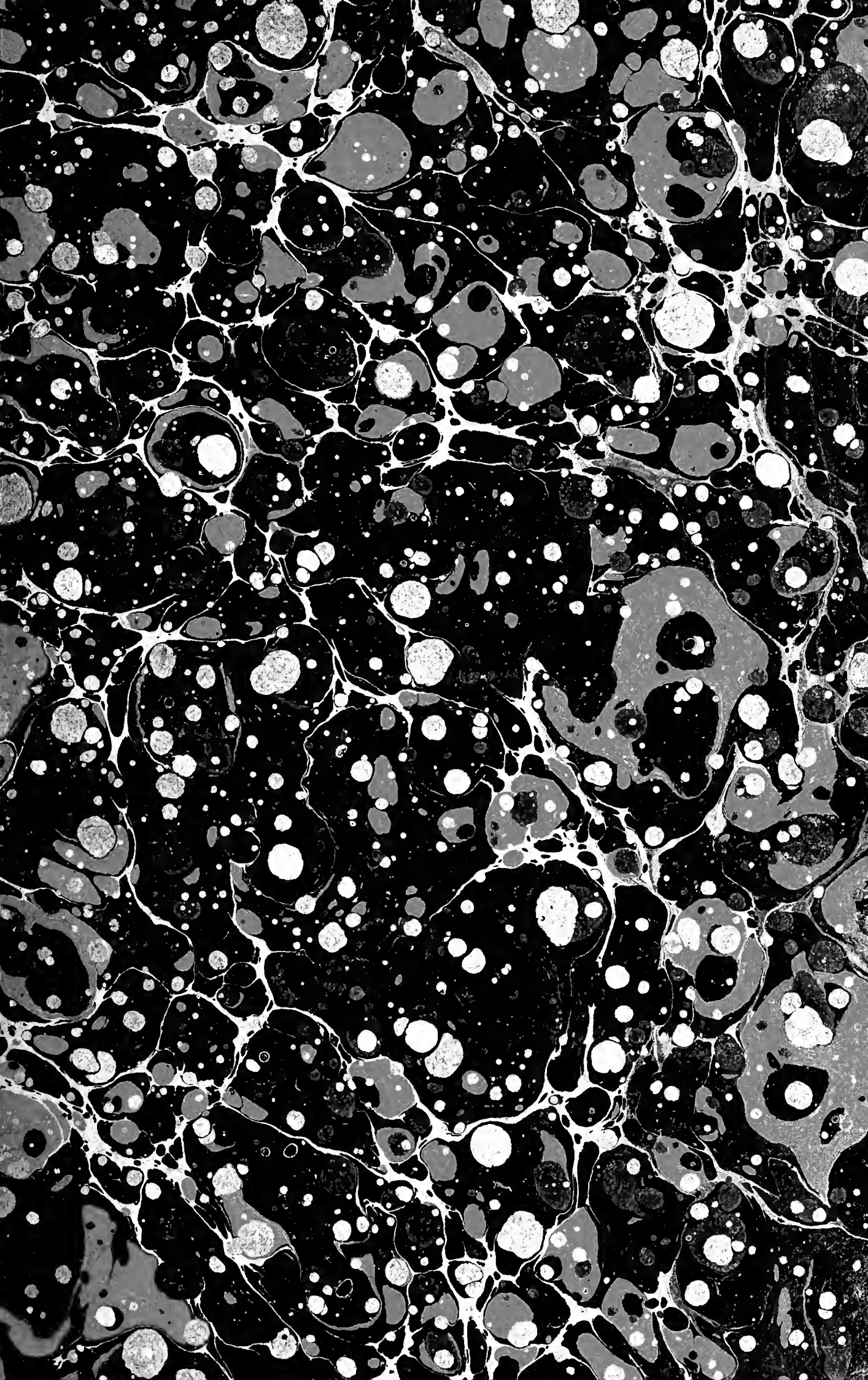
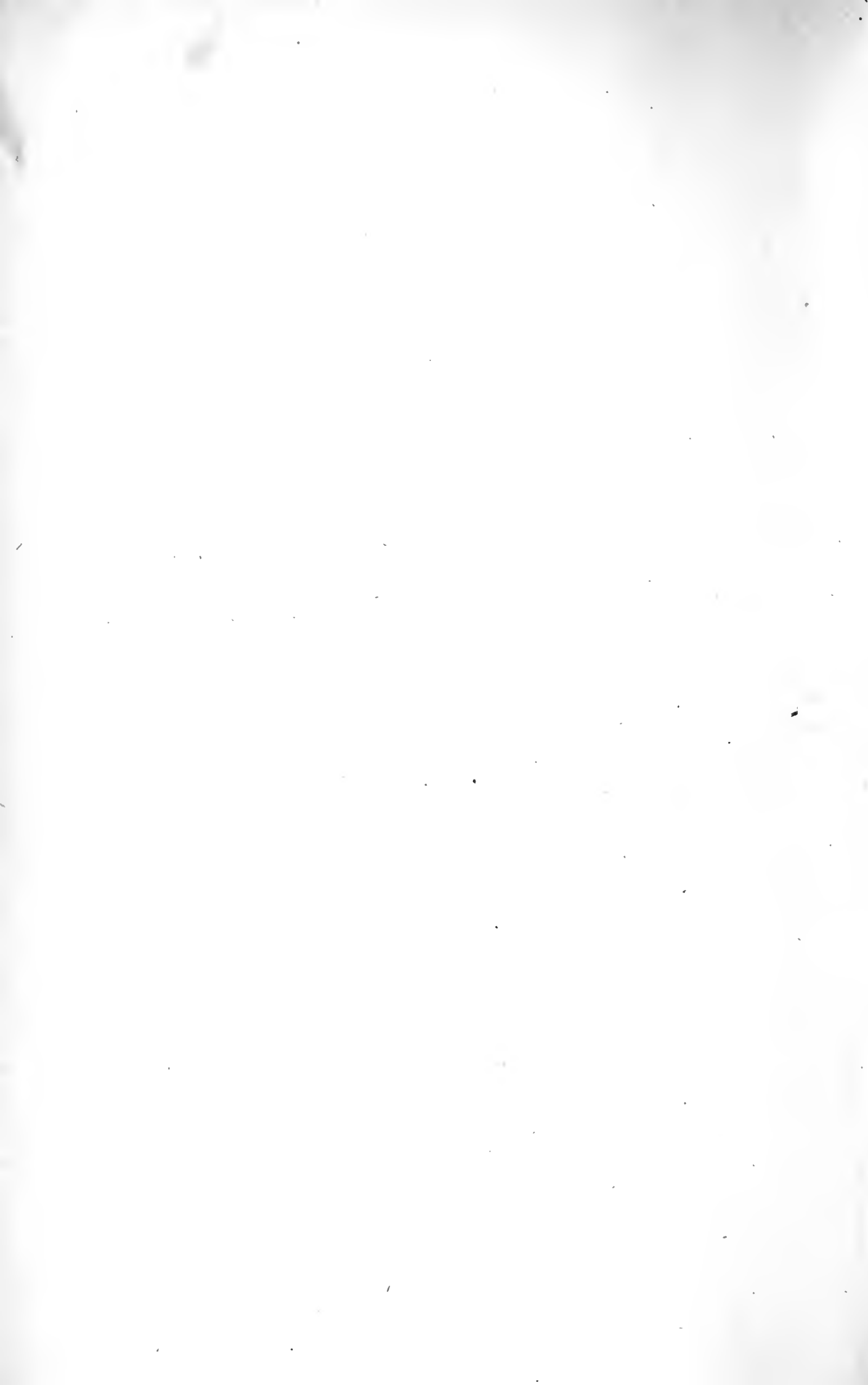
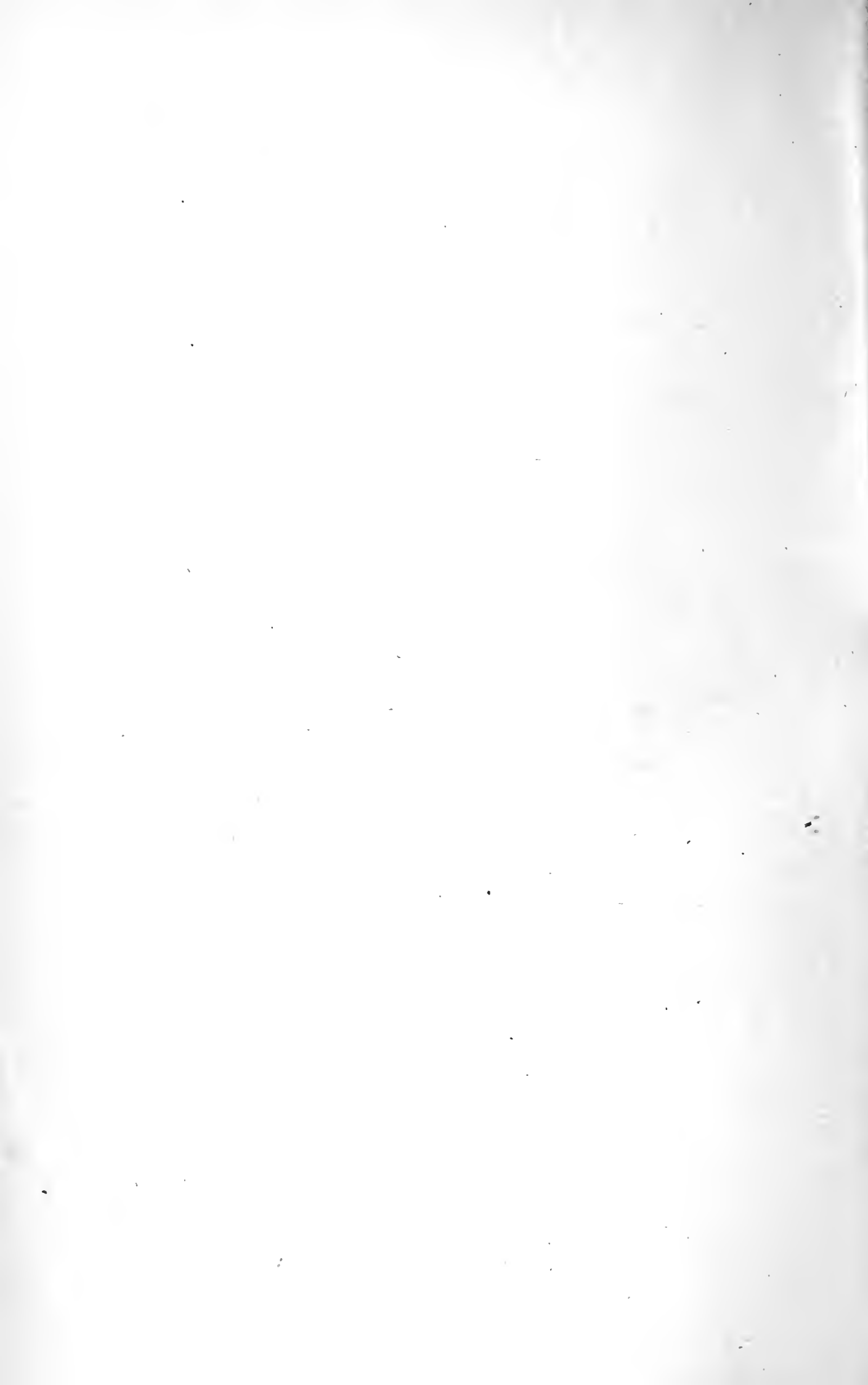


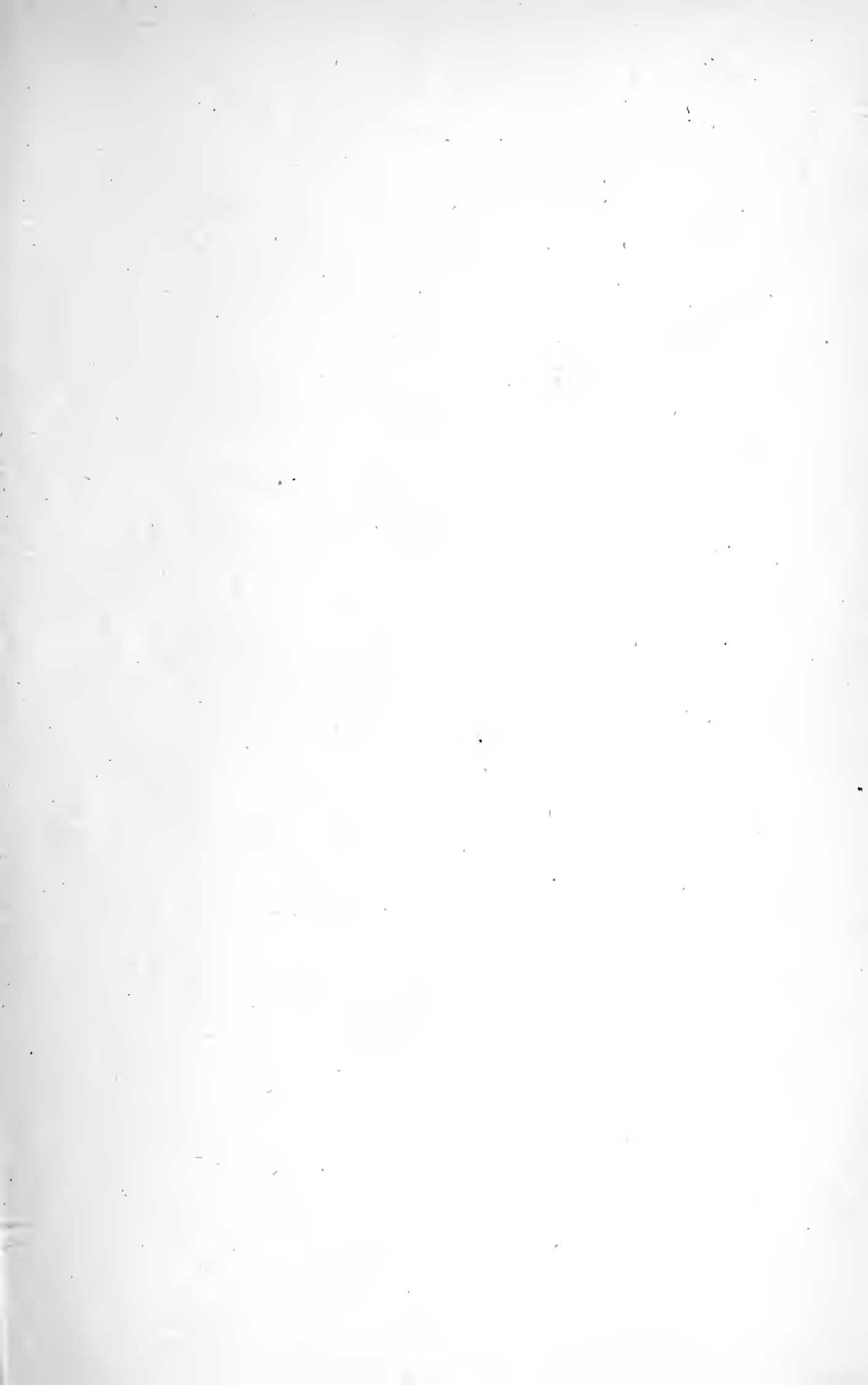
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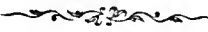
MR. E. BIRD'S BLOODHOUND "BRUTUS" (K.C.S.B., 4029).

Sire Roswell (K.C.S.B., 58.)—Dam Rufia by Regent (K.C.S.B., 50).

BRITISH DOGS :

THEIR

VARIETIES, HISTORY, CHARACTERISTICS, BREEDING,
MANAGEMENT, AND EXHIBITION.



ILLUSTRATED WITH

PORTRAITS OF DOGS OF THE DAY.



BY HUGH DALZIEL ("CORSINCON")

Author of "The Diseases of Dogs," "The Diseases of Horses," &c..

ASSISTED BY EMINENT FANCIERS.



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PREFACE.

WHEN reminded by the Publisher that a dozen or so lines of Preface were needful in introducing "British Dogs" to the public, the following questions were forcibly presented to my mind: First, whether the book should have been written; and, secondly (given the necessity for it) whether I should have undertaken the work.

Both these questions I propose handing over to the reader for solution, as I fear I might not be altogether an unprejudiced judge; and in doing so I trust to his good nature to treat leniently all faults, and to his good sense to assimilate whatever may be found worthy.

The object aimed at has been to give, as far as obtainable, a sketch of the origin of each breed, and an accurate description of the points of excellence of each variety as demanded by modern taste.

Only the initiated know the minute distinctions between breeds and individual dogs, patent to the subtle discrimination of the present-day philo-kuon.

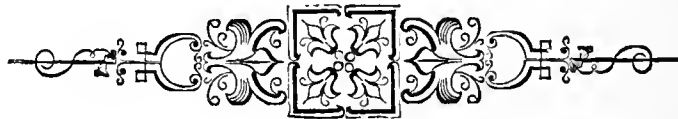
My fitness, if fitness there be, to convey this class of information—much sought after nowadays—has been acquired as canine critic for *The Field*, as kennel editor of *The Country*, and as a judge at shows,

in which capacities I have visited many of the great exhibitions of the canine species in France, Germany, and America, as well as all the principal ones in the United Kingdom, where I have had exceptional opportunities of enlarging a knowledge of my favourite animals, which I had all my life been accumulating.

There are parts of the book I can refer to with unqualified pleasure and unstinted praise, namely, the chapters contributed by the friends who have so kindly and ably assisted me. These contributions are in all cases accredited to the individual authors, and the views expressed must command, as they well deserve, the respect which the great experience of the writers' merits.

The illustrations are from life, celebrated "Dogs of the Day" having been selected, and the artists have, in most instances, succeeded in giving very correct delineations, showing the distinguishing characteristics of each breed.

"CORINCON."



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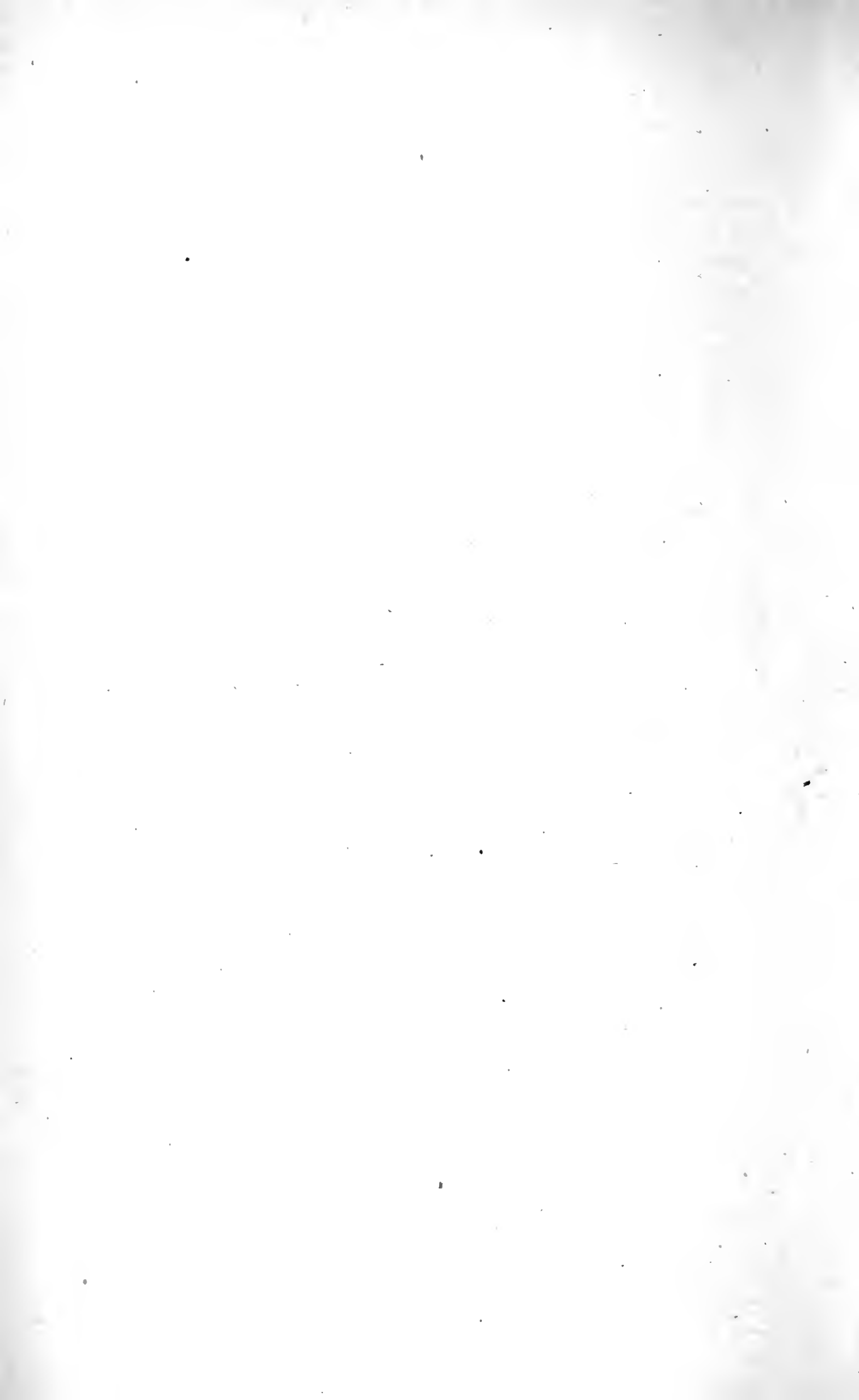
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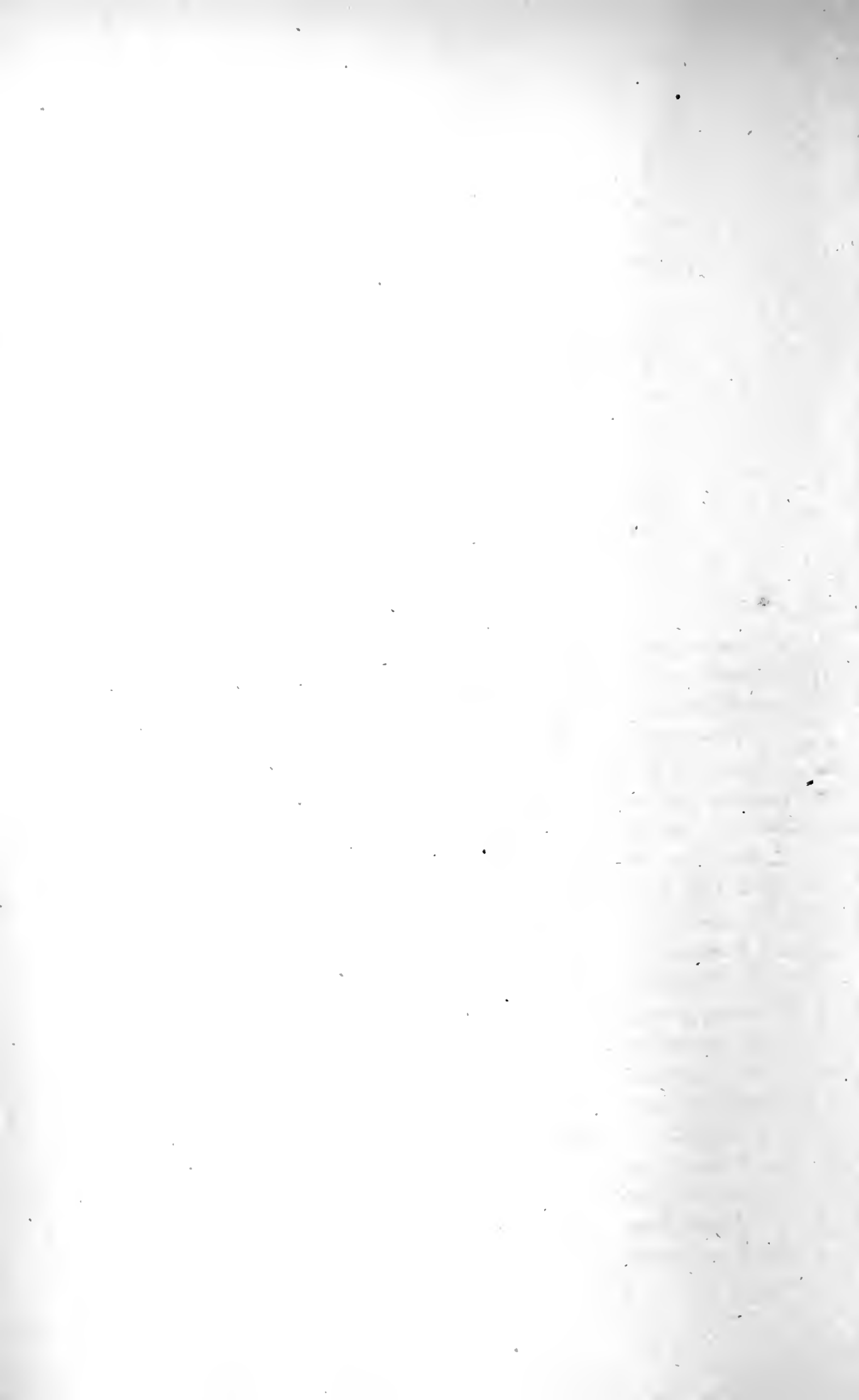
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BRITISH DOGS,



BRITISH DOGS.

INTRODUCTORY.



FEW subjects, and certainly no animal, has been treated with so much written eloquence as the Dog, nor do we grudge the lavish encomiums heaped upon him, for they are well deserved.

That we do not follow in the usual course pursued by writers on this subject there are several reasons. First, the felt want of ability to give expression to our views and feelings in language at once sufficiently laudatory and appropriate; secondly, that the several writers who have assisted in compiling this book may be trusted to do justice to the breeds they treat of in better terms than we can; and, lastly, that as the book is intended to be in great part descriptive of the varieties as seen and classified at our dog shows, and therefore a practical work, both for the experienced exhibitor and the tyro whose love for the dog needs no stimulus, panegyrics on his good qualities are not needed.

In carrying out our purpose, we have, on a plan we will presently more fully explain, grouped the dogs, and, as far as possible, given a full, minute, and accurate description of each variety as it at present exists and is recognised at our principal dog shows, and illustrated these descriptions by faithful portraits of dogs of the day that are acknowledged by the highest authorities to be true representatives of their class.

The subdivision of classes is now so great, and the points that separate one from another in some cases so minute, that an illustration in every case is needless, but wherever a sufficient difference of type to

require it exists, we have called in the aid of the artist to explain our meaning. The pencil greatly assists the pen in showing the difference between closely allied breeds, and in this the several artists have in most cases been eminently successful.

No book on dogs would be complete without some notice of the history and development of the various breeds, as far as it can be traced by direct testimony or fair inference, but we have not attempted that well-trodden ground which has hitherto proved so barren, and discussed the vexed question of the origin of the dog, which remains to the present time hopelessly obscure, and surrounded with the entanglements of contradictory opinions waiting to be unravelled by a Darwin or a Wallace.

In reference, however, to the origin of the very great number of varieties which exist, and are ever increasing, we may in many instances hazard a speculation which may be accepted or rejected at the reader's option.

We cannot accept the theory propounded by a recent writer that each country or district had a peculiar type of wild dog created for it from which the various breeds of domesticated dogs have sprung. Varieties can, we think, be accounted for more reasonably and more in accord with the result of modern research.

Whoever would write the history of dogs must write the history of man, for in periods as remote as history reaches we find this animal associated with him as his useful servant. When or how the close intimacy sprung up which mutual advantage has kept and improved century after century, it may be impossible, with accuracy, to determine; but when we consider the extraordinary capacity for service natural to the dog, his wonderful scenting powers, his great speed, his strength and endurance, his marvellous cunning, his indomitable courage, his power of arranging, and facility in carrying out a preconcerted attack on his prey, we see a combination of qualities in the dog of the greatest value to man in his most primitive state, which man's superior intelligence would quickly perceive and lead him to wish to appropriate to his own use, and possibly the conquest was rendered easy by a natural instinct in the lower animal to trust, love, and serve him. At least in favour of this we have the fact, which applies with more or less force to all breeds, that their greatest pleasure is in serving man and receiving his praise.

When man depended largely on the spoils of the chase for sustenance

the dog would be of the utmost value to him, and when the time came that other of our more domesticated animals were subdued, or partially so, and the shepherd's crook was taken up in addition to the rude instruments of war and chase, the pliant nature of the dog would be quickly moulded into agreement with the new state of things, and become, as we find he had in the days of the patriarch Job, and as he still is in many countries, both tender and defender of the flocks and herds.

In this case the new duties and conditions of life would develop new traits of character and variety of form and shape. The shepherd's dog would gradually assume a character of his own, and the Nimrods of those early days would have their own branches of the family chosen as best suited for their particular purpose, which, being used for special work, certain faculties being constantly used whilst others were allowed to lie dormant, the latter would become almost extinguished, and thus still further divergence of type from the original and differences between existing breeds become more distinct.

This alone, carried out extensively, as it was certain to be, would produce great variety in form, size, colour, and capabilities, and with the growth of civilisation these influences would increase in strength and variety, and, together with the powerful influence of climate and accidental circumstances, impossible to gauge, fully account for the extraordinary varieties of form we see in the dog as he exists at present.

Anecdotes of dogs are not embraced in our scheme. We have not inflicted insipidities of that kind on our readers; these are usually mere extensions of personal vanity, using the dog as the medium of praising the writer, and are generally, in addition, a compromise between the marvellous and the silly, that might be fairly described as attenuated twaddle. All such we have mercilessly excluded, and found room only for a few which are exceptionally apt and strongly illustrative of some distinguishing characteristic.

It may be said that with works to hand, wherein the subject is so well and exhaustively treated as those of "Stonehenge," Youatt, Hamilton, &c., there is no necessity for further writing on the subject. We trust, however, the reader will find in the following pages the best justification of our efforts; and as this is one of those subjects of which so many never tire, and on many points of which there is still considerable difference of opinion, we have reason to hope it will not be without its use,

and although there may be little original in what has been written—for there are many echoes and but few voices—still it is pleasant sometimes to see old friends in new dresses, and instructive to view even familiar things through other eyes than our own. It is always interesting to compare the opinion of the past with those of the present, and to mark the changes that take place, and, to go no further back, those who have followed dog shows from their establishment, cannot fail to be struck with the very great change which has taken place in many varieties for better or worse, and which are worth while considering.

Before proceeding to explain our grouping of the dogs it may be of interest to very briefly notice the classification and arrangement adopted by the principal writers on the subject. The arrangement of dogs by our dog show committees cannot be considered very satisfactory where there are the two great divisions of sporting and non-sporting. No doubt this system has arisen from the fact that the first publicly recognised dog shows were for sporting dogs only, and the division was made when other classes were added; but the distinction appears to us to be perfectly useless and rather confusing. Why, for instance, should a fox terrier, used for bolting foxes, be in the sporting division, and a Dandie Dinmont terrier, used for bolting otters, be in the non-sporting division? The arrangement is arbitrary and useless, and those who frame dog show schedules seem simply to have followed each other in the matter like sheep through a gap without their bell-wether. We have, therefore, discarded dog show catalogues as a guide to our arrangements.

We will now hark back to one of the oldest English writers on dogs, and we believe the first to attempt a classification, Dr. Johannus Caius. In his treatise on “*Englishe Dogges*” he adopted a classification very quaintly expressed, but which has much to recommend it, its principle being based on the dog’s relation to man, and the uses to which man puts him; and he makes three great divisions, namely, sporting dogs, useful dogs otherwise employed, and toys. He says: “All English dogges be eyther of, A gentle kind, serving the game, A homely kind, apt for sundry necessary uses, or A Currish kind, meet for many toyes.” The first of these he subdivides into two kinds, those used in hunting, including harriers, terriers, bloodhounds, gazehounds, greyhounds, lyemmers, and tumblers, and those used in fowling, which includes the land spaniel, water spaniel, setter, and the fisher. The second division, or “homely

kind," contains the "shepherd's dogge" and the mastive or bandogge, with a few others not very clearly defined, as "the mooner" and "the tynckers curre." The third division, or the "currish kind," he describes as "cures of the mongrel and rascall sort," and it consists of three varieties: "the wappe or warner," "the turnspete," and "the dancer." This arrangement of Caius has been followed by Pennant, Daniel, and other writers.

We will now refer to the classification adopted by "Stonehenge," although it will be familiar to most of our readers, but we do so to show that the same principle is applied, though, of course, the latter writer had a greater subject to handle, and the manner of using the dog has considerably changed in three centuries; but on the same plan he gives us a fuller and more detailed arrangement, namely, first, wild and half-reclaimed dogs; second, dogs hunting chiefly by the eye; third, dogs hunting chiefly by the nose, and both finding and killing their game; fourth, dogs finding their game by scent, but not killing it, being chiefly used in aid of the gun (corresponding to the "gentle kind" of Caius used "in taking the byrde," that is, in aid of the net, now supplanted by the gun); fifth, pastoral dogs and those used for draught; sixth, watch, house, and toy dogs; seventh, cross-breeds, retrievers, &c.

It will be seen that these two arrangements, differing in detail, possess leading features in common; and now, as in strongest contrast to them, we will briefly give Cuvier's arrangements, who separates into three great divisions, according to the shape of the head and length of jaw. This places the greyhound, deerhound, dingo, dhole, &c., in one class, and as many terriers are now bred, it would certainly include them. The second division, consisting of those with heads moderately elongated, includes the spaniels, pointer, setter, sheep dogs, and the hounds hunting by scent, as the foxhound, &c. The third division, with short muzzle and high skull, includes the bulldog, mastiff, pug, and, in the present time, would also take in Blenheims and King Charles spaniels.

Now, whatever merits Cuvier's plan of classifying the dog may possess from a scientific point of view, it is useless and confusing to the sportsman and the fancier.

Lieut.-Col. C. Hamilton-Smith adopts a similar arrangement, and also takes into consideration the original geographical distribution, and makes sub-divisions according to the length and quality of coat. On this latter

point he lays more stress than any other writer. Youatt adopts Cuvier's system, as does Blaine. Meyrick considers it practically useless. Mr. C. Linnæus Martin divides dogs into five groups—greyhounds, Newfoundlands, spaniels, hounds, and mastiffs, and terriers, which is, at least, as unsatisfactory as having no arrangement at all, which indeed is the case with a considerable number of writers, to whom it is perhaps unnecessary to make further reference.

In dealing with a subject that has been treated by such able writers as those referred to, and others we have not mentioned, it is not to be expected, nor is it pretended, that we have anything very original to offer in the arrangement and grouping we propose; neither do we for a moment suppose that we have hit on a perfect system of classifying dogs. The varieties run into each other so imperceptibly, and from the pliant, tractable nature of the dog he is put to such various uses, that we often find varieties the farthest removed from each other in form and structure, interchanging positions, and each doing what we may term the legitimate work of the other, so that we can conceive of no system free from flaws and objections; but we hope our plan will prove convenient for the discussion of the history, development, and characteristics of each group with its individual varieties, and be found of easy and ready reference by those disposed to refer to it for information.

A word of explanation, and by anticipation of objections to disarm quibblers.

We have included in "British Dogs" varieties that are not strictly British, because we think them, like so many breeds introduced in the past, likely to become British, and meeting with them so often at our shows, we trust they are, if not yet fully, at least in process of being acclimatized.

Knowing, also, as Dr. Caius quaintly expresses it, in referring to "a new sort of dog just brought out of France," that "we Englishmen are marvellous greedy gaping gluttons after novelties, and covetous cormorants of things that be seldom, rare, strange, and hard to get," we believe our readers will not severely censure us for travelling a little beyond our title.

Thanks to the enthusiasm of the Rev. J. Cumming Macdona, J. H. Murchison, Esq., and a few other gentlemen, the magnificent St. Bernard is now a British Dog, and so may it be in the future with many another

noble breed, that need only to come under the genius for stock breeding so peculiarly English, to have their best qualities fully and quickly developed.

Of the breeds worthy of being added to our list of British dogs, and that we would like to see more popular, we may mention that handsome dog the Barsee or Siberian wolfhound, splendid specimens of which have been shown by H.R.H the Princess of Wales, the Right Hon. Lady Emily Peel, and others; that immense dog, the Great Dane, the finest specimen of which that has graced the show bench being Mr. Frank Adcock's gigantic dog, Satan; that singularly attractive and eminently useful-looking La Vendée hound, of which Mr. G. De Landre Macdona's Ramonneau is a splendid specimen; the basset, as represented by Mr. E. Millais' Model and the Earl of Onslow's team; those burly tykes, the Thibet mastiffs, of which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales shows specimens; and several other attractive varieties we might mention.

The classification we shall adopt is as follows:—

DIVISION I.—DOGS USED IN FIELD SPORTS.

Group I.—Those that pursue and kill their game, depending entirely or mainly on sight and speed, and little or not at all on their scenting powers, with varieties bred directly from them: Greyhounds, deerhounds, whippets, lurchers, &c.

Group II.—Those hunting their game by scent and killing it: Bloodhounds, foxhounds, otterhounds, harriers, beagles, &c.

Group III.—Those finding the game by scent, but trained to forego their natural instinct to pursue, and to stand and index the game for the advantage of the gun: Setters, pointers, &c.

Group IV.—Other varieties used with the gun in questing and retrieving: All the spaniels and retrievers.

DIVISION II.—DOGS USEFUL TO MAN,

(as assistants in his work, watchers and defenders of property, life-savers, companion and ornamental dogs, and destroyers of vermin.)

Group I.—Those specially used as assistants in man's work: Pastoral dogs, and dogs used for draught; shepherds' and drovers' dogs; Esquimaux, &c.

Group II.—Watchers and defenders of life and property, life-savers,

companion and ornamental dogs, as bull dogs, mastiffs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, Dalmatians, &c.

Group III.—Vermin destroyers: The terriers.

DIVISION III.—HOUSE DOGS AND TOY DOGS.

Group I.—Those of distinct varieties from foregoing: Pugs, Pomeranians, poodles, Blenheims, &c.

Group II.—Those that are merely diminutives of already mentioned species: The various toy terriers, &c.



DIVISION I.
DOGS USED IN FIELD SPORTS.





MR. J. H. SALTER'S GREYHOUND "GLENAVON."

Sire Ingleton, by Erwesdale out of Meg—Dam Wee Aron, by Canaradso out of Scotland Yet.

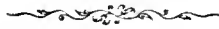
GROUP I.

Dogs that hunt their Game by sight, and kill.

Including :

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Greyhound. | 5. Lurcher. |
| 2. Deerhound. | 6. Whippet or Snap Dog. |
| 3. Irish Wolfhound. | 7. Siberian Wolfhound. |
| 4. Rough Scotch Greyhound. | 8. Persian Greyhound. |

The whole of this group is included in Cuvier's first division, "characterised by head more or less elongated, parietal bones insensibly approaching each other, and the condyles of the lower jaw placed in a horizontal line with the upper molar teeth." The general form is light and elegant, chest deep, with flank more or less tucked up, long and strong back, and great length from hip bone to hock joint; the whole appearance giving the impression of great swiftness, which is a distinguishing property of the whole group, although not possessed in an equal degree by each variety. All more or less show the characteristics of the Canes celeres of the ancients, and although not in every case running their game strictly by sight, that is also a leading characteristic of all.



CHAPTER I.—THE GREYHOUND.

BY CORSINCON.

THE particular variety of *Canes venatici grayii* of which I propose to treat, and which possesses an inherent right to occupy the highest place in the group of dogs hunting by keenness of sight and fleetness of foot, is the modern British greyhound. I say British, for the time has gone by when we could speak of English, Scotch, or Irish greyhounds in any other than the past tense; and the modern greyhound, the most elegant of the

canine race, the highest achievement of man's skill in manipulating the plastic nature of the dog and forming it to his special requirements, as he is stripped, in all his beauty of outline and wonderful development, not only of muscle, but of that hidden fire which gives dash, energy, and daring, stands revealed a manufactured article, the acme of perfection in beauty of outline and fitness of purpose; and, whether we see him trying conclusions on the meadows of Lurgan, the rough hillsides of Crawford John, or for the blue ribbon of the leash on the flats of Aitcar, he is still the same—the dog in whom the genius of man has so mingled the blood of all the best varieties, that no one can lay special claim to him. He is a combination of art and nature that challenges the world, unequalled in speed, spirit, and perseverance, and in elegance and beauty of form as far removed from many of his clumsy ancestors as an English thoroughbred from a coarse dray horse.

It is not my intention to attempt to trace the history of the greyhound, or to follow his development from the comparatively coarse, but more powerful dog from which he derives his origin. The very name has long been a bone of contention among etymologists; but, however interesting to the scholar, the discussion possesses few attractions for the general reader, the ingenious guessing and nice hair-splitting proving often more confusing than profitable. Not to pass the subject over in complete silence, I may observe that whilst some contend that the name *Canis Græcus* points to a Greek origin, others derive the name from "grey," *gre* or *grie*, supposed to be originally the prevailing colours; others, with apparently greater reason, suppose the name to have been given on account of the high rank or degree the dog held among his fellows.

The greyhound having been always kept for the chase, would naturally undergo modifications with the changes in the manner of hunting, the nature of the wild animals he was trained to hunt, and the characteristics of the country in which he was used; and having always, until very recent times, been restricted to the possession of persons of the higher ranks, he would have greater care, and his improvement be the better secured. That his possession was so restricted is shown by the forest laws of King Canute, which prohibited anyone under the degree of a gentleman from keeping a greyhound; and an old Welsh proverb says: "You may know a gentleman by his horse, his hawk, and his greyhound."

The alteration in the game laws of modern times, coupled with the great increase of wealth and leisure, have, by giving impetus to the natural desire for field sports, characteristic of Englishmen, led to the present great and increasing popularity of coursing, and consequent diffusion of greyhounds through all classes, heightening an honourable competition, and securing a continued, if not a greater care and certainty of the dogs' still further improvement.

It is impossible to separate the greyhound from coursing, as we understand it ; for, although the sport existed and was practised in a manner similar to our present system some seventeen hundred years ago, as described by Arrian in the second century, the thorough organization of the sport and the condensation of the laws governing it, are not only essentially British, but, in their present shape, quite modern, and it is the conditions of the sport that have produced the greyhound of the day, to which the words—

They are as swift as breathed stags,
Aye, fleetier than the roe,

are more applicable than to any of its predecessors.

If we go back to the earlier centuries of the history of our country, we find the greyhound used in pursuit of the wolf, boar, deer, &c., in conjunction with other dogs of more powerful build ; still we can easily perceive that to take a share in such sports at all he must have been probably larger, certainly stronger, coarser, and more inured to hardships, whilst he would not be kept so strictly to sight hunting as the demands of the present require ; still, the material out of which the present dog has been made was there, and his form and characteristics, even to minute detail, were recognised, and have been described with an accuracy which no other breed of dogs has had the advantage of, else might we be in a better position to understand the value of claims for old descent set up for so many varieties. And to these descriptions I propose to refer, to endorse, as well as to make still more clear and emphatic, the points of excellence recognised as correct by modern followers of the leash.

