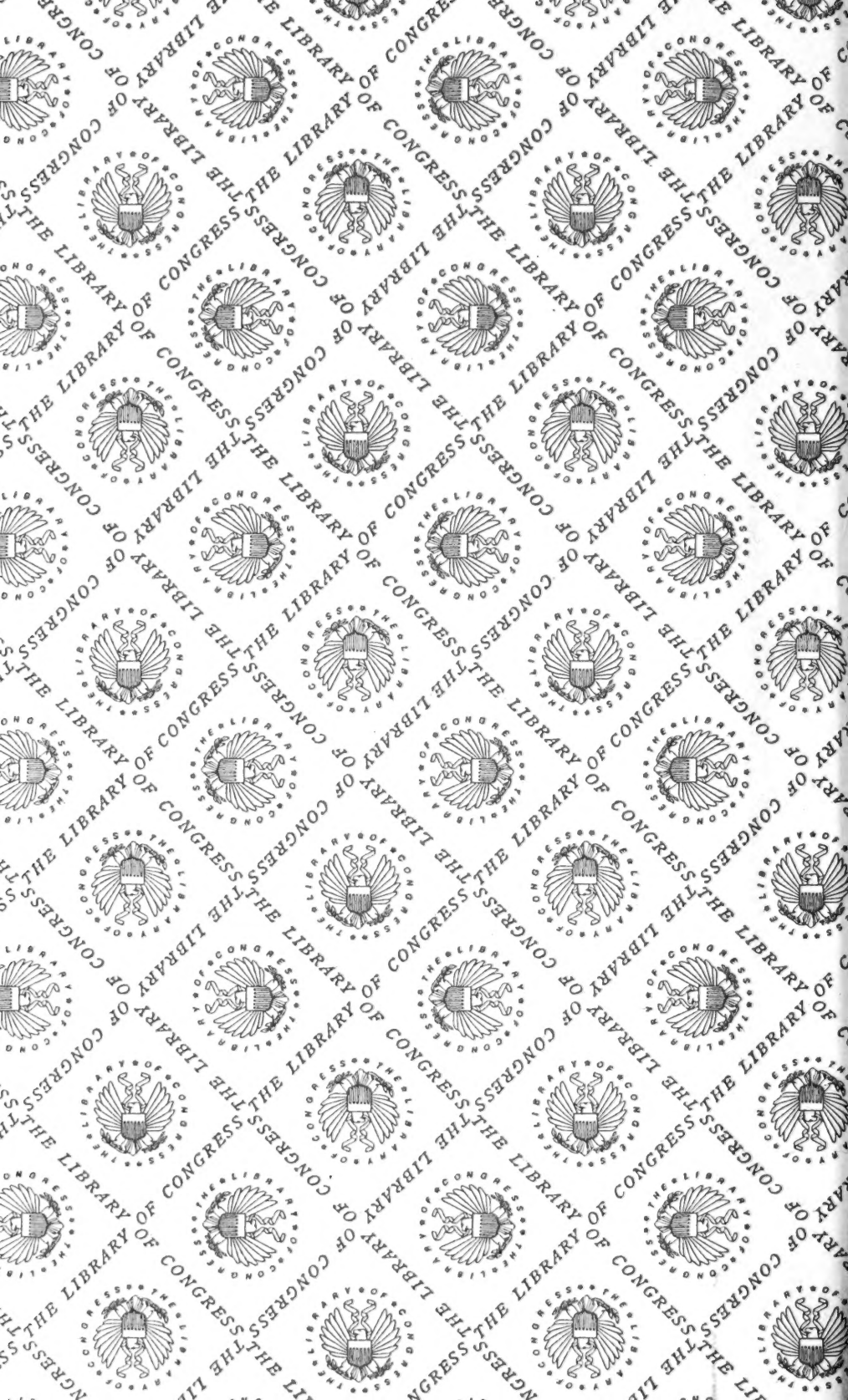
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