The whole group to which he belongs is distinguished by the elongated head, the parietal, side and upper or partition bones of the head shelving in towards each other, high proportionate stature, deep chest, arched loins, tucked-up flank, and long fine tail ; and such general form as is

outlined in this description is seen in perfection in the greyhound. To some it may sound contradictory to speak in one sentence of elegance and beauty of form, and in the next of a tucked-up flank; and fox-terrier and mastiff men, who want their favourites well ribbed back, with deep loin and flanks well filled, to make a form as square as a prize shorthorn, may object, but we must remember that beauty largely consists in fitness and aptitude for the uses designed and the position to be filled.

This being so, in estimating the greyhound's claim to be the handsomest of the canine race, we must remember for what his various excellences, resulting in a whole which is so strikingly elegant, is designed. Speed is the first and greatest quality a dog of this breed can possess; to make a perfect dog there are other attributes he must not be deficient in, but wanting in pace he can never hope to excel. The most superficial knowledge of coursing or coursing literature will show this, and it is a quality which, although developed to its present high pitch, has always been recognised as most important. Chaucer says,

Greiounds he hadde as swift as fowl of flight,

And again—following the example of the immortal scoundrel Wegg—to drop into poetry, Sir Walter Scott, in his introduction to “*Marmion*,” thus eulogises the speed of the greyhound :

Remember'st thou my greyhounds true?
O'erholt or hill there never flew,
From leash or slip there never sprang,
More fleet of foot, more sure of fang.

Well does he deserve the encomium of Markham, who declares he is, “of all dogs whatsoever the most princely, strong, nimble, swift, and valient.”

In addition to speed, the dog must have strength to last out a severe course, nimbleness in turning, the capacity to catch and bear the hare in his stride, good killing powers, and vital force to give him dash, staunchness, and endurance. What a dog possessing these qualities should be like, I shall, by the assistance of the keenest and most experienced observers and writers on the subject, endeavour to show; and whilst gladly sitting at the feet of modern Gamaliels, not slighting the wisdom of the past, but offering gleanings from the works of old, that may prove

both interesting and instructive to the tyro, although as a tale that hath been told to many ; and in defence of such a course let me quote Geoffrey Chaucer :

For out of the old fieldis, as men saith,
Cometh all this new corn from year to year ;
And out of olde bookis in good faith,
Cometh all this new science that men lere.

It would be as much out of place here as it is unnecessary to enter on any lengthened dissertation on coursing—passionately fond of the sport, next to seeing it it would be a labour of love to write or speak of it, and it is almost with pain that I recall the words of Somerville, whose tastes preferred

The musical confusion
Of hounds and echo in conjunction ;

and who, with unjust prejudice, penned an undeserved censure against followers of the leash when he wrote :

A different hound for every different chase
Select with judgment ; nor the poor timorous hare,
O'er-matched, destroy ; but leave that vile offence
To the mean, murderous, coursing crew.

Without going deeply into the subject of coursing, it will, however, I think, be necessary to briefly glance at what a dog is required to do in a course, and that for two reasons : First, because I hold that all dogs should be judged in the show ring by their apparent suitability for their special work ; and, secondly, because this book may fall into the hands of many who are real lovers of the dog and genuine sportsmen at heart, but who, from various circumstances, have never had an opportunity of seeing a course, or that so rarely as to be practically unacquainted with its merits.

The remarks of the inexperienced on a course are often amusing. The most common mistake made by the tyro is that the dog that kills the hare always wins, irrespective of other considerations—a most excusable error on the part of the novice, as in most or all other descriptions of racing the first at the post or object is the winner ; but in coursing it is not which is first there, but which has done most towards accomplishing the death of the hare or put her to the greatest straits to escape. Be it here understood that the object of the courser and the object of the dogs differ materially. The dog's object is the death of the hare ; the courser's object is to test the relative speed, working abilities, and

endurance of the competitors, as shown in their endeavours to accomplish their object; and the possession of the hare is of little consequence, except to the pothunter or currant jelly devotee, who is quite out of the pale of genuine coursing society.

Although what I am going to say will be as stale and tiresome to—and as likely to create a smile in—many as listening to a child's first lesson in the alphabet, I consider it, for the reasons already given, necessary. Two dogs only are slipped at a hare, and this has always been the honourable practice in this country. Even in Turberville's *Observations on Coursing* we find the maxim—"If the greyhounds be but yonge or slow you may course with a lease at one hare, but that is seldom seen, and a brase of dogges is ynow for such a poore beaste."

The hare being found, or so-ho'd, and given law—a fair start of eighty or a hundred yards—the dogs are slipped, in the run up, as in after stretches following a turn, the relative speed of the dogs is seen; but the hare, being pressed, will jerk, turn, and wind in the most nimble manner, testing the dogs' smartness in working, suppleness, and agility in making quick turns, and "it is a gallant sport to see how the hare will turn and wind to save herself out of the dogge's mouth, so that sometimes, when yon think that your greyhound doth, as it were, gape to take her, she will turn and cast them a good way behinde her, and so save herself by turning, wrenching, and winding." It is by the practice of these clever wiles and shifts that the hare endeavours to reach her covert, and in closely following her scut and o'ermastering her in her own devices that a greyhound displays the mastery of this branch of his business, in which particular a slower dog will often excel an opponent that has the foot of him in the stretches; but, with this working power, a facility in making short turns, speed must be combined, or it stands to reason points could not be made except on a comparatively weak hare. It is, therefore, important that the conformation of the dog should be such as to combine speed with a strength and suppleness that will, as far as possible, enable him to control and guide the velocity with which he is moving, as his quick eye sees the game swerve or turn to one side or another.

As the death of the hare when it is a kill of merit—that is, when accomplished by superior speed and cleverness, and not by the accident of the foremost dog turning the hare, as it were, into the killer's mouth—is a consideration in reckoning up the total of good points made, it is

important that the dog should be formed to do this, picking up and bearing the hare in his stride, and not stopping to worry her as a terrier would a rat; and here many points come in which should be narrowly scanned and compared in the show ring, but too seldom are not, and these I will allude to in going over the several points.

In addition, there are other requirements for which the dog must possess qualities, to make him successful in the field and give him a right to a prize in the show ring, and which will be noticed in detail. A good idea of a course, with the gallant efforts of pursuer and pursued, is given in the following lines from Ovid, translated by Golding :

As when the impatient greyhound, slipped from far,
Bounds o'er the glade to course the fearful hare,
She in her speed does all her safety lie,
And he with double speed pursues his prey,
O'erruns her at the sitting turn; but licks
His chaps in vain; yet blows upon the flix.
She seeks the shelter which the neighbouring covert gives
And, gaining it, she doubts if yet she lives.

In forming an opinion of a dog, whether in selecting him for some special purpose of work or merely choosing the best out of a lot in the prize ring, first impressions are occasionally deceptive, get confirmed into prejudices, and mislead the judgment. But, in the great majority of cases, to the man who knows what he is *looking at*, what he is *looking for*, and what he has a reasonable right to expect, the first impression conveyed to the mind by the general outline or contour, and the way it is filled in, will be confirmed on a close critical and analytical examination of the animal point by point; and it is only by such close and minute examination that a judge can become thoroughly master of his subject, and arrive at a position where he can give strong, clear, and intelligible reasons for the opinions he has formed and the decision he has given. Moreover, there is that to be weighed and taken into account in the final judgment on the dog's merits which is referable to no part alone, which can only be appreciated on taking him as a whole, that is, *life*—that indefinable something which evades the dissector's knife, yet permeates the whole body, the centre power which is the source of movement in every quivering muscle, and is variously seen in every action of the dog and in every changing emotion of which he is capable. This, I conceive to be the only difficulty in the way of judging by points, and it is not

insuperable: this is probably what is often meant by *condition* and *quality*.

The judge must, however, as already said, consider, and, if need be, describe, not only the general appearance of the animal and the impression he conveys to his (the judge's) mind, but, as it were, take him to pieces, assessing the value of each particular part according to its fitness for the performance of the special function for which it is designed, and under the peculiar conditions in which it will have to act; and, having done so, he will find his first opinion confirmed precisely in the ratio of his fitness to judge.

Before taking the points of the greyhound one by one, I must give the description of a greyhound, as laid down in the doggerel rhymes of the illustrious authoress of "The Book of St. Alban's," Dame Juliana Berners or Barnes, sometime Abbess of Sopewell, and since described as "a second Minerva in her studies and another Diana in her diversions." It would be sheer heresy to write of greyhounds without introducing her description, so universally has this been done; I therefore give it in full, which I have never seen done by any of our modern authorities. In doing so, I must confess there are two lines that to me are somewhat obscure. I, however, venture to suggest that in his eighth year he is only a *lick ladle*—fit to lick a trencher, and in his ninth year cart and saddle may be used to take him to the tanner.

THE PROPERTIES OF A GOOD GREHOUNDE.

A grehound shold be heeded lyke a snake
 And neckyd lyke a drake,
 Footed lyke a catte,
 Taylyd lyke a ratte,
 Syded lyke a teme,
 And chynyd lyke a beme.
 The fyrst yere he must lerne to fede,
 The second yere to felde nim lede,
 The thyrde yere he is felowe lyke,
 The fourth yere there is none syke.
 The fyfth yeare he is good enough,
 The syxte yere he shall hold the plough,
 The seventh yere he woll avaylle
 Grete bytches for to assaylle,
 The eygthe yere licke ladyll,
 The nynthe yere cartsadyll;
 And when he is comyn to that yere
 Have him to the tannere,
 For the best hounde that ever bytche had
 At nynthe yere he is full badde.

To begin the detailed description with the head—which includes jaws

teeth, eyes, ears, and brain development—first, the general form must be considered. It must be quite evident that “headed like a snake” cannot mean “like a snake’s head,” which is short, flat, and blunt, or truncated. I understand the Abbess to use the snake itself, not its head only, as a simile of the length and thinness of the greyhound’s head.

Arrian says: “Your greyhounds should have light and well-articulated heads, whether hooked or flat-nosed is not of much consequence, nor does it greatly matter whether the parts beneath the forehead be protuberant with muscle. They are alone bad which are heavy-headed, having thick nostrils, with a blunt instead of a pointed termination.” Edmund de Langley, in his “Mayster of Game,” says, “The greihound should have a long hede and somede grete, ymakyd in the manner of a luce; a good large mouth and good sessours, the one again the other, so that the nether jaws passe not them above, ne that thei above passe not him by neither;” and coming down to “Gervase Markham,” in the sixteenth century, we have his description: “He should have a fine long leane head, with a sharp nose, rush grown from the eyes downward.”

The general form and character of the head is here pretty fairly sketched, and we see a very close agreement between these old authorities. It appears to me that the “Mayster of Game” was the most happy in his illustration, “made in the manner of a luce,” that is, a full-grown pike, as the head of the greyhound and pike will bear a fair comparison without straining; and who can say it was not the exigencies of rhyme that compelled our sporting Abbess to set up for us that stumbling block, the head of the snake. No doubt she thought of the excellent illustration the neck of the drake offered her, and had to find a rhyme to it, but she might with as great propriety have written:

The grehound should be headed like a luce
And neckyd like a goose.

The force of illustration lost in the second line is more than compensated by the strength of the first. Markham is right in desiring a “long lean head,” but even that may be carried to a fault; but we do not want the “part beneath the forehead protuberant of muscle;” and the “heavy headed, with thick nostrils and a blunt nose,” I must, with Arrian, discard altogether as thoroughly bad, too slow, and certain to be “too clever by half.” Looking at the whole head, we see, by the sloping-in of

the side walls of the skull how the brain capacity is diminished, and how the elongation and narrowing of head and jaws have almost obliterated the olfactory organs, the internal cavities becoming contracted and presenting so much less surface that the scenting powers are necessarily limited, although it is a mistake to suppose that they are entirely lost. This is just what we want in the greyhound; he must run by sight, never using his nose; he must have the brain developed where it shows courage, not intelligence. When a retriever has to puzzle out a lost bird, his nose and his intelligence are both put to the test, and the higher the development, the better the dog, and as we find the intellectual faculties highest in those dogs with most brain before the ears, so we select our retrievers thus formed; but as this would be a disadvantage in the greyhound, which we want to run honest and fair, such as Justice Shallow, in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," describes—

He is a *good* dog and a *fair* dog;
Can there be more said—he is *good* and *fair*—

we select them without this intellectual development, by use of which they would soon study the wiles and shifts of "poor Wat," and, to save their wind and legs, "run cunning"—that is, do a "waiting race," the cunning dog allowing his fellow to do the work, whilst he hangs back for the hare to be turned into his mouth. A greyhound should measure well round the head, across and at back of ears, which is a sure indication of the courage that gives dash and persistence to their efforts.

By "hooked nose," I presume Arrian to mean that the upper jaw protrudes; but that would decidedly be a fault, as a dog so formed would be at a disadvantage in holding and killing his hare. This formation, called overshoot, or pig-jawed, is often met with in various breeds of dogs, but if at all excessive it is most objectionable. The opposite to that is sometimes seen, and we have them undershot; but such cases are comparatively rare, and owe their origin to the cross with the bulldog, which has been resorted to to give stamina, courage, and staunchness to the greyhound; but the form to be desired is the level mouth with the "good sessours one again the other."

The teeth themselves are important; they should be large, strong, and white, the fangs sharp and powerful; this is not only necessary for their work, but it is always a sign of health.

"The eye," Arrian says, "should be large, upraised, clear, and

strikingly bright. The best look fiery and flash like lightning, resembling those of leopards, lions, or lynxes." Markham says, "a full clear eye, with long eyelids." The latter peculiarity I have never observed, probably from want of a close attention to the point; but the clear, bright, and fiery eye is always a necessity, although, of course, the condition of the dog and the circumstances under which he is seen must be considered in judging of it; the colour varies with that of the coat, as in all breeds.

Of the ears Arrian writes, "they should be large and soft, so as to appear broken; but it is no bad indication if they appear erect, provided they are not small and stiff." This description would not be accepted as satisfactory now; ears are preferred small, and free from all coarseness; neither does Markham's "a sharp ear, short, and close-falling," quite convey the modern idea of a greyhound's ear; it should be soft, fine in leather, and folded with the shoulder of the ear, strong enough to carry the whole up when the dog is excited or his attention fixed.

The neck is the next point, and it is one of very great importance; it must be long, strong, well clothed with muscle; yet withal light, airy, and possessing wonderful flexibility and suppleness. Arrian says, "The neck should be long, round, and flexible, so that if you forcibly draw the dogs backwards by their collars it may seem to be broken, from its flexibility and softness." The neck is certainly wonderfully pliant, and readily bent to either side at will. Our royal writer says, "The neck should be grete and longe, and bowed as a swanne's neck;" Markham, "a long neck, a little bending, with a loose hanging wezand." The last point is not correct, and might convey the idea that there was a looseness of skin underneath; the windpipe, although easily felt, does not hang loose, the whole neck being neat, round, clean made, and elegantly carried. A long neck, as well as long head, are necessary to enable the dog to pick up, carry, or bear the hare without stopping, which he will do, throwing his head up with the hare in his mouth; but a dog with a short neck would have to stoop so in catching his hare that there would be every chance of his coming a "cropper," the force at which he was going throwing him heels over head.

Continuing from the neck we have the broad, square, beam-like back of good length and great strength; without this the dog could not endure the exhaustive process of the "pumpers" he is submitted to. The chest, too, must be deep and fairly wide. Arrian says, "Broad chests

are better than narrow ; shoulders wide apart, not tied together, but as loose and free as possible ; legs round, straight, and well jointed ; sides strong ; loins broad, firm, not fleshy, but sinewy ; upper flanks loose and supple ; hips wide asunder ; lower flanks hollow ; tail long, fine, and supple ; haunches sweeping and fine to the touch." In respect to the chest, it is needless to say how all-important it is that it should be capacious, but we must get capacity from the depth and squareness, not from the bulged-out barrel form, which would produce slow movement and a heavy fronted dog that would soon tire. Take Markham's description in "The Country Farm :—" "A long, broad, and square beam, back, with high round fillets ; he must be deep, swine sided, with hollow bended ribs and a full brest."

"The Mayster of Game" gives an excellent description : "Her shuldres as a roebuck ; the for leggs streight and grete ynow, and nought to hind legges ; the feet straught and round as a catte, and great cleas ; the boones and the joyntes of the cheyne grete and hard as the chyne of an hert ; the thighs great and squarred as an hare ; the houghs streight, and not crompyng as of an oxe." The shoulders should be set on as obliquely as possible, to enable the dog to throw his fore legs well forward in his gallop, the shoulder blades sloping in towards each other as they rise, they should be well clothed with muscle, but not fleshy and coarse, so as to look loaded ; the shoulders should not be tied together but have plenty of freedom—this with the strong muscles of the loin enable the dog to turn fast and cleverly ; the elbows must be neither turned out nor in ; the bone of the leg strong ; there must be good length of arm ; and the leg below the knee must be short and very strong, and the foot round and cat-like ; well sprung knuckles, a firm hard, thick sole, and large strong nails are also essential.

The beam-like back is to give the necessary strength ; the deep chest is needed with sufficient width to give plenty of room for the lungs and heart to freely perform their functions ; width is needed that the necessary room may be got without making the chest so deep as to be in the way and catch against stones, tussocks, and lumps of turf on rough coarse ground, when the dog is fully stretched in the gallop ; the oblique shoulders enable the dog to throw his legs well forward and close together, thus enabling him to cover a lot of ground at each stride, and also, in connection with his long and supple neck, to throw himself

through an astonishingly small meuse. The necessity of sufficient bone, big, strong joints, and muscular legs, is apparent where such violent exertion is called for, and the round, cat-like foot, is a necessity of speed. No one would have the wheels of a fast-going gig made as broad in the tyre as that of a four-ton waggon. The soles are required hard and tough, that they may stand the wear and tear of rough ground and stony lanes, if these come in the way; the strong claws give the dog purchase over the ground.

The loins must be strong; a greyhound weak there might be fast for a spurt, but would prove merely flashy, being neither able to endure nor yet good at his turns. When Markham says "short and strong fillets," he means the loin—the term being used in speaking of the horse—not the fleshy part of the thigh, which the term might apply to. The hips must be wide asunder, and the hind legs straight as regards each other, "not crompying as an ox"—that is, as we now express it, not cow-hocked—but they must be bent or sickle hocked; the thighs with immense and well developed muscle, the same strength of bony and muscular development is needed as in the fore legs, and especially there should be no weakness below the knee. The dog should stand rather wide behind and higher than before; the slight width gives additional propelling force, and the higher hind quarters additional speed and power in racing up hill, as hares invariably do if they can, unless there is temptation of a covert near, a fact quaintly expressed in the "Book of St. Albans":

"Tell me," Maystre, quod the man, "what is the skylle
Why the Haare wolde so fayne renne against the hill?"
Quod the Mayster, "For her legges be shorter before
Than behind; that is the skylle thore."

In respect to the tail, all agree it should be long and fine. Markham says: "An even growne long rat's tail, round, turning at the lower end leashward, and full set on between the buttocks." The "Mayster of Game" says: "A catte's taylor, making a ring at eend, but not to hie." The tail, no doubt, acts as a rudder, and as such must play an important part in swerving and turning.

Colour in greyhounds should go for little, but many have a prejudice in favour of a special fancy, although experience proves that there are good of all. In the hunting poem by "Gratius," as translated by Wase, we are told to

Chuse the greyhound pied with black and white,
He runs more swift than thought or winged flight.

Many coursers prefer the pure black or the red ; but a short list, taken from the "Coursing Calendar," will show good greyhounds of many different colours : Scotland Yet and her sons, Canaradzo and Calioja, were white ; Cerito, fawn and white ; Lobelia, brindled and white ; Lady Stormont, black and white ; Master M'Grath, black and white ; Beacon, Blue Light, and Sapphire, all blue ; High Idea, blue ticked ; Bed of Stone, Bab at the Bowster, and Sea Cove, red ; Cauld Kail, red ticked ; Mocking Bird, Cashier, Black Knight, all black ; Landgravine and Elsecar, brindled.

The medium sized dog is by most preferred, and there is a considerable difference both in height and weight between the dog and bitch.

The dog selected for illustration is strongly typical of the Scotch style of greyhound, but without the coarseness which usually belongs to the scions of the north-country breeds. He was a reddish fawn, with splendid back and loin, good shoulders, and muscular quarters, with good legs and feet, and altogether a thoroughly well-shaped dog. He was the property of J. H. Salter, Esq., Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Kelvedon, Essex, but is now dead. The following is his pedigree and performances :

G L E N A V O N . Fawn greyhound, 65lb. weight; whelped Jan. 4, 1869; bred by Dr. Dougal, Glasgow.	Wee Avon	Sea Girl	Seacomb	Hermit Fly
			Seaflower (Spinks's)	
		Canaradzo	Beacon	Blue Light Frolic
			Scotland Yet	Wigan Veto
	Ingleton	Tamar	Judge	John Bull Fudge
			Flora Macdonald	
		Ewesdale	Larriston	Lauderdale Hannah
			Meg	Bonnie Prince Charlie Fanny

Ran first at Ardrossan, February, 1870, *winning* Sapling Stake.

Ran at Scottish National, September, 1870, *dividing* St. Leger (64 dogs) with kennel companion.

Ran at Scottish National, March, 1871, *dividing* Biggar Stakes (61 dogs) with kennel companion

Ran at Scottish National, September, 1871; *won* two courses in Douglas Cup (20 dogs).

Ran at Lurgan, October, 1871; *won* two courses in Brownlow Cup (64 dogs), beating Pretender and Smuggler, beaten by Cataclysm.

Ran at Border Union, November, 1871; *won* three courses Netherby Cup (64 dogs): beaten, *when lame*, by Crown Jewel.

Ran at Brigg, January, 1872. Ran second for Eisham Cup (32 dogs); *beaten* by Leucatheia, *when hurt*.

Ran at Waterloo, February, 1872; *won* two courses in Waterloo (64 dogs), beating Chameleon; put out by Magenta.

Ran at Scottish National, March, 1872; *divided* Biggar Stakes (64 dogs) with kennel companion Avonside.

Glenavon thus divided three 64-dog stakes in two seasons, ran second for a 32, &c. He never ran except at a first-class meeting, and rarely was entered for anything under a 64-dog stake. He was perfectly honest to the end of his career, always going fast and running stoutly. His cleverness was never questioned.

In judging the dog from the engraving, it must be remembered that he is not shown in running condition.

The following measurements of good dogs may be taken as a fair average:

Mr. J. L. Bensted's greyhound *Chimney Sweep*: Age, 5 years; weight, 66lb.; height at shoulder, 26½in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 42¼in.; length of tail, 19in.; girth of chest, 29¾in.; girth of loin, 21in.; girth of head, 15in.; girth of forearm, 6¾in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10½in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8¾in. We have measured him in working condition. Chimney Sweep won the gold medal in his class at the Paris International Dog Show, 1878.—Mr. J. H. Salter's greyhound dog *Snapdragon*: Age, 8 years; weight, 72lb.; height at shoulder, 27in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 41in.; length of tail, 19in.; girth of chest, 31½in.; girth of loin, 22in.; girth of head, 15in.; girth of forearm, 7in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10½in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7¾in.—Mr. J. H. Salter's greyhound bitch *Satanella*: Age, 5 years; weight, 57½lb.; height at shoulder, 24½in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 41½in.; length of tail, 18½in.; girth of chest, 30½in.; girth of loin, 21in.; girth of head, 14½in.; girth of forearm, 6½in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8in.



CHAPTER II.—THE SCOTCH DEERHOUND.

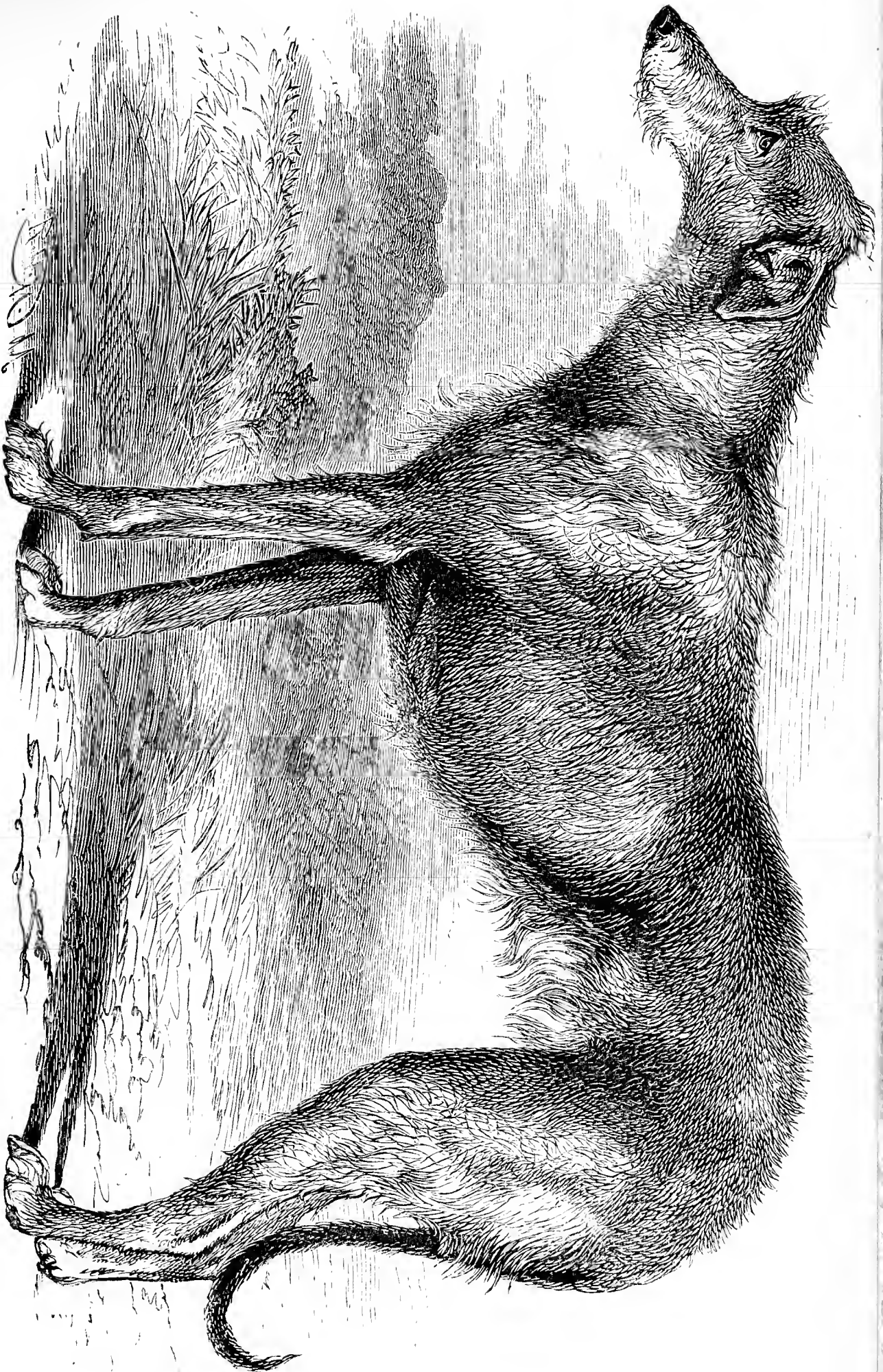
BY SENEX.

THIS article has been specially contributed to this volume by a gentleman who has chosen to veil his identity under the *nom de plume* of "Senex." He is a popular judge, and one whose extended experience and observation of exhibition dogs, as well as that of a breeder, and as one who has had the advantage of working deerhounds on their proper quarry in their native glens, lends great value and weighty authority to his opinions. He says :

"The rough Scotch greyhound is, perhaps, as old a breed as any extant, not excepting the fabulous pedigrees we read of in the mastiffs ; but whether their lineage traces back from the time that Noah made his exit from the ark or is of more recent origin it matters little. Few will deny that it is a most striking and picturesque breed of dogs. As an ardent admirer of the true breed, and having kept them some five-and-thirty years or more, perhaps a few lines from me will not come amiss to instruct the inexperienced what kind they are to try to obtain. The deerhound of the present day is very difficult to get quite pure, so many crosses have been resorted to. Some have tried the foxhound, others the bulldogs, and then again the colley.

"The deerhound stands from 28in. to 30in. or 31in. high ; lately, I believe, one has been exhibited 33in., but then what use is such a hound ? His immense size, to the tyro, may be taking on the bench, but let him only consider *what* he is wanted for, viz., to hunt and pull down the stag. Can a lumbering, overgrown animal (for such a hound of the size would be) gallop over all kinds of ground at a rapid pace and be active likewise ? No. For real work choose a hound about 28in. or 29in., not more.

"The deerhound resembles in form the common greyhound, only his build is more massive. His head should be long, and broad between the ears, the jaws very powerful, and the teeth strong, white, and regular ; the hair on the sides of the lips forms a sort of moustache. Whenever one is seen with a narrow skull be assured at some time or other Persian or Russian cross has been resorted to ; this is apparent



DR. J. LAMOND-HEMING'S DEERHOUND BITCH "LINDA" (K.C.S.B., 4770).

Sire Kioldar (K.C.S.B., 117)—Dam Brenda, by Mr. Dobell's Bevis out of Capt. Morse's Lufra.



in many of the specimens one sees on the show benches at the present day. The ear should be small, set on very high, and at the back of the skull more like the rat's, and when at rest the flaps should be turned a little outwards, so that one sees inside the ear; this I have always noticed in the best bred ones. Avoid a large ear, it is an abomination, and look for a black fringe on the tips of the ears; it is seen in the best specimens. The neck should be moderately long, and very muscular, and the shoulders broad and deep and obliquely set; this is of great importance, as anyone must understand that a dog with an upright shoulder cannot have any pace; the fore legs should be straight, with plenty of bone, and well set on the feet, which should not be spreading, but the toes well held together. In an old rhyme on greyhounds one line is, "a back like a beam," which holds equally good with the deerhound, for without strength in this department it is impossible to maintain a high speed long, and a deerhound is required to have speed, endurance, and strength; where the loins are weak the animal is useless for the purpose the breed denotes; the loins, then, cannot be too strong, which applies to the hind quarters likewise, as they are the chief element of progression. Strong stifle joints and hocks, with great length between them, and from the stifle to the hip, in conjunction with a short leg, is to my mind the *beau ideal* of hind quarters.

"A few words may be said not inaptly about coat, as now-a-days one sees so many types even in animals of the same parentage. The Scotch deerhound, unadulterated, has a strong wiry coat, not silken, or any approach of it. Perhaps one of the finest specimens of the breed that has been for years for symmetry is W. Hickman, Esq.'s, Morni, but then he failed in coat, which was very soft, and that is seen likewise in some to the descendants from his sister Brenda, who has thrown a number of winners; and I cannot help fancying, without any disrespect to the good dogs, that within this last ten or twelve years a little foreign blood has been infused. I should always doubt the purity of a deerhound with a head narrow between the ears, or which may have a fine silky coat. Well can I recollect my first, a black grizzle, with a strong wiry coat, and all the good ones I have seen imported from the Land of Cakes had the same texture hair, strong and wiry. I am fully convinced if the advocates of the soft-haired deerhounds would only try their hounds against the hard-coated ones in Scotland, standing on the

side of some exposed place and during a driving mist, they would then candidly confess that the wiry had the day.

“I have stated that 28in. was a good size for a deerhound—by that I meant for work; for the show bench an inch or so higher might do, but avoid too much in that quarter, as then, in the majority of cases, a weak loin is the result. Thanks to the kindness of a friend, who, I believe, took the measurements at Birmingham show, 1873, I am enabled to give the measurements, &c., of many of the most famous dogs and bitches of the present day.

	Height.		Girth.		Loin.
	in.		in.		in.
Meg.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hilda	27	.....	29	.....	23
Teildar	27	.....	—	.....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mona	28	.....	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	22
Braie	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	22
Hilda (Miskop)	27	.....	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Morni.....	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	34	.....	26

“There were seven dogs over 30in., whereas the second prize dog was only 26in.

“Somerset, who since that time has made his mark in the show yard, measures: Height, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; girth, 35in.; loin, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; and length, 5ft. 9in.

“The above are the only measures I have been able to obtain; but are sufficient to show that, as a rule, it is not an overgrown hound that the young exhibitor has to look to to obtain honours. Search for an active dog, with good legs, strong loins and haunches, a nice sloping shoulder, and a hard coat, and such a one will take a deal of beating.”

It is but fair to state that in a letter on the above article the owner of Morni, whilst admitting that his dog has not a hard coat, accounts for it by the fact that, being a favourite, he was allowed to sleep in warm rooms on soft carpets and was also periodically washed. This undoubtedly tends to soften the coat in all dogs. He further quoted McNiel, of Colonsay, to show that there are pure deerhounds with coats of a soft texture, but all sportsmen will agree with “Senex” that the harsh hard coat is the most useful one. “Senex” has not referred to colour, so we, with his approval, add that this varies from red wheaten to dark and many shades of grizzle.

The measurements given by “Senex” we are now enabled to supplement:

Mr. J. W. Hickman's *Morni*: Weight, 100lb.; height at shoulder, $30\frac{1}{4}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 55in.; length of tail, 25in.; girth of chest, 34in.; girth of loin, $27\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of head, $17\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mr. H. Chaworth-Muster's *Old Torunn*: Weight, 120lb.; height at shoulder, 31in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 53in.; length of tail, 23in.; girth of chest, $35\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of loin, $26\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of head, 18in.; girth of forearm, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of thigh, $18\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mr. J. Harris' *Young Torunn*: Height at shoulder, 31in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 53in.; length of tail, 26in.; girth of chest, $33\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of loin, 24in.; girth of head, $17\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of forearm, 9in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of thigh, 18in.

Prince Albert Solms' *Duchess*: Age, 2 years and 9 months; weight, $71\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; height at shoulder, 27in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 46in.; length of tail, 22in.; girth of chest, $29\frac{1}{4}$ in.; girth of loin, $21\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of head, 16in.; girth of forearm, 12in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 11in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8in.

Prince Albert Solms' *Morven*: Age, 2 years and 9 months; weight, $79\frac{1}{3}$ lb.; height at shoulder, $28\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 46in.; length of tail, 23in.; girth of chest, $31\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of loin, 23in.; girth of head, $16\frac{1}{4}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $11\frac{1}{4}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.

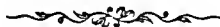
Dr. Haddon's *Lufra*: Age, 4 years; weight, $71\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; height at shoulder, $27\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 46in.; length of tail, $20\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of chest, 30in.; girth of loin, 20in.; girth of head, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of forearm just below elbow when standing, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in.; colour, slate grey.

Dr. Haddon's *Maida*: Age, 20 months; weight, 64lb.; height at shoulder, $27\frac{3}{4}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 47in.; length of tail, 21in.; girth of chest, 29in.; girth of loin, 20in.; girth of head, 16in.; girth of forearm just below elbow when standing, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 11in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.; colour, slate grey.

Dr. Haddon's *Roy*: Age, 20 months; weight, 84lb. fasting; height at

shoulder, $29\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 49in. ; length of tail, $22\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, $32\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of loin, 24in. ; girth of head, 16in. ; girth of forearm just below elbow when standing, 8in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 11in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9in. ; colour, light brindle.

Dr. Alexander's *Bran* : Age, 6 years ; weight, 82lb. ; height at shoulder, 28in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 47in. ; length of tail, 19in. ; girth of chest, 33in. ; girth of loin, 25in. ; girth of head, 17in. ; girth of forearm, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8in.

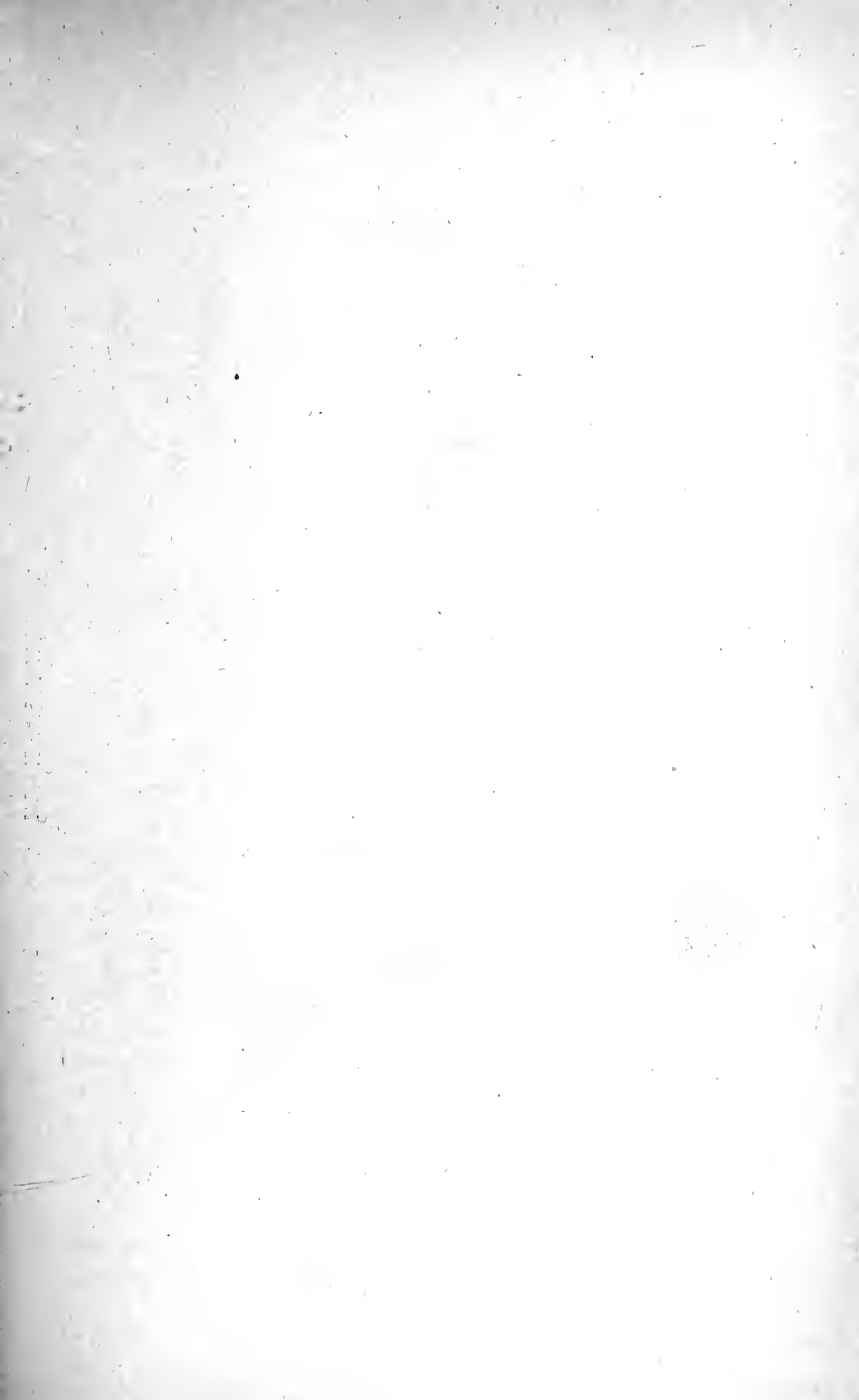


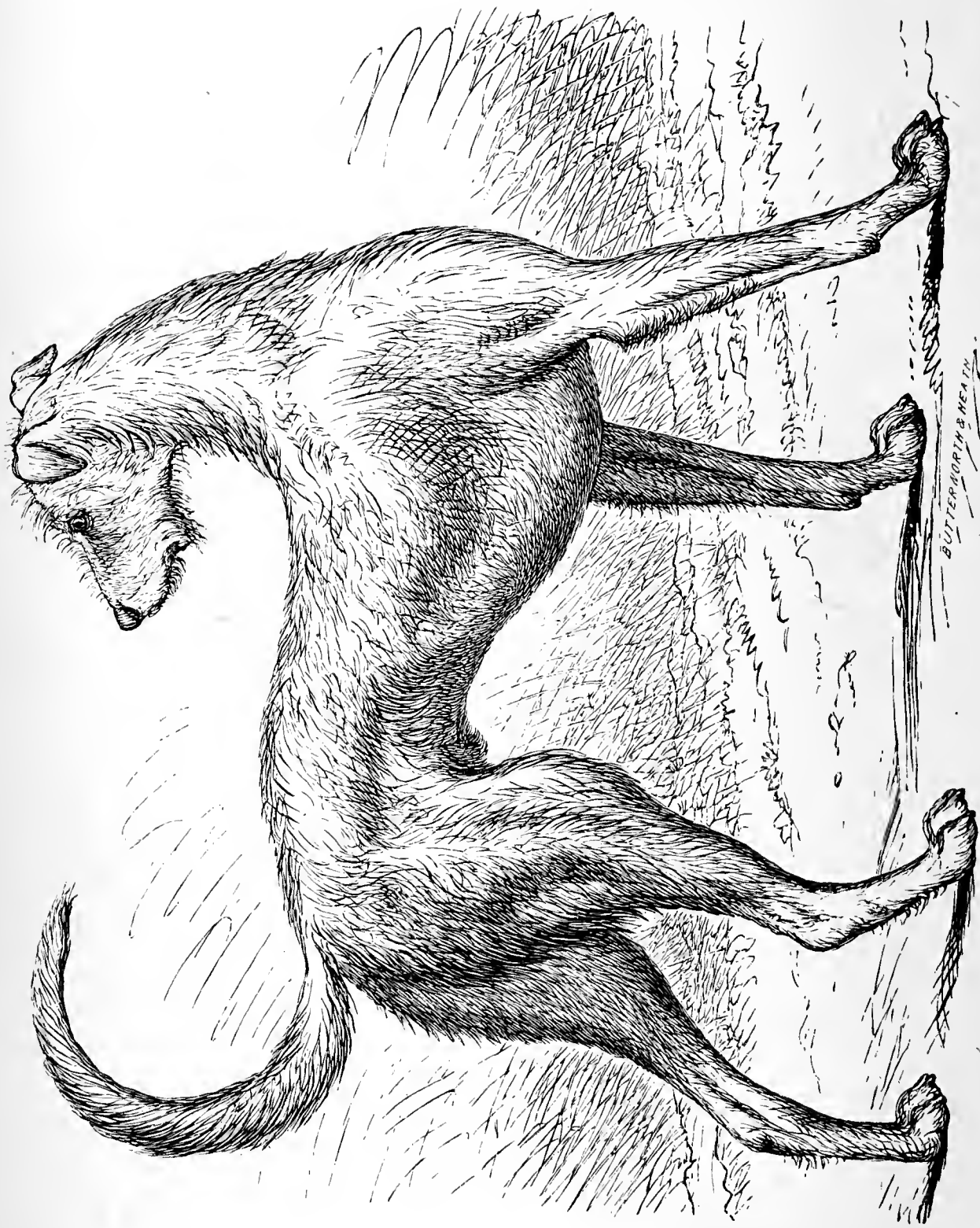
CHAPTER III.—THE IRISH WOLFHOUND.

BY CAPT. G. A. GRAHAM.

To do full justice to this subject is almost impossible, owing to the fact that there has been a generally received impression amongst modern writers that this noble breed of dog is entirely extinct ! That the breed in its "original integrity" has apparently disappeared cannot be disputed, yet there can be little doubt that so much of the true breed is forthcoming, both in the race still known in Ireland as the "Irish wolfhound" (to be met with, however, in one or two places only), and in our modern deerhound, as to allow of the complete recovery of the breed in its pristine grandeur, with proper management, in judicious hands. It is a fact well known to all modern mastiff breeders who have thoroughly studied the history of their breed that, until within the last thirty or forty years, mastiffs, as a pure race, had almost become extinct. Active measures were taken by various spirited individuals, which resulted in the complete recovery of the breed, in a form at least equal, if not superior, to what it was of yore.

Why should not, then, such measures be taken to recover the more ancient, and certainly equally noble, race of Irish wolfhounds ? It may be argued that, the services of such a dog no longer being required for sport,





IRISH WOLFHOUND.

(From an old drawing by Renaigle.)

his existence is no longer to be desired; but such an argument is not worthy of consideration for a moment, for how many thousands of dogs are bred for which no work is provided, nor is any expected of them, added to which, the breed would be admirably suited to the requirements of our colonies. One after another the various breeds of dogs which had of late years more or less degenerated, as, for instance, mastiffs, fox terriers, pugs, St. Bernards, colleys, have become "the rage," and, in consequence, a vast improvement is observable in the numerous specimens shown from time to time. Let us, then, hope that steps may be taken to restore to us such a magnificent animal as the Irish wolfhound.

That we have in the deerhound the modern representative of the old Irish dog is patent; of less stature, less robust, and of slimmer form, the main characteristics of the original breed remain, and in very exceptional instances specimens "crop up" that throw back to and resemble in a marked manner the old stock from which they have sprung; for instance, the dog well known at all the leading shows (now for some years lost to sight) as champion Torunn, beyond the facts that he required a somewhat lighter ear and still more massive proportions, combined with greater stature, he evidently approximated more nearly to his distant ancestors than to his immediate ones. The matter of ear here alluded to is probably only a requirement called for by modern and more refined tastes, as it is hardly likely that any very high standard as to quality or looks was ever aimed at or reached by our remote ancestors in any breed of dogs. Strength, stature, and fleetness were the points most carefully cultivated — at any rate, as regards those used in the pursuit and capture of large and fierce game.

It is somewhat remarkable that, whilst we have accounts of almost all the noticeable breeds, including the Irish wolfhound, there is no allusion to any such dog as the deerhound, save in writings of a comparatively recent date.

The article or essay on the Irish wolfhound, written by Richardson in 1842, is, it is supposed, the only one on this subject in existence; and whilst it is evident to the reader that the subject has been most ably treated and thoroughly sifted by him, yet some of his conclusions, if not erroneous, are at least open to question. It is a matter of history that this dog is of very ancient origin, and was well known to and highly prized by the Romans, who frequently used him for their combats in the

arena ; and that he was retained in a certain degree of purity to within a comparatively recent period, when, owing to the extinction of wolves, and presumably to the indifference and carelessness of owners, this most superb and valuable breed of dog was unaccountably suffered to fall into a very neglected and degenerate state.

From the general tenor of the accounts we heard of this dog's dimensions and appearance, it is to be gathered that he was of considerably greater stature than any known race of dogs existing at present, and apparently more than equal to the destruction of a wolf.

It is an incontestable fact that the domestic dog, when used for the pursuit of ferocious animals, should be invariably larger, and apparently more powerful, than his quarry, as the fierce nature, roving habits, and food of the wild animal render him usually more than a match for his domesticated enemy, if only of equal size and stature. We know that the Russian wolfhounds, though equal in stature to the wolf, will not attack him single-handed ; and wisely, for they would certainly be worsted in the combat.

The Irish wolfhound, being used for both the capture and despatch of the wolf, it would necessarily have been of greyhound conformation, besides being of enormous power. When caught, a heavy dog such as a mastiff would be equal to the destruction of the wolf, but to obtain a dog with greyhound speed and the strength of the mastiff, it would stand to reason that his stature should considerably exceed that of the mastiff—one of our tallest as well as most powerful breeds. The usual height of the mastiff does not exceed 30in. ; and, arguing as above, we may reasonably conclude that, to obtain the requisite combination of speed and power, a height of at least 33in. would have been reached. Many writers, however, put his stature down as far exceeding that. Goldsmith states he stood 4ft. ; Buffon states one sitting measured 5ft. in height ; Bewick, that the Irish wolfhound was about 3ft. in height ; Richardson, arguing from the measurements of the skulls of the Irish wolfhound preserved at the present time in the Royal Irish Academy, pronounced it his opinion that they must have stood 40in.

It is perfectly certain, from these and many other accounts, allusion to which want of space renders impossible, that the dog was of vast size and strength, and all agree in stating that, whilst his power was that of the mastiff, his form was that of the greyhound. The "Sportsman's

Cabinet," a very valuable old book on dogs, published in 1803, which is illustrated with very good engravings after drawings from life by Renaigle, R.A., says, "The dogs of Greece, Denmark, Tartary, and Ireland, are the largest and strongest of their species. The Irish greyhound is of very ancient race, and still to be found in some few remote parts of the kingdom, but they are said to be much reduced in size even in their original climate; they are much larger than the mastiff, and exceedingly ferocious when engaged." A very good and spirited drawing of this dog is given, which almost entirely coincides with the writer's conclusion as to what the Irish wolfhound was and should be, though a rougher coat and somewhat more lengthy frame are desirable. The dogs described in "Ossian" are evidently identical with the Irish wolfhound, being of much greater stature and power than the present deerhound. From these descriptions, and those given elsewhere, we may conclude that, in addition to the dog's being of great stature, strength, and speed, he was also clothed in rough hair. In support of this, we find that in the present day all the larger breeds of greyhound are invariably rough or long as to coat.

Many writers have incorrectly confounded the Irish wolfhound with the Great Dane, though the two dogs vary entirely in appearance, if not so much in build. It seems more than probable, however, that the two breeds were frequently crossed, which may account for these statements. The late Marquis of Sligo possessed some of this breed, which he was in the habit (erroneously) of considering Irish wolfhounds.

Richardson was at very great trouble to get every information as to the probable height of this dog, but the conclusions arrived at by him (chiefly based on the lengths of the skulls measured by him) would seem to be decidedly wrong, for the following reasons: He states "the skull is 11in. in the bone;" to that he adds 3in. for nose, skin, and hair, thus getting 14in. as the length of the living animal's head. The head of a living deerhound, measured by him, is 10in., the dog standing 29in.; he then calculates that the height of the Irish wolfhound would have been 40in., taking for his guide the fact that the 29in. dog's head was 10in. This would appear to be correct enough, but the allowance of 3in. for extras is absurd. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. are an ample allowance for the extras, and if the head is taken at $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. the height of the dog will be reduced to 36in. Moreover; the measurement of 10in. for the head of a 29in. deerhound's head is manifestly insufficient, as the writer can testify from ample

experience and frequent measurements. A deerhound of that height would have a head at least 11in. ; so, calculating on the same principles, the Irish skulls would have been from dogs that only stood 33½in. Richardson says that this skull is superior in size to the others, which would prove that the average must have been under 33½in., and we may safely conclude that the height of these dogs varied from 31in. to 34in. In support of this view the writer would point to the German boarhound ; this dog has retained his character from a very remote age, and as he is still used for the capture of fierce and large animals, the breed is not likely to have been allowed to degenerate. The height of this breed varies from 28in. to 33in., the latter being probably the limit to which any race of dogs has been known to arrive.

The writer has numerous extracts from various authors, and many engravings from pictures by artists, dating from the middle of the sixteenth century to the commencement of the present century ; but want of space will not allow of their being introduced, though of much interest. From these sources it is gathered clearly that the dog was such as has been above stated ; and from these varied accounts the following detailed conclusions as to the appearance and dimensions of the breed are arrived at, though perhaps they may not be considered as absolutely conclusive.

General Appearance and Form.—That of a very tall, heavy, Scotch deerhound ; much more massive and majestic looking ; active, and tolerably fast, but somewhat less so than the present breed of deerhound ; the neck thick in comparison to his form, very muscular and rather long.

Shape of Head.—Very long, but not too narrow, coming to a comparative point ; nose not too small, and head gradually getting broader from the same evenly up to the back of the skull ; much broader between the ears than that of the present deerhound.

Coat.—Rough and hard all over body, tail, and legs, and of good length ; hair on head long, and rather softer than that on body ; that under the jaws to be long and wiry, also that over eyes.

Colour.—Black, grey, brindle, red, and fawn, though white and parti-coloured dogs were common, and even preferred in olden times.

Shape and Size of Ears.—Small in proportion to size of head, and half erect, resembling those of the best deerhounds ; if the dog is of light colour a dark ear is to be preferred.

	Dogs.		Bitches.	
Probable height at shoulder ...	32in. to	35in. ...	28in. to	30in.
Girth of chest	38	„ 44 ...	32	„ 34
Round forearm	10	„ 12 ...	8	„ 9½
Length of head	12½	„ 14 ...	10½	„ 11½
Total length	84	„ 100 ...	70	„ 80
Weight in lbs.	110	„ 140 ...	90	„ 110

When Sir Walter Scott lost his celebrated dog Maida (which, by the way, was by a Pyrenean dog out of a Glengarry deerhound bitch) he was presented with a brace of dogs by Glengarry and Cluny Macpherson, both of gigantic size. He calls them “wolfhounds,” and says, “There is no occupation for them, as there is only one wolf near, and that is confined in a menagerie.” He was offered a fine Irish greyhound by Miss Edgeworth, who owned some of this breed, but declined, having the others. Richardson says, “Though I have separated the Irish wolf dog from the Highland deerhound and the Scottish greyhound, I have only done so partly in conformity with general opinion, that I have yet to correct, and partly because these dogs, though originally identical, are now unquestionably distinct in many particulars.”

As the rough Scotch greyhound is to the present deerhound, so is the deerhound to what the Irish wolfhound was !

It may be of interest to mention here that the last wolf is said to have been killed in 1710, but there is no accurate information as to the date. The height of the European wolf varies from 28in. to 30in., and he is, though of comparatively slight form, an animal of very great power and activity.

Richardson, being an enthusiast on the subject, and not content with simply writing, took measures to recover the breed. With much patience and trouble he hunted up all the strains he could hear of, and bred dogs of gigantic size, to which the strains now in existence can be distinctly traced. A gentleman of position and means in Ireland, deceased some six or eight years, possessed a kennel of these dogs, on the breeding of which he expended both time and fortune freely. They were, though not equal to the original dog, very fine animals. It has been ascertained beyond all question that there are a few specimens of the breed still in Ireland and England that have well-founded pretensions to be considered Irish wolfhounds, though falling far short of the requisite dimensions.

In conclusion, the writer would again earnestly urge that some decided action may be taken by gentlemen possessing both leisure and

means to restore to us that most noble of the canine race—the Irish wolfhound.

Since the foregoing was written by Capt. Graham the subject of the Irish wolfhound has been occasionally before the public both in this country and in America, but no new and authenticated facts have, so far as we are aware, been elicited in the discussion, and, unless we accept statements unsupported by evidence, we are left in the position that although there are dogs unquestionably possessing some of original Irish wolfhound blood, none are known to exist of absolutely pure pedigree.

In March, 1878, a sketch of a supposed scion of this race appeared in "The Country" newspaper of New York, followed by a fair resumé of historical notices of the breed. A month following a letter appeared in the same journal from Mr. Frank Adcock, of Shevington Hall, Wigan, in which he says, "It may interest your readers to know that this dog (the Irish wolfhound) is still in existence and exhibits all the various attributes ascribed to him by ancient writers. Those that I possess are blackish grey and grizzled in colour, with stiff wiry coats. In shape they resemble the great Scotch deerhound, but are somewhat more stoutly made, and very much superior in size and courage, the head also, although as long, is more massive and punishing in character, and the sense of smell is marvellously acute."

We, through the same medium, expressed our surprise at Mr. Adcock's statement that the pure breed existed and were in that gentleman's possession, knowing him to be an exhibitor of rare breeds, and yet that he kept such an interesting fact from his countrymen, and had given them no opportunity of seeing, even at a Kennel Club Show, one specimen of this rarity, and suggested that he should substantiate a statement which had astonished more than ourselves. Unfortunately, the American "Country" is now more extinct than the Irish wolfhound, but in its last issue appeared a letter from Mr. Adcock, in response, we presume, to an editorial article on the subject, in which occurs the following sentence: "It certainly seems strange that the first intimation of it (the existence of the breed) should have been published in our columns, but we have no complaint to make on that score, if Mr. Adcock will make his claim good by proving that he really owns, as he has stated, more than one of the original breed." The letter from Mr. Adcock, however, is headed "Wolfhounds," says a good deal about Spain and the Pyrenees wolf dogs, and distinctly adds,

“the wolfhounds I allude to are not to be confounded with these mongrels, but are more or less identical with the dog known as the Irish greyhound or wolfhound.”

Feeling strongly interested in the recovery or resuscitation of the Irish wolfhound, this controversy led us to make further enquiries respecting the breed, but there are few indeed who appear to know much of it or take any practical interest in it ; and for the following notes referring to the last known pure strains we are indebted to the writer of the foregoing article, who possesses a more thorough knowledge of the breed and all concerning it, who has had more practical experience in breeding up to standard of the true Irish wolfhound than any man living, and who has in his dogs various combinations of, as far as we know, the only strains that possess authentic claims of descent from the original stock.

Captain Graham writes us : “With regard to the Caledon breed of Irish wolfhounds, the present lord tells me that his father kept them, and that he can just remember them in his extreme youth. He very kindly made strict inquiries when on his Irish estates last year, and from the older keepers and tenants he has gathered the following particulars, which he filled in on a form containing a series of questions which I sent him. The Irish wolfhounds kept by the late Earl of Caledon were as tall as the largest deerhound now seen—if not taller—of a stouter make throughout, broader and more massive ; the ears were similar to a deerhound’s ; rough, but not long coated ; fawn, grizzly, and dun in colour ; some old men have mentioned a mixture of white.

“The late Earl of Derby had a similar breed, I am assured positively by a gentleman (a clergyman) who had one given him many years ago—over fifteen, probably twenty ; but from Knowsley direct I have not got any information, though I wrote ; probably the old keepers who had charge of the menagerie have disappeared and knowledge of the dogs has died out. A clergyman to whom one of my dogs was given some nine or ten years ago told me that the present Lord Derby had seen this dog, and considered him a finer dog than any he had formerly had. I understand he grew to be very high—thirty-two inches—and massive in proportion ; his sire was only thirty and a half inches, but his grandsire was thirty-two, or considered to be so.

“Richardson, in his essay on this breed, says Sir Richard Betham, Ulster King at Arms, has stated it as his conviction that the Irish wolf

dog was a gigantic greyhound, not smooth-skinned, like our greyhounds, but rough and curly-haired. In the face of this, Sir William Betham's son, the well-known archer, wrote me some years ago to call my attention to a specimen of the Irish wolfhound which was to be purchased in his neighbourhood; his description of the dog, however, showed him to be distinctly a boarhound or Great Dane, of no great size. A Mr. Mahony, of Dromore—a large property near Muckcross—had, about twenty years ago, a breed of these dogs, but they have been allowed to die out. He had them, however, from the late Sir J. Power, so that the same blood is now in my possession. He described them fully to me as being similar to the deerhound, but more massive and powerful, and not so high on the leg.

“Two of these dogs, of the Power breed, were the property of a lady living at Ryde, Isle of Wight, and of which I have photographs; they are however dead, and left no produce. I at great trouble traced out the Mr. Carter who is referred to by Richardson, but only to find that his breed of dogs had passed into oblivion.”

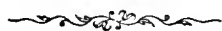
At the Irish Kennel Club Show, held at Dublin, April, 1879, a class was made for dogs showing the nearest approach to the old Irish wolfhound as described by sporting writers of the past, and the committee did us the honour of appointing us to judge. The class was composed of dogs differing very widely in character, and what we considered our duty was to select for honours the elements out of which the old race could be rebuilt. We therefore gave first prize to a dog of very distinct deerhound type, but enormous stature—a dog, indeed, wanting nothing but more bone and substance to be our ideal of an Irish wolfhound. These are great wants, no doubt, but in the class brought together in this, the first public attempt to resuscitate the breed—an attempt that redounds to the honour of the Irish Kennel Club, and in a marked degree to Mr. St. George, who laboured hard in the interest of the breed—the judge had to deal with elements and possibilities only; the actual has to come, and was not even looked for in this, the first show of dogs under this name. The winning dog, Mr. Percy H. Cooper's Brian, is by Captain G. A. Graham's Swanan—Dr. Lammond-Hemming's Linda. The latter is a well known deerhound bitch, while Swanan, we believe, has as much of the genuine old Irish wolfhound blood as any dog living; and it was with a view to forward the resuscitation

of the Irish wolfhound that the litter, of which Brian is one and the better-known Ingleside another, were bred.

The second prize was awarded to a puppy shown by Mr. Frank Adcock, no pedigree given. He had a strong look of the great Dane, with a good deal of the shape and style of the deerhound—dark, grizzled, and with a hard useful coat, although rather short; he was a puppy of great power and substance, the right stamp of head, although just a trifle too heavy, and in a cross with a sister to this dog and such a dog as Brian, we should expect to see the nearest approach in form to the old Irish wolfhound that has existed in this century, and in them we should also expect to get courage, a most essential attribute in a dog that has to cope with large and fierce game, and without which, indeed, he is worthless.

The third prize was awarded to Capt. G. A. Graham's Scot, a dog with more authentic Irish wolfhound blood in him than anything shown, and, in shape and style, correct, but wanting in coat, and, what is more important, size and substance, for he was small almost to weediness.

The Irish Kennel Club give a challenge cup of £15 15s. value, and I hope this and the other means they are taking to encourage the restoration of this noble breed will eventually prove successful. The demand for such a dog for the hunting of fierce game in our colonies and abroad is unlimited, and with that view alone Ireland should encourage the restoration of the Irish wolfhound.



CHAPTER IV.—THE SCOTCH ROUGH-HAIRED GREYHOUND.

BY CORSINCON.

THIS variety of dog is now rarely met with except on some show benches, mixing with his larger brethren the deerhounds, and assuming their name. The popularity and great increase of public coursing seem to have rung his death knell, and, although he still exists in out-of-the-way places, he has, to a very large extent, become absorbed in the more modern smoothskins, most strains of which have more or less of the rough blood in

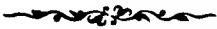
their veins. It is now nearly thirty years since I last saw a rough greyhound competing in a coursing match, and he won it. When I say it was in a parish where every one was a courser, and that can boast the production of such good greyhounds as Cutty Sark, Scotland Yet, Wigan, Canaradzo, &c., it will be a sufficient guarantee that good stuff was pitted against the lanky dog with hirsute muzzle, whose name I forget, and who, I well remember, had his life closed on the day of his victory by some undiscovered scoundrel having that night cut his hock sinews, when, of course, he had to be destroyed.

A celebrated public performer was Gilbertfield, a rough brindled dog that flourished forty years ago; but, although rough himself and the sire of rough dogs that proved themselves good ones, his sire was of the smooth variety.

The shape of the rough greyhound corresponds closely with that of the deerhound; but he is not so large and powerful, averaging about 26in. at shoulder against 29in. or 30in. in the deerhound. That both sprang from same original stock I think there can be no doubt; the existing difference gradually became established by the work to which they were kept and the selections in breeding that would naturally be resorted to to mould and modify the animal to the purpose for which he was required.

In most points the rough—or, as it has been called, the wiry-haired—greyhound corresponds with the smooth, except that he is larger boned, not quite so elegant in shape, or perhaps, more correctly, wanting in that beautiful finish that stamps the modern greyhound as the highest effort of man's skill in moulding this plastic animal to his will. The rough, harsh coat adds to this effect, and the hairy jaws make the head look coarse; this, however, it is in reality, the head being wider between the ears, which are also apt to be rather large and carried in an ugly manner. From its general resemblance to the deerhound, many specimens have been sold as such, and, being kept as companions and crossed with deerhounds, have swelled the ranks of the latter, and helped to deteriorate their size.

I believe there are still to be met with in Wales specimens of the rough greyhound; I have no personal knowledge of them, but, from information furnished me, I believe they in all respects correspond with the Scotch, and are no doubt descendants of the dogs that rid the Principality of its wolves.



CHAPTER V.—THE LURCHER.

BY CORSINCON.

It would be in vain to look for the lurcher in the streets or parks of London, in any of our considerable towns, or at any of our dog shows. In some of our manufacturing towns he is kept, but out of sight; his appearance is so suggestive that the modesty and retiring disposition of his master will not allow him to parade the dog before the public gaze. The lurcher is, in fact, *par excellence* the poacher's dog, and those who desire to see him must look for him in the rural districts; there look out for the jobbing labourer, the man who never works but from dire necessity, a sturdily built but rather slouching fellow, whose very gait and carriage—half swagger, half lurch—proclaim the midnight prowler, and close to his heels, or crouched at his feet beneath the ale house bench, you will find the lurcher.

The dog is by no means the ugly brute he is sometimes described to be. True, they vary greatly, and the name more properly describes the peculiar duties of the dog, and his manner of performing them, than distinctiveness of type; but still the old-fashioned genuine lurcher has a well-defined character of his own which no other dog can lay claim to.

The lurcher proper is a cross between the Scotch colley and the greyhound—an average one will stand about three-fourths the height of the greyhound; more strongly built and heavier boned, yet lithe and supple withal, his whole conformation giving an impression of speed, just, as his blinking, half-closed eye, as he lies pretending to sleep, impresses one with his intelligence and cunning. His coat is rough, hard, and uneven; his ears are coarse, and altogether there is an air of, not rusticity, but vulgarity, about him. You cannot help associating dog and master, and, to be just, you will admit that there has been gross neglect or fundamental errors in the education and bringing up of both dog and man, for which they may not be altogether responsible; and, to conclude your philosophising, you may, with a sigh, regret that so much capacity for real work should be turned into a wrong channel.

If we may compare the two in morals, the dog has much the better of


it. He worships his master; he is as ready to defend as to adulate; his obedience is willing, prompt, and thorough, and rendered with a silence that would command the praise of the Chelsea philosopher. No yelp, youf, or yowl from the lurcher. Steady at heel or keeping watch at the stile till the wire is in the meuse and the net across the gate; then a motion of the hand, and, without a whimper, he is round the field, driving rabbit and hare into the fatal snare.

I attribute the wonderful intelligence displayed by some lurchers I have known to their constant and most intimate association with their owners. They eat, sleep, and thieve together; and if the dog were not of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's opinion on the subject, they would, after a successful raid on the squire's preserves—like Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnny—"be drunk for weeks together."

Lurchers will run either by nose or sight, as suits them, but always cunning. Let them start a hare; they will probably make for the meuse and meet poor Wat; but their great game is with crouching stealthy step to pounce on him in his form.

All of them will retrieve their game. Watch that itinerant tinker and collector of sundries, trudging behind that thing on four wheels he calls a cart, drawn by a nag that should be at the knacker's; he has seen the keeper heading for the Pig and Whistle. "Hie in, Jerry!" and the lurcher that enters the spinney empty mouthed, comes out two hundred yards below, and deposits a hare at his master's feet.

As before said, these dogs vary greatly in general size and shape, and so they do in colour, but my *beau ideal* of a lurcher is a heavyish greyhound conformation with enough of the colley to make them look intelligent, and in colour red, brindle, or a grizzle.



CHAPTER VI.—THE WHIPPET.

BY CORSINCON.

THE whippet, or snap dog, as he is also called, is a great favourite with workmen in Durham and other northern counties, and the Darlington Show never fails to bring together a large collection of them.

It is not, however, for the show bench, but the race ground that he is bred, where they are matched against each other for speed and for their superiority in rabbit coursing. I cannot describe them better than by saying they are a greyhound on a small scale with a dash of terrier.

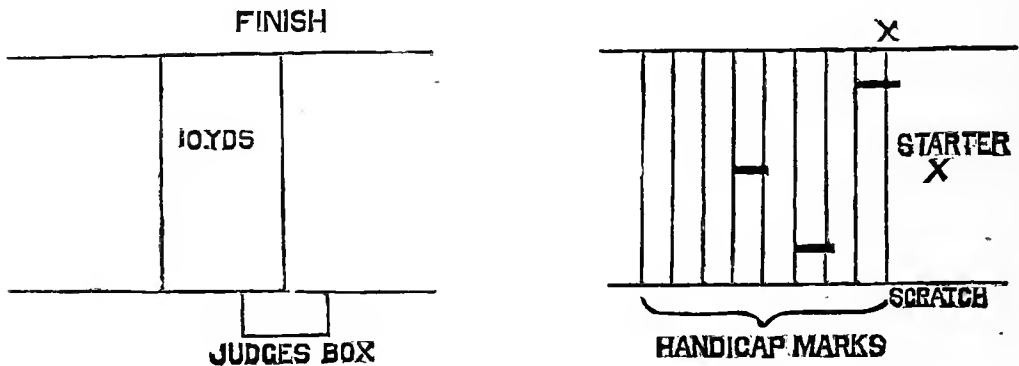
An account of the dog racing for which these whippets or snap dogs are used, and which is so popular with the working classes in many parts of the north, will be interesting.

The dogs are handicapped according to their known performances, &c., and the distance run is two hundred yards. They are entered as "Thomson's Rose, 19½lb.," as the case may be, and the weight appears on the handicap card. Dogs are weighed in an hour before the time set for the first heat, and are allowed four ounces over the declared weight. The winner of the heat is weighed again immediately the heat is run. For the second heat eight ounces are allowed. For the final race additional extra weight is allowed, that being run on the following Saturday. The dog generally gets a light meal—half a pigeon, or a chop, or piece of steak—after running his second trial heat on the second Saturday; so he weighs a bit heavier the second time of scaling. The *modus operandi* will be best illustrated by the following description of a race meeting recently held at Farnworth Recreation Grounds, near Bolton. There were sixty odd heats of three dogs. The course is a perfectly level path of twelve yards in width. The dogs are stripped and put on their marks, each being held by his owner, or a man for him, and the starter goes behind them with the pistol. Meanwhile a man the dog knows starts off in front of him, carrying a big piece of linen rag, or some conspicuous object, sometimes a big tuft of grass or a pigeon's wing; and every now and then, as he runs up the course, he will turn round and "Hi" to the dog, at the same time waving the cloth up and down. When these runners up have got pretty

near the finish, the pistol is fired and the dogs are released. The runners up must then get over the ten-yard mark, beyond the finish line, and the dogs, running right on, snatch the cloth with their teeth and hang to it like grim death. Each dog has a piece of ribbon round his neck, according to his station—red, white, or blue; and the judge or referee, as he is called, holds up a flag of the winning colour to show which has won. The cloth is called “bait,” and “live bait” is forbidden.

The following is a copy of rules in force at a number of racing grounds in the Manchester district, which will make the working of this popular pastime clear :

1. All dogs that have never run at these grounds must be entered in their real owner's name and residence, also the town or place in which



they are kept, or they will lose all claim in any handicap, and will be subject to inspection at the scales; and no person will be allowed to run with live bait.

2. Any person objecting to a dog on the mark, that heat shall be postponed. The objector and owner shall stake in the hands of the handicapper or referee £1 each at the time of objection, which must be made into £5 each before the last heat is run. If it cannot be proved on the day of objection, the dog will run under protest. The person who owns the dog shall leave it with the proprietor or handicapper until the objection is proved right or wrong—if it is proved wrong the money to be paid to the objector; but if not proved the money to be paid to the owner of the said dog.

3. In any case of running-up for a wrong dog, both the owner, the

“runner,” and the dog will be disqualified. They will be expelled from the grounds for twelve months, and will not be allowed to enter any handicap during that time. Their names will also be published in the sporting papers.

4. Any owner of dogs attempting to weigh, or sending any other person to weigh a wrong dog, both owner and dog shall be excluded from the grounds for twelve months.

5. If a dog be disqualified after running, the second dog in the heat shall be placed first, and if it is not possible to tell the second dog, all the dogs in the heat shall run again, except the one disqualified. All bets void on the heat.

6. Should the dogs go when the cap is fired, and not the shot, they shall run again in all cases; and any dog slipped before the cap or shot is fired, shall forfeit all claim to the handicap, except all the dogs go, then it shall be a race.

7. Only one runner-up allowed with each dog. Any one not at the mark when the previous heat is over will be disqualified in any part of the race. The runners to be ten or fifteen yards over the mark, according to the rules of the ground, when the dogs finish, or the dogs they represent will be disqualified. In all heats dogs must start at their respective marks.

8. All bets stand whether the dogs run or not, excepting bets on heats, when backers must have a race for their money.

9. That entries for dog handicaps shall close on Saturdays (Monday morning's post in time); and no entries will be taken after Monday morning on any account. This rule applies only to handicaps run on two succeeding Saturdays; when run on other days it will be subject to alteration as announced in bills.

10. If the proprietors and handicappers at any of these grounds make a mistake in a dog's start, and, not detecting it, allow any dog to run the first day, it shall not be disqualified through the handicapper having made a mistake in the start, and all bets must stand.

11. Any dog entered “old” and not over five years old will be disqualified in any part of the race, and lose all claim to bets or stakes. No age will be taken after eight months old.

12. FINAL HEAT.—All dogs in the final heat shall be subject to weighing and inspection. In weighing, they will be allowed 6oz. in

addition to the usual allowance; and anyone taking his dog off the course before the referee declares "All right," shall forfeit all claim to stakes and bets.

All disputes to be settled by the referee.



CHAPTER VII.—THE SIBERIAN WOLFHOUND.

BY CORSINCON.

THIS is a dog of the Scotch deerhound type, and much the same in size. The most striking difference is in the colour. The grizzle, almost universal in the deerhound, gives place here to a mixture of colours. The majority of those exhibited at our shows are white, with fawn or yellow markings; but a gentleman who reported a dog show at Moscow for *The Country*, when there were about fifty exhibited, describes the prevailing colour of the *Barsee*, as these hounds are called, to have been white and dark grey; and Minski, shown at Burton-on-Trent, is a mixture of light and dark grey and white; but certainly the majority we see here are white and fawn or yellow.

They are scarce in this country, which is to be regretted, as they are strikingly handsome and majestic. The best specimens I have seen are Lady Emily Peel's Czar, by the Duke of Hamilton's Moscow out of the Rev. J. C. Cumming Macdona's Sandringham; and the latter bitch is also a grand one. Czar is a splendid fellow, white and lemon coloured, in build corresponding with our best deerhounds; he has a good deep chest, well sloped shoulders, airy neck, and noble head, with rather full, almost amber-coloured eyes, which show bead-like, surrounded as they are with white. He is altogether a dog of fine proportions and noble appearance, and a first-rate specimen of the breed.

The texture of the coat is finer than in our deerhounds, and, from their colour partly, they have a milder look than their name and work would lead us to expect.

As an ornament and companion they are to be commended, and I hope to see them become more plentiful.



CHAPTER VIII.—THE PERSIAN GREYHOUND.

BY CORSINCON.

THE specimens of this graceful but rather delicate variety are comparatively rare in England, still we generally have one or more at our London shows.

They are of similar type to our greyhound but built more slimly, wanting the great muscular development which the greyhound has; indeed, so delicate in appearance are those I have seen exhibited, that they are in that respect an enlarged edition of the Italian greyhound.

They differ from our greyhound also in having the ears larger, drooping, and fringed with silky hair, much longer than on the body, and the tail is similarly adorned.

They are used in hunting the gazelle, an interesting account of which appeared in the "Field" newspaper some years ago. They are used in relays, a custom which was at one time in practice in this country.

The most beautiful specimen I have seen is Mr. H. Allan's Tierma, a delicate fawn, standing, I should say, 22in. to 23in. at the shoulder. Tierma has often been exhibited, and her great beauty has always secured her a first prize on these occasions.



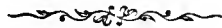
GROUP II.

Dogs that hunt their Game by scent, and kill.

Including :

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <i>The Bloodhound.</i> | 5. <i>The Beagle.</i> |
| 2. <i>The Foxhound.</i> | 6. <i>The Bassett.</i> |
| 3. <i>The Otterhound.</i> | 7. <i>The Dachshund</i> |
| 4. <i>The Harrier.</i> | |

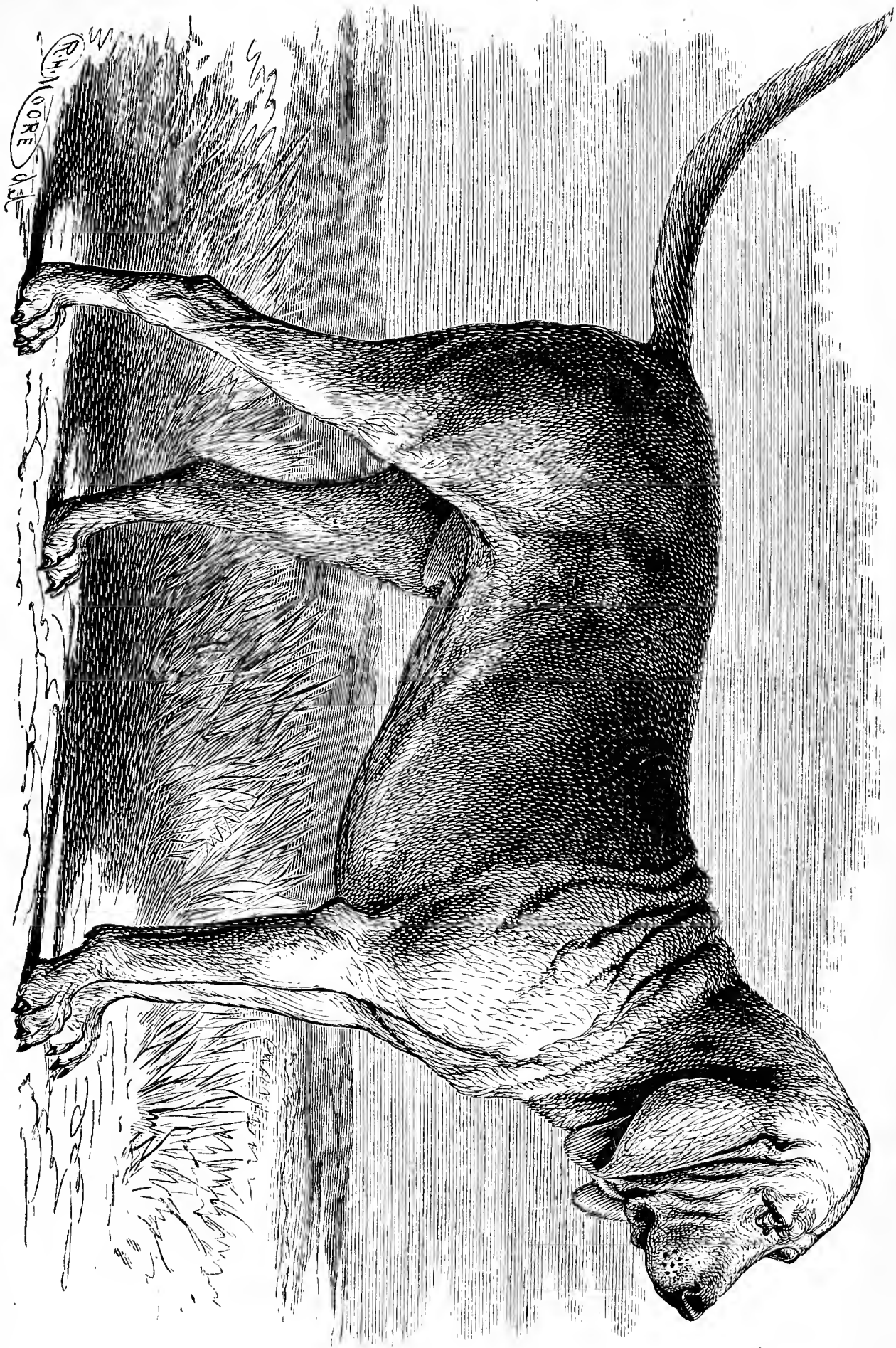
This group corresponds in head formation with the second division of M. Cuvier. "The head moderately elongated, and the parietals diverging from each other for a certain space as they rise upon the side of the head, enlarging the cerebral cavity and the frontal sinus." Many, and notably those nearest approaching the older types, are possessed of deep flews and abundance of loose skin about the head and throat. They are heavier in build and slower in pace than those in Group I, and, although in several instances used to quest for game only, the general employment of the group is to hunt by scent only and to kill.



CHAPTER IX.—THE BLOODHOUND.

BY CORSINCON.

HE who attempts to discover the origin and trace the history of any one of our breeds of dogs, beyond a comparatively few generations, will, in most or all cases, speedily find himself in a fog, tossed on a sea of doubt, driven hither and thither by the conflicting evidence of the writers he consults, who seem to emulate each other in the meagreness of the information they give and the vagueness with which they convey it. To this



MRS. S. A. HUMPHRIES' BLOODHOUND "DON" (K.C.S.B., 6853).

Sire Roswell (K.C.S.B., 58)—Dam Flora, by Rufus (K.C.S.B., 61) out of Hilda (K.C.S.B., 4032).



the bloodhound is no exception, and it is, perhaps, wiser to accept the inevitable, and frankly admit that we know very little about the origin of this or any other breed, for at best we can but guess at the most probable from the very insufficient data at our command to form any certain opinion. This is certainly a wiser and more dignified course than, as many are disposed to do, prate about this, that, and the other breed being the original dog of the British Islands. Of one thing I feel very certain, that, could we go back, say, a thousand years, and select a hundred of the finest specimens then living, and bring them as they then were into competition with their descendants of to-day, say, at an Alexandra Palace show, the whole century of them would be quickly sent out of the ring as mongrels; they would stand no more chance than a herd of our ancient wild cattle would against a dairy of shorthorns. Such, at least, is my opinion, and if anyone disputes it, let him prove me wrong. The first printed book touching on dogs that we have is the "Book of Huntynge," by Juliana Barnes, and the list of dogs given by her does not include Bloodhounds, but it does the Lemor and Raches, both of which were dogs that ran their game by scent, and the former was probably the nearest approach to our notions of a hound, and was used to trace the wounded deer, &c., the name Lymer being taken from the fact of his being led in leash. No doubt at this date, and for a long time previous, English hounds were being modified by crosses from imported dogs brought in by the Norman conquerors from France, whence they originally came from the East, and the slow hunting hounds of that day have, by various commixture, produced for us the varieties we now recognise.

Dr. Caius mentions the bloodhound as "the greatest sort which serves to hunt, having lips of a large size, and ears of no small length." In Turberville's "Book of Hunting" there are a number of dogs portrayed, all of the hound type, and with true hound ears, whereas, in the "Book of St. Albans," printed a century earlier, the dogs represented have much smaller ears, and thrown back, as the dogs are seen straining on the slips, greyhound-like. Turberville has a good deal to say about hounds. If he is to be credited, the progenitors of our modern dogs originally came from Greece, and the first of them that reached this country were landed at Totnes. It was the custom at that time to range the dogs according to colour; of these, white and fallow, white spotted with red, and black

were most esteemed. White, spotted with black or dun, were not so much valued. The best of the fallow were held to be those with their hair lively red, with white spots on the forehead, or a white ring round the neck ; and of those it is said " those which are well joynted and dew-clawed are best to make bloodhounds," clearly showing, as passages from all the old writers could be quoted to do, that the term bloodhound was applied to the dog because of the work set him, and that, in fact, where hounds are spoken of the bloodhound is included. Black hounds, called St. Hubert's, are described as mighty of body, with legs low and short, not swift in work, but of good scent. The following couplet shows that the St. Hubert hounds were highly thought of :

My name came first from holy Hubert's race,
Soygillard my sire, a hound of singular grace.

Turberville says " the bloodhounds of this colour prove good, especially such as are ' cole ' black." The dun hounds are much nearer in colour to our modern dog ; these were dun on the back, having their legs and fore-quarters red or tanned, and it is added the light tanned dogs were not so strong.

Gervase Markham, who was a very copious writer, follows Turberville pretty closely. His description of a Talbot-like hound would, in many respects, stand for a modern bloodhound, although certainly not in head, on which point I fancy he has not expressed his meaning very clearly. He says, " a round, thick head, with a short nose uprising, and large open nostrils ; ears exceedingly large and thin, and down hanging much lower than his chaps, and the flews of his upper lips almost two inches lower than his nether chaps ; back, strong and straight ; fillets, thick and great ; huckle bones, round and hidden ; thighs, round ; hams, straight ; tail, long and rush-grown, that is, big at the setting on, and small downwards ; legs, large and lean ; foot, high knuckled and well clawed, with a dry, hard sole.

From all this, and much more that might be quoted, I gather that whilst the dun and tan, that is, the black saddle back and tan legged dogs, most nearly agree in colour with our bloodhound, it is a mere accident of selection, although that may have been influenced by that coloured dog showing more aptitude for the special work he was put to,

and certainly the colour is admirably adapted to a dog used for night work, as he was; and this reminds me that Dr Caius tells us these dogs were kept in dark kennels, that they might better do night work. The practice would assuredly defeat its object.

When the bloodhound was first used to track fugitives I have never been able to discover; the first written notice of such a thing I am acquainted with occurs in "Blind Harry's Life of William Wallace," the Scottish patriot, as the following lines, which have been so frequently quoted by writers on the bloodhound, show :

About the ground they set on breid and length
A hundreth men, chairgit in arms strang,
To keep a hunde that they had them amang,
In Gillisland there was that Brachell bred,
Sikyr of scent, to follow them that fled.
Sae was she used in Eske and Liddesdale,
Quhile she gat bluid nae fleeing might avail.

And again :

But this sleuth brache, quilke sekyr was and keen,
On Wallace fute followit sae felloune fast
Quilk in thar sicht thair prochit at the last.

In the traditions of the peasantry of the west of Scotland many stirring stories of the "hair-breadth 'scapes" of Wallace and Bruce from bloodhounds still live, and some of them at the present moment come up fresh to the writer's mind, although they have lain buried for many years.