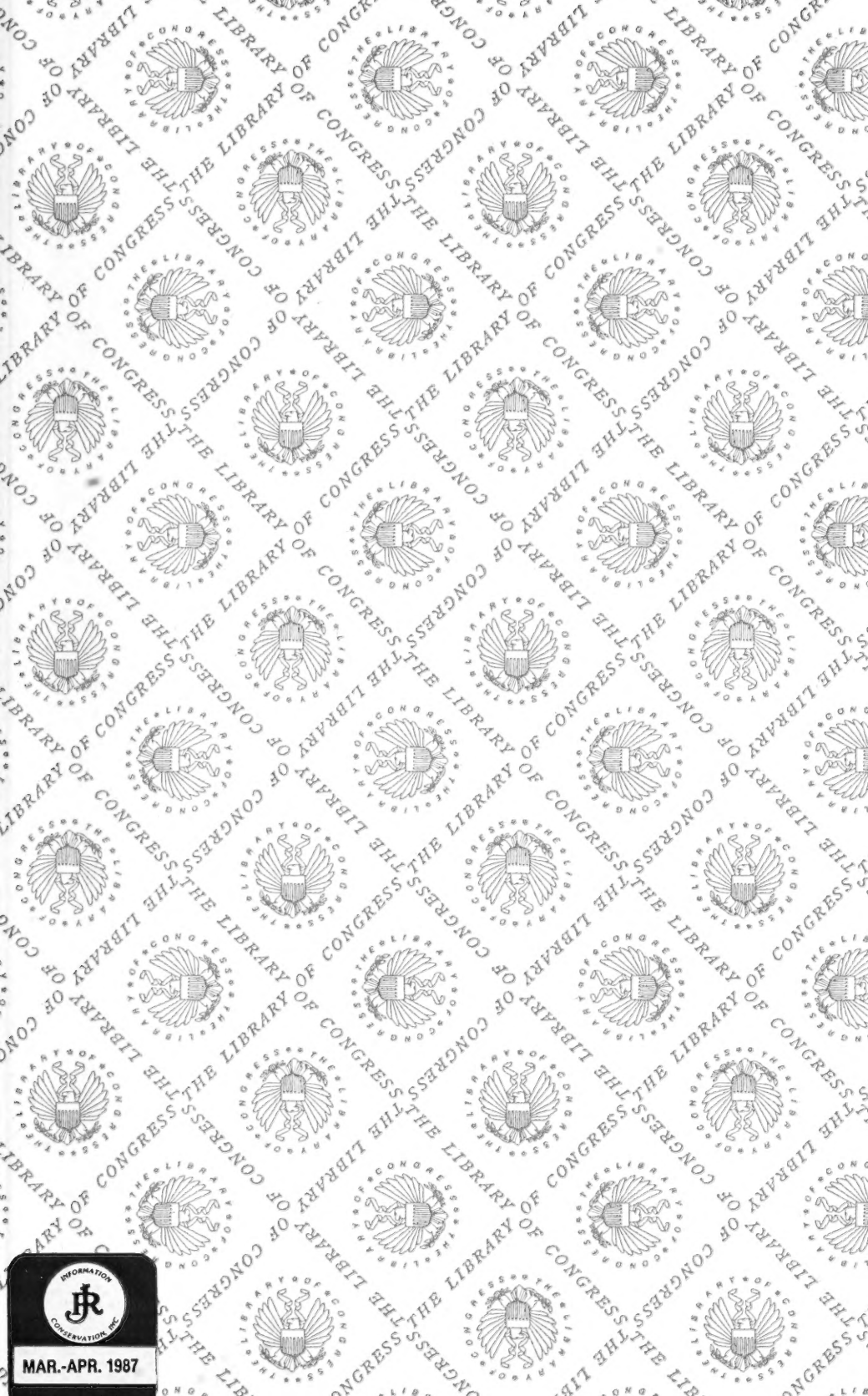
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