In the wars in Ireland bloodhounds were used in a manner reflecting little credit on the dominant power, and their scenting powers and ferocity have, in later times, been used to hunt down the unfortunate slaves in Cuba and elsewhere. For a stirring account of the employment of over a hundred of these dogs in hunting down revolted negroes in Jamaica, I refer the reader to the "Sportman's Cabinet."

In our own country they were long bred and trained to track border raiders, and a most exciting chase it must have been through those wild moorlands, as all who have read Scott, even without having visited the scenes he so well depicts, will say. The words of eulogy on the dead Richard Musgrave, pronounced by "the stark moss-trooping Scott," William of Deloraine, who,

By wily turns and desperate bounds,
Had baffled Percy's best bloodhounds,

will arise in every reader's memory, but they will lose nothing by repetition here :

Yet rest thee, God! for well I know
 I ne'er shall find a nobler foe
 In all the northern countries here,
 Whose word is snaffle, spur, and spear.
 Thou wert the best to follow gear;
 'Twas pleasure, as we look'd behind,
 To see how thou the chase could wind,
 Cheer the dark bloodhound on his way,
 And with the bugle rouse the fray.
 I'd give the lands of Deloraine
 Dark Musgrave were alive again.

In later times the bloodhound has been used successfully in tracing poachers. Meyrick, in his useful little work on dogs, gives an interesting example of a successful poacher hunt, and he was often used for tracing thieves, and as an instance of this, so late as the beginning of the present century, the Thrapstone Association for the Prosecution of Felons—a class of institution now almost obsolete—kept a trained bloodhound for the tracking of sheep stealers. The description of the dog so employed, as given by Somerville in “The Chase,” is inimitable in its graphic force. No one not thoroughly acquainted with hounds could have worked every detail into so telling a picture :

Soon the sagacious brute, his curling tail
 Flourished in air, low bending, plies around
 His busy nose, the steaming vapour snuffs
 Inquisitive, nor leaves one turf untried,
 Till conscious of the recent stains, his heart
 Beats quick; his snuffling nose, his active tail,
 Attest his joy; then with deep opening mouth,
 That makes the welkin tremble, he proclaims
 Th' audacious felon; foot by foot he makes
 His winding way, while all the listening crowd
 Applaud his reasonings: O'er the watery ford,
 Dry sandy heaths, and stony barren hills;
 O'er beaten paths, by men and beasts disdained,
 Unerring he pursues; 'till at the cot
 Arrived, and seizing by his guilty throat
 The caitif vile, redeems the captive prey.
 So exquisitely delicate is his nose.

Somerville is not the only poet who has paid tribute to the wonderful powers of this king of hounds. Tickell, in his poem on hunting, says :

O'er all the bloodhound boasts superior skill,
 To scent, to view, to turn, to boldly kill.

The following quotation from Dr. Caius (temp. 1550) as to the use of bloodhounds may prove suggestive, and enforce the arguments I have repeatedly used in favour of the extraordinary scenting powers of this noble hound being again utilised as a thief taker. Burglaries, especially in rural and suburban districts, never were more rife ; the capture of the thieves is often due to some happy accident, but capture and detection of the perpetrators of these crimes too rare. The use of well trained bloodhounds would, I am persuaded, prove most valuable in lessening this class of crime, because of the absolute certainty with which they could be trained to track the felon, even when put on the scent hours after the deed had been committed.

The dog was probably first used to trace deer stealers when the stringent forest laws of the Norman kings were in force, and afterwards his aptitude for the work was used for extended purposes. That may be merely conjecture, but Dr. Caius seems to strengthen the idea ; he says they “do not only chase the beast while it liveth, but being dead also by any manner of casualty make recourse to the place where it lieth, having in this point a sure and infallible guide, namely, the scent and savour of the blood sprinkled here and there upon the ground, for whether the beast being wounded doth notwithstanding enjoy life and escape the hands of the huntsman, or whether the said beast, being slain, is conveyed clearly out of the park (so that there be some signification of bloodshed), these dogs with no less facility and earnestness than avidity and greediness, can disclose and bewray the same by smelling, applying to their pursuit agility and nimbleness, without tediousness, for which consideration of a singular speciality they deserved to be called *sanguinarius* bloodhounds. And albeit, peradventure it may chance that a piece of flesh be subtly stolen and cunningly conveyed away with such provisos and precaveats as thereby all appearance of blood is either prevented, excluded, or concealed, yet these kind of dogs, by a certain direction and an inward assured notice and privy mark, pursue the deed doers through long lanes, crooked reaches, and weary ways, without wandering away out of the limits of the land whereon these desperate purloiners prepared their speedy passage ; yea, the nature of these dogs is such, and so effectual is their foresight, that they can bewray separate and pick them out from an infinite multitude and an innumerable company, escape they never so far

into the thickest thronq, they will find him out notwithstanding he be hidden in wild woods, in close and overgrown groves, and lurk in hollow boles apt to harbour such ungracious guests.

“Moreover, although they should pass over the water, thinking thereby to avoid the pursuit of the hounds, yet will not these dogs give over their attempt, but, presuming to swim through the stream, persevere in their pursuit, and when they be arrived and gotten to the further bank they hunt up and down, to and fro run they, from place to place shift they, until they have attained to that plot of ground where they passed over, and this is their practice, perdie they cannot at the first time smelling find out the way which the deed doers took to escape. So at length get they that by art and cunning and diligent endeavour which by fortune and luck they cannot otherwise overcome, in so much as it seemeth wisely written by Elianus to be as it were naturally instilled and poured into these kind of dogs, for they will not pause nor breathe from their pursuit until such time as they be apprehended and taken which committed the fact. The owners of such dogs use to keep them in close and dark channels in the day time, and let them loose at liberty in the night season, to the intent they might with more courage and boldness practise to follow the felon in the evening and solitary hours of darkness, when such ill-disposed varlets are principally purposed to play their impudent pranks.

“These hounds, when they are to follow such fellows as we have before rehearsed, use not that liberty to range at will which they have otherwise when they are on game (except upon necessary occasion, whereon dependeth an urgent, an effectual persuasion, when such purloiners make speedy way in flight), but being restrained and drawn backward from running at random with the leash, the end thereof the owner holding in his hand, is led, guided, and directed with such swiftness and slowness (whether he go on foot or whether he ride on horseback), as he himself in heart would wish for the more easy apprehension of these venturesome varlets.”

The employment of dogs in the detection of a great crime quite recently brought the question of the utilisation of the bloodhound for such purposes up for discussion. In the case referred to the dog had displayed no more sagacity than is common to the whole species, advantage being taken of the deep sensation produced by the inhuman nature of the crime to impose as a wonderful performance the most

ordinary event on the ignorant and credulous. It is not, however, altogether impracticable to make these hounds auxiliaries to the police. A well-trained hound will trace the steps of the fugitive after many hours, and in cases of burglary or other crimes in rural districts, as already said, their employment might be useful. It certainly seems a pity that, kept as he is now as a noble companion, the wonderful power nature has given him should, with but few exceptional cases, be allowed to lie dormant.

Having cursorily glanced in the first part of this chapter at the bloodhounds of our forefathers through such dim light as he is at all visible, I now turn to him as he is in our own day, the noblest of all the hound tribe, so patrician in appearance that he calls up to the imagination pictures of old baronial halls with their wide-extending parks and noble woods, rather than the surroundings in which the majority now only see him on the show bench, where he, as by right of birth and blood, heads the long list of canine aristocracy. To write of the bloodhound and not quote the unparalleled lines of Scott in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" were rank heresy. The beauty of these lines has been so much better eulogised by the writer of the article on "Bloodhounds" in the "Penny Cyclopædia," that I quote them verbatim as an introduction to the lines themselves: "This is one of the best poetical descriptions of the bloodhound in action, if not the best, for though Somerville's lines may enter more into detail, they want the vivid animation of the images brought absolutely under the eye by the power of Scott, where the 'noble child,' the heir of Branksome, is left alone in his terror :"

Starting oft, he journeyed on,
And deeper in the wood is gone.
For aye, the more he sought his way
The farther still he went astray ;
Until he heard the mountains round
Ring to the baying of a hound.
And hark ! and hark ! the deep-mouthed bark
Comes nigher still, and nigher ;
Burst on the path a dark bloodhound,
His tawny muzzle tracked the ground,
And his red eye shot fire.
Soon as the 'wildered child saw he,
He flew at him right furiouslie.
I ween you would have seen with joy
The bearing of the gallant boy,
When, worthy of his noble sire,
His wet cheek glowed 'twixt fear and ire

He faced the bloodhound manfully
 And held his little bat on high;
 So fierce he struck, the dog, afraid,
 At cautious distance hoarsely bay'd,
 But still in act to spring.
 When dashed an archer through the glade,
 And when he saw the hound was stayed,
 He drew his tough bow-string.
 But a rough voice cried, "Shoot not, hoy!
 Ho! shoot not, Edward—'tis a boy."

The bloodhound of to-day, changed as he no doubt has been by "modern refinement, collateral crosses, and experimental commixture," stands an average height of about 27in., bitches an inch or more less. He possesses a commanding dignity of appearance, with an attractiveness of expression that is truly noble; he seems to rest with silent confidence and self-reliance in the consciousness of his own power and importance; and, as he reposes on his bench in stately form calmly viewing his admirers, receives their adulations in stately fashion, as "to the manner born." When seen in action he moves more gracefully than the more massive mastiff, and gives an impression of a well-adjusted union of activity and strength.

The head is remarkably striking; it is large and long, high domed, and peaked at back of skull—in comparison with its length it is narrow; the upper jaw is also long and narrow, ending with wide-spread capacious nose; the upper lips or flews are thin and deep, hanging well below the under jaw. The ears, low set on, are remarkable for their great length, hanging like folds of graceful drapery to such depth they can be made to meet before the nose. There is a quantity of loose skin about the head and throat, giving the attractive wrinkled appearance to the face, and the "dewlaps like Thessalian bulls," called "throatyness." The eye is deep-seated, calm, and scrutinising, and full of expression, the "haw"—from its red appearance, probably named from the berry of the white thorn—well exposed. The neck is longer in reality than appearance, shoulders fairly sloped, and fore legs, stout, straight, and muscular, with the feet round, and well padded; splay feet are objectionable; the claws are large, strong, and black in colour. The barrel of moderate length, ribs deep and well sprung; loins and hind quarters very muscular; the tail of great length, set on high, thick at the base, and tapering, but not to a fine point—very pliant. "Stonehenge" says "gracefully waving;"

another writer says "lashing," and carried moderately high; but it is of little consequence which description we accept.

Colour has been, if it is not still, a vexed question. "Stonehenge" says "black-tan, or deep and reddish fawn (no white should be shown but on just the tip of the stern)." "Dogs of the British Islands" (first edition) says "a reddish tan, darkening gradually towards the upper parts till it becomes black on the back. A white patch on the body, a white face, or a streak down it, proclaims a stain which is death to all hope of purity of blood."

I cannot believe in colour as an infallible test of purity of blood. I have seen how these hounds were bred from those of various colour, and Pennant, writing the end of last century, claims for them a black spot over each eye—a characteristic of the old Southern hound. Does this ever appear in litters now? Mr. Holford, a successful modern breeder, says: "There is almost invariably more or less white on the chest. . . . The less white on the feet the better. There should be no white on any other part of the body, though few breeders would reject a dog solely on account of colour if all other points were good."

Those that are spotted with white are esteemed by many, and, when thus faintly flecked or dappled, the effect is greatly to enhance the appearance of the dog in the eyes of many. I certainly very much admire it, but question its being any proof of purity.

The coat is short, fine, and thick, but, of course, this is much modified by the circumstances of rearing, keeping, and work. The voice, once heard, is not to be forgotten: it is awfully deep and loud, with a prolonged sonorous melody; and, heard at night, when the mountain echoes sullenly fling back a dull response, it has quite a solemn and weird effect.

The points of the bloodhound, as generally accepted, are:

Head	15
Ears and Eyes	1
Flews and Dewlap	10
Neck	5
Chest and Shoulders	10
Back and Back Ribs	10
Legs and Feet	20
Colour and Coat	5
Stern	5
Symmetry	10
Total	100

Among the best bloodhounds that have been exhibited, I may enumerate Major J. A. Cowan's Druid, Dauntless, Dingle, Draco; Mr. T. A. Jennings's Druid; Mr. C. E. Holford's Regent, Matchless, and Trimbush; Mr. E. Reynolds Ray's Roswell, Baron, and Baroness; Mr. Edwin Brough's Rufus; Sir Fowell-Buxton's Luath, and Capt. Clayton's Luath; and those now (1878) that take the lead at our exhibitions are Mr. Bird's Brutus; Capt. J. W. Clayton's Luath XI., too pale coloured for modern fancy, but a grand hound, with a long, deep, narrow head, peaked skull, and abundance of flew, wrinkles, and dewlap; Mr. Leger G. Morrell's Rollo, rich in colour, and grand in head; Mr. Mark Beaufoy's Merton; Mr. Herbert Singer's Judge, a stout built, dark coloured, and excellent young hound; and Mrs. Humphries' Don, without exception the finest made specimen of the breed I have seen, full of quality, with all the special attributes of the bloodhound well developed, although the skull is neither quite so narrow or peaked as in some of his competitors.

Of first-class bitches, Mr. J. C. Tinker's Dido, I think, ranks the highest, and her success in the show ring has been uninterrupted. Mr. Johnstone Auld's Harmony, Dr. Forbes Winslow's Bell, and Mrs. Humphries's Haidee, are also magnificent hounds of the true type.

Through the courtesy of their owners, I am enabled to give particulars of measurements of some of the above-mentioned hounds, which will be of use for comparison with others.

Mrs. Humphries's *Don*: Age, $4\frac{1}{2}$ years; length from nose to set on of tail, 49in.; length of tail, 18in.; girth of chest, 35in.; girth of loin, $29\frac{3}{4}$ in.; girth of head, 18in.; girth of forearm, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 13in.; ears from tip to tip, $27\frac{1}{2}$ in.; each ear, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.; between ears, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.; depth of flews, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Mr. J. T. Tinker's *Dido*: Age, 1 year $7\frac{1}{2}$ months; weight, 87lb.; height at shoulder, $25\frac{3}{4}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, $45\frac{3}{4}$ in.; length of tail, $18\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of chest, 33in.; girth of loin, 26in.; girth of head, 18in.; girth of forearm, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $11\frac{1}{4}$ in.; length of ears from tip to tip, 25in.

Capt. J. W. Clayton's *Luath XI.*: Age, 4 years; weight, 107lb.; height at shoulder, 27in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 46in.; length of tail, 19in.; girth of chest, 36in.; girth of loin, 32in.; girth of head, 23in.; girth of forearm, 9in.; length of head from occiput to

tip of nose, 13in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 14in.; length from tips of ears across forehead, 26in.

Mr. W. Herbert Singer's *Judge*: Age, 1 year 7 months; weight, 89lb.; height at shoulder, 27in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 48½in.; length of tail, 18½in.; girth of chest, 33½in.; girth of loin, 27in.; girth of head, 17in.; girth of forearm, 9¼in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 12in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10½in.; length of ears from tip to tip, 29in.

Mr. J. E. W. Wilbey's *Cassy* (6861): Age, 2 years 8 months; height at shoulder, 24½in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 45in.; length of tail, 16½in.; girth of chest, 32in.; girth of loin, 25in.; girth of head, 19in.; girth of forearm, 8¾in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10in.; length of ears, 24½in.

Rev. R. Fowler's *Druid*: Age, uncertain; weight, 94lb.; height at shoulder, 24in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 52in.; length of tail, 16in.; girth of chest, 14in.; girth of loin, 34½in.; girth of head, 27in.; girth of forearm, 10½in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 13in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 18in.; ears from tip to tip, 27in.

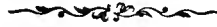
Rev. R. Fowler's *Lufra*: Age, 3 years; weight, 86lb.; height at shoulder, 24in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 43in.; length of tail, 17in.; girth of chest, 12in.; girth of loin, 33in.; girth of head, 21in.; girth of forearm, 9¾in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 11in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 13¼in.; ears from tip to tip, 26in.

We give an engraving of Mr. E. Bird's Brutus, winner of a cup and two firsts at Birmingham, second twice at Crystal Palace, and also second at Alexandra Palace. Brutus was bred by his owner, and he is by Mr. Reynolds Ray's Roswell out of Rufia, by Mr. Holford's Regent out of Doris, by Rockwood out of Bird's Vengeance; and the following notice of him appeared in *The Country* report of the Birmingham show, 1875: "Brutus is wonderfully good, although considered by many short in leg, but he has a magnificent head, grandly carried, and is well made throughout; anything he loses in height is compensated by his bone and substance and symmetrical frame."

Don, the subject of our other engraving, is by the old champion Roswell out of Flora, by Rufus out of Hilda. Roswell was by the Duke

of Beaufort's Warrior out of sister to Rufus. Don is considered by many of our best judges the bloodhound of the day, and he is, unquestionably, the best framed and most symmetrical hound of the breed we have seen. He has taken first prize at Manchester, Bristol, Alexandra Palace, and many other places, and the couple of magnificent puppies by him taking second and third prizes at the Irish Kennel Club, April 1, 1879, proves his capability of transmitting his grand proportions.

Although the bloodhound is now rarely hunted in packs, Lord Wolverton still does so, hunting regularly at the present time seventeen and a half couples. His lordship exhibited a few of his hounds at the Bristol show, November, 1878, and fine specimens they were, especially the grand old dog Harold and the beautifully modelled bitch Freedom.



CHAPTER X.—THE FOXHOUND.

BY VERT.

THE writer of the following spirited article, has been a frequent contributor to *The Country*, and well known as a judge at many of our most important shows, and that he is equally at home and happy in the field as in the ring no reader of his article on the Foxhound can doubt. "Vert" says :

"Our Saxon forefathers hunted down the fox not so much for sport as to protect their slender stock of poultry, lambs, and sucking pigs from 'the subtle, pilfering foe, prowling around in midnight shades,' and were wont to proclaim his mort-note in joyous blasts from the sonorous throat of the cowhorn ; and we do not suppose that they would be very particular as to the kind of hound they employed for their purpose.

"Who ever asks where, or when, or how, the wily fox is ta'en" until victorious William and his son Rufus taught them with horn and voice to cheer and discipline the pack ? For centuries the chase was reserved for royalty and the nobles of the land ; and it was not until "our George

was king" that the middle classes were allowed to join in the sport, when the yeomen and farmers in various parts of England got up packs of hounds for hunting the fox, each giving bed and board to one or more couples, which they brought together on appointed hunting days. These were called trencher packs, from the manner in which they were billeted out on the members of the clubs. Several such packs are still kept in the northern counties, and afford their supporters plenty of sport.

The first pack of foxhounds, with huntsman and whippers-in on horseback, was established about the middle of the last century in Dorsetshire, and hunted the Cranbourne Chase country for several years, when they were purchased by Mr. George Bowes, grandfather of the present Mr. John Bowes, of Streatlem Castle, after which they hunted the Durham country, and initiated northern foxhunters into the proper way of following the sport.

The Brocklesby Hound list, which is one of the earliest, dates from 1786, the first sire recorded being Dover, by Fitzwilliam's Rumager.

Mr. Farquharson hunted Dorsetshire from 1806 to 1858, fifty-two seasons, and had ninety couples of hounds in his kennels. He bred his bitches to about 21in., and his dog hounds to 23in. high, and they brought thirteen hundred and forty-seven brace of foxes to book in twenty-one seasons. In the season 1842-1843 the nose tally of this kennel was eighty-seven brace.

Mr. Meynell, who hunted the Quorn for twenty-four seasons, did not care to have them under 24in., and Mr. Assheton Smith, who succeeded him, raised the standard to 25in. Of the old masters, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Lonsdale, and Mr. Warde liked to have them very little under 26in.

Mr. Hall, the present master of the Holderness, has hunted that country for thirty-five seasons without intermission, having won his first spurs on the grey-tail Screveton, with Mr. Digby Legard, in 1820, and has since learnt the "hang" of every field from Sledmere plantation to Lammas stream, of which local tradition avers that, by sounding the depth of that dainty-looking water trap, Mr. "Nimrod" Apperley had the freedom of Holderness conferred on him, and that he carried away a luckless Lammas minnow in his boot as his precept of initiation. Mr. Hall cares more for the working qualities of his hounds than an inch

or so in height ; and, besides his doings at home with the Holderness, he has also carried his banner to the fore amongst the crack riders, and at all the crack meets in the shires, from Lord Yarborough's at Cainby Corner and the Quorn at Rolleston to Lord Chesterfield's at Bullock Smithy.

In January of 1836, a knot of twenty-one second horses, by a lucky nick-in, gained the rising ground and caught a head view of the Belvoir bitch pack pressing hard on a Piper Hole fox up the vale, near the close of a fast forty-eight minutes ; the first flight being reduced to seven horsemen, with Tom Goosey at the fag end.

“ Lord Forrester is leading them, on the grey,” says Tom Chambers, alluding to a grey holding a centre lead of a good twenty lengths. Mentally, we had already claimed the grey as one of the Yorkshire contingent ; and, biding our time, as he led down the swede ridges, and closely scanning his charge at the ox-fence—too stiff to bend and too tough to break—we caught the certainty, and broke out : “ It's the Lord of Holderness that's on the grey, my lads ; and all the lords in Leicestershire can't catch him ! ” Nor could they ! And when the fox was pulled down, two fields ahead, there were only three claimants up for the twenty-one fresh horses at hand, the noble lord above alluded to not being one of them. Will. Goodall was second whip on that day ; and when he took the horn in 1842 he reduced the Belvoir standard from twenty-four to twenty-three inches, and in the season of 1854 he killed one hundred and ten foxes in one hundred and twelve days.

“ We don't call foxhounds dogs ” was the crusty retort of Tom Parrington, the Yorkshire secretary to a Craven scut-hunter, on the eve of the Skipton hound show. But, with all due deference to the cherished reservation of the mighty mentor, we not only call the foxhound a dog, but the dog of dogs, and premise that, from a national point of view, foxhounds are of more importance than all other breeds of dogs clubbed together.

We have weekly records of hunting appointments, from 167 packs of foxhounds in Great Britain and Ireland, which collectively engage to hunt about five hundred and forty days a week, besides which we are cognisant of several other established packs of foxhounds not included in the lists, and probably six hundred hunting days a week would be

nearer the mark, and this goes on ('weather permitting') for nearly half the year.

"It is a clearly ascertained fact that a country cannot be properly hunted three days a week for less than £3000 a year, or four days a week for less than £4000 a year, and if we make this a basis for calculation, we have as an approximate no less a sum than £600,000 a year spent on foxhunting establishments alone, to say nothing of the enormous sums spent on the private studs of those for whom the sport is provided, nearly every shilling of which is not only spent at home, but on home products, and filters through every branch of the home trade.

I do not rhyme for that dull elf
Who cannot picture to himself

that the chief reason why our 'flower of chivalry' are the finest and best field officers in the world is owing to the knowledge of the management of the horse, and the courage inspired thereby acquired by early lessons taken in the hunting field.

"There is no breed of dogs that have attained to such a high degree of perfection in form and substance as Foxhounds. Their pedigrees have been longer and better kept; their breeders have united science with practice for many years past, and the result shows the master's hand. They have also been long under the control of a class with whom petty jealousies do not stand in the way of improvements, the services of a favourite hound in most packs being available for any other kennel if properly sought, of which we have an instance in the case of the late Sir Richard Sutton, who, in a letter to a brother M.F.H., written only a few days before his death, says, 'Send bitches to Glider,' Glider being considered the best hound in Sir Richard's kennel.

"The modern Foxhound possesses in the highest degree the proper conformation for courage, scenting powers, speed, and endurance, which proclaim him a workman of the first order and a model of canine perfection to breed up to—a model such as Petrarch in the equine world, that we may fancy to have said at the St. Leger post, 'Tell Kisber and the gentlemen that I am here waiting.' In short, the Foxhound is a pattern card for the breeders of pointers, setters, retrievers, &c., to help them to breed out chumpy heads and lumpy shoulders, lanky backs and cranky hind quarters, leathery necks and narrow chests, cow hocks and weak feet and pasterns.

“ To give a list of the names of the patriarchs of the stud which have taken their part in bringing the foxhound to his present standard of excellence would fill a volume of no mean size. Most kennels have had their Tarquins and Furriers, their Ringwoods and Rallywoods, to make or mar their destinies. Yorkshiremen of the old *régime* would swear by Sir Mark Sykes’s Aimwell, that Chalon transferred to canvas, and whose grand head ‘gardant’ is considered the choicest specimen from that artist’s easel. His written eulogy—

Aimwell is by judges called a handsome hound,
And always foremost when the fox is found,

being attributed to the pen of Major Healey, than whom few had a more correct eye for horse or hound, or stronger nerve or better hand, as he proved when he jumped the iron-spiked gate in the Welham carriage drive when on the swing, without disturbing a hair on the clever brown bay, Hard Bargain. Willing and Wanton, and a long array of W’s have kept up the dark patchy Aimwell’s reputation in this and other kennels.

“ Willing was a wonder at carrying a scent over sticky fallows ; but, being too fast for Tom Carter on the wolds, she was transferred to Brocklesby, where Will Smith did not give her many trials before he returned her with ‘She’s of no use to me ; we can’t keep her in sight.’ But Carter had no cause to regret the return, as she bred him Warrior and Woodman to Splendour. The former carried home the fox’s head the first day he was out ; and, if allowed, he would always do so, be the distance never so great.

“ Of the fifty couples in the Eddlethorpe hound list of 1842, before the kennel was transferred to Birdsall account, for the third time during the half century, Wanton and her sister Willing contributed ten and a half couples. The Mennithorpe miller never forgot his short cut across the kennel meadow at Eddlethorpe, when Wanton, catching sight of his dusky figure fitting through the early dawn, opened tongue, and, deserting her Shiner puppies, after a brief run, gave him a two hours and twenty minutes bay in the ash tree, at the end of which time he was released by Robert Wise, the kennelman, as he arose to his duties at 5 a.m. ‘Tak’ her away, Robert,’ he pleaded ; ‘ I was runnin’ ti Burythorpe to fetch t’ cow doctor ; dea tak’ her away !’

“ The Brocklesby hounds, like the Yarborough estates, passed in male

tail, of which the old lord, regardless alike of the tooth of time or the increase of the gods, decreed, 'We will fall our Brocklesby oaks every hundred years and our ashes every fifty.' The Brocklesby horn also descended from father to son for several generations, and old Will Smith's last command to his son and successor was, 'Stick to Ranter.'

"Tom Sebright was first entered to the chase by running after his father's primitive pack in the New Forest, where they would hunt anything from a deer to a dragon fly. He was then caught up and schooled by Mr. Musters; thence he passed to Sir Mark Sykes for three seasons, when he was transferred to Mr. Osbaldeston as whip, with this recommendation, 'He kills all our horses.' In 1822 he entered upon his forty years' service under Earl Fitzwilliam, and hunted the Milton hounds up to his death in 1862, having spent well-nigh half a century in breeding and hunting hounds. He had his favourite Furriers and Feudals; but the cheery face of the veteran never beamed more radiantly than when he dilated on the Quorn Tarquin of his whipper-in days. 'There never was such another hound as Trimbush' was Will Danby's rooted belief, and he had had a lifetime of experience in the Raby, Holderness, Ainsty, and Harworth saddles. No day was too long and no seduction powerful enough for this unpledged disciple of Father Matthew, always excepting the curaçoa substitute in the coffee cup when the Holderness meet was under the old Scorbro' elms; but he took much more kindly to this little counterfeit than any allusion to his fast fifteen minutes with the Neswick badger, which he pulled down on Tibthorpe Wold. The tastes of Danby's henchman, Ned Oxtoby, also ran in the temperance groove; and he proved that his mother was no false prophetess when she predicted that 'he was born to be a huntsman,' as the Holderness killed their fox under her cottage window at Long Riston in the same hour in which he first saw light, and he himself was strong in the faith that his mission in life was foxhunting. When the leading hounds once went headlong after their fox over the Speeton Cliff he begged a farmer to fetch a cart rope and lower him over the precipice, and he was drawn up first with Lavender in his arms, and then made a second descent for Petticoat, both of which, but for this gallant rope adventure, must have been left to perish among the seagulls and kittiwakes.

"Will Goodall's lease of life was as brief as his hunting career was

brilliant. But his faith in the 23in. Brocklesby Rallywood did good service to the Belvoir kennel; and when he laid down his horn in 1859 he left a pack of hounds which, for matchiness in size and colour, as also for steadiness and working qualities, has rarely, if ever, been equalled. His last advice to Ben Morgan was 'hold by the Alfred sort; they are such close workers, and have got me out of many a difficulty.'

"Will Derry, like Ben Morgan, preferred gay, raking hounds of the 24in. stamp, and both men were quick and clever in the field, and great killers of foxes. Nothing delighted Ben so much as to get on the trail of a good fox that would take them over the Holderness or the York and Ainsty frontier, and nothing short of failing scent or closing darkness would prevent his being brought to book. Both Derry and Morgan were hard riders, and proved the truth of the axiom that 'If welter weights break horses' backs, light weights break horses' hearts.'

"Puppies are mostly whelped during the spring months, and, as soon as able to take care of themselves, they are taken out to quarters amongst the farmers, where they lead a *dolce far niente* sort of life, and are fetched in about the next February, when the lambs begin to drop. On their return they are branded with the initial of the hunt, and their ears are shortened by rounding off the points, to prevent them dipping into the feeding trough, and thus becoming coated and greasy, which would induce canker on the edge of the ear. Each now receives a name, and their education begins in good earnest—being constantly schooled into submission and confidence—for even Tom, the whip's, manner of rating a delinquent is open, decisive, cheery, and instructive, and in marked contrast with Whistle, the head-keeper's bullying and degrading appeal to a recalcitrant pointer, which oftener results in a fit of either the shivers or the sulks than in any knowledge of the fault committed or the duties required.

"The beautiful manner in which the Quorn entries behaved at the late Yorkshire Hound Show at Skipton was worth a day's journey to witness—especially in the case of Alice, the winner in the unentered bitch class—coming up to every call and turning to every wave of Tom Firr's hand, true as the magnet to the pole.

"Some of the hard riding Holderness farmers, whose hearts are in the sport, are proud of being trusted with a favourite bitch before she pups, when for her accommodation and comfort they cut a hole in the bieldy

side of the straw stack, where she rears her whelps far better than in any kennel. It is customary in most hunts to have the young unentered hounds judged during the summer, when prizes, which take the shape of silver cups, silver teapots, or handsome silk dresses, are awarded to the lady of the house where the best looking puppy has been walked in the previous year; so that every farmer's wife wants to have charge of a good looking one to qualify her chance for the next show day.

“Draft hounds are such as can be spared from the pack, and are drawn for size as above or below the desired standard of the kennel, or for some fault, real or imaginary. These are the perquisites of the huntsman, and usually fetch three to four guineas a couple. Drafts from the best packs are in great request, being often bespoke long before the time, and command higher prices.

“Promoters of monster dog shows must have been profoundly purblind when they placed Foxhounds in their prize schedule, or they would have foreseen that M.F.H.'s of important packs would never send hounds to be cribbed, cabined, and confined for the week about, running the gauntlet of all the ills that dog flesh is heir to; to be poked and provoked by the canes of incipient man-milliners, and submitted to the judgment and criticism of lapdog fanciers—the Whitby deadlock of '75 to wit. ‘What's that lang chap, wi'd fine gleaves on keep leaking into their e'en for?’ asked a Bilsdale jet miner, who had tramped ten miles on foot and thirty-six by rail to back ‘oor Charlotte,’ and had lost his money in the first over. ‘E'en,’ replied his companion in travel, ‘he's leaking up their noases, mum, to see which has the sharpest scent.’

“From the Waterloo year to the advent of the Russian campaign may be termed the Homeric period of foxhunting. Fields were more select and less crowded, first-flight men had less difficulty in recruiting their studs, as thoroughbreds too slow for the turf were then drafted to the hunting stable, instead of being, as of late, degraded into steeplechasers, timber-toppers, and instruments of cheating and robbery. Fallows were not generally gridironed by drain-pipes and ‘catch 'em up’ wire fences, and asphalt had not taken possession of the country. Coverts were not yet sacred to St. Pheasant, nor was there then a branch railway to cross the line of every fox. However, things look brighter in the north, for the engine drivers on the Richmond branch line, who have mostly one or more crosses of the sportsmen in them, have decided to respect the

scarlet sleeve of the master of the Bedale, and when they see it standing at danger they draw up to a standstill, and allow his spotted beauties to cross scathless. But the N.E.R. is accustomed to take things easy, and the traveller who has crawled through Quaker Straits by the North Passage without having his time wasted or his temper spoilt must have dropped into a hopeless state of uselessness.

“The music of hounds breaking covert, blended with the windings of the huntsman’s horn, is something to be remembered with pleasure; but it is reserved for those whose nights are spent within earshot of the kennel to listen to that matchless song of unpricked music which, once heard, is never to be forgotten—the midnight chorus of a pack of foxhounds, as it breaks on the ear and swells in tuneful cadences in the dark and stilly night; when Harmony and Audible pitch the keynote, and Musical and Singwell and Songstress carry on the air, waking old Charon and Crouner, that put in the bass notes, while Vocal and Tuneful and Rhapsody and Rantipole and a score more swell the choir and prolong the song. The wakened kennelman starts from his pillow, but, catching *bon-accord* notes ere he can clutch the handle of the riot bell, gives pious thanks that it is Harmony, and not old Discord, that breaks his dreams, composes himself, and drops off to sleep again.”

To the foregoing remarks by “Vert” we add the following, as giving information on points not touched upon by him.

Two qualities have always been considered essential in the Foxhound—nose and endurance, and to that is now added speed. To ensure the latter two qualities perfect symmetry is essential; by which is meant harmony and due proportion of each part relatively to the other and to the whole, and as applied in the present instance, includes the adaptability for displaying a high rate of speed conjointly with great stoutness by the special development and strengthening of certain parts towards that end.

Mere size has nothing to do with this, and on that point there is still difference of opinion, although still the balance, as in the days of Somerville and Beckford, is in favour of a middle sized hound, but that must always be a question to be determined to a considerable extent by the nature of the country to be hunted.

On the subject of size Beckford says, “I most approve of hounds of the middle size, and believe all animals of that description are strongest

and best able to endure fatigue." And Somerville, in "The Chase," gives his views on this point in the following words :—

But here a mean
Observe, nor the large hound prefer, of size
Gigantic; he in the thick-woven covert
Painfully tugs, or in the thorny brake
Torn and embarrassed bleeds; but if too small
The pigmy brood in every furrow swims;
Moiled in the clogging clay, panting, they lag
Behind inglorious; or else shivering creep,
Benumbed and faint, beneath the sheltering thorn.
Foxhounds of middle size, active and strong,
Will better answer all thy various ends,
And crown thy pleasing labours with success.

The head must be of good size and well balanced, forehead well pronounced without being unduly prominent, good length of skull and also of muzzle, which is not pointed, the nostrils being wide and open; the ears, which are generally rounded to prevent them from getting torn, set on low and closely carried.

The neck from the head should gradually swell towards the shoulder; it is long and muscular, without coarseness, clean, and free from dewlap or throatiness, such as characterise the bloodhound and old southern hound.

The shoulders should be strong and clean, not loaded, and well sloped, the arms long and muscular, the elbows thereby being well let down. It is essential the elbows should be quite straight, in a line with the body, to insure the requisite speed.

The chest should be deep and fairly wide, the ribs, especially the back ribs, coming down well, giving strength and a certain degree of squareness without clumsiness.

The back and loins must be strong, and connected with abundance of muscle.

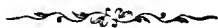
The hind quarters of the foxhound must also be very strong, the buttocks firm and muscular, the thighs long, letting down the hock well, and the stifles but slightly bent.

The legs and feet are of great importance. The leg bone should be great, and the muscles hard and firm. They should be "straight as arrows," and the feet round and compact, with high knuckles, strong claws, and a hard, firm sole.

The coat must be close, short, and rather hard in texture. The chief

colours are black and white, black tan and white, hare pied, and badger pied.

The stern should be thick at the root, gradually tapering, carried well up with a gentle arch, and fringed slightly with strongish hair.



CHAPTER XI.—THE OTTER-HOUND.

BY CORSINCON.

ALTHOUGH many writers describe the Otter-hound as a dog of mixed breed, all refer him back to the old southern hound, or the bloodhound, for his origin, whatever crosses may have been resorted to to produce the dog we now recognise as the legitimate hound to pursue the “Fish-slicer.” Blaine says he is the old southern hound, crossed with the water spaniel, and that those with a dash of the bulldog in them are the best, the water spaniel being supposed to supply the roughness of coat—for water spaniels of last century were very different in coat as in other points to those dogs of to-day called by that name—and also to give or increase the aptitude for swimming, whilst the bulldog cross is supposed to have infused the necessary hardiness, courage, and tenacity.

Both Youatt and Richardson suppose him to be the result of a cross between the southern hound and the rough terrier, and by others the rough deerhound has been held to have had a share in the production of the otter hound. I am strongly of opinion, however, that if any such crosses have ever occurred, either by accident or design, it is so remote and slight as to be now quite swallowed up, and as a stream lost in the immensely larger volume of the river to which it is a tributary, so has any infusion of alien blood been absorbed by the true old English hound blood of the genuine Otter-hound.

The hunting of the otter is one of our most ancient sports. Jesse, in



MR. J. C. CARRICK'S OTTERHOUND "CHARMER" (K.C.S.B., 365).

Sire Wellington, by Bruiser out of Rough Rally—Dam Countess.

his researches into the history of the dog, gives many interesting quotations from ancient documents showing the pursuit with hounds of

This subtle spoiler of the beaver kind

to have been a royal pastime with many of our English kings. In July, 1212, the Sheriff of Somerset received commands from King John to "provide necessaries for Ralph, the otter huntsman, and Godfrey, his fellow, with two men and two horses and twelve otter hounds as long as they find employment in capturing otters in your shire." And John, the otter hunter to King Edward I., had twelve otter dogs under his charge. An annual payment, called "Kilgh Dourgon," was made in Wales for the king's water dogs with which they hunted otters; and James I., an ardent sportsman, had for his master of Otter-hounds John Parry to superintend the hunt and provide for the king's diversion, and so on from reign to reign, otter hunting has, with varying patronage and popularity, remained a British sport, and at the present day there are, on the authority of "Stonehenge," at least nine packs hunted, of which the following is a list: "Subscription packs at Carlisle, under the mastership of Mr. Carrick; in Northumberland, near Morpeth, under Mr. A. Fenwick; and at Cocker-mouth, hunted by a committee. In South Wales, Colonel Pryse and Mr. Moore have each a pack; while in England the Hon. Geoffrey Hill hunts the otter from his kennels at Hawkestone, Salop, and Mr. Collier's, from Culmstock, near Wellington. In the west, Mr. Cheriton and Mr. Mildmay also pursue the sport." It is neither my province to describe otter hunting nor my purpose to attempt it; but some reference to it I have considered necessary that the hound engaged in this sport and the qualifications required in him may be better understood. From the time when he is driven from his "wicker couch," contrived "within some hollow trunk, where ancient alders shade the deep still pool," until

Pierced through and through,
On pointed spears they lift him high in air.

The mephitic otter gives his pursuers plenty to do, and when it comes to close quarters, be it with terrier or hound, makes, as opportunity offers, good use of his teeth. Traced by his spraints and seal, and unharboured from his kennel or couch, he finds hard work for men and dogs, as the

latter follow him up from holt to holt and pool to pool, and the huntsmen eagerly watch for his vents.

In recent times otter hunting has been modified to suit different circumstances, and practices in vogue in one hunt are tabooed in another. The spear is discontinued, and the practice of tailing the otter—that is, rushing in on him when worn and pressed, seizing him by the tail, swinging him round in presence of the hounds to excite them, and finally throwing him among them—whilst treated as an act of prowess in some otter-hunting districts, is strictly forbidden in others.

A breed of dogs selected and kept to this game, even if originally of the identical stock of our modern bloodhounds, would naturally diverge in some characteristics, and the wet-resisting coat, so necessary to a dog so much in the water, would be developed; whereas, on the contrary, the treatment the companion bloodhound is subjected to tends to fine and soften his coat; or there may have been, and I think it highly probable, if not capable of absolute proof, that there were rough-coated hounds of the bloodhound type from which the otter hound has sprung, and, according to Caius, bloodhounds were used for this sport, but whether either of these suppositions is correct or not, he is in shape and voice and style so truly a hound that I cannot think he is indebted to a strain of either spaniel, terrier, or deerhound blood for his rough and wet-resisting coat.

In general appearance—always excepting the coat—he much resembles the bloodhound; he should be perfect in symmetry, strongly built, hard and enduring, with unfailing powers of scent, and a natural antipathy to the game he is bred to pursue. The head should be large, broader in proportion than the bloodhound's, the forehead high, the muzzle a fair length, and the nostrils wide. The ears are long, thin, and pendulous, fringed with hair. The neck is not naturally long, and looks shorter than it really is from the abundance of hair on it; the shoulders should slope well, the legs be straight, and the feet a good size, but compact; the back strong and wide, the ribs, and particularly the back ribs, well let down; the thighs should be big and firm, and the hocks well let down; the stern well and thickly covered with hair, and carried well up but not curled; the colours are generally grizzle or sandy, with black and tan more or less clearly defined. The subject of our engraving is Mr. J. C. Carrick's Charmer; the drawing was made out of the hunting

season, and when she was fat, and the position adds to that appearance, which must consequently be allowed for; but her head and front are wonderfully well done, and the artist has caught the expression well.

The following are the weights and measurements of two of Mr. Carrick's best hounds:

Mr. J. C. Carrick's *Lottery*: Age, $3\frac{1}{4}$ years; weight, $76\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; height at shoulder, 24 in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 39 in.; length of tail, 17 in.; girth of chest, 30 in.; girth of loin, 24 in.; girth of head, 17 in.; girth of forearm, 7 in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 11 in.; ear, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mr. J. C. Carrick's *Danger*: Age, $1\frac{1}{2}$ years; weight, 73 lb.; height at shoulder, $25\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, $40\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of tail, 18 in.; girth of chest, 31 in.; girth of loin, 23 in.; girth of head, 18 in.; girth of forearm, 7 in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 11 in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in.; ear, 9 in.



CHAPTER XII.—THE HARRIER.

BY CORSINCON.

OF the various breeds of hounds, none has undergone greater modifications than the Harrier or hare-hound, so called from his having been kept exclusively, or nearly so, to the pursuit of that game.

Caius describes him as “that kind of dog which nature hath endued with the virtue of smelling, whose property it is to use a justness, a readiness, and a courageousness in hunting;” and further, “we may know these kind of dogs by their long, large, and bagging lips, by their hanging ears reaching down both sides of their chappes, and by the indifferent and measurable proportion of their making; this sort of dog we call *Leverarius*, Harriers.”

Such a description, meagre as it is, applies more to the dog we still recognise as the old southern hound—if, indeed, that type has not been

entirely improved out of existence—than to the harrier of to-day, for it is long since hare hunting was revolutionised, and the slow plodding hound that would dwell on the scent, giving vent to the keenness of his own enjoyment of the chase, and delighting the sportsman with melodious tongue whilst following puss in her every wile and double, has had to make way for the modern hound, possessing more dash and speed, which force the hare to depend on her swiftness rather than on cunning devices to evade her pursuers.

Harriers, like other classes of hounds, have been bred and varied to suit the requirements of the country they are hunted in and the taste and even whims of the owner. “Stonehenge,” in his original work on the dog, says, “The true Harrier is a dwarf southern hound, with a very slight infusion of the *greyhound* in him.” But I should think, to get the increased speed required, it would be unnecessary and unadvisable to go to the greyhound for qualities to be obtained from a nearer ally—the light and fleet northern hound, which cross would not endanger or diminish the scenting power. Beckford, a sportsman and brilliant writer on sporting, whose opinions were, and still are, authoritative as far as applicable to the altered circumstances of our day, writing the end of last century, says: “The hounds I think most likely to show you sport are between the large slow hunting Harrier and the little fox beagle; the former are too dull, too heavy, and too slow—the latter too lively, too light, and too fleet. The first, it is true, have most excellent noses, and I make no doubt will kill their game at last if the day be long enough—but the days are short in winter, and it is bad hunting in the dark. The other, on the contrary, fling and dash, and are all alive; but every cold blast affects them, and if your country be deep and wet, it is not impossible that some of them may be drowned. My hounds,” he goes on to say, “were a cross of both these kinds, in which it was my endeavour to get as much bone and strength in as small a compass as possible. I tried many years and an infinity of hounds before I could get what I wanted, and at last had the pleasure to see them very handsome, small, yet very bony; they ran remarkably well together, went fast enough, had all the alacrity that could be desired, and would hunt the coldest scent.”

The Harrier in most externals is almost a *facsimile* of the fox-hound, but the head is in proportion heavier, the skull flat and

broad, the ears set on low, being close and fine in texture; the "large and bagging lippes" of the days of Caius, with the attendant abundance of dewlap, have been bred out; the neck long and airy, rising with a gradual swell from the shoulders, which must be well placed, sloping back, and clothed with muscle; the forearms strong, elbows well let down and in a straight line with the body; the fore legs perfectly straight, large of bone, neat strong ankles, and a foot round, firm and close, the knuckles arched, but not immoderately so, the claws strong, and the sole firm and hard; the chest must be capacious; the back broad and strong, lined with hard muscle, the ribs, especially the back ones, well let down; the loin deep, and, like the hind quarters, very strong, the thighs very muscular, clean hocks, without a suspicion of "cromping" (that is, cow hocked, leaning in towards each other), and the leg from the hock down should be short and strong, the stern must be thick at the setting, and gradually tapering to the point; well covered with hair without being bushy, and carried gaily and almost straight. The whole build of the Harrier is most symmetrical—there should be literally no waste about him. The coat should in texture be moderately fine, very dense, and the colour various, black, white and tan, blue mottles, badger pied, hare pied, and a variety of combinations, in which the colours are often very beautifully blended.

Delicacy of scent and perseverance are essential qualities in the Harrier, and the tongue should be rich and melodious.

Through the courtesy of the master of the Holcombe Hunt, Alfred Ashworth, Esq., of Egerton Hall, Bolton-le-Moors, I am enabled to give the measurements of one and a half couples of the Holcombe harriers—one couple of dogs and a single bitch. I have also been favoured with measurements of two of Mr. C. D. Everett's harriers, which I give below.

Sergeant: Age, 3 years; weight, 63lb.; height at shoulder, 22in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 37in.; length of tail, 12½in.; girth of chest, 29in.; girth of loin, 21in.; girth of head 16¼in.; girth of forearm, 7½in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10½in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 11in.

Swinger: Age, 3 years; weight, 62lb.; height at shoulder, 22in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 36½in.; length of tail, 13in.; girth of chest, 29½in.; girth of loin, 21in.; girth of head, 16½in.; girth of

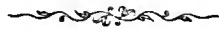
forearm, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $10\frac{1}{4}$ in.

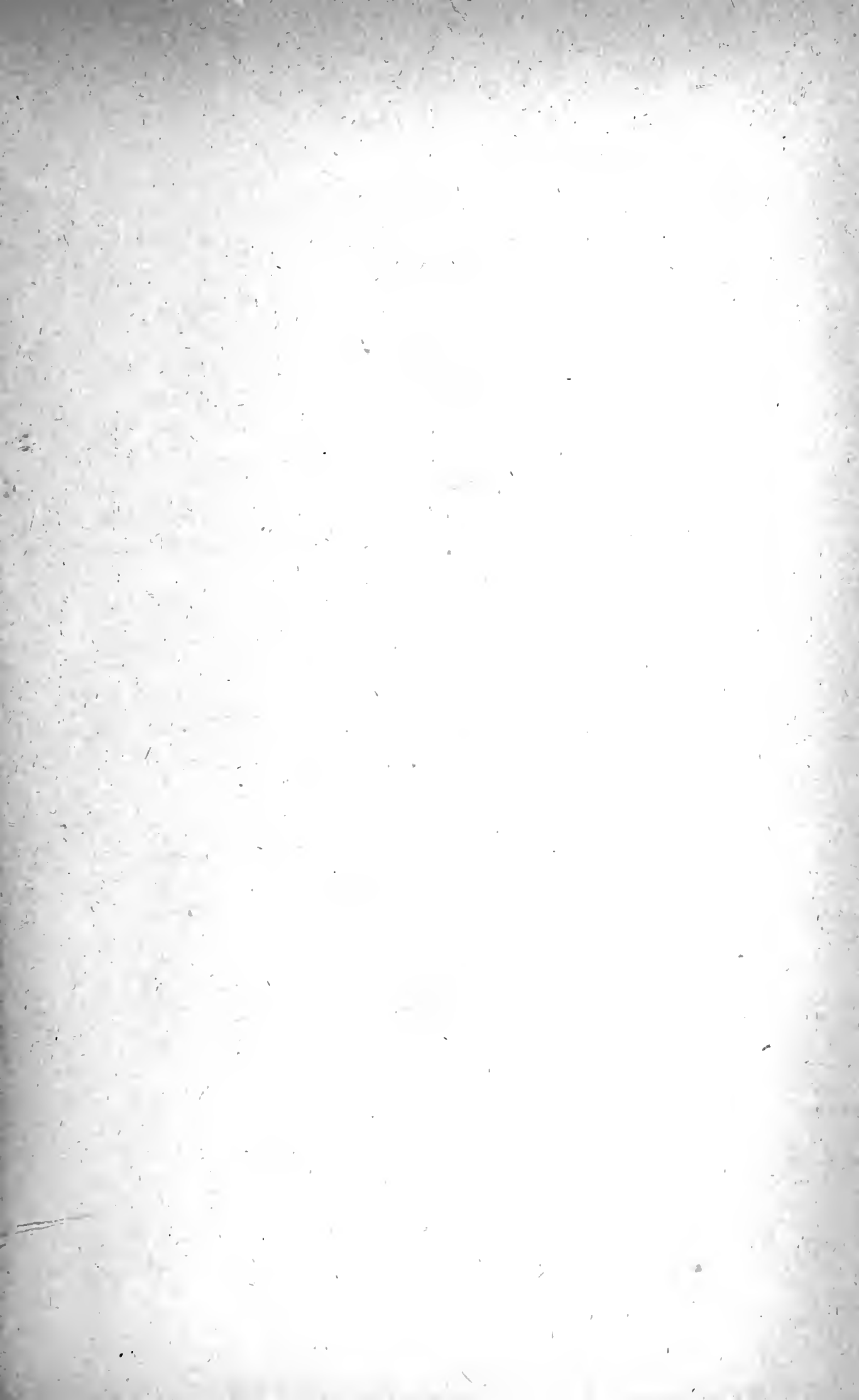
Barmaid: Age, 4 years ; weight, 56lb. ; height at shoulder, $21\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 37in. ; length of tail, 13in. ; girth of chest, $27\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, $22\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10in. These hounds have a pedigree for a hundred years back in the Holcombe Kennels.

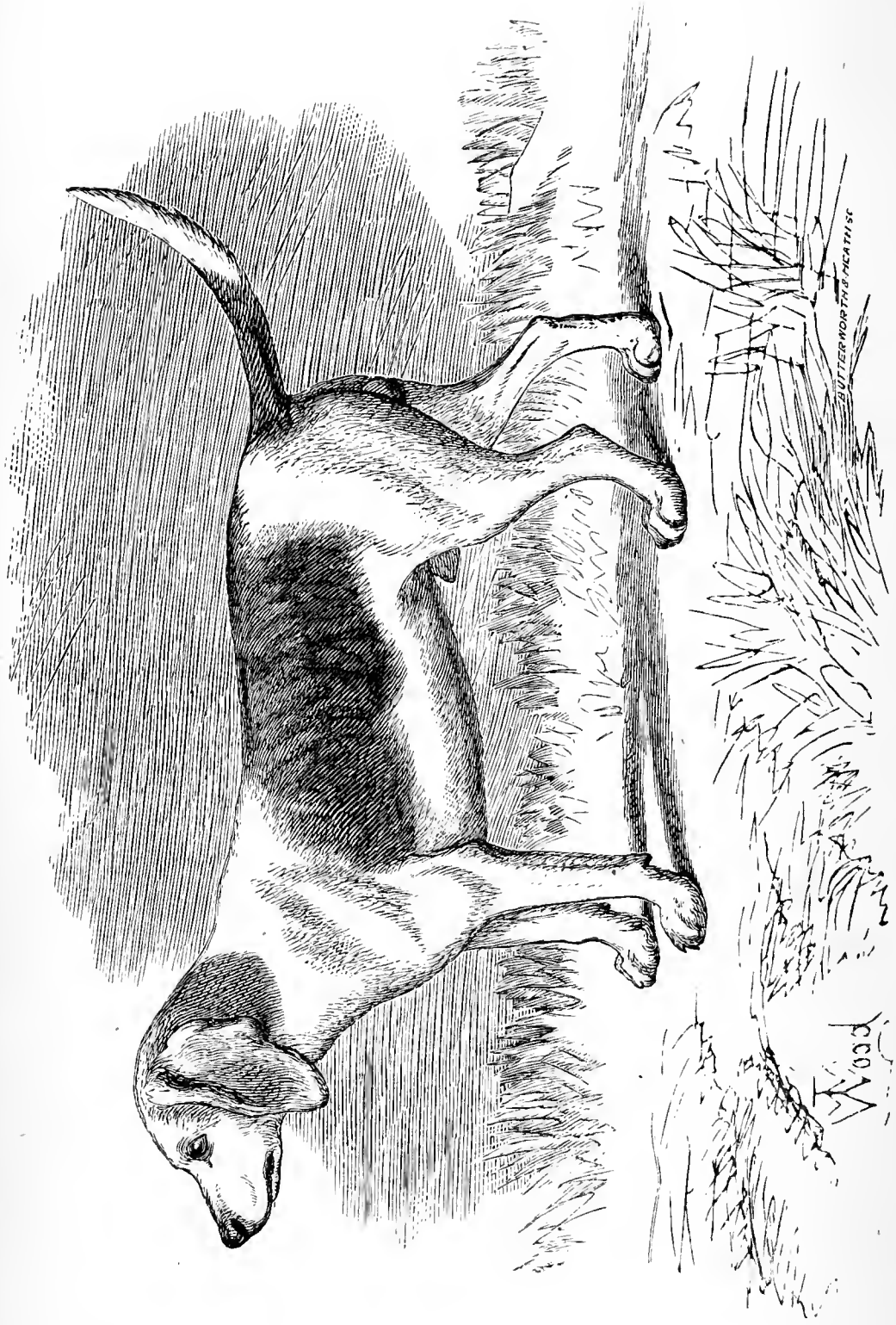
Mr. Chas. Dundas Everett's *Gladstone*: Age, 2 years ; weight, $34\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, $19\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 36in. ; length of tail, 14in. ; girth of chest, 27in. ; girth of loin, 21in. ; girth of head, 19in. ; girth of forearm, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10in.

Mr. Charles Dundas Everett's *Glider*: Age, 2 years ; weight, 32lb. ; height at shoulder, $19\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 36in. ; length of tail, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, 27in. ; girth of loin, 20in. ; girth of head, 17in. ; girth of forearm, 7in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10in.

Lancashire is the home and centre of Harrier hunting, and the Holcombe pack is pure Harrier blood. Sergeant and Swinger are a wonderful pair, pronounced by competent judges to be the grandest couple of Harriers in Lancashire, which is about equivalent to saying in the world. The three are thoroughly representative and true made Lancashire Harriers, not too large, but strong, compact dogs, with plenty of lip and plenty of music, with still a nice clean neck, grand ribs, and low, good straight legs and cat feet, just the stamp to give a good account of themselves over the rough bleak hills of the country, where it is not a question of doubling round a few fields, but, after all the windings, of killing the game three or four miles as the crow flies from the find.







MR. E. JACKSON'S BEAGLE "MARKSMAN."

Sire Merryman--Dam Hebe, by Cronney out of Madcap.

CHAPTER XIII.—THE BEAGLE.

BY CORSINCON.

THIS is another and the smallest of hounds or hunting dogs, as the name “Beagle,” which means smallness, implies. The following description from Somerville’s poem, “The Chase,” applies with propriety to either the Beagle or harrier, and is as clear, minute, and correct as it is beautiful :

His glossy skin, or yellow pied or blue,
In lights or shades by Nature’s pencil drawn,
Reflects the various tints ; his ears and legs,
Flecked here and there in gay enamelled pride,
Rival the speckled pard ; his rush grown tail
O’er his broad back bends in an ample arch ;
On shoulders clean upright and firm he stands ;
His round cat foot, straight hams, and wide-spread thighs,
And his low drooping chest, confess his speed,
His strength, his wind, or on the steepy hill
Or far extended plain.

Of the antiquity of the breed there can be no doubt. It is said that Queen Elizabeth owned a pack so small that they could be carried in a man’s glove—a statement which we must take *cum grano salis*. Gervase Markham describes “the little Beagle which may be carried in a man’s glove”—probably a mere quibble, the fact being that these dogs were bred so small that one could be easily carried in a gloved hand. Whilst on the subject of their size I may quote the following from the “Sportsman Cabinet,” published 1803 : “The late Col. Hardy had once a collection of this diminutive tribe amounting to ten or twelve couple, which were always carried to and from the field of glory in a large pair of panniers slung across a horse ; small as they were and insignificant as they would now seem, they could invariably keep a hare at all her shifts from escaping them, and finally worry or rather tease her to death.”

Although Gervase Markham doubtless refers to the Beagles of the time of Elizabeth, it is singular that Johannes Caius, in his “English Dogges,” does not mention the beagle, nor does he specially refer to any diminutive hound, although he lived during the first fifteen years of Elizabeth’s reign, when dwarf “singing Beagles” are reported to have been popular.

These small hounds are spoken of by Oppian as one of the kind of dogs peculiar to the ancient Britons :

There is a kind of dog of mighty fame
For hunting ; worthy of a fairer frame ;
By painted Britons brave in war they're bred,
Are beagles called, and to the chase are led,
Their bodies small, and of so mean a shape,
You'd think them curs that under tables gape.

Not only in the time of Elizabeth, but in our own, there has been an occasional rage for very diminutive Beagles, and much emulation in producing the most perfect liliputian hound. The writer of the article on this breed in "The Dogs of the British Islands" describes Mr. Crane's Southover Beagles as perfect in symmetry and excellent in nose and intelligence, and not exceeding 9in. in height, and all of them model miniature hounds. It is to be regretted that the Beagle is not more encouraged by committees of shows, and that, when a class is made for them, all sizes are lumped together.

I have spoken of the Beagle as a dwarf hound, which he is, but there is a considerable difference in outline between him and the modern foxhound ; the former is not so clean in the shoulder, his head is different in shape, the skull being in proportion broader and flatter, and the jaw shorter, the ear longer, and there is always more or less dewlap or throatiness.

Beagles may be fairly classified as hare Beagles and rabbit Beagles, other distinction than size being minor. Their power of scent is exquisitely keen and their intelligence great, and when well sorted in these respects and in size, work wonderfully together, puzzling out even the coldest scent, whilst their music is most charming.

Although occasionally, they are not much used with the gun, except in driving woods and spinnies for rabbits, &c.

Of whatever size, the Beagle should be shapely, as free from lumpy shoulders as possible, legs straight, and more bone and stronger pasterns than is generally seen would be an improvement ; the ears are very long, hang close, and are very fine in the leather ; ribs rather more rounded than in the foxhound, with the back ribs well let down ; back and loins strong, and hind quarters very cobby and muscular ; the tail roughish and gaily carried. The colours are various, as in the harrier, and chosen to suit individual tastes.

This article, when it appeared in *The Country*, called forth the following letter of friendly criticism, which is well worthy of a place here :

“ In his paper on the beagle, I observe that ‘ Corsincon ’ affects to class the breed into hare and rabbit beagles, with the remark that other distinction than size is ‘ minor.’ Now, it is not very often I find room to differ with ‘ Corsincon,’ but I honestly confess I do here. In the first place I believe the term rabbit beagle to have been coined for a half-breed between the beagle and the terrier. The beagle *pur et simple* is, and ever has been, a hound valued essentially for its exquisite power of scent; bred, as Gervase Markham tells us, ‘ for delight only, being of curious scents, and passing cunning in their hunting, for the most part tiring, but seldom killing the prey.’ The different requirements in a hare hound and a ‘ rabbiter ’ are strikingly pronounced. In the former, delicacy of nose is all important; but in the latter, where the quarry is rarely found further than a stone’s throw from his burrow, which he can dart into before you can shout ‘ knife,’ the less nose in your dogs the better. Of course I am fully aware that beagles are occasionally employed in driving woods and spinnies, as well as gorse and fern brakes for rabbits, but I say there is no special breed for this purpose either in size or character.

“ A pack of these half-bred small-sized terrier-beagle-rabbiters is given by Stradanus in his thirty-eighth plate, with an explanatory quatrain by Dufflœus :

Callidus effosais latitare curriculum antris
Et generare solet. Verum persæpè catelli
Anglorum celeres fallunt pecus : oreprehendunt
Illusum : prædam venatorique ministrant.

“ Now for the second chapter of my disagreement. I maintain there are as many types of beagles as there are of spaniels, mastiffs, or St. Bernards. Some are rough as Jack Russell’s terriers, or Mr. Carrick’s otter hounds; others as smooth and silky coated as a dachshund or a toy terrier. There are strains—possibly derived from a cross with the foxhound—showing the clean cut throat and symmetry of a Manchester terrier; and quite as familiar is the exact double of the Segusian dog mentioned by Arrian in the third chapter of his ‘ Book on Coursing ’ :— ‘ Shaggy and ugly, and such as are most high bred are most unsightly.’ Again, there is a very distinct variety in ‘ the Kerry beagle,’ a

specimen which may, roughly speaking, be described as a miniature bloodhound, being of precisely the same colour, and sharing many of that noble dog's chief characteristics. The beautiful short legged basset of France, the dachshund of Germany, and the peculiar Swedish beagle, are but branches of the one family, which most truly exists in all the symmetry of variety."

The following description and points of Beagles are by H. A. Clark, Esq., Master of the Cockermonth Beagles :

"Head, like a foxhound, not quite so broad across forehead, with sweet, intelligent countenance, the head long, and the nose should not come to a sharp point.

"Ears long, and set on low down, and carried close to head, not too broad, and the thinner in the leather the better.

"Neck and throat long and lean, but some of the heavier hounds are very loose in throat and have a deep voice.

"Shoulders long and strong, well clothed with muscle.

"Chest deep and wide ; ribs also deep.

"Back strong and wide, and especially wide across loins. Bitches are generally better across loins than dogs, for their size.

"Hind quarters, the stronger the better, wide and deep ; stern strong at set on, and tapering, carried high, but not curled.

"Legs straight, although for work they are no worse standing a little over on the forelegs, strong of bone ; feet round, like a cat.

"Colour, black, white, and tan ; black and white. I had a heavy dog this colour, that was always first to find game, and always led. He was well known among the Cumbrians, and they knew his voice, and said, 'Dar, that's auld Duster ; we'll have a run noo.' Occasionally beagles are the colour of bloodhounds.

"The beagle should be hard in condition, with plenty of muscle.

"The Cockermonth beagles hunt the hare often on Skiddaw and in the lake district. Some capital runs are enjoyed about Buttermere, where it is a grand sight to see the little hounds on the breast of a mountain, when a sheet could cover them sometimes, and their cry is melodious. It takes us all our time to keep up with them on a good flat country. In the season 1878 and 1879 we killed eighty. We do not mount our huntsman. In summer the dogs are sent out to farms, &c., to walk, and are great pets with children."



MR. E. MILLAIS' FRENCH BASSET "MODEL" (K.C.S.B. 7854).

Pedigree unknown.

The following are the measurements of two good dogs :

Mr. H. A. Clark's *Comely* : Age, 6 years ; weight, $27\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, $14\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 30in. ; length of tail, 11in. ; girth of chest, 21in. ; girth of loin, 18in. ; girth of head, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 8in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of ears from tip to tip, 17in.

Mr. H. A. Clark's dog *Crowner* : Age, 5 years ; weight, $26\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, 15in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 31in. ; length of tail, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, 22in. ; girth of loin, $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, 14in. ; girth of forearm, 6in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8in. ; length of ears from tip to tip, $17\frac{1}{2}$ in.



CHAPTER XIV.—THE BASSET.

BY SNAPSHOT.

The following article is from the pen of "Snapshot" (a frequent contributor, under that signature, to *The Country*, and also well known as "Wildfowler" of the "Field"), who is the author of numerous canine articles and works, including "Wildfowling," "General Sport at Home and Abroad," "The Various Breeds of Foreign Hounds and other Sporting Dogs," &c. His experience with continental sporting dogs has been considerable, which gives weight and value to his article on bassets. He says :

"Any hound which stands lower than 16in. (no matter his 'provincial' breed) is called in France and in Belgium a basset. The derivation of the expression basset is clear, *i.e.*, *bas* means low ; and, therefore, basset means low set, a very appropriate denomination as applied to these diminutive hounds.

“The vast army of French and Belgian bassets may be divided into three grand classes, viz., bassets à *jambes droites*, straight legged; ditto, à *jambes demi-torses*, with forelegs half crooked; and ditto, à *jambes torsés*, forelegs fully crooked. And in each of these classes will be found three varieties of coats, viz., the bassets à *poil ras*, smooth coated; those à *poil dur*, rough coated; and a class half rough half smooth coated, which is called half griffons.

“The types vary for almost each province, but the general characteristics remain throughout pretty well the same. All well-bred bassets have long, pendulous ears, and hounds’ heads; but the crooked-legged breeds show always better points in these respects than the straight-legged ones, simply because, when a man wishes to breed a good basset à *jambes torsés*, he is obliged to be very careful in selecting the stock to breed from if he does not wish his experiment to end in failure; for, should there be the slightest admixture of foreign blood, the ‘bar sinister’ will be at once shown in the forelegs. Hence, the bassets à *jambes torsés* show, as a rule, far better properties than their congeners.

“In build the basset à *jambes torsés* is long in the barrel, and is very low on his pins; so much so, that, when hunting, he literally drags his long ears on the ground. He is the slowest of hounds, and his value as such cannot be over-estimated. His style of hunting is peculiar, inasmuch that he will have his own way, and each one tries for himself; and if one of them finds and ‘says’ so, the others will not blindly follow him and give tongue, simply because he does (as some hounds, accustomed to work in packs, are apt to do), but, on the contrary, they are slow to acknowledge the alarm given, and will investigate the matter for themselves. Thus, under covert, bassets à *jambes torsés* following a scent, go in Indian file, and each one speaks to the line according to his own sentiments on the point, irrespective of what the others may think about it. In this manner it is not uncommon to see the little hounds, when following a mazy track, crossing each other’s route without paying any attention to one another; and, in short, each of them works as if he were alone. This style I attribute to their slowness, to their extremely delicate powers of scent, and to their innate stubborn confidence in their own powers. Nevertheless, it is a fashion which has its drawbacks; for, should the individual hounds hit on

separate tracks of different animals, unless at once stopped and put together on the same one, they will each follow its find, and let the shooter, or shooters, do his or their best. That is why a shooter who is fond of that sort of sport rarely owns more than one or two of these hounds. One is enough, two may be handy in difficult cases, but more would certainly entail confusion, precisely because each one of them will rely only on the evidence of his own senses.

“I have now several clever bassets *à jambes torses*, in my mind’s eye, and their general description would be about as follows: Height between 10in. and 15in. at shoulder, longish barrels, very crooked forelegs, with little more than an inch or two of daylight between the knees, stout thighs, gay sterns, conical heads, long faces, ears long enough to overlap each other by an inch or two (and more sometimes) when both were drawn over the nose, heavy-headed rather, with square muzzles, plenty of flews and dewlap, eyes deep set under heavy wrinkles, forepaws wide and well turned out, markings hare-pied and white, black-tan and white, tan and white, black with tan eyebrows, and tan legs and belly, &c.—in short, all the varieties of hound markings will be found among them. They have excellent tongues for their size, and when in good training and good condition they will hunt every day, and seem to thrive on it. They are very fond of the gun, and many are cunning enough to ‘ring’ the game, if missed when breaking covert, back again to the guns until it is shot. Some of these bassets are so highly prized that no amount of money will buy them, and, as a breed, it may safely be asserted that it is probably the purest now in existence in France. They hunt readily deer, roebuck, wild boars, wolves, foxes, hares, rabbits, &c., but if entered exclusively for one species of quarry and kept to it, they never leave it to run riot after anything else. I have seen one, when hunting a hare in a park, running through fifty rabbits and never noticing them. They go slowly, and give you plenty of time to take your station for a shot—hence, their great value in the estimation of shooters. They are chiefly used for smallish woods, furze fields, and the like, because if uncoupled in a forest they do not drive their game fast enough, and though eventually they are bound to bring it out, yet the long time they would take in so doing would tell against the sport. Moreover, large forests are cut about by ditches, and here and there streamlets, boulders, and rocks intervene, which difficulty the short crooked-legged hound would be slow in

surmounting. He is, therefore, not so often used there as for smaller coverts, where his voice can throughout the hunt be heard, and thereby direct the shooters which post of vantage to take.

“As regards the coats of *bassets à jambes torses*, there are both rough, half-rough, and smooth-coated specimens; but the two latter predominate greatly. In fact, I have but rarely seen very rough *bassets à jambes torses*. I saw three once, in the Ardennes. They were very big hounds for *bassets*, and were used chiefly to drive wolves, roebuck, and wild boars. They were *à poil dur* with a vengeance, and, when ‘riled,’ their backs were up like bristles. Of course in these matters, the chasseurs breed their hounds accordingly to the ground they have to hunt over, and, accordingly, it will be found that in provinces of comparatively easy coverts, such as vineyards, small woods, furze fields, &c., smooth-coated or half-rough-coated *bassets* are in universal demand. In Brittany, Vendée, Alsace, Lorraine, Luxemburg, on the contrary, wherever the coverts are extensive and very rough, rougher-coated hounds are used; but *poil durs* are scarce, as far as diminutive hounds are concerned.

“*Bassets à jambes demi-torses* are simply crosses between *bassets à jambes demi-torses* and *bassets à jambes droites*. They are usually bigger than the former and smaller than the latter, although it must be borne in mind that there are several varieties of *bassets à jambes droites*, quite as small as the smallest with crooked legs. In short there are so many subdivisions in each breed that any classification must necessarily be general.

“The advantages claimed by the owners of *bassets à jambes demi-torses* are these: 1st, these hounds are almost as sure-nosed as the full-crooked breeds; 2nd, they run faster, and yet not fast enough to spoil shooting; 3rd, in a wood with moderate ditches, being bigger in body and higher on the leg than the full-crooked beagles, they can clear the ditches at a bound, whereas the full-*jambes torses* has to go down into them, and scramble up on the other side. In points they are pretty much like their congeners, but already the cross tells. The lips are shorter, the muzzle not so stout in proportion to general size; the ears are much shorter, the skull is less conical, the occiput being not so pronounced, the body is not so long, the stern is carried more horizontally, the feet are rounder, the wrinkles in the face are fewer, the eye is smaller, and the coat, as a rule, is coarser; the increase in size is also great. I have seen such

reaching to fully sixteen inches, and I believe they had been obtained by a direct cross from a regular *chien courant* (hound) with a full basset *à jambes torses*. When sire and dam are both good, there is no reason why the progeny should not answer the breeder's purpose, but I confess to a tendency for either one thing or another, and were I to go in for fancy for that breed of hounds I would certainly get either a thoroughly crooked basset or a thoroughly straight-on-his-pins beagle. By the way, a black and tan or a red basset *à jambes torses* cannot by any possible use of one's eyes be distinguished from a dachshund of the same colour although some German writers assert that the breeds are quite distinct. To the naked eye there is no difference, but in the matter of names (wherein German scientists particularly shine) then, indeed, confusion gets worse confounded. They have, say, a dozen black and tan bassets *à jambes torses* before them. Well, if one of them is a thorough good looking hound, they call him dachs bracken; if he is short-eared, and with a pointed muzzle, they cap him with the appellation of a dachshund. Between you and I, kind reader, it is a distinction without a difference, and there is no doubt that both belong to the same breed. I will, at a fortnight's notice, place a basset *à jambes torses*, small size, side by side with the best dachshund hound to be found, and if any difference in legs, anatomy, and general appearance of the two can be detected, I shall be very greatly surprised. That the longer-eared and squarer-muzzled hound is the better of the two for practical work there is not the shadow of a doubt; but, of course, if digging badgers is the sport in view, then the dachshund terrier is the proper article. But that is not to be admitted. One cannot breed hounds from terriers, whereas one can breed terriers from hounds, and therefore the dachshund terrier is descended from the basset *à jambes torses*. As for dachshund hounds, they are in every respect bassets *à jambes torses*; at least, that is the opinion I have come to after a great deal of experience. Quarreling about names is an unprofitable occupation. Never mind the 'bracken' or the 'hund,' since the two articles are alike. I say, from the evidence of my senses, that they must come from the same stock, and since they cannot come from a terrier pedigree, the hound one is the only logical solution.

“The basset *à jambes droites* is synonymous with our beagle; but, whereas our beagles rarely exceed 14in., it is not uncommon to see some bassets reaching even 16in. in France; but, it should be remembered

that, then, even among the French, appellations will differ. Thus, a certain school will call 16in. bassets *petits chiens courants*, and will deny them the right of being called bassets, being, in their estimation, too high on the leg. I agree with them. The characteristics of bassets à *jambes droites* are: a somewhat shorter face than those with crooked legs; ears shorter, but broader, and very soft usually; neck, a shade longer; stern carried straight up; good loins; shorter bodies, very level from shoulder to rump. Whereas the other two breeds are invariably a shade lower at shoulder than at the stern. Some show the *os occipitis* well marked; others are more apple-headed; the hair is coarse on the stern, the feet are straight and compact, knees well placed, thighs muscular and well proportioned; in short, they are an elegant looking, dashing, and rather taking breed as a lot. But in work there is a world of difference. The crooked-legged ones go slow and sure, the straight-legged ones run into the defect of fast hounds, *i.e.*, they go too fast occasionally for their noses; they are not either quite so free from riot; but wherever pretty fast work is required, and when the covert requires some doing in the way of jumping drains and scrambling over boulders, &c., then they will carry the day. They are chiefly used for large game in pretty large coverts, and run in small packs. For fast fun, exercise, and music they will do; but for actual shooting commend me to the basset à *jambes torses*. With such a little hound, if he knows you and understands your ways, you are bound to bag, and alone he will do the work of ten ordinary hounds, and, in truth, there are few things more exciting to the sportsman than to hear his lonely crooked-legged companion merrily, slowly, but surely, bringing his quarry to his gun. Some of the pleasantest moments of my life have been thus spent; and once, having shot two wolves that had been led out to me by a basset à *jambes torses*, I fairly lifted up the little beggar to my breast and hugged him, and I called him a pet and a dear, and all that sort of bosh, and I thought that in all my life I had never seen a pluckier and cleverer little fellow.

“In short, there is no doubt that for purposes of shooting, bassets, of whatever breeds, are pre-eminently excellent. They run very true, and are more easily taught the tricks of game than full-sized hounds. This I have found out by experience. The average large hound, once in full swing on a scent, runs on like a donkey. But bassets seem to reason, and when they come to an imbroglio of tracks, purposely left by

the quarry to puzzle them, they are rarely taken in ; but, slowly and patiently setting to work, they unravel the maze, and eventually pick up again the wily customer's scent. Hence, for the man who can only keep one or two hounds to be used with the gun, there is no breed likely to suit him better than bassets, for they are sure not to lose the scent, whatever takes place, and their low size enables them to pick it up when it is so cold that a larger hound would, perhaps, not even notice it.

“They have also a good deal of pluck, to which they add a sort of reasoning discretion. To illustrate my meaning, I will give an instance to the point, viz., very few hounds of any kind take readily to hunting wolves, and when they do take to it they hunt in a pack, each hound countenancing the other. Now, some well-bred bassets will hunt a wolf singly. I have stated already that I have had myself the pleasure of killing two wolves that were, individually, hunted by one basset. This, therefore, shows extraordinary pluck on the part of the little hound ; for, be it known that, as a rule, any hound or dog who comes for the first time on the scent of a wolf forthwith bolts home, or hides behind his master for protection. On the other hand, bassets are cautious. When they by chance come near a wolf, or a wild boar, or a stag, or any other wild animal on whom they could make but little impression, but who is, on the other hand, likely to do them an irretrievable injury, they never run the risk, but bay at him from a distance. As long as he chooses to stop they will not leave him ; they will resume hunting him as soon as he will start, but they will only run at him when the decisive shot has been fired.

“Some bassets are used for vermin killing (badger, fox, &c.) ; others are employed for pheasant shooting, woodcock shooting, and partridge shooting, besides their legitimate employment in hunting ground game. When used for birds they are frequently called to, to keep them within range, and, generally, a bell or small brass *grelot* is fastened to their collar, that the shooter may know where they are. Some men make their bassets retrieve, even from water ; and most bassets will go to ground readily to fox or badger.

“Finally, some peasants use their extraordinary powers of scent to find truffles. Their training for that sort of business is wonderfully simple. The hound, when young, is kept a day without food, and a truffle being shown to him, the peasant throws it into some small covert, or hides it in

stones, or buries it lightly in the ground, and makes the dog find it. When he has done so, he gives him a piece of bread. This sort of thing being repeated until the basset looks readily for the truffle, he is then taken to those places in the neighbourhood of which truffles are known or suspected to be, and the peasant, pretending to throw away the usual truffle, tells the dog, "*Cherche! cherche!*" (seek! seek!) whereupon the little hound, diligently ferreting about the ground, soon comes upon a truffle scent, and begins digging for it. At the first sign of that process the peasant relieves him and digs out the precious tubercle, and so on. There are some other species of dogs also used for that sort of work; but the basset, owing to his acute power of scent, is mostly preferred by the professional *chercheurs de truffes*. Some of these men, however, use pigs for the purpose.

"Concerning those French bassets which have from time to time been exhibited at our shows, some of them have shown fair points, but none of them have had the very long ears which one will notice with the bassets in the foresters' kennels on the Continent. Moreover, in the classes set aside for bassets, I do not remember having seen a good basset *à jambes torses*, though there were one or two fair specimens of half-crooked, and straight-legged bassets. If my memory serves me right, the Earl of Onslow's were straight-legged, half rough-coated bassets, with remarkably short ears. Mr. Millais' Model was a black, white, and tan smooth-coated basset, with very fair properties—the best I had seen in England, so far, and a Vendéan basset was a regular griffon; I forget now the state of his legs, but his coat was just the sort of jacket for the rough woods of Brittany and Vendée.

"On the other hand, in the classes for dachshunds, I have seen some first-rate black and tan, and also red, bassets *à jambes torses*, all smooth-coated. No doubt, eventually, classes will be set apart for each individual breed, and in such a case there is a very fine field yet open for an enterprising exhibitor wishing to produce bassets in open court."

Measurements, &c., of celebrated French Bassets :

The Earl of Onslow's *Nestor* : Age, 2 years 10 months ; weight, 39lb. ; height at shoulder, 14in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 36in. ; length of tail, 12in. ; girth of chest, 24in. ; girth of loin, 22in. ; girth of head, 15½in. ; girth of forearm, 6½in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9in.



MR. F. BARCLAY HANBURY'S DACHSHUND "FRITZ."

Imported by Mr. Schuller from the Royal Kennels, Stuttgart.

The Earl of Onslow's *Fino*: Age, 3 years 8 months; weight, 39lb.; height at shoulder, 13in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 33in.; length of tail, 11in.; girth of chest, 24in.; girth of loin, 23in.; girth of head, 16½in.; girth of forearm, 6in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8½in.

Mr. Everette Millais' *Model*: Age, 7½ years; weight, 46lb.; height at shoulder, 12in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 32in.; length of tail, 11½in.; girth of chest, 25in.; girth of loin, 21in.; girth of head, 17in.; girth of forearm, 6½in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9½in.; length of ears from tip to tip, 19in.; height from ground, forefeet, 2¾in.

Mr. Everette Millais' *Garrenne*: Age, 2½ years; weight, 30lb.; height at shoulder, 9½in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 29in.; length of tail, 9in.; girth of chest, 20in.; girth of loin, 16in.; girth of head, 13in.; girth of forearm, 5in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 8in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7in.; length of ears from tip to tip, 17in.; height from ground, forefeet, 2½in.



CHAPTER XV.—THE DACHSHUND.

BY VERT.

To "Vert" as a sportsman we have already alluded in the preface to his article on Foxhounds, and we need only say here that his large experience of Dachshunds entitles his opinions on the breed to be considered authoritative. He writes:

"So much has been said and written on this breed of dogs during the few years that they have had a place in the prize schedules of our shows, that in treating the subject we shall endeavour to unsay some of the nonsense that has from time to time been put forth by some of those journals whose pages are opened to the discussion of canine matters, in one of which a certain amusing correspondent, in a playful moment, tells

his readers that the ears of the dachshund cannot be too long. Another says the body cannot be too long. Then we read that the legs cannot be too short or too crooked, with such impossible measurements as could only be found in the fertile brain of the writer. At shows we have had our special attention drawn to the veriest mongrels, and been held by the button by enthusiastic owners, and had glaring defects pointed out as characteristics of the pure breed; but being unable to draw on our credulity to that extent, we have had to fall back on our stock of charity, and call to mind that even Solomon was young once in his lifetime. There is no breed of dogs that the English have been so tardy in taking to as the dachshund, Satan and Feldmann being the only representatives of the breed on the Birmingham show bench for several years; and certainly we had one judge that had the courage to grapple with this little hound when he did make an attempt to emerge from his obscurity, and we have seen the best dachshund that has yet been exhibited passed over by a couple of "all-round" judges of high standing at an important show, one of those Solons arguing that he was a beagle otter hound, and the other that he was a turnspit, neither of them being aware that the turnspit was little different from a moderate crooked-legged pug of the present time, and that it would be impossible to confine a long-backed twenty pound dog in one of those small cages in which the little prisoner had to ply his calling. We have no wish to speculate on the early history of this breed, as, like other cases, it would be a mere leap in the dark from the same source as before alluded to. We have been seriously told that the breed came originally from France, and that once on a time, when the French army invaded Germany and were capturing towns and provinces, the German nobles, by way of retaliation, invaded France and carried off all the dachshunds; but, as we do not find this theory supported by any authority that we have consulted, possibly the writer of the story may be entitled to the invention also.

"The dachshund is a short-coated, long-backed dog, on very short legs, of about 20lb. weight, and should not be less than 18lb., the bitches being 3lb. or 4lb. less than the dogs. They must be self-coloured, although a little white on the breast or toes should not be a disqualification, as these beauty spots will crop out now and then in any breed of dogs.

"The colour most in fashion just now is the fallow red and black and tan, but we have very good specimens of various shades of red, more or

less smutty, as well as the brown with tawny markings, some of which are very handsome. In black and tan we do not demand pencilled toes, as in the terrier, although, if good in every other respect, we should consider it an acquisition; but we prefer such as nearest approach the standard of excellence, and care little for shades of colour, so that it be any of these above-named. The head, when of the proper type, greatly resembles that of the bloodhound. The ears also are long and pendulous, and in a 20lb. dog should measure from $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5in. each, and from tip to tip over the cranium, when hanging down in their natural position, from 13in. to 14in.; the length from the eye to the end of the nose should be over 3in., $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. being a good length for a dog of 20lb. weight; girth of muzzle from 8in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., which should finish square, and not snipey or spigot-nosed, and the flews should be fairly developed; the eyes should be very lustrous and mild in expression, varying in colour with that of the coat; the teeth should be very strong and perfectly sound, as a dog with a diseased mouth is of little use for work, is very objectionable as a companion, and is quite unfit for the stud in this or any other breed of dogs; the neck should be rather long, and very muscular. We have a brood bitch from one of the best kennels in Germany, in which the dewlap is very strongly pronounced; but this and the conical head are but rarely met with as yet. The chest should be broad, with the brisket point well up to the throat; the shoulders should be very loose, giving the chest an appearance of hanging between them; they should be well covered with muscle, with plenty of loose skin about them. The fore legs are one of the great peculiarities of the breed; these are very large in bone for the size of the dog, and very crooked, being turned out at the eldows and in at the knees; the knees, however, should not 'knuckle,' or stand forward over the ankles, as we frequently see in very crooked-legged dogs, which render them more clumsy and less powerful. The feet should be very large, and armed with strong claws, and should be well splayed outwards to enable him to clear his way in the burrow. Terrier-like fore feet cannot be tolerated in the dachshund, as great speed is not required, the great essentials being a good nose, for tracking; a conformation of body that will admit of his entering the badger earth, and adapting himself to his situation; and a lion heart and power to grapple with the quarry, in the earth or the open; and these are no small requirements. We are frequently told so-and-so's terrier

has finished his badger in some very small numbers of minutes. But there are badgers and badgers—baby badgers; and if we are to believe a tithe of what we hear on this head, the supposition is forced upon us that a great many badgers die in their infancy.

“We do know that the premier dachshund of the present day has within the last two months drawn a wild fox from his fastness and finished him, unaided, in about four minutes; but an unsnubbed, fully-matured badger of five or six summers is an awkward customer, and with him the result might have been quite different.

“What are called dachshunds may be picked up in most German towns, but those are often of an inferior sort, or half-breds, the genuine blue blood being almost entirely in the hands of the nobles. Familiar to us in the north were those of the late King of Hanover; those of Baron Nathasius and Baron Von Cram in the south. The Grand Duke of Baden’s kennel at Eberstein Schloss is unrivalled. Prince Couza, Baroness Ingelheim, and Baron Haber also possessed some of the best and purest strains.

“In England, Her Majesty the Queen and H.I.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar have for many years possessed the choicest specimens of the best strains in Germany; and we have been favoured with stud dogs and brood from some of the above-named kennel, which required something more than gold to possess them. A habit has sprung up of late, and a very bad one it is, of entering rough-coated little dogs as dachshunds at some of our best shows, and some of them have received honours which they are in no way entitled to. This is misleading, as they are not dachshunds, but ‘bassets,’ very nice little fellows, but with no more right to be exhibited as dachshunds than a setter or a spaniel would have in a pointer class. They may be half-breds, as dachshund-basset or dachshund-spaniel; we have also met with others, hound marked and smooth-coated, which looked like dachshund-beagle; these are all bassets, a term applied by the French to all low, short-legged dogs. The best we have met with were a leash owned by a French marquis; these had grand heads of the otter hound type, with rough coats, very long bodies, and short crooked legs, and were called ‘Rostaing bassets,’ and were excellent workers in thick coverts, but they rarely possess either the courage or the scenting powers of the dachshund.”

Between the points translated from the German by Her Von Schmiedenburg, editor of “*Der Hund*,” and the English view, as given by

“Stonehenge” in “Dogs of the British Islands,” there is some difference, and as “Stonehenge” acknowledges the assistance in drawing up the description of points of three German gentlemen and at least two Englishmen of long experience in Germany, this is the more remarkable. These gentlemen were Prince Albert Solms, Mr. Schuller (who has imported a great number of the best dachshunds seen in this country), Mr. Schweitzer, Mr. Percival de Castro, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Barclay Hanbury.

Of the skull “Stonehenge” says, “the occiput wide and its protuberance well developed,”—the German description ignoring an occipital protuberance, and indeed seeming to be in contradiction of its existence; indeed conical heads are distinctly declared faulty.

Of the ears “Stonehenge” says, “long enough to reach nearly to the tip of the nose, . . . hanging back in graceful folds.” By German breeders at Hanover show, 1879, we were assured they do not like the ears to come much over the angle of the jaws.

Of the eye “Stonehenge” says, “rather small, piercing, and deeply set” against “medium size, round, neither protruding nor sunken.”

Neck “somewhat short, thick,” against “long, flexible, broad, and strong.”

The German description is silent as to size, but this we have remedied by the actual measurements of well known dogs, which we give at the end of the chapter.

The following are the points of the dachshund, as drawn up by a council of the Hanover Kennel Club, composed of many of the leading German breeders :

1. *General Appearance*.—Low and very long in structure, the fore part (not only the chest) especially well developed, legs very short, the fore legs turned inward at the knees, but the feet considerably bent out. The whole appearance is weasel-like; the tail is moderately bent, and is carried very little above a horizontal line, or else downwards. Hair close, short, smooth. Expression intelligent, attentive, and lively.

2. *Head*.—Somewhat long, tapering towards the nose, wedge-like, broadest at the hind part of the skull, and without a stop; skull broad, almost flat; nose narrow, straight, sometimes a little upward-bent; lips very little hanging, forming a small fold at the corner of the mouth.

3. *Ears* of medium length, tolerably broad, and rounded at the end,

which is less broad than other part. The ear is placed high up and well backward, so that the space between ear and eye appears considerably larger than with other hunting dogs. The ears are not wrinkled, but hang down close at the cheeks.

4. *The Eye* is of medium size, round, neither protruding nor sunken in (klar vorliegend, *i.e.*, well visible when seen from the side), and very sharp in expression.

5. *Neck*.—Long, flexible, broad, and strong; the skin somewhat loose in front.

6. *Back*.—Very long, slanting towards the tail; loins well developed.

7. *Breast*.—Broad, framework of ribs long and deep, the flanks drawn in.

8. *Tail* of medium length, strong at the root, and tapering to a thin end; almost straight, and carried as said above.

9. *Fore Legs*.—Muscles stronger than at the hind feet; the shoulders very muscular, upper arm short and strong, bending outwards; the knees bent inwards, the feet again outwards. The legs seen in the profile must appear straight, not hanging over in the knees.

10. *Hind Legs*.—Straighter than with other dogs, seen from behind almost straight; the quarters have muscles well visible, almost pointing out (eikig), the bone from hock to pastern very short.

11. *Feet*.—The feet of the fore legs are more muscular than those of the hind legs, the toes well closed, with nails strongly curved and black; the sole of the feet is broad and thick. The toes of the hind legs are shorter and straighter, the feet also smaller.

12. *Hair*.—Short, close, and glossy, not soft, but resisting to the touch (mit stechender Spitze) when stroking against it; very fine and close at the ears, coarser and longer at the lower side of the tail, but here also lying close to the skin. On the belly the hair is a little coarser, and the skin well covered.

13. *Colour*.—Black, with tan at head, breast, front of neck, belly, legs, and under the tail; also dark brown, golden brown, hair grey with darker stripe on the back: as also ash grey, silver grey with dark patches (Tigerdachs). The darker colours are mostly united with tan markings; with lighter colours the nails ought also to be black, and the eyes always dark. Any white is only to be endured as a small mark at the chest.

14. *Teeth*.—Upper and lower teeth meet exactly; in proportion to the jaws they are stronger than with any other breed, especially the corner teeth.

As faulty are considered dogs who have a compressed or conical head ; the muzzle too short, too broad, or with a stop at forehead ; when the lips are hanging ; the ears folded, or not hanging close ; when the fore legs are so crooked that the knees touch each other, or are unable to bear the weight of the body ; when the neck is thin and the breast too narrow ; when the fore feet are too much, or irregularly turned outward, when the knee joint is weak and the toes spread out ; also when the bone from the hock downward is too long and the hocks too close together. The tail is bad if it is crooked or has long hair sticking out. Any white as principal colour is also faulty.

Measurements and weights of celebrated dachshunds :

Mr. J. Hanson Lewis's *Uhlán* (K.C.S.B., 6333) : Age, 3 years ; weight, 22lb. ; height at shoulder, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 27in. ; length of tail, 9in. ; girth of chest, 21in. ; girth of loin, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, 13in. ; girth of forearm, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Mr. J. Temperley's *Waldine* (K.C.S.B., 6355) : Age, 5 years ; weight, $23\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $30\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of tail, $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of chest, 20in. ; girth of loin, $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, $13\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of ear, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Capt. Donald Shaw's *Olga* (K.C.S.B., 7416) : Age, $4\frac{1}{2}$ years ; weight, 19lb. ; height at shoulder, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 31in. ; length of tail, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of chest, 19in. ; girth of loin, $17\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of head, 12in. ; girth of forearm, 5in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 8in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7in. ; length of ear, 6in.

Mr. W. Arkwright's *Xaverl* (K.C.S.B., 6337) : Age, $3\frac{1}{2}$ years ; weight, $18\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $29\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length of tail, 11in. ; girth of chest, $19\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, $15\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of head, 13in. ; girth of forearm, 5in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 8in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7in. ; length of ear, 6in.

Mr. W. Arkwright's *Senta* (K.C.S.B., 8401) : Age, $1\frac{1}{2}$ years ; weight, 19lb. ; height at shoulder, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 31in. ;

length of tail, 10in. ; girth of chest, 20in. ; girth of loin, $15\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of head, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, 5in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 8in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length of ear, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mr. C. Goas's *Teck* : Age, 2 years ; weight, $22\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 29in. ; length of tail, 11in. ; girth of chest, 20in. ; girth of loin, 16in. ; girth of head, $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 8in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; width of skull, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of muzzle, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Mr. H. Jones's *Zange* : Age, nearly 2 years ; weight, $13\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, 9in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $26\frac{5}{8}$ in. ; length of tail, 8in. ; girth of chest, $16\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of loin, $13\frac{1}{8}$ in. ; girth of head, $10\frac{5}{8}$ in. ; girth of forearm, measured lin. above elbow, $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. ; colour and markings, red ; girth of leg, measured lin. below elbow, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; sex, bitch.

Mr. H. Jones's *Blitz* : Age, 9 months ; weight, 13lb. ; height at shoulder, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $25\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length of tail, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of chest, 16in. ; girth of loin, $13\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of head, $10\frac{7}{8}$ in. ; girth of forearm, measured lin. above elbow, $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. ; colour and markings, black and tan ; girth of leg, measured lin. below elbow, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. ; sex, bitch.

Mr. H. Jones's *Waldine* : Age, over 2 years ; weight, 13lb. ; height at shoulder, 9in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 25in. ; tail, injured ; girth of chest, $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of arm, measured lin. above elbow, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of leg, measured lin. below elbow, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. ; colour and markings, black and tan ; sex, bitch.

Mr. H. Jones's *Barbaroftma* : Age, 4 years ; weight, 16lb. ; height at shoulder, $8\frac{3}{8}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $29\frac{3}{8}$ in. ; length of tail, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of chest, $18\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of loin, 14in. ; girth of head, $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of arm, measured lin. above elbow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of leg, measured lin. below elbow, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of

nose, 7in. ; length of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. ; colour and markings, red ; sex, bitch.

Mr. H. Jones's *Waldmann I.* (K.C.S.B., 6335) : Age, 4 years ; weight, $16\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $27\frac{3}{8}$ in. ; length of tail, $8\frac{7}{8}$ in. ; girth of chest, $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of arm, measured 1in. above elbow, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of leg, measured 1in. below elbow, $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; colour and markings, black and tan ; sex, dog.

Mr. H. Jones's *Waldmann II.* : Age, about 3 years ; weight, $17\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $29\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of tail, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, 18in. ; girth of loin, $15\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of head, $11\frac{7}{8}$ in. ; girth of arm, measured 1in. above elbow, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of leg, measured 1in. below elbow, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{3}{8}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. ; colour and markings, black and tan ; sex, dog.

Mr. H. Jones's *Donner* (K.C.S.B., 8377) : Age, about 2 years ; weight, 16lb. 6oz. ; height at shoulder, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $26\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of tail, 10in. ; girth of chest, 17in. ; girth of loin, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, 13in. ; girth of arm, measured 1in. above elbow, $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. ; girth of leg, measured 1in. below elbow, 4in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; colour and markings, black and tan.

Miss M. J. Bell's *Faust* : Age, 16 months ; weight, 25lb. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; height at shoulder, $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $32\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of tail, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, $20\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, 13in. ; girth of forearm, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; from point to point of ears, $14\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; colour, black and tan.

Miss M. J. Bell's *Waldine* : Age, about 3 years ; weight, 17lb. ; height at shoulder, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 28in. ; length of tail, 10in. ; girth of chest, 17in. ; girth of loin, 14in. ; girth of head, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 6in. ; from point to point of ears, 13in. ; colour, black and tan.

Miss M. J. Bell's *Dessauer* : Age, about 6 years ; weight, 24lb. ; height

at shoulder, $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $32\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of tail, 10in. ; girth of chest, 20in. ; girth of loin, 16in. ; girth of head, 13in. ; girth of forearm, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7in. ; from point to point of ears, $15\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; colour, black and tan.

Miss M. J. Bell's *Frida* : Age, 1 year 4 months ; weight, 14lb. ; height at shoulder, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 29in. ; length of tail, 10in. ; girth of chest, $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, 5in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; from point to point of ears, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; colour, black and tan.

Mrs. Douglas Murray's *Von Josstik* : Age, $4\frac{1}{2}$ years ; weight, $17\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 2ft. 3in. ; length of tail, 9in. ; girth of chest, 1ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, 1ft. 1in. ; girth of head, 1ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of arm, measured 1in. above elbow, 7in. ; girth of leg, measured 1in. below elbow, 4in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8in. ; colour and markings, red.

Mrs. Douglas Murray's *Von* : Age, 1 year and 9 months ; weight, $18\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 2ft. 3in. ; length of tail, 9in. ; girth of chest, 1ft. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of loin, 1ft. ; girth of head, 1ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of arm, measured 1in. above elbow, 9in. ; girth of leg, measured 1in. below elbow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 7in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; colour and markings, red, white spot on chest.

Mr. Montague Wootten's *Zigzag* (K.C.S.B., 8393) : Age, 1 year 5 months ; weight, $21\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 31in. ; length of tail, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, $19\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, 17in. ; girth of head, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length of ear from root to tip, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; colour, blood red, red nose ; breeder, owner.

Mr. Montague Wootten's *Zanah* (K.C.S.B., 8404) : Age, 1 year 8 months ; weight, 20lb. ; height at shoulder, 11in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 29in. ; length of tail, 11in. ; girth of chest, 19in. ; girth of loin, 16in. ; girth of head, $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway

between eyes and tip of nose, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of ear from root to tip, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; colour, red, white fore feet, black nose ; breeder, W. Arkwright ; she is own sister to Senta (K.C.S.B., 8401).



CHAPTER XVI.—THE SCHWEISSHUND.

BY CORSINCON.

THIS is a German hound which will, when better known in England, find a place in our shows. They are about the size of our larger foxhounds. I had the opportunity of seeing a large class of them at the Hanover Show, 1879, about sixty competing at that exhibition, when they attracted the attention of the numerous English visitors.

The schweisshund corresponds with what was once known here as the lyme hound, or lymer, as far as work is concerned, for it is impossible now to fix accurately the points of a dog long since modified or absorbed in higher types, a process which has so long gone on in this country. The schweisshund has a great reputation at home for aptitude and perseverance in his special work of tracking wounded deer. The type of head is different from our bloodhound, the occipital protuberance is not very pronounced ; there is an absence of “frown,” insisted on as one of the evidences of great scenting powers by a few bloodhound fanciers here, yet these schweisshunds are marvellously clever on the coldest scent. They are shorter in the muzzle proportionately to size than our bloodhounds or even foxhounds, flatter in the skull, with little flew or dewlap. The colour is generally a red or a red brindle, from which I imagine them to be more nearly related to the immense boarhound of Germany than to any of our hounds. The following are the points required by German breeders and sportsmen :

1. *General Appearance.*—Medium height, of strong and long structure, high in the back head, tail rarely carried high, earnest expression of the face.

2. *Head* of middling size, the upper part broad and flat, the forehead

slightly wrinkled, the hind part of the head is moderately expressed. Nose broader than in other breeds of hounds, may be black or red. The bridge of the nose under the eyes is small or drawn in, almost arched. The eyebrows are considerably developed and protruding. Nose round, and lips falling over in the corner of the mouth.

3. *Ears* tolerably long, very broad, rounded at the ends, high, and equally set out, always lying close.

4. *Eyes* clear, with energetic expression, no red observable.

5. *Neck* long and strong, enlarging towards the chest.

6. *Back* rather long, sunk behind the shoulders, hind part broad, and slightly vaulted and sloping.

7. *Breast* wide, ribs deep and long, back gradually sloping up behind.

8. *Tail* long and well provided with hair.

9. *Fore legs* stronger than the hind legs, shoulders sloping, very loose and movable; the muscles of the shoulders are well developed.

10. *Hind legs* moderately well developed, the lower parts not quite straight.

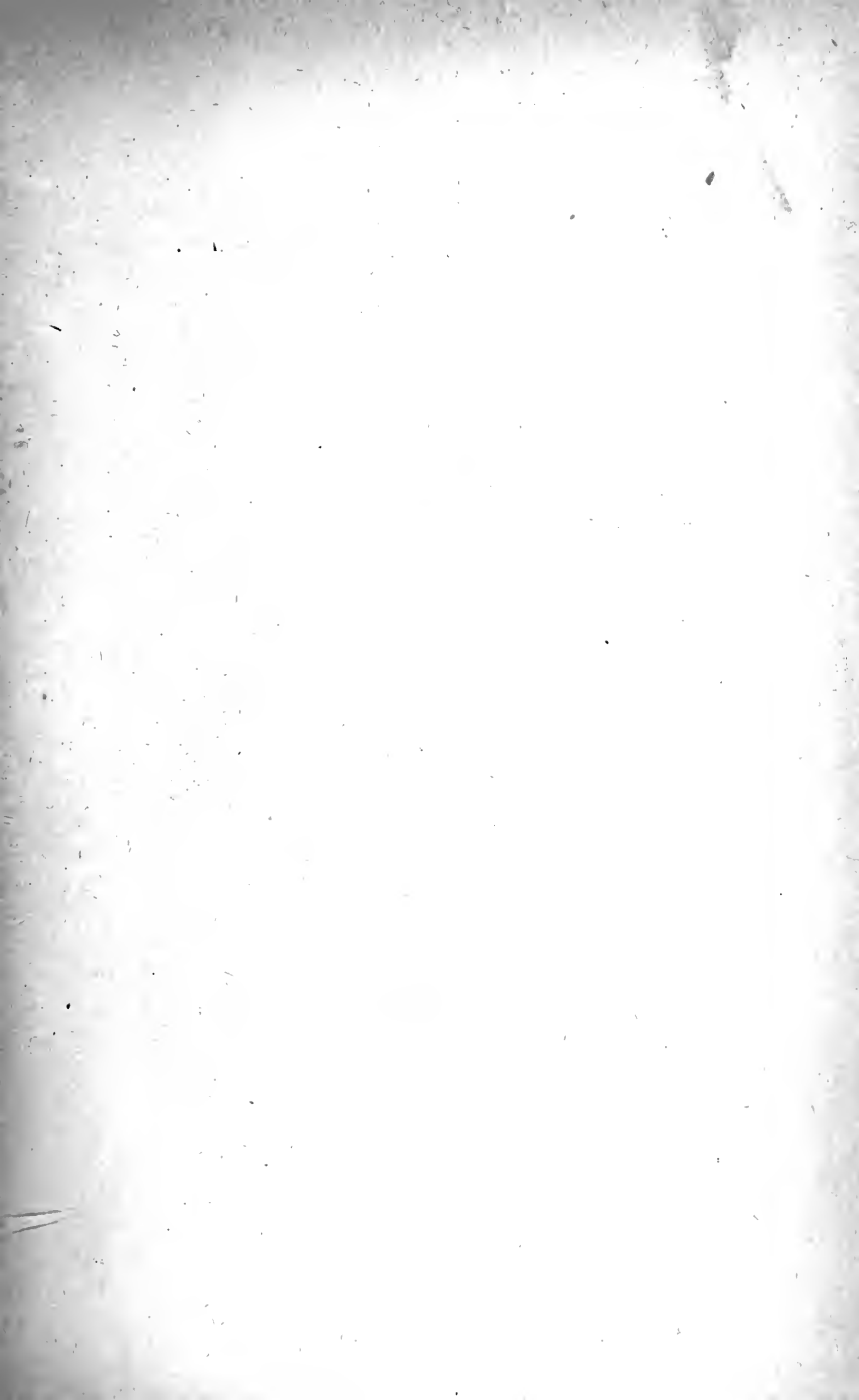
11. *Feet* strong, round, and closed toes. Nails, strong, uneven; the sole of the foot is strong and large.

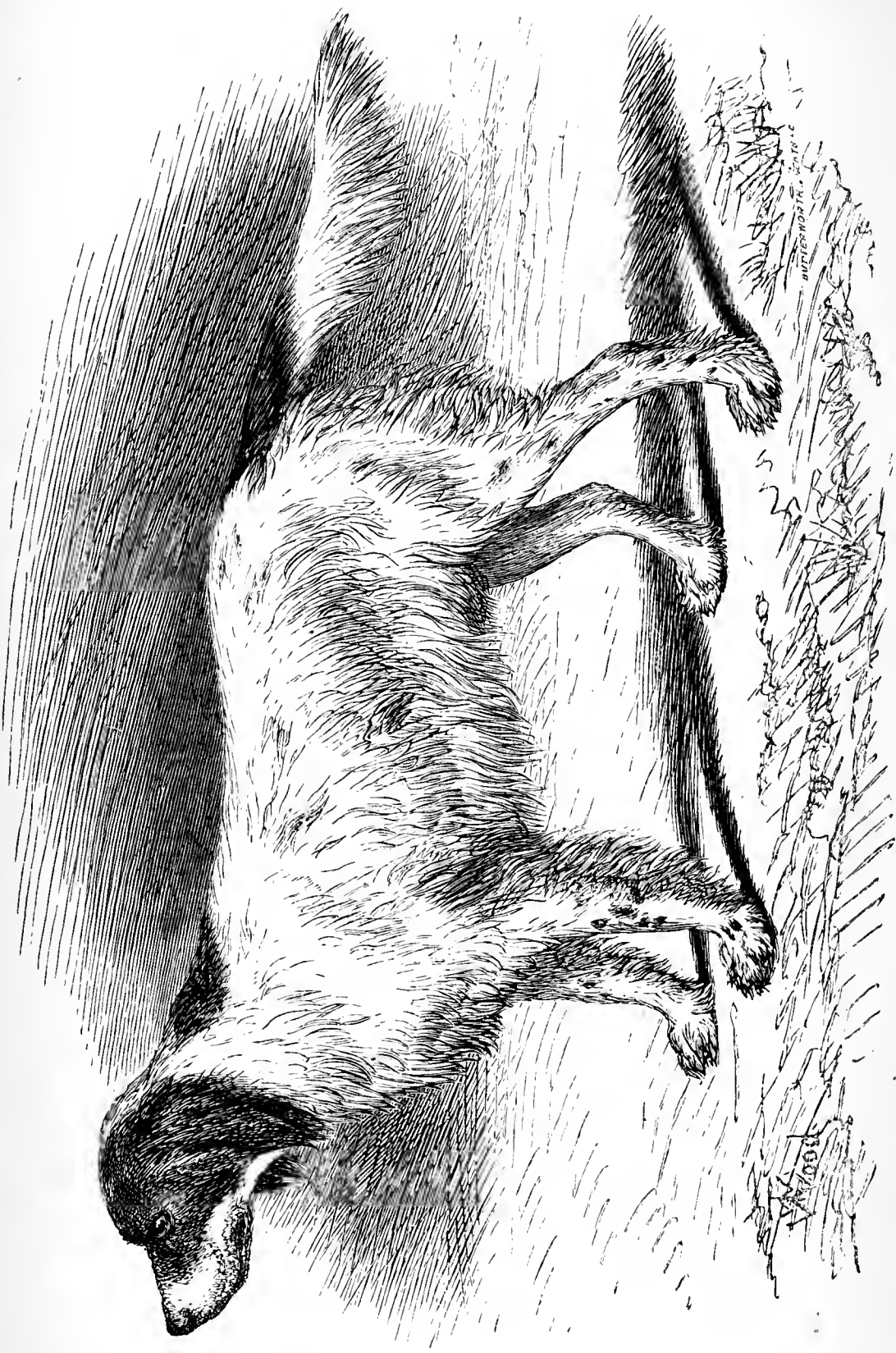
12. *Coat* close and full, smooth and elastic, almost glossy.

13. *Colour* grey-brown, like the winter coat of deer; dark brown on muzzle; eyes and tail red-brown, or red-yellow, or brown intermixed with black, and marked mostly with the darker colour on the eyes, nose, and tail, and with dark marks on the back.

Those dogs are considered as faulty which have a small high skull, narrow nose, running in the same dimension toward the forehead; if the ears are too long, too narrow, and too pointed; if the legs are bent, too short, or too thin, or strongly bent and too high carried tail; as also the structure, if not in correspondence with the different parts of the body. As regards colour, white and also yellow marks, must be considered faulty.







MR. WARDLAW REID'S LAVERACK SETTER "SAM."

Sire Dash II. (K.C.S.B. 1341)—Dam Moll III., by Fred I. out of Belle II.

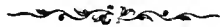
GROUP III.

Dogs that find their Game by scent, and index it for the advantage of the Gun.

Including :

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. <i>The English Setter.</i> | 4. <i>The Spanish Pointer.</i> |
| 2. <i>The Irish Setter.</i> | 5. <i>The Pointer.</i> |
| 3. <i>The Gordon or Black and Tan Setter.</i> | 6. <i>The Dropper.</i> |

This group corresponds sufficiently closely with Group II. in head formation to come also into the second division in the arrangement of M. Cuvier. Speaking broadly and generally, the head and muzzle of the modern varieties included in this group are slightly more elongated than the dogs embraced in Group II., with the exception of the bloodhounds. Setters are undoubtedly more closely allied to spaniels than to pointers, and naturalists would group the two former together and the pointers with the hounds, but the system of classification which for convenience I have adopted leaves no option but to place setters and pointers together, as the work they do and the manner of doing it are in strong accord.



CHAPTER XVII.—THE ENGLISH SETTER.

BY CORSINCON.

DIFFICULT as it admittedly is to trace the history of any of our modern breeds of dogs, although, in most instances, their manufacture, if I may use the term, into their present form is of comparatively recent date

there is, in respect to the setter, a general agreement among writers and breeders that our present dog is largely derived from the spaniel; indeed, the proofs of this are very conclusive—the family likeness is in many respects yet strongly preserved, and in some kennels, where they have kept pretty much to their own blood, following different lines from our show and field trial breeders, this is most markedly so. No more pronounced instance of this has come under my notice for years than a number of dogs, all of the same blood, shown by the Earl of Carlisle and other gentlemen at the Border Counties Show at Carlisle in January, 1877. These were mostly liver and white in colour, stood higher than the show-bench spaniel, shorter and rounder in the head than the present day setter, but strong useful looking dogs, showing a lot of spaniel character in general formation, carriage of ears, and coat and feathering, the coat having a strong tendency to curl, and some of them showing as distinct a topknot as the Irish water spaniel, although not so large. The writer on setters in the “Sportsman’s Cabinet,” 1802, tells us that in his day, in the northern counties, the pointer was called the smooth spaniel, the setter the rough spaniel; and, although he speaks of this localism with surprise as a misnomer, it was really the preservation of an old distinction, the setters, or setting spaniels, being so named to divide them from their congeners, used for different work, and named cockers and springers. Our forefathers do not appear to have been so fastidious respecting the appearance of their dogs as we are, but undoubtedly the spaniel was pre-eminently their setting dog, both for use with the net and the gun.

In a much older book than the “Sportsman’s Cabinet,” the “Gentleman’s Recreation,” the writer gives the following directions how to select a setting dog: “The dog which you elect for setting must have a perfect and good scent, and be naturally addicted to the hunting of feathers, and this dog may be either land spaniel, water spaniel, or mongrel of them both, either the shallow-flewed hound, tumbler, lurcher, or small bastard mastiff. But there is none better than the land spaniel, being of a good and nimble size, rather small than gross, and of a courageous mettle, which, though you cannot discern being young, yet you may very well know from a right breed which have been known to be strong, lusty, and nimble rangers, of active feet, wanton tails, and busy nostrils, whose tail was without weariness, their search without changeableness, and whom no delight did transport beyond fear and obedience.”

Many other writers might be quoted to the same effect, and it is quite clear that the old setter was simply a spaniel kept to certain work, and as useful to the old sportsman who netted his covey of partridge as his modern representative is to the present "shooter on the wing," who is content to bag his brace by a right and left from his patent breechloader. Somerville, that thorough sportsman and true poet, gives a lucid and very happy description of the working of the setter in the following lines :

When autumn smiles, all beauteous in decay,
And paints each chequered grove with various hues,
My setter ranges in the new shorn fields,
His nose in air erect; from ridge to ridge,
Panting, he bounds, his quartered ground divides
In equal intervals, nor careless leaves
One inch untried. At length the tainted gale
His nostrils wide inhale, quick joy elates
His beating heart, which, awed by discipline
Severe, he dares not own, but cautious creeps
Low-cowering, step by step; at last attains
His proper distance, there he stops at once,
And points with his instructive nose upon
The trembling prey. On wings of wind upborne
The floating net unfolded flies; then drops,
And the poor fluttering captives rise in vain.

These were the halcyon days of sport when driving, battues, and mowing machines were alike unknown, and, rude as the appliances for taking game were, they gave full play to the capabilities of a good setter, the clever working of which gave such genuine pleasure to the sportsman.

Whether the modern setter has been produced from the spaniel by careful selection, or by a cross with the pointer or some other breed, it is difficult to decide; many have supposed the flat coat has been obtained by a cross, but selection would quite account for that, as well as the change in formation.

Since the institution of dog shows and field trials a considerable impetus has been given to dog breeding, and in the strife for fame none has been so successful as the Laveracks, which, for elegance of outline, are unsurpassed by any breed of dogs. These, and crosses from them, are now pretty well spread over the country, and are also very fashionable in America. Sam, late the property of Mr. W. Wardlaw Reid, and the subject of our engraving, was a pure Laverack, brother to Mr. Purcell

Llewellyn's Countess and Nellie, by Dash II. out of Moll III., and so going back to Ponto and Old Moll. Sam was a dog showing great quality, and with a good frame, free from the extreme delicacy of appearance which not a few modern setters have; and I am of opinion size and stoutness are sometimes a little too much sacrificed to elegance.

Mr. Purcell Llewellyn now claims to have produced a distinct strain of his own; he has been unquestionably a large and successful breeder of both good and handsome dogs, and his breed is now well known in the United States of America, to which a great number of them have been shipped as the "Llewellyn setter." The strain is founded on Laverack blood, and has on more than one occasion given rise to discussions which it would be unprofitable for us to enter upon here.

We find absolute purity of Laverack blood in Mr. T. B. Bower's Bandit, Mr. George Lowe's Tam O'Shanter, in Mr. A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale's kennels, and a few others, but good and handsome setters only part Laverack are plentiful enough.

The general appearance of a well bred setter is very pleasing to the eye; he is so nicely put together as to present a well balanced whole, showing capabilities of speed and endurance, and his expression shows a high order of intelligence, combined with a diffidence and solicitude to please, which courts attention and praise. He is in form rather long and low, as compared with the pointer, but not so much so as either the Clumber or the modern field spaniel, and is altogether of artistic shape; the elegance of form in which he excels most breeds being heightened by the richness of his soft, wavy, silky coat, and profuse though not over-abundant feathering.

The head should be rather lean and long, not so thick as the pointer's, being narrower between the ears, with plenty of brain room before them; the jaws should be long and level, the teeth meeting evenly, and these should be strong and white—always an evidence of sound health which should not be overlooked either in judging or in examining with a view to purchase; little dip below the eyes; the nose wide, slightly raised, and rather spreading—any pinched appearance there gives a terrier look; the colour of the nose black, or dark liver for preference, but it often varies with the colour of the dog, and in orange and lemon marked is often flesh coloured; the lips should be clean cut—that is, without flew, except a slight looseness or pouchiness at the angles.

The eyes should be set straight, and be bright, clear, and animated; they are of various shades of brown, differing according to the body colour, and in orange and lemon marked dogs are sometimes amber or almost yellow.

The ears, of medium size, should be set on low, fall straight, the leather thin, and covered with fine silky hair, falling down as a fringe from 2in. to 3in. below the leather.

The neck is elegant, sloping gently, with a good curve from the head, and should be free from the tendency to bloodhound-like throatiness sometimes seen in the Gordon setter; the shoulders muscular and well sloped, and with plenty of freedom of action; chest deep, with the fore ribs well sprung and the back ribs deep; the back stout, the backbone well lined on each side with muscle, very slightly arched at the loins; thighs muscular, though rather flat, stifles wide and well bent, hocks strong, and like the elbows, well let down; the fore legs straight—these, as well as the hind legs, well feathered; cat-like feet are preferred, but if too much so they are apt to be bare, and those with an inclination to the hare foot are better protected with hair between the toes. The tail should be of fair length, free from curl, but not dragged, as some setters are seen to do; the proper carriage shows a very gentle curve, and it is well feathered with fine hair, longest about the middle, and tapering off almost to a point. The coat is of a soft, almost silky, texture, wavy, but free from absolute curl; longest in ears, fore legs, hams, and tail.

The colours are various, ranging from black, black and white, with large patches and flecked, called blue Beltons, red, orange or yellow and white patched or flecked, and black and white, with a little tan, and pure white. Some whites have a brownish-creamy colour, with sprinklings of dark hair, almost approaching to a roan.

Measurements, &c., of celebrated English setters:

Mr. A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale's *Fred V.*: Age, 3 years; weight, 51lb.; height at shoulder, 24in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 36in.; length of tail, 16in.; girth of chest, 28in.; girth of loin, 21½in.; girth of head, 16in.; girth of forearm, 6½in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 13in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10in.

Mr. H. Prendergast-Garde's *Royal Dan*: Weight, 40lb.; height at shoulder, 22in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 38in.; length of

tail, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, 26in. ; girth of loin, $19\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10in.

Mr. F. J. Staples-Browne's *Fancy* : Age, 1 year 4 months ; weight $46\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, 22in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 3ft. ; length of tail, 1ft. 5in. ; girth of chest, 2ft. 2in. ; girth of loin, 1ft. 8in. ; girth of head, 1ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.

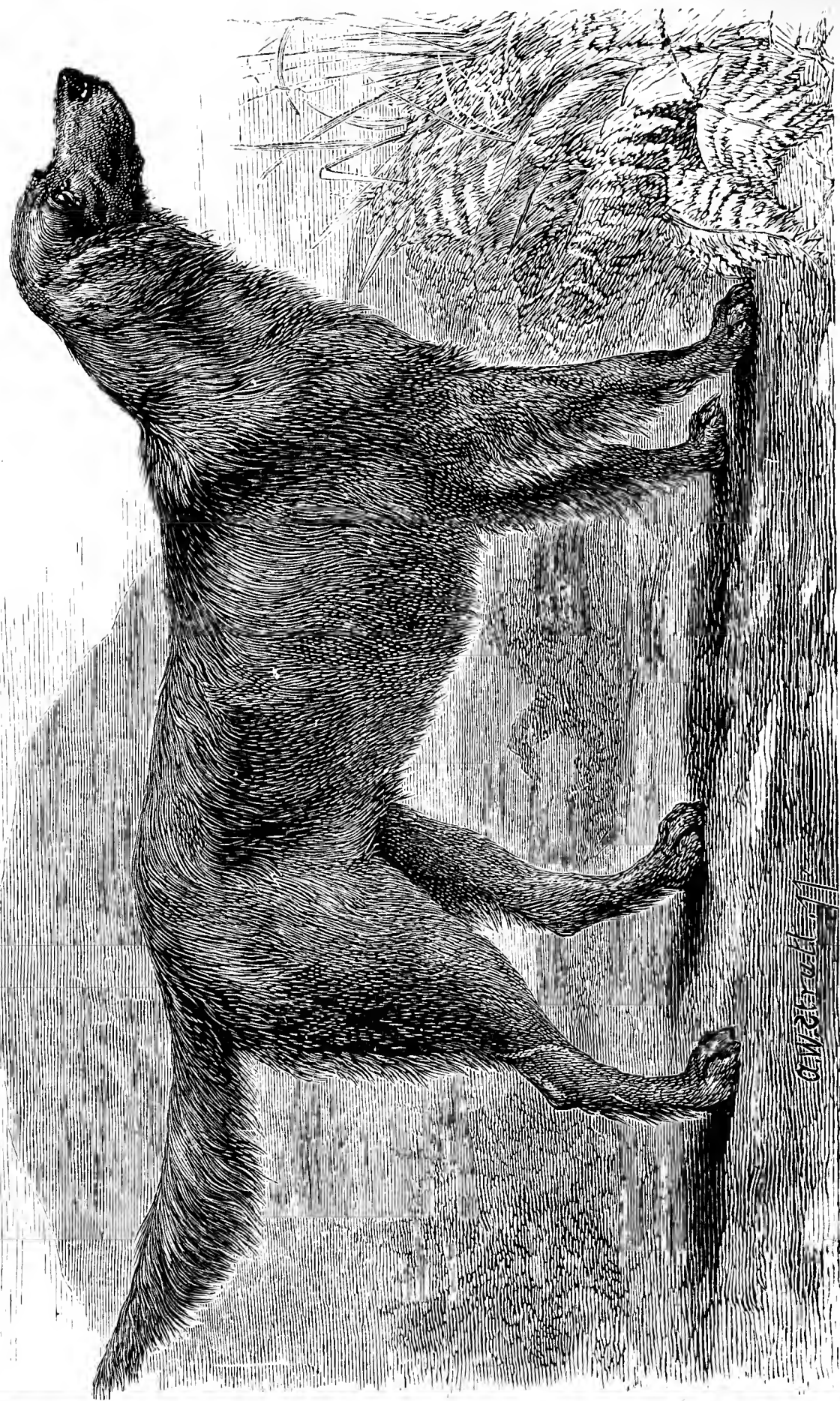
Mr. T. Webber's *Moll III.* : Age, 1 year ; weight, 47lb. ; height at shoulder, 22in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 37in. ; length of tail, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, 25in. ; girth of loin, 21in. ; girth of head, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Mr. T. B. Bower's *Bandit* : Age, 8 years ; height at shoulder, 22in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 38in. ; length of tail, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, 28in. ; girth of loin, 23in. ; girth of head, 16in. ; girth of forearm, 7in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; ears when extended (measurement taken across the head), 17in.

Mr. T. B. Bower's *Blue Belle II.* : Weight, 40lb. ; height at shoulder, 22in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 33in. ; length of tail, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, 26in. ; girth of loin, 20in. ; girth of head, 15in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Mr. J. H. Salter's *Daisy* : Age, 4 years ; weight, 50lb. ; height at shoulder, 21in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 35in. ; length of tail, 14in. ; girth of chest, 27in. ; girth of loin, 22in. ; girth of head, 15in. ; girth of forearm, 8in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9in.





MR. J. FLETCHER'S IRISH SETTER "GROUSE" (K.C.S.B.. 7269).

Sire Mr. Erwin's Rant—Dam Mr. Morton's Kate.

CHAPTER XVIII.—THE IRISH SETTER.

BY CORSINCON.

“A VETERAN SPORTSMAN,” author of “A Correct Delineation of the Canine Race,” writing in 1803, says: “The sporting gentlemen of Ireland are more partial to setters than pointers, and probably they are better adapted to that country. Setters, it is presumed, cover more ground than pointers, are not so liable to be footsore, and can bear the changes of weather much better than the latter, which they term the smooth spaniel. The fields in many parts of Ireland are large, very rugged, and stony; the rains sudden, sharp, severe, and driving. Setters, therefore, particularly suit the country they go over; to this may be added the grouse shooting, which is excellent, and it is a universally-received opinion that this species of dog only is equal to the fatigues of it.” The writer I have quoted from does not attempt any description of the setter in use in Ireland in his sporting days, nor dwell on his points after the manner of our modern dog show critics; but, instead, he gives briefly the fact that the dog selected by Irish sportsmen was one specially adapted to the circumstances of the country and climate in which he had to work, a most important fact, which I think dog show managers, judges, and others cannot have too often brought under their notice, for there is undoubtedly an evil tendency in our dog show system to forget the fitness of the dog for his work, which should exist, and indeed should be made a *sine quâ non*, and to exalt far above their legitimate value, points of beauty and arbitrary standards of perfection, giving undue weight to matters of comparatively little moment, such as the existence of a few dozen white hairs, more or less, the colour of the eyelashes, and the precise carriage of the tail to a line minutely described and insisted on. I by no means say that beauty and utility should not be combined, but great care should be exercised that in setting up a fancy standard we do not sacrifice to it absolutely essential or even desirable characteristics. I for one have little faith in the fabulous pedigrees I hear of, and as little in the assertions that a shade of colour is a proof of long descent in this or any other breed. Such a thing as well kept stud books must, at least,

have been rare indeed, as so far as I know there is not a dog living of any breed whatever, if we except hounds, whose pedigree can be traced in a manner that could be considered as proven for even one hundred years, and it would still further mightily surprise me to find that the points of all, or even one of the progenitors, had been as minutely described as modern fanciers require. Hence, I fall back on general facts, and firmly believe, with the writer I have quoted, that Irish sportsmen chose the setter as best adapted to their purposes, and no one who has seen Irish setters, especially as they are to be seen at Irish shows, will doubt that the selection was a wise one, whether the originals were red or white and red, for it is the general characteristic of both; but I must say, to my mind especially, of the reds, they impress one with their powers of hardihood and endurance and defiance alike of rough country and rough weather; they have a "devil-may-care" look about them which plainly says it is neither hard work, hard weather, nor hard living that will stop us, although at the same time this same look creates a suspicion, if not of actual stubbornness, at least of a wilful rollicking disposition chary of too close restraint.

Colour is *the* point which has been most warmly discussed since shows were introduced, and, without going through the arguments and assertions *pro* and *con*, I will merely observe that, so far, at least, as English shows and English judges go, the deep blood-red, free from any black on ears, ridge of back, or tail, and with as little white as possible—a mere line down the face and star on chest—has gained the day, and any dog with much white would in prize competition, judging from decisions of the last few years, be very heavily handicapped, if not absolutely disqualified, and I doubt very much if Dr. Stone's grand old dog Dash were to visit the scenes of his former triumphs, whether that "white snake round his neck" would not mar his prospects. Our Irish friends provide distinct classes for the reds and red and whites, they being two distinct types of the Irish setter breed—a course highly to be approved; for, however little faith may be placed in a vague tradition that would rest purity of blood in a shade of colour, the very existence of such traditions proves that such points had existed in good dogs, and had been consequently noted and valued by old breeders. Speaking personally, I prefer the blood red, with as little white as possible, as it gives to the dogs a more distinct character, or rather it adds to their pronounced family character

and I can see no reason why such a point cannot be bred up to without a sacrifice of higher and more essential qualities.

In general appearance the Irish setter is rather lighter and more wiry-looking than the English. The head is long and narrow, the nose wide, not snipey or terrier-like; the ears set on well back, rather narrow, hanging close and lightly feathered; the eye should be brown, corresponding with the dark flesh-coloured nose; the lips deep, but not so much so as to be hound-like; the neck neat, light, and well placed; the shoulders sloping; the chest deep, but not wide, as a wide chest indicates slowness; the fore ribs deep, the sides rather flat, loins strong and very muscular, and the flank rather tucked up; hind quarters strong and muscular, but not heavy; the tail set on rather low and well carried, fine in bone, and the feathering rather lighter in colour than the body; coat is rather fine, but more wiry than an English setter; the feather is longest about the middle of the tail, tapering off gradually towards the point; the legs straight, feet hare-like, and fairly feathered between the toes; the hocks strong, stifles well bent; the feathering on the legs abundant, fine in texture, and same shade as on the tail; the body coat is harder, of a wet-resisting texture. Many of the Irish setters of the day can be traced back with more or less certainty to kennels of renown during the early part of the century, and the number of good dogs, it is reasonable to assert, has increased since the advent of shows gave an impetus to the breeding of them; and now it is a rare thing to find an English show where this breed is not represented. In the United States of America this dog is a great favourite, almost as much so as the Laverack, and specimens are constantly being sent across the Atlantic from Irish kennels. The most celebrated dogs of this breed of recent date, which have been exhibited, are Mr. Hilliard's Palmerston, Dr. Kennedy's Dick, Mr. Macdona's Plunket, Mr. Nuttall's Maybe, Mr. M'Haffie's Mina, Miss Lizzie Warburton's Lily, Dr. Stone's Dash, Mr. Lipscomb's Shawn Bragh, Mr. Jephson's Dash, Major Hutchinson's Bob, Major Cooper's Ranger, and others too numerous to mention.

Among the most successful breeders I may mention Miss Warburton, Mr. Cecil Moore, Mr. Henry Jephson, and these and several other breeders trace the pedigree of some of their dogs to the beginning of the present century, going back through the kennels of Messrs. Evans and Lloyd, of Dungarvan, to the kennels of Lords Antrim and Enniskillen and a noted

breeder, Mr. Hazard, of Fermanagh; and of other old strains there is the La Touche, Lord Clancarty's, and the Marquis of Waterford's. Mr. Jephson was the breeder of Lilly II., Eily (both first prize winners at Birmingham and Crystal Palace), Nell (second Crystal Palace), Sheelah (ditto, 1876), March (champion cup, Dublin, 1875), Rufus (first puppy class, Crystal Palace), and other good ones less well known.

The subject of our engraving is Mr. J. Fletcher's Grouse, bred by Mr. W. J. Smith. He made his *début* at the Dublin Show, 1877, when he took premier honours, and has since had a victorious career, having won many prizes for his present owner under various judges. Grouse is a deep red, with capital straight coat of the right texture, feathering on legs profuse, nice comb-like flag, which he carries well; he has a good deep chest, muscular loins, and good hind quarters, with a head almost perfect.

The following are the measurements of some celebrated Irish setters:

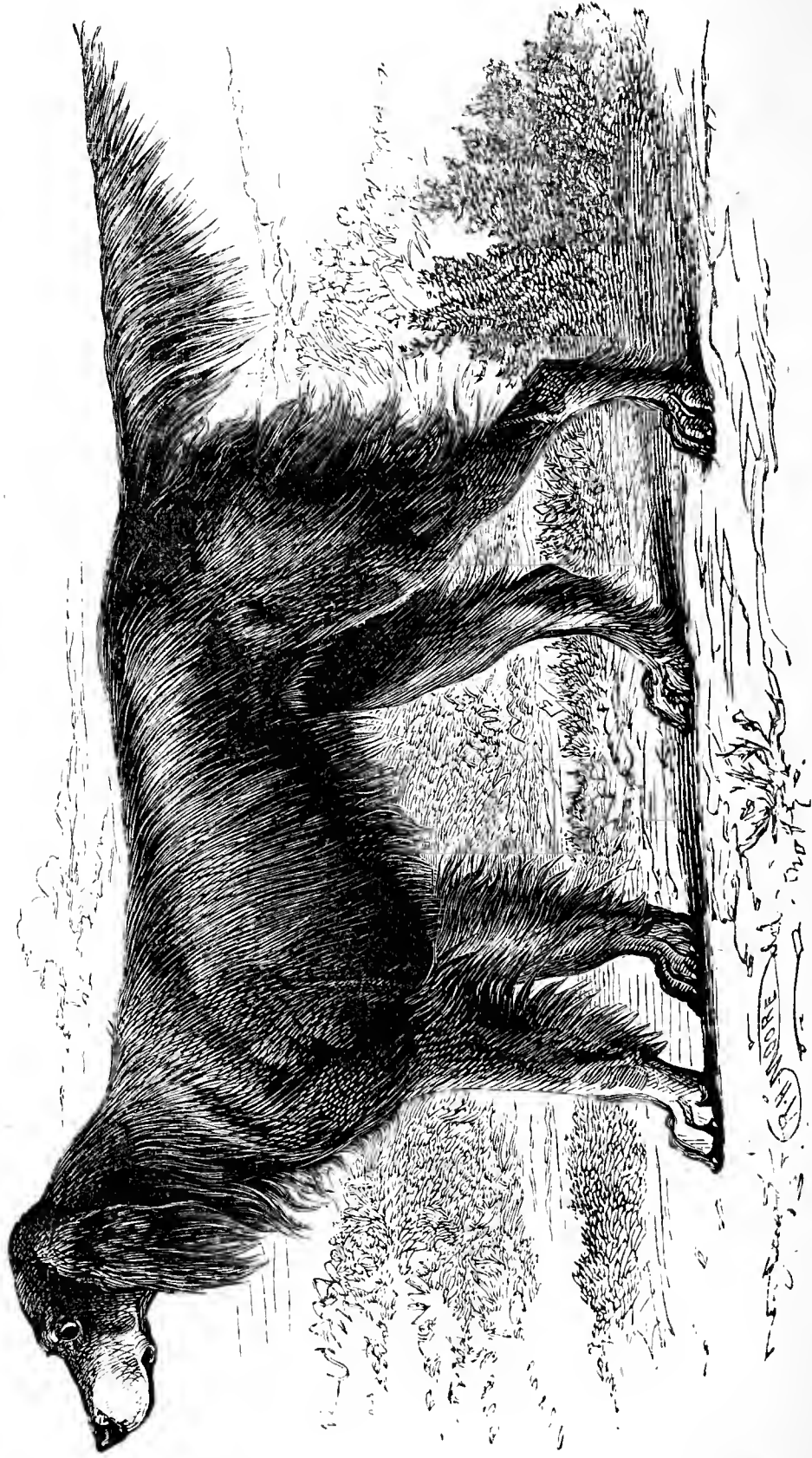
Mr. J. H. Salter's *Whisper*: Age, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years; weight, 56lb.; height at shoulder, $25\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 42in.; length of tail, 19in.; girth of chest, 28in.; girth of loin, 21in.; girth of head, 17in.; girth of arm, 7in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9in.

Mr. T. Hilliard's *Palmerston*: Age, 11 years; weight, 65lb.; height at shoulder, $23\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 44in.; length of tail, 15in.; girth of chest, 30in.; girth of loin, 24in.; girth of head, 16in.; girth of arm, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $10\frac{1}{4}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10in.

Mr. T. Hilliard's *Count*: Age, 2 years 9 months; weight, 54lb.; height at shoulder, 23in.; length from nose to set on of tail, $37\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of tail, 13in.; girth of chest, $28\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of loin, 22in.; girth of head, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of arm, 10in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Mr. T. Hilliard's *Tilly*: Age, $4\frac{1}{2}$ years; weight, 45lb.; height at shoulder, 22in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 37in.; length of tail, 14in.; girth of chest, 27in.; girth of loin, $20\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of head, $14\frac{1}{4}$ in.; girth of arm, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Mr. F. A. Bird's *Belle*: Age, 3 years 3 months; weight, 47lb.; height at shoulder, 22in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 35in.; length of



MR. H. B. GIBBS' GORDON SETTER "YOUNG LORNE" (K.C.S.B., 4310).

Sire Mr. J. Wakefield's Jock—Dam Mr. Bennie's Sally.

tail, 14in. ; girth of chest, 28in. ; girth of loin, 21in. ; girth of head, 16in. ; girth of forearm, 7½in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10in.



CHAPTER XIX.—THE GORDON OR BLACK AND TAN SETTER.

BY CORSINCON.

WHETHER the dog under consideration should be called the black and tan setter or the Gordon setter is a subject open to controversy, but of one thing there is no doubt, as the authentic records of breeders prove, that many of the best modern black and tan setters have a large commixture of that Gordon Castle blood which became half a century ago so famous as to stamp the generic name of Gordon Setters on its possessors. What the original colour of the Gordon setter was is still a disputed point, which was ably argued in the *Field* some years back, the weight of evidence produced being decidedly against the black and tan and in favour of the black, white, and tan, as the prevailing colours in this celebrated kennel, but if it was difficult to get an unanimous consent as to the colour of dogs distributed thence at comparatively so recent a date, it becomes a still more difficult problem to solve how the breed was first established. Many hold that it was originally a cross of our English setter with the red Irish setter, and, in support of this view, advance the fact that in many litters pure red puppies are met with. This does not occur so often now as we get further from the source of the red blood, but it is fair presumptive evidence of the cross having taken place. On the other hand, it has been asserted that many of the good qualities of the Gordon Castle setter were inherited from a celebrated colley of poaching proclivities ; and there are more unlikely things than that such a cross might be tried, for no one, seeing the sagacity of the sheepdog as displayed in his management of his charge, can fail to be impressed by it, and if

that wonderful sense could be infused into a setting dog and undesirable points bred out whilst retaining it, it might be a consummation devoutly to be wished. And such an attempt is far from unlikely to have been tried, so that it is not at all improbable that the Gordon and our modern black and tan have both Irish setter and colley blood in them. This pre-supposes that the Irish setter has been longer in existence as a distinct breed than the Gordon, and this, I think, can be established, although that breed, like all others, has probably been considerably modified.

As it is generally—I may say universally—acceded that the spaniel is the foundation on which all our varieties of setters has been built, and there is no means of proving positively the *modus operandi* adopted, it is a fair field for conjecture to those so disposed; but one thing is clear, the lines followed in breeding, whether as regards crossing or selection, must have differed to create three varieties with such distinctive features as the English, Irish, and black and tan, and it is with the latter I have at present to do, for, although I take black, white, and tan to have been the prevailing colour of the Gordon, these have been elbowed off the show-bench by their darker brethren for good or ill, for by all recent judging a dog with a white frill even would stand no chance at shows where the class is still described as black and tan, or Gordon setters, and under these circumstances I think it a great pity that a class is not provided for the handsome tri-coloured dog.

It is a fact worth noting that black and tan setters took the prizes against all comers at the first two shows for setters ever held, these being Mr. J. Jobling's Dandy, first at Newcastle, 1859, and Mr. F. Burdett's Brougham, first at Birmingham in the November following. Dandy's grandsire was the Duke of Gordon's Grouse, and both his stock and that of Brougham have since frequently appeared in the prize lists.

As a working dog the black and tan is excellent; he is possessed of a fine nose, with staunchness; he is not so fast as the Laverack, and in the opinion of many, not so enduring, but on this latter point I have a different opinion, having known dogs of this breed work constantly in rough hill shooting without being knocked up, and for this kind of work his superior bone and muscle seem to adapt him better than the lighter and more elegant Laverack.

The black and tan differs from the English, and especially the Laveracks, in presenting a rather heavier appearance; the head is decidedly heavier,

with a nearer approach to the bloodhound type, the lips in many good specimens showing a good depth of flew, but in general points the two varieties should agree, colour of course, excepted. This should be an intense, yet brilliant black—not a dead absorbing black—relieved by a very rich warm mahogany red, and as free from white as possible. This deep tan could not be inherited from a colley cross, the prevailing colours in which are black and white, and those that are tan marked have that colour very pale. The tan should appear clear and distinct on the feet, feather of the leg, under the stern, on the vent, cheeks, lips, and in spots over the eye, as in black and tan terriers.

As I do not believe in the wisdom, utility, or good taste of making a decision in judging sporting classes depend so exclusively on colour and markings, and consider it bad policy to exclude, as in this case, black, white, and tan, which many think the legitimate colour of the breed, and prefer both for beauty and work, I hope to see a class formed for them. There might, after the damaging effects of show judging on them for years past, be few exhibited at first, but in a few years this really handsome variety of the setter would take a foremost place. It was some years after shows were started that a class for fox terriers was instituted, and now they are the most numerous at all shows.

The main points of difference between the black and tan and the modern English setter, after colour, are that the former are heavier built, larger in head (which is added to in appearance by tendency to throatiness and flew), a rather harsher quality of coat, and shorter stern. The hind-quarters should be particularly strong, and the stifles wide apart and well bent. A dog that appears tied in the hams, as toy spaniels are, is of no use for work.

The subject of our engraving is Mr. H. B. Gibbs' Young Lorne, one of the most perfect specimens of the breed. Young Lorne has not been much exhibited, but has been fairly successful, and his stock have turned out well. He is also, I am given to understand, for I have not seen him work, an excellent performer in the field.

Measurements of black and tan setters :

Mr. E. L. Parsons' champion, *Floss* : Age, 5 years ; weight, 59lb. ; height at shoulder, 22½in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 39in. ; length of tail, 15in. ; girth of chest, 27½in. ; girth of loin, 22in. ; girth of head, 16in. ; girth of forearm, 6¾in. ; length of head from

occiput to tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in.

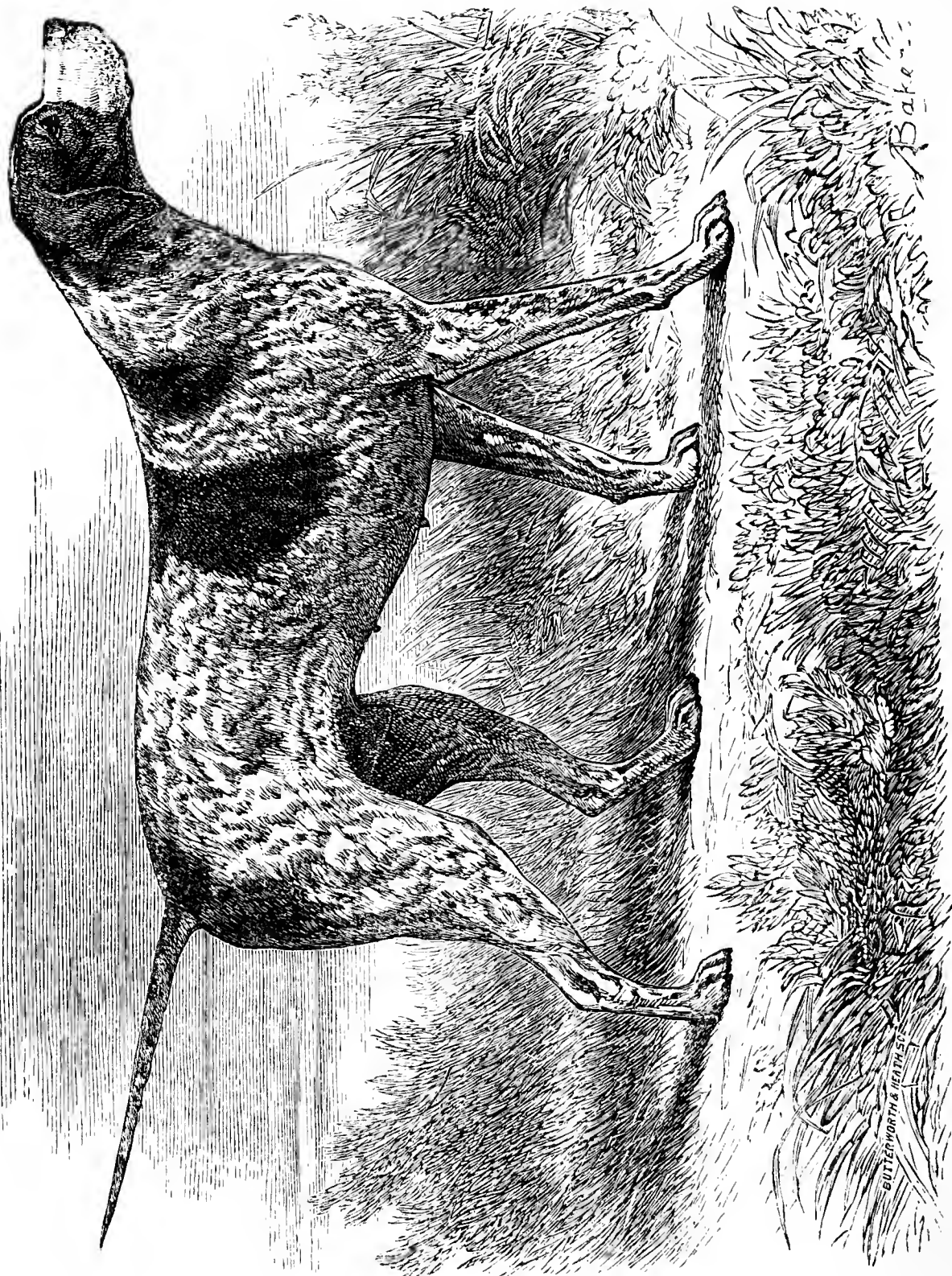
Mr. J. H. Salter's *Rex II.* : Age, 5 years ; weight, $71\frac{3}{4}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, 25in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 42in. ; length of tail, 18in. ; girth of chest, 32in. ; girth of loin, 22in. ; girth of head, 18in. ; girth of forearm, 8in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 11in.

Mr. T. Jacobs' *Marquis* : Age, 2 years 3 months ; weight, 55lb. ; height at shoulder, 22in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 38in. ; length of tail, 14in. ; girth of chest, 29in. ; girth of loin, $22\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; black and tan, correctly marked, free from white.

Mr. T. Jacobs' *Earl* : Age, 2 years 3 months ; weight, 65lb. ; height at shoulder, $23\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $38\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of tail, 14in. ; girth of chest, $30\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, $23\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, 8in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10in. ; colour and markings, black and tan, correctly marked, free from white.

Mr. H. B. Gibbs' *Young Lorne* : Age, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ years ; weight, 61lb. ; height at shoulder, 23in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 3ft. 5in. ; length of tail, 1ft. 3in. ; girth of chest, $30\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of loin, $22\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, 1ft. 6in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 10in. ; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 11in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; colour and markings, black and rich sienna tan, correctly marked and free from white.

Mr. H. B. Gibbs' *Norah* : Age, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ years ; weight, 47lb. ; height at shoulder, 21in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 2ft. 10in. ; length of tail, 1ft. 2in. ; girth of chest, 2ft. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of loin, $20\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 9in. ; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, 8in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9in. ; colour and markings, black and tan of a rich sienna colour, correctly marked and free from white.



MR. G. THORPE BARTRAM'S POINTER "SPECIAL."

Sire Pax (K.C.S.B. 935)—Dam Romp (K.C.S.B. 4249).

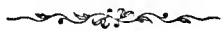
CHAPTER XX.—THE SPANISH POINTER.

BY CORSINCON.

THE old heavy lumbering Spanish pointer is said to be no more, at least, in this country; but, judging from specimens we still see occasionally at shows, he has not been entirely improved out of existence in the British Isles. As the source of our far more elegant, faster, and stauncher pointer, we must speak of him with feelings of regret for the obsolete that was useful in its day.

Compared with the modern English pointer, he was bigger, coarser, and clumsier. Standing higher on the leg, his coarse head and badly balanced body gave him an over-topped appearance. His feet were apt to be flat and spreading, which added to his slowness; but in nose he excelled, and to careful breeding from him the present pointers' high qualities in that respect are due. Close observers may still see in litters, bred without the exercise of care and judgment, specimens with unknit frames, unsymmetrical build, and heavy chumpy heads—evidence of their origin from a dog most useful in his day.

No detailed description of him is necessary, but we owe too much to him altogether to ignore his existence and the influence he has had on the modern race.



CHAPTER XXI.—THE POINTER.

BY G. THORPE-BARTRAM.

THE pointer is now, and has ever been, most essentially a sporting dog. Although his origin is not quite clear, nor the country from which he was imported into England satisfactorily made out, still he is generally credited with coming to us from Spain. Even now we not unfrequently hear the phrase, "That is a regular old-fashioned Spanish pointer," applied to a heavy, lumbering dog, such as was much used by our fore-

fathers. If his footing upon British soil cannot be traced back so far as the setter's—or, at least, as the setter has existed amongst us in some form or another—still, he seems to have been bred in this country for the purpose for which he is now used, and for that alone. In France, America, Spain, and Portugal he is also used for sporting purposes.

He has always, as far as I can ascertain, been considered in England a distinct breed of dog, cultivated for finding game by scent, and trained to “pointing” it when found—*i.e.*, to come to a standstill upon scenting it. So innate is this propensity to point in a well bred puppy of this breed that we frequently see him point the first time he is entered to game. This is regarded by some sportsmen as evidence of an original disposition to point peculiar to this breed, but all the information that I have obtained on this matter goes to show that it was first only the result of training, and now exists more as a communicated habit than anything else. It is advanced in favour of the pre-disposition theory that the setter has been bred, trained, and used for precisely the same purpose, yet he does not exhibit this quality—spontaneous pointing—in anything like the same degree. It is a fact that the pointer does, as a rule, take to pointing much earlier in his training, but the cause of this I must leave for others to decide.

The pointer, however different in form to what he now is, and in spite of the many crosses to which he has been subjected, seems to have experienced very little change in his leading characteristics. The crossing him with other dogs, which at various times has been tried, has not eradicated the “stamp” peculiar to his breed; neither is it evident that the object sought by infusing into his veins blood foreign to him was so much to change his character as to introduce qualities that it was thought he might with advantage possess. By this I mean that it was not so much to produce, by crossing with other breeds, a dog to do the pointer's work, as to render him more suitable to the work which he was, through change of circumstances, required to perform. In most cases, I believe, first crosses have proved failures, whether with foxhound or other dog. The foreign blood thus imported had to be diluted (if I may use the expression) by crossing back again with the pointer, before even so good a dog as the pure pointer was produced. “Droppers”—for such is the name given to the produce of the first cross between pointer and setter—are, in some few instances, fairly good; but they are no improve-

ment on the pointer or setter proper. The pointer of to-day is an animal that has been produced by the most careful exercise of knowledge gained by keen observation, assisted by extensive breeding and sporting experience. He is now a dog specially adapted to his work. He has been rendered capable of doing it with the greatest amount of ease and efficiency. By careful selection he has been divested of all the lumber that was the cause of his distress in years gone by. His pace has been improved by a due regard to the formation of his chest; it is now deeper and narrower than formerly. He is, as a consequence, capable of hunting a larger range of ground without becoming useless by excessive fatigue. The ease with which the present shape of his shoulders and chest allows him to sweep over his ground in graceful strides, and to preserve and exercise with advantage his gift of scent, is a pleasure to witness.

There is no doubt that field trials and dog shows that have been held for the past fifteen years have greatly contributed towards the attainment of his present high state of excellence; but, much as I admire the modern pointer, there is just one of his properties that I do not think has been improved, at least, by no means so much as have others—I mean his olfactory powers. He does not appear to possess any greater or even so great a faculty of scenting game now as he did years ago. But I am fully aware that the great speed at which most pointers hunt the ground now, as compared with the old-fashioned dog of, say, twenty-five years ago, ought to be taken into account in considering this matter. It is more than probable that the slower a dog goes the greater are his facilities for taking into his nostrils the atoms of scent. Assuming this to be the case, the slow dog of the past had an advantage in “winding” game over the flyers of to-day.

Be this as it may, the pointer now, to my thinking, does not “spot” out his game with the ease and certainty at the great distance he once did. For let an old slow dog trot round or across a field of ordinary size, and if he did not point, you might depend on it there was no game in it. His nose appeared to be good enough to allow him to go almost straight to his game without the laborious quartering of the ground, which is now so necessary, and without which much game would be left behind.

I may be permitted to remark that many of my sporting friends who have used pointers all their lives are of my opinion upon the subject. My father, too, has used pointers and setters for nearly fifty years, and

has, within the last few, trained some (and seen others at work) of my pointers by champions Rap, Pax, Chang, Macgregor, and Bang; and although he willingly admits their superior pace and style, yet he fails to detect any increased range of nose over that he has been accustomed to in good dogs he used very early in his sporting experience.

There is no doubt whatever that the modern pointer, owing to his increased pace, and through being able to endure (by his better formation) more hard work with less fatigue, is of more service to the sportsman; still there is room for improvement in him. What we want is to make him as much superior in nose as he is beyond his ancestors in pace. This as yet we have not accomplished. Of course increased pace allows of more ground being hunted in the same time, and this of itself is a great advantage; and it is this alone, in my opinion, that gives the modern fast pointer the advantage over his slower rival. To illustrate what I mean I may say that I have often put down my field trial winner Romp with good-nosed slow dogs (local celebrities, too), and owing to her terrific pace, she could always take and keep the outside beat; consequently her chances of finding game were much increased, and she invariably beat them "hands down." But it was only her *pace*, not her *nose*, that gave her the advantage. The dogs she could easily beat were her equals in nose. I have attended field trials for the last five years, and in no case have I seen any pointer exhibiting an increased range of nose over that I have seen in other good dogs.

A fear has often been expressed that, by breeding for pace, the staunchness of the pointer would be detrimentally affected. I am pleased to say I do not find this to be the case. He is now, in this respect, all that a sportsman can wish for.

As the pointer and setter are used for identically the same purpose, it may be expected that I should say something as to their relative merit. It is always an invidious task to draw comparisons, and in this case I think it especially so; for each breed has a host of admirers, who are ready to swear by their favourite's superiority.

As we are all too apt to be influenced in our opinion by our surroundings, and by our likes and dislikes; and, further, to generalise from a few instances that we may have had occasion to take knowledge of, I shall content myself by pointing out that sportsmen of great experience, both in the past and present, agree that the setter is the better adapted for

hunting rough heather. His feet seemed to stand the work better. It has also been said the setter can do more hard work ; but I think that, the fact of the old-fashioned pointer being so heavy in frame and build that he could not bear the strain of continued hunting, has produced an unmerited prejudice as to the powers of endurance of the breed.

I possess pointers (and I do not for one moment suppose I am an exception) equal to any amount of work. The subject of the illustration, Special, I have hunted daily week after week, and never saw him either footsore or come to a trot. And the pointer, I am fully persuaded, is more readily trained to his duties than the setter. He seems to take more kindly to his work, and is generally kept up to his training with less trouble. I have seen pointers that have not been turned into a field for a year or two go and do their work in rare form, as if they had been in full training. I do not think the pointer is such a companionable dog as the setter. He is "all there" when at work, but afterwards the kennel seems his proper place. He does not acquire so much affectionate amiability of character from his association with mankind as does the setter and other sporting dogs. Of course there are exceptions to every rule, and I know some few pointers that are remarkable for their attachment and sagacity.

By old sportsmen, and in books, too, we have had some truly astonishing accounts given of intelligence displayed by them when at their legitimate work, and I feel bound to say that, after what I have seen, I am inclined to believe quite possible much that I thought wholly incredible. Had it not been for the high authority who stated the fact that a dog, when used by him with a puppy, would worry the puppy because he flushed game, I could not have credited it for one moment ; but, since this has appeared in print, a similar fact has been demonstrated before my eyes ; and more, the dog that would do this would also, when told, run after and bite the puppy that persisted in chasing game. I have also seen a pointer leave his "point" and go round the birds that were running from him, apparently to prevent them getting up "out of shot," and this without the least instruction.

These facts serve to show what a high degree of sagacity it is possible to obtain in the pointer. I feel sure that it will be said by many of my readers, "No matter what you say in favour of the pointer, he is of less service to the sportsman than he has ever been." As far as partridge

shooting is concerned, I am compelled to admit that he is the victim of circumstances. The change made in the system of cultivation in England has been such that, from lack of cover to hide his game (which enabled him to get up to it), and not from degeneracy in himself, he has become of less service now than he was in the days of small enclosures and reaped stubbles.

The stubbles, once the chief cover, are now cut by the machine so close that it is next to impossible for game to lie to a dog on them. This, with other changes in agriculture, militates strongly against the dog. He has now to work against very great difficulties, and difficulties which are not, I am sorry to say, likely to disappear. In spite of these disadvantages, I still maintain that a good pointer can be used during the first month of the season with pleasure and advantage. I have always used my dogs this season, whether I have been shooting alone or in company, and during the first three weeks, in a very rough country, over 100 brace were killed to them, and they did excellent service in finding wounded game.

A friend to whom I lent my bitch Stella killed over her 100 brace to his own gun, and in the latter part of September he wrote me, "I find I can still have good sport with your dog. Stella is all that I can wish for as a pointer, and I never lose any wounded game with her; she has rendered me excellent services. She does in her work all but talk to me."

Now, even in Scotland, "setting" dogs are, after the first three weeks, of little service; so that for partridge shooting (where it is not conducted in gangs) I consider that the pointer has still, through his usefulness, a heavy claim on our regard.

Before I proceed to define the points considered necessary to make up a first-class prize winning pointer, I may just say that there can be no doubt whatever that the standard of points used to decide as to which is the best looking pointer is in some measure a fancy and an arbitrary one. It makes some points essentially necessary that are of no real practical value, because they have no direct or indirect bearing on the dog's utility. The possession of them does not render him any the more fitted to assist the sportsmen with the gun.

I do not demur to the points now adopted as tests of beauty, simply because we all have our ideas of what is beautiful, and the standard

may represent the framer's views of it, but I only wish to point out that in matter of *minutiæ* the standard of points used to decide which is the best looking pointer need not be applied to dogs bred for sporting purposes alone, for whether they possess these trifling points or not does not in any way affect their usefulness; such, for instance, as that a pointer must have a deep stop between the eyes, and a well pronounced drop from skull to nose; no loose skin on his throat, called "throatings"; ears set on low, and lying flat to cheeks; a nicely tapered stern, &c. That these are not absolutely necessary to render a pointer good at his work will be clearly understood by every sportsman, and in support of this statement I may add that many dogs remarkable for their excellence in the field do not possess them. That celebrated field trial winner Drake (sold at seven years old for 150 guineas to Mr. Price, of Bala), a marvel in his day, although possessing in a very marked degree the points of endurance, wear and tear qualities, cannot raise any claim to be considered good looking in a show-bench point of view. In general outline he is just the build that is looked for in a dog of whom a lot of hard work is required; but on critical examination—that is, taking into consideration all the little etceteras which go to make up a show-bench winner, he is found very deficient. Only compare him with his kennel companion, the celebrated show-bench winner Wagg, and then the points which make Wagg so successful will be seen to be entirely absent in him. These are the points which I would be understood to call "fancy points."

I know well that many good-looking dogs have won at field trials, but the fact that many more that are not good-looking have taken the most prominent position as field trial runners remains. Dogs that have, by their excellent qualities in the field, quite charmed me, have been most unlike what is considered a good-looking show-bred bench pointer.

I know the object of the standard of points was to combine the useful and the beautiful, and that these have not been more successfully united in the pointer of to-day is no reflection on breeders. Pointers are now, there can be no question, far better looking than in former years, but that the best for field purposes are not always the best looking is a well-established fact. In the productions of nature, and of animal nature especially, great beauty and great usefulness are very rarely com-

bined, and that pointers possessing both are the exception, not the rule, is quite certain.

Our leading prize winners, under different, and even the same judges, so very frequently change places in the prize list, that it is almost impossible to select a dog as "the model" of what a pointer should be. In the midst of this strange conflict of opinion as to which is and which is not the ideal pointer, and in spite of the fickleness of individual judges, it must be admitted that many of the principal prize takers of to-day are dogs of striking symmetry, and such as possess all the essential qualities to make excellent sporting dogs, although their beauty may be of very different types.

As far as can be gathered from decisions given, it now appears that—

The head should be long, and that from the corner of eye to end of nose should be as long as possible. There should be a well pronounced stop between the eyes, and a good drop from the skull to nose. The space under the eye, between the eye and nose, should be cleanly cut. This seems to give character to the face; when this part is filled up it makes the head look what is called "gummy." The skull should not be too wide between the ears, nor too prominent from corner of set of ear to the eye. Dogs with wide skulls and full temples are very frequently extremely headstrong, and far too independent of their master's instructions when at work. They do not acquire in intelligence by this increased size of skull so much as a selfish liking to do as they please when beyond immediate control—a very troublesome fault. The lips should not hang down like the bloodhound's, nor yet taper up to nostrils so much as the foxhound's.

The eyes should not be sunken like the hound's, nor yet "goggle-eyed," but should be full of animation and intelligence. A sullen, hard-looking eye is to be avoided; it is frequently the indication of a headstrong, ungovernable animal, almost worthless in the field.

The ears should be thin and silky, and of such a length as to reach just below the throat, that is, when hanging in the usual position. They should be set in below the square of the skull, and hang flat to the cheeks.

The neck should be long and muscular, springing out cleanly from the shoulders, and pinned to the skull in the same way. It should be slightly arched.

The forelegs should be straight and strong, the arms muscular, the elbows well let down, and coming down well under the body, not out at elbow or pigeon-toed. The pastern should be short and well developed.

The feet should be of proportionate size to the dog, and either round or cat-shaped, or pointed like that of the hare. I have seen dogs with both kinds stand any amount of work without going lame, therefore for use I think there is no difference ; but for show purposes the round foot, with well arched toes, looks the smartest.

The shoulders should be long, thin, and sloping backwards ; great attention should be given to them, as a dog with a thick loaded, straight shoulder, will have a cramped, stilty, laboured gallop.

The chest should be deep, and not wide, the ribs well sprung from backbone, and not *shovelling* at the brisket.

The body should be long and powerful ; a weak, tucked up body is a great defect, indicating lack of constitution, and a dog without a good constitution is not capable of enduring consecutive hard work. The back ribs should be deep, and the last rib as near the hip bone as possible to get it. Much length from last rib to hip gives an appearance of a slack weak loin.

The loin should be slightly arched, very wide, strong, and muscular.

It is upon the hind legs and thighs that a dog chiefly depends for his propelling leverage. If they are weak and ill formed the dog is a poor "stayer." The thighs should be very long and muscular, well developed, with a prominent second thigh. The stifle fairly bent, and slightly inclined outwards. The hocks large and strong, and coming straight with thigh, not in, or cow-hocked. The hip wide apart and well up, at least as high as the line of back, even when the dog is in good condition. The dogs with wide, ragged hip bones are generally dogs with speed and endurance.

The tail should be short, but *not shortened*, fine at tip and strong at root. It should be set on just below the line of back, and not too low down to make the dog look "goose-rumped." It must not be curled over back like the *hound's*, nor yet drooping like the *Clumber's*. It should be carried in a lively manner just above the level of the back.

Symmetry is, as far as I can define it, a perfect unity of proportion of all the points before enumerated, so as to present the beautiful outline that is so pleasing to the eye. A perfect adaptability of each part of the

dog to the exercise of all his powers to the greatest advantage. For instance, some dogs possess several points in a very marked degree of excellence, and still, because other parts are deficient, their symmetry will be said to be at fault. Unless all parts are considered collectively, no estimate can be formed of symmetry; and then it is very difficult to estimate correctly.

Colour I do not consider should have any weight in a decision at all. A predominance of white has been thought to be best, because it assists the sportsman in detecting the whereabouts of his dogs in high covert; but as to the colour of the markings on this white ground, why I attach no importance to it whatever, and in support of this opinion I may say we frequently see equally good pointers of different colours. A few years ago the lemon and white were the most fashionable, but for the past year or two the liver and white have been the most successful prize winners. For smartness of appearance in the show ring I consider liver or lemon and white the best colours.

There is much that is quite essential in making up a first-class pointer that show-bench beauty—however much it may be admired and valued—does not vouch for the possession of; consequently, a great deal besides the points of merit as given in my standard, whereby to judge of appearance, has to enter into the calculations of a successful breeder. For instance, a dog may comply with all the conditions there laid down to make him a successful show dog, and yet be a worthless brute for the purposes for which the pointer is bred; and as these qualities, so necessary to make the dog useful, are transmitted from parents to offspring, it is only reasonable in breeding to exercise the same care to produce what is needed in the dog to make him suited for his work as is employed to obtain the beauty that now graces the pointer classes at our large shows.

As much difference exists between pointers in their working capacities as in their appearances, and sportsmen know well enough how to appreciate the qualities that make a dog a good performer in the field. Dogs that can successfully run through a big stake at field trials are considered more valuable than those that are able to win many a champion cup on the show bench. And, having knowledge of this fact, I think it becomes me, in writing on this subject, to define that which is of such primary importance to those interested in the breed.

First, it is of great importance that pointers should have a good nose to enable them to scent game at a distance, the further off the better, provided they have sufficient discrimination in using it to prevent them false-pointing. The necessity for this quality is so evident that I will not dilate further upon it, simply adding that this subject, nose *versus* brains, in setting dogs, is full of interest, and one that I should like to discuss with other breeders.

Next to this is a natural love of hunting, without which no dog ever attains to any great perfection, and with it many dogs, weak in other points, become, by practice, tolerably useful dogs. Those that frequently require the words of encouragement, "hold up," are very troublesome to break, and when broken often turn out lazy or display a lack of energy that is painful to witness. From their nervousness and want of heart they are unable to use to advantage the other good qualities they may possess.

It is a nice, lively, high-spirited, kindly-dispositioned dog that is so much prized—those with plenty of pluck, and yet not headstrong or reckless. Many dogs from their self-will, although possessing other admirable qualities, become very difficult to manage, and nothing but repeated and hard work will keep them under control. Such dogs are never wholly reliable, and this is especially felt when using them in braces. A good dog that is trying to do his best is tempted into doing wrong by the provocation he receives from his reckless companion.

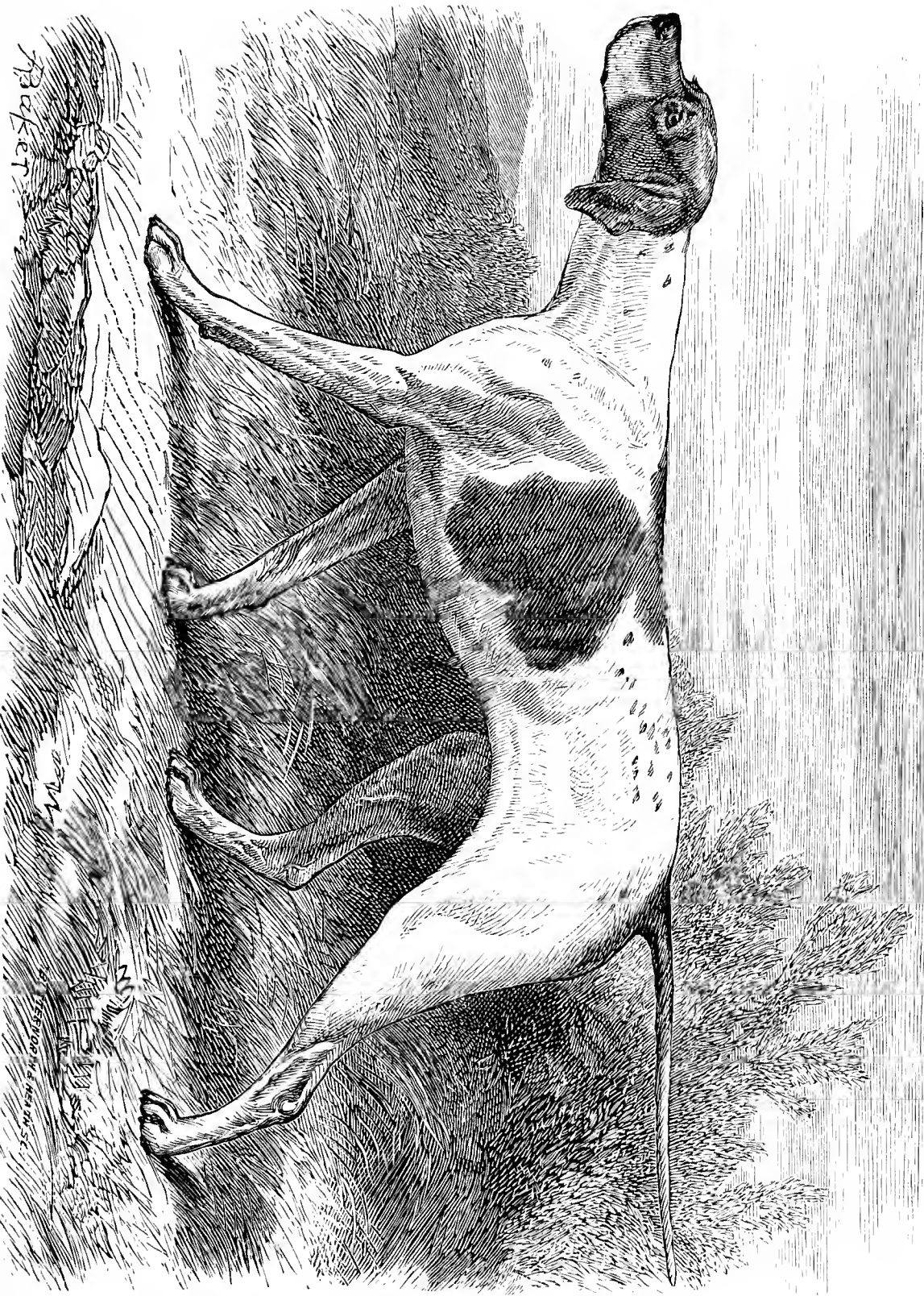
Many otherwise good dogs turn out useless because of their defective temper, and, therefore, I think it is an all-important matter to get a good-tempered dog, especially if he is to be trained for sporting purposes, for in his work he has so continually to hold in check his natural instincts that, unless he has a good temper, he is continually forgetting his previous training. As for myself, I have quite decided never again to undertake to train a dog that is thoroughly self-willed. It is, at best, a tiresome undertaking, and, as yet, I have never found it worth the trouble it entails. When a dog of this temperament gets beyond your immediate control, he is often getting into trouble by doing something that is sufficient to annoy you, or else the close attention necessary in working him destroys half the pleasure the sport should afford; at least, such is my experience.

Dogs with a jealous disposition are, I consider, very defective. They are difficult to deal with when using in braces, because they are not to be

depended upon as "backers," and, when opportunity serves them, they will take away the other dog's point—a most serious fault. This same failing makes them reckless in their range, and they have the stupid habit of *follow the leader*, instead of taking up an independent beat, and, often from sheer jealousy, commit faults (amongst others, that of "flushing"), not from want of *nose*, but from giving too much attention to what the other dog is doing, instead of minding their own work. What is most needed in a pointer to make him a good workman is a good nose, plenty of pace, a level sweeping stride, that will enable him to hunt a lot of ground without distressing himself, a natural love of hunting, making him anxious to find game, with sufficient perseverance to make him continue ranging, even where game is scarce; a lively, kindly, temperament, with plenty of courage without being headstrong, not jealous of a companion, though ever ready to do his share of work, standing correction for a fault without getting sulky or refusing to work, neither sly, shy, nor wilful; carrying his head well up, never stooping to ground scent; having sufficient brains to make him clever at getting on to "point" by making the best use of the wind in quartering the ground. When a sportsman has succeeded in breeding or obtaining pointers possessed of the qualities I have enumerated, as necessary for success on the show-bench and in the field, if he takes my advice, he will be very chary in parting with them.

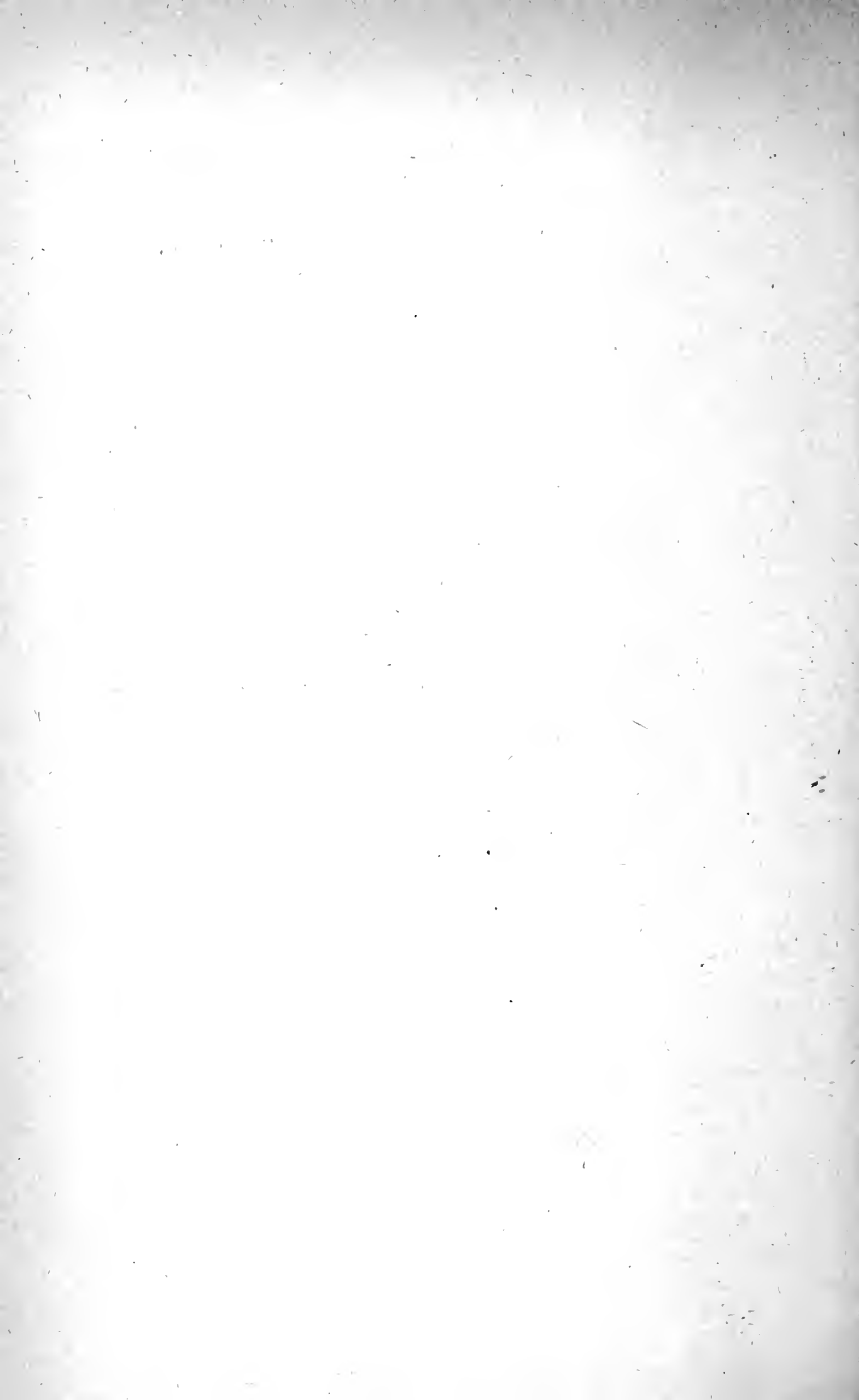
The gentlemen that at present possess dogs nearest to my idea of the model pointer are—Messrs. J. H. Whitehouse, Samuel Price, G. Pilkington, R. Lloyd Price, G. Moore, T. Statter, C. H. Mason, Heywood-Lonsdale, W. Arkwright, Barclay-Field, R. P. Leeche, Viscount Downe, and Lord Sefton.

The brace illustrated, Special and Stella, combine in a marked degree those qualities I have attempted to describe, and which I consider are *sine quâ non* in a first-class pointer. Stella has been decided by competent judges to be one of the best large pointer bitches in England, as evidenced by the fact that some five years ago she won the cup at the Crystal Palace, and then, after a rest of four years, was again shown and won first Palace, first Birmingham, and then took champion cup at Birmingham in 1878, which proves that for the last few years nothing has been produced that can relegate her to a "back seat." She is one of the very few Sancho bitches



MR. G. THORPE BARRAM'S POINTER BITCH "STELLA."

Sire Sancho (K.C.S.B. 1001)—Dam Bess, by Hamlet.



still living, and it is to this blood much of the excellence of the pointers of 1879 is due. I may just mention the fact that very prominent—indeed, the most prominent—prize winners for years past have been direct descendants of Sancho, viz., champions Wagg, Don II., Pearl, Blanche, Macgregor, Cedric, Luna, Stella, &c., &c. What other dog can show such an illustrious family? And it must be remembered that this dog died very young. His litter brother, Chang, too, was a champion in his day. Now, leaving the past, we then find that so strong is his blood that his daughter, Mr. Leeche's Belle, when put to Mr. Samuel Price's Bang, has in two litters produced a whole string of winners, sufficient to sweep the board for some time to come. One of the first litter, Bow Bells, has scarcely suffered a defeat. She has in three years taken the first prizes and champion at the leading Kennel Club shows. £200 has been offered for her. Her sister, Zeal, has also been successful here, and more so in America. If only shown in good condition she is almost beyond beating in any company. Again we find, in a strong class at the late Alexandra Palace Show, five bitches out of a later litter, sisters to Bow Bells and Zeal, are those left in for all the prizes given in this class, one of them afterwards taking the cup given by *The Country* as the best sporting puppy bred in 1878. These contain a large amount of Sancho blood, as their dam was by Sancho, and their sire, Mr. S. Price's Bang, was by Brockton's Bounce, the sire of Sancho. This is in-breeding, and probably accounts for the smallness of the pointers produced by the Belle and Bang cross. However, this is sufficient to establish beyond doubt the Sancho blood as of the very best. Besides these being good show-bench dogs, they are equally good in the field; indeed, Rapid, Romp, Macgregor, Bow Bells, Zeal, and Wagg have all figured in field trial prize lists, so their achievements must be added to the successes of the same blood. It is a rare thing to find pointers of this strain that are not good at work, providing, of course, they have been properly handled. They are rather excitable, but when settled down to their work they are very reliable, and no day is too long and no work too hard for them.

Special is a dog of great muscular development. He has only been exhibited seventeen times, and has won sixteen prizes. His pedigree is of the best, combining as it does the blood of the most noted field trial and show-bench winning strains existing in England at the present day.

I have owned and worked many pointers, but none better than Romp, Special, and Stella, above referred to.

The engravings given are from sketches taken by that successful artist, Mr. Arthur Baker, and I am pleased to vouch for the faithfulness of the likenesses he has produced.

The following measurements, very carefully taken, are of two celebrated prize winners. It will be seen that there is very little difference between the two dogs. They are both magnificent animals. Wagg took the cup as best pointer in the show at Birmingham, and Don has once beaten Wagg under the same judge.

MEASUREMENTS OF MR. FLETCHER'S DON AND MR. LLOYD PRICE'S WAGG.

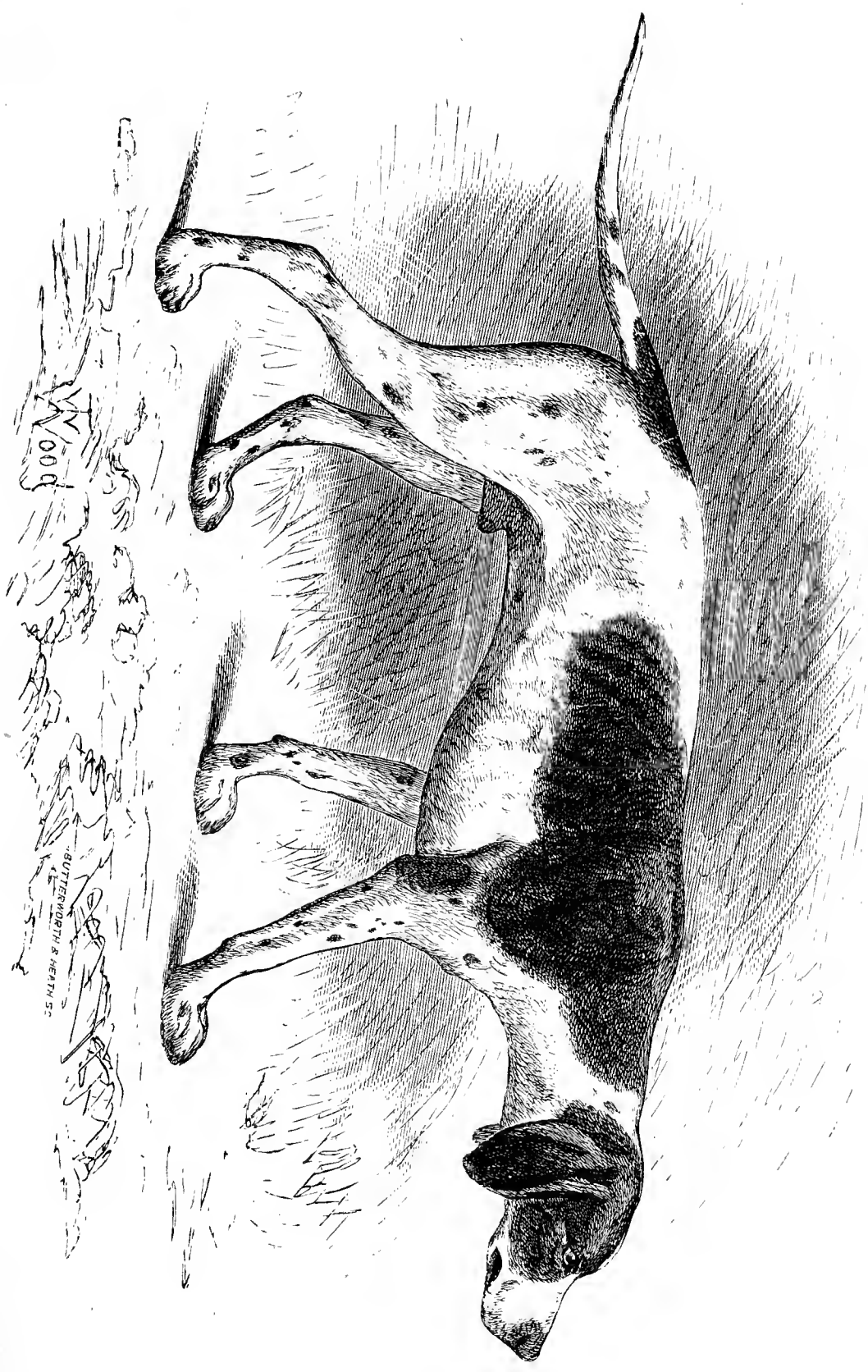
	DON.	WAGG.
	in.	in.
Height at shoulder	24½	24
Length of body	31	31
Length of head	9½	9½
Round skull	18½	18½
Round loin	23	25
Round thigh... ..	16	16
Round second thigh	9½	9½
Round chest	29¼	30
Round forearm	8	7¾
From corner of eye to end of nose	3¾	4
Length of ears	6	6
Distance between ears	6	6½
Top of shoulder to elbow	11½	11¾

PEDIGREE OF SPECIAL.

SPECIAL.	Romp (owner)	Romp (Brackenbury's)	
		Champion Chang	Champion Bell Bounce (Brockton's)
	Champion Pax	Nina	Hamlet Sal Romp (Powis's)
		Priam	Bob (Price's) Mona (Whitehouse's)

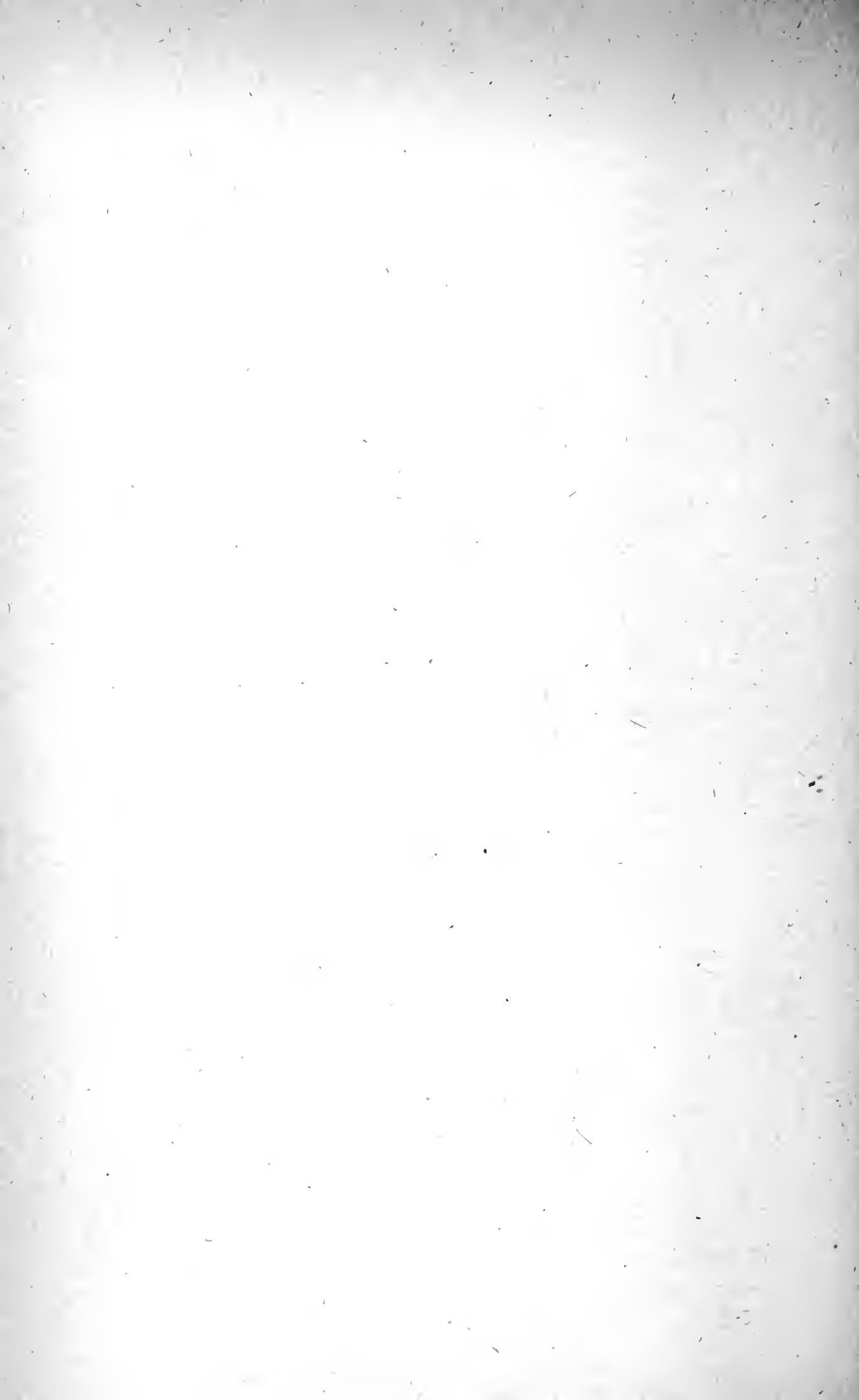
Measurements of some celebrated pointers :

Mr. J. H. Salter's *Chang II.*: Age, about 5 years ; weight, 65lb. ; height at shoulder, 24in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 36in. ; length of tail, 17¾in. ; girth of chest, 30in. ; girth of loin, 24in. ; girth of head,



MR. J. FLETCHER'S POINTER DOG "DON" (K.C.S.B. 4201).

Sire Random (brother to champion Sancho, K.C.S.B. 1004)—Dam Juno.



17in. ; girth of forearm, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 11in.

Mr. Geo. Pilkington's *Fancy* : Age, 4 years ; weight, 48lb. ; height at shoulder, $22\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 37in. ; length of tail, 12in. ; girth of chest, $26\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, 20in. ; girth of head, 14in. ; girth of forearm, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9in.

Mr. Geo. Pilkington's *Faust* : Age, 4 years ; weight, 70lb. ; height at shoulder, 25in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 39in. ; length of tail, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, $30\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, $22\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mr. Geo. Pilkington's *Tory* : Age, 5 years ; weight, 62lb. ; height at shoulder, $25\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 39in. ; length of tail, 14in. ; girth of chest, $30\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, 21in. ; girth of head, $16\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of forearm, 7in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mr. Geo. Pilkington's *Garnet* : Age, 3 years ; weight, 58lb. ; height at shoulder, $25\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 39in. ; length of tail, 14in. ; girth of chest, 29in. ; girth of loin, 21in. ; girth of head, 16in. ; girth of forearm, 7in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10in.

Mr. G. Thorpe-Bartram's *Stella* : Age, $6\frac{1}{2}$ years ; weight, 58lb. ; height at shoulder, $22\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 36in. ; length of tail, 15in. ; girth of chest, 30in. ; girth of loin, 22in. ; girth of head, $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9in. ; girth of neck midway between head and shoulders, $15\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length from corner of eye to end of nose, 4in. ; length from elbow to top of shoulders, $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; length of ear from top to set on at skull, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The following are the property of Mr. R. J. Ll. Price :

Wagg : Age, 8 years ; weight, 70lb. ; height at shoulder, 24in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 44in. ; length of tail, 13in. ; girth of chest, 30in. ; girth of loin, 23in. ; girth of head $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, 8in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10in.

Grog : Age, 3 years ; weight, 60lb. ; height at shoulder, 25in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 38in. ; length of tail, 14in. ; girth of chest, 28in. ; girth of loin, 22in. ; girth of head, $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, 8in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Eos Cymru : Age, $4\frac{1}{2}$ years ; weight, 65lb. ; height at shoulder, 25in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 37in. ; length of tail, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, 29in. ; girth of loin, 23in. ; girth of head, $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, 10in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9in.

Dandy Drake : Age, 2 years ; weight, 46lb. ; height at shoulder, 23in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 39in. ; length of tail, 12in. ; girth of chest, 27in. ; girth of loin, 17in. ; girth of head, 13in. ; girth of forearm, 9in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9in.

Irrepressible : Age, 2 years ; weight, 58lb. ; height at shoulder, 25in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $36\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of tail, 13in. ; girth of chest, 29in. ; girth of loin, $21\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, 17in. ; girth of forearm, 9in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10in.

Belle : Age, 9 years ; weight, 56lb. ; height at shoulder, 24in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $38\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of tail, 14in. ; girth of chest, 29in. ; girth of loin, 21in. ; girth of head, 13in. ; girth of forearm, 8in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Bow Bells : Age, 3 years ; weight, 52lb. ; height at shoulder, $24\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 36in. ; length of tail, 13in. ; girth of chest, $27\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, 21in. ; girth of head, 18in. ; girth of forearm, 9in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Sixpence : Age, 4 years ; weight, 52lb. ; height at shoulder, 22in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 37in. ; length of tail, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, 27in. ; girth of loin, $23\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, 15in. ; girth of forearm, 8in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8in.

Ben : Age, 3 years ; weight, 42lb. ; height at shoulder, $20\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 33in. ; length of tail, 13in. ; girth of chest,

26in. ; girth of loin, 20in. ; girth of head, 15in. ; girth of forearm, 8in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8½in.

Juno : Age, 2 years ; weight, 48lb. ; height at shoulder, 23in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 37in. ; length of tail, 13in. ; girth of chest, 26in. ; girth of loin, 20in. ; girth of head, 13in. ; girth of forearm, 8in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8in.

Nimble Ninepence : Age, 6 years ; weight, 48lb. ; height at shoulder, 22½in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 35in. ; length of tail, 13½in. ; girth of chest, 25in. ; girth of loin, 21½in. ; girth of head, 13in. ; girth of forearm, 8in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9in.

Beau : Age, 6 years ; weight, 51lb. ; height at shoulder, 23in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 34in. ; length of tail, 13½in. ; girth of chest, 27in. ; girth of loin, 20in. ; girth of head, 16in. ; girth of forearm, 8in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9in.



CHAPTER XXII.—THE DROPPER.

BY CORSINCON.

THE cross between the setter and the pointer is so called, and often proves to be a hardy, useful dog, displaying the excellencies of both parents ; but, although individual specimens turn out all that their owners wish, the cross is not a desirable one, resulting in the first generation in produce of the most varied types, nor can it be continued with advantages or any certainty.

It has therefore followed that these are but seldom bred now, and they never find a place at any of our shows.



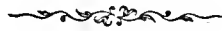
GROUP IV.

Dogs used with the Gun in questing and retrieving Game.

Including :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>The Black Spaniel.</i> | 8. <i>The Flat or Wavy-coated Retriever.</i> |
| 2. <i>The Cocker.</i> | 9. <i>The Curly-coated Retriever.</i> |
| 3. <i>The Clumber Spaniel.</i> | 10. <i>The Norfolk Retriever.</i> |
| 4. <i>The Sussex Spaniel.</i> | 11. <i>The Russian Retriever.</i> |
| 5. <i>The Norfolk Spaniel.</i> | |
| 6. <i>The Irish Water Spaniel.</i> | |
| 7. <i>English Water Spaniel.</i> | |

In conformation of head this group agrees closely with the preceding one. The spaniels and retrievers, although not so closely allied as the setters and spaniels, are grouped together on the plan already explained. Youatt thus describes the head characteristics of the spaniel family: "The head moderately elongated, the parietals not approaching from their insertion, but rather diverging, so as to enlarge the cerebral cavities and the frontal sinuses, consequently giving to these dogs greater power of scent and intelligence."



CHAPTER XXIII.—SPANIELS.

BY CORSINCON.

THE spaniels, as we now understand the term, are a numerous family, which has by modern breeding become split up into many divisions, most of them pretty clearly defined, but, in some instances, more by arbitrary

selection of the few for special honours from the great body of the family on account of one special property than from general excellence, as, for instance, the black field spaniels, for whom modern fashion reserves all bench honours to the exclusion of parti-coloured dogs.

The wisdom of this I have always thought doubtful, and, indeed, rather more than doubtful, and, in my opinion, our present classification—the classification adopted at our shows—and the standard of excellence required in dogs to win ignores the important, and, indeed, absolutely essential point of view to a sportsman, that of apparent working capacity. We have allowed the arbitrary and ornamental points to supersede the useful, and this is especially so in the rage for black spaniels to the exclusion of others in the class now known as “field spaniels.” Even the name is not over-happily chosen; for in the wood, the covert, the brake, or the hedgerow the land spaniel, as he was originally called, is still more at home than in the field, unless we use the term spaniel in the wider sense adopted by our fathers as applied to the setter, and even the pointer, which was frequently known as the smooth spaniel.

That covert hunting has, however, for many generations, ever since the introduction of fowling pieces, been the spaniel's great forte, there can be no denying, useful as he often proves at different work. The poet Somerville writes on this topic in terms as emphatic as they are stirring to the soul of a sportsman :

But if the shady woods my cares employ
In quest of feathered game, my spaniels beat,
Puzzling the entangled copse; and from the brake
Push forth the whirring pheasant; high in air
He waves his varied plumes, stretching away
With hasty wing. Soon from th' uplifted tube
The mimic thunder bursts, the leaden death
O'ertakes him; and with many a giddy whirl
To earth he falls, and at my feet expires.

With this in view we have to consider whether the modern spaniel, as encouraged by and bred for dog shows, is an improvement or otherwise, and whether the plan followed by those who have the management of such shows has not done a direct injury to the breeding of a very large, wide-spread, and most useful class of dog, simply because they do not accord with the distinctions of colour and other minor points arbitrarily set up.

First, let us briefly glance at the history of the spaniel, or rather at a few of the very meagre notices of him which we get at wide intervals. I

believe the first notice of the spaniel by that name in English occurs in "The Maister of Game," by Edmund de Langley. He says, "the houndes for the hawke cometh out of Spayn," and describes him as white and tawny, with large head and body, not too rough in coat and with a feathered tail; he further describes their general character and action, and their use in the netting of partridge, &c., and also refers to their use in the pursuit and capture of waterfowl.

The spaniel also occurs in the list of breeds of dogs given by the Sopewell Prioress in the "Book of St. Albin," published 1486, but she gives no description of it. A century later Dr. Johannes Caius, in his book, "English Dogges," says of spaniels, there are two sorts, one "that findeth game on land," and one "that findeth game on the water," and the same distinction is observed by all later writers up to the present century.

Nicholas Cox, in "The Gentleman's Recreation," published 1677, copying Markham, I believe, describes the land spaniel as "of a good and nimble size, rather small than gross, and of a courageous mettle; which, though you cannot discern being young, yet you may very well know from a right breed which have been known to be strong, lusty, and nimble rangers, of active feet, wanton tails, and busy nostrils, whose tail was without weariness, their search without changeableness, and whom no delight did transport beyond fear or obedience."

Spaniels were in olden times also known by the name of the game they were kept to, as "a dog for the partridge," "a dog for the duck," "a dog for the pheasant," as in our own day we still have the cocker, or dog for the woodcock; but at what date the term "springer" or "springing spaniel" was introduced I do not know, but presume it must have been when the qualities of the setter or "setting spaniel" became fully developed and permanently fixed by breeding setters from known setting spaniels only, and keeping the breed of questing spaniels distinct; the term springer was probably given to them on account of their natural disposition to rush in and flush or spring their game.

In the "Sportsman's Cabinet," 1802-3, spaniels are treated by "A Veteran Sportsman" under three divisions—the springing spaniel; the cocker spaniel, in which latter class he includes the Duke of Marlborough's Blenheims, now only recognised as toys; and water spaniels. The springers are described as differing but little from the setter of that

day, except in size, being about two-fifths less ; the engravings given in illustration from drawings by Renaigle do not, however, bear this statement out, the setter's muzzle being truncated and the flews deep, as though crossed with the Spanish pointer ; while the springer, although shown with open mouth, is evidently comparatively pointed in muzzle, and also shorter in the back, and, indeed, very much more like the comparatively leggy but compact, active, merry-looking dogs still seen in numbers throughout the country, and turning up in plenty at some West of England shows, than the very long-backed and excessively long heads and muzzles of the black field spaniel of the show-bench.

I do not wish to be understood as objecting to the black spaniel : his beauty is undeniable, and the colour is no innovation, black having always been recognised ; and black and tan is also mentioned by old writers, but I say that in length of body and stamp of head they are a departure from the old type, and for working qualities a departure in a wrong direction. If we take our present illustration of Mr. Holmes' Flirt, it must be admitted she does not look like a dog suited for a day's hard work in a rough country, although she may do to potter about the outside of a hedge, or put up a rabbit in turnips, and Flirt is a good representative of the most fashionable and winning strain, and shown with great truthfulness by Mr. Wood, the artist, in our engraving.

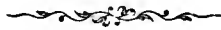
What we want is a dog, more compact, with shorter and stronger muscles coupling the back ribs and hind quarters ; and if the present fashion is to be maintained—the prejudice in favour of black colour, long backs, and setter-like heads—I plead for two classes at all shows, if their purpose is to improve the various breeds of dogs for sporting purposes. One class for other than self-coloured dogs, representing the old springer most generally diffused throughout the country, and weighing over, say, 25lb., and a corresponding class for cockers weighing from 18lb. to 25lb., and I think it would not be difficult for sportsmen to agree as to a standard of points by which they should be judged.

The spaniel is not only the oldest breed we have that has been kept to the hunting of fur and feather, as a help to hawking, netting, and the gun, but he is still the most generally useful of our game dogs, as he is the most universal favourite ; in field or covert no dog works so close as a well-bred and well-broken spaniel ; neither fur nor feather can escape

him; no hedgerow is too thick, no brake too dense for him to penetrate and force out to view of the sportsman the reluctant game; he is a most active, ardent, and merry worker; his "wanton tail," ever in motion while he quests, increases in rapidity of action with that tremulous whimper that tells so truly that he is near his game, and says to his master, in tones that never deceive, "Be ready; it is here."

The spaniel is no less a favourite as a companion and house dog, for which his watchfulness, sagacity, and fidelity, equally with his gentleness of manners and handsome appearance, eminently fit him.

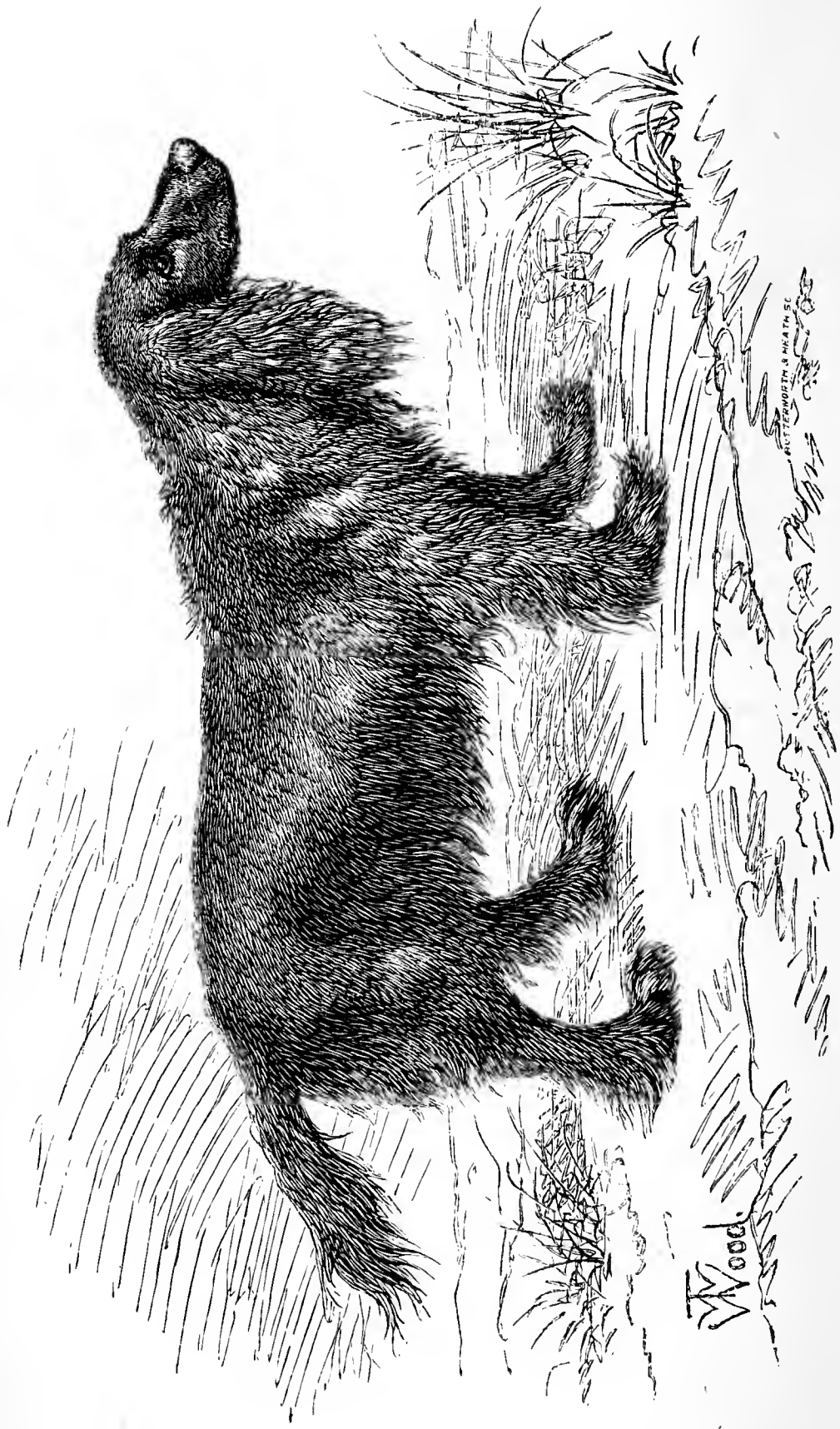
The present classification of spaniels, according to the Kennel Club Stud Book, is, field spaniels—in which, as already observed, blacks almost invariably usurp the whole of the prizes—Clumber spaniels, Sussex spaniels, Irish water spaniels, and water spaniels other than Irish, and the now purely toy varieties, Blenheim and King Charles spaniels. Having referred to the older style of spaniel, the parti-coloured specimens of which (and these are in a large majority of the whole) are practically excluded from bench-show honours, I shall proceed with a description of the several varieties named, beginning with the modern favourite.



CHAPTER XXIV.—THE BLACK SPANIEL.

BY CORSINCON.

THESE dogs have achieved great prominence since the establishment of dog shows, the principal breeders and exhibitors of them having been the late Mr. Burdett, of Birmingham; the late Mr. Jones, of Oscott, near Birmingham; Mr. Phineas Bullock, of Bilston, Staffordshire; and Dr. Boulton, of Beverley, in Yorkshire; and the strains of these several gentlemen's kennels are now in the hands of a considerable number of exhibitors and others throughout the country. The general appearance is that of a long, low set dog, legginess being looked on as a great fault; the general contour, enhanced by the bright glossy jet black coat, is very pleasing. To take the points *seriatim*:



MR. J. HOLMES'S BLACK SPANIEL "FLIRT."

Sire Nick (K.C.S.B. 2152)—Dam Chloe (K.C.S.B. 2187).

The head is long, both in skull and muzzle; the latter must not be pointed, but rather deep than square, the skull standing up well above the ears, the forehead fairly shown, and the occiput well developed.

The ears are set on low—as above inferred—lobe-shaped, long, and well feathered, with straight and silky hair.

The eye is dark in colour, pretty full, but not prominent or watery, as in the toy varieties.

The neck is long, pretty muscular when examined; covered thickly with longish hair.

The whole barrel is rather long, with a tendency to too much space between back ribs and hind quarters, which is a fault. The chest should be deep, ribs moderately sprung, the back ones well let down, the back well clothed with muscle.

The shoulders should be moderately sloped and well clothed with muscle; fore legs straight, hind legs strong in stifle and moderately bent; they must be strong of bone. The feet should be moderately round, and the sole thick and hard; but the show specimens have so much feathering that it gives them the appearance of having a long flat foot. The knuckles are not much sprung, and the whole foot should be a good size.

The tail, which is invariably docked, should be well feathered, and not carried higher than on a level with the back.

The coat should be a jet glossy black, free from rustiness and from white, although a few white hairs on the chest are no detriment; in texture the coat is soft and silky, of good length, and free from curl, longest on the breast, tail, ears, and legs, which are all well feathered.

The subject of our engraving is Flirt, the property of Mr. James Holmes, of Wellington, Salop, and was bred by Mr. P. Bullock. Flirt is a pure black, under 22lb. weight, and a winner at the Crystal Palace, Manchester, Hull, Nottingham, and many other shows. She is by the Hon. W. Arbuthnott's Nick (K.C.S.B., 2152) out of Chloe (K.C.S.B., 2187); Nick was bred by Mr. Bullock, but no pedigree of him is given; Chloe was by Bob out of Nellie (these two being brother and sister), by Young Bebb out of Flirt, by Jones's Bob out of his Nellie, by his Bob out of his Chloe; Bob by Burdett's Bob out of Jones's Floe; Bebb by Old Bebb, from Lord Derby's kennels, out of Nancy, by Lloyd's Charley out of Baggot's Lady.

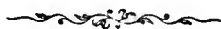
The following measurements have been furnished by the respective owners :

Mr. A. H. Easten's black spaniel *Brush* : Age, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ; weight, 40lb. ; height at shoulder, 15in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 38in. ; length of tail, 5in. ; girth of chest, 26in. ; girth of loin, $24\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of head, 16in. ; girth of forearm, 7in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9in.

Mr. A. H. Easten's black spaniel *Bona* : Age, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ; weight 32lb. ; height at shoulder, 15in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 35in. ; length of tail, 4in. ; girth of chest, $24\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, 22in. ; girth of head, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 8in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mr. J. W. Dennison's black spaniel *Beverlac* : Age, $3\frac{3}{4}$ years ; weight, 54lb. ; height at shoulder, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 41in. ; length of tail, 6in. ; girth of chest, 27in. ; girth of loin, 25in. ; girth of head, 18in. ; girth of forearm, 8in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mr. William Avery's field spaniel *Black Douglas* : Age, 17 months ; weight, 44lb. ; height at shoulder, 1ft. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 3ft. 2in. ; length of tail, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of chest, 2ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, 1ft. $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of head, 1ft. 5in. ; girth of forearm, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.



CHAPTER XXV.—THE COCKER SPANIEL.

BY CORSINCON.

SMALL sized spaniels, weighing from 20lb. or even less to 24lb., and of all colours—liver, black, white with liver or black, and in these flecked or mottled on face, legs, &c.—are still pretty numerous throughout the country, and many of them are as good as they are handsome, but at dog

shows they are the exception, as they have been neglected for the larger springers.

As one of the most beautiful, intelligent, and clever dogs, most useful bustling, and merry in covert or hedgerow, they should receive more encouragement—indeed, when we consider the wide field of usefulness the spaniel fills, and the great number of very distinct varieties into which the family is subdivided, it is not too much to ask for still more classes for them at our shows.

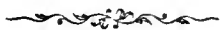
I think we should have classes for liver-coloured cockers to include the Welsh and Devon varieties, and also one for those of mixed colours, the maximum weight for each class to be 24lb., and I would take the points of the black spaniel with the following difference.

The nose is not so square at the end, *i.e.*, very slightly tapered. The ears are smaller, lobe shaped, and well fringed. The length of back is decidedly less in proportion to height at the shoulder than in the modern field spaniel. The coat is soft, silky, abundant, not quite flat, but showing a slight wavyness, not curly.

Weight, measurement, &c., of cocker spaniels :

Mr. John Kirby Pain's *Nell* : Age, 2 years ; weight, 23lb. ; height at shoulder, 9in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 30in. ; length of tail, 13in. ; girth of chest, 23in. ; girth of loin, 18in. ; girth of head, 14in. ; girth of forearm, 5in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 8½in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 4in. bare ; colour, liver mottled.

Mr. John Kirby Pain's *Flo* : Age, 2 years ; weight, 23lb. ; height at shoulder, 10in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 29in. ; length of tail, 13in. ; girth of chest, 22in. ; girth of loin, 18in. ; girth of head, 14½in. ; girth of forearm, 5in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 8in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 3in. full ; colour, liver mottled.



CHAPTER XXVI.—THE CLUMBER SPANIEL.

BY CORSINCON.

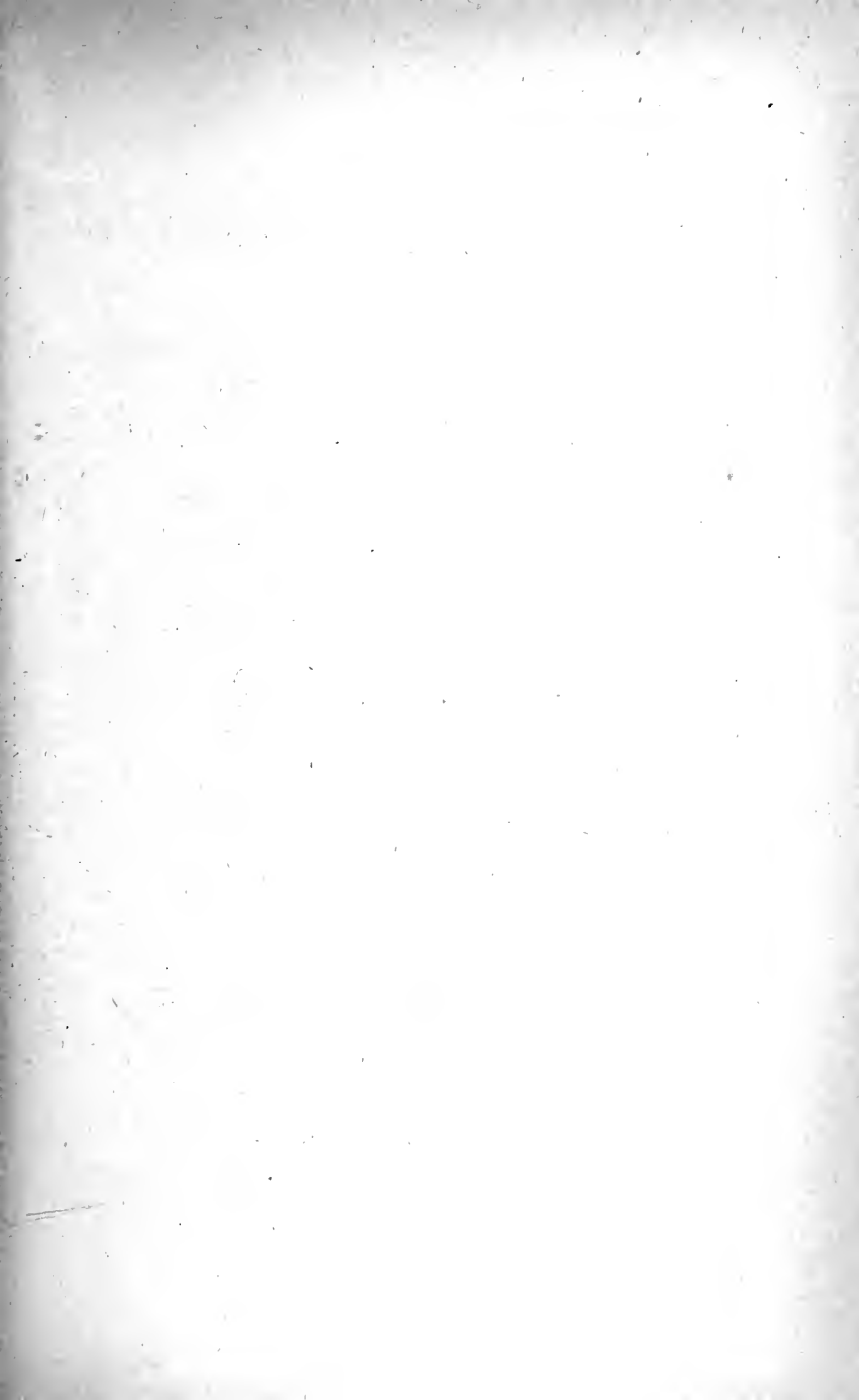
THE Clumber is unquestionably the aristocrat of the spaniel family, in comparison to whom his modern black brother of the benches is a mere parvenu, and the Irish water spaniel as an unkempt kerne to a polished gentleman. The grave and somewhat weird Sussex cannot compare with him in dignity of demeanour, and the busy little cocker, with his fussy usefulness, neat and taking though he be, is commonplace in comparison with the Clumber, whose manners, solemn, slow, and almost dull, are yet stamped with that repose which the least imaginative may easily conceive rests on the proud consciousness of his long descent.

How the variety of spaniel under consideration came into being I have failed to discover. That the present characteristics he presents have for several generations of men been preserved by in-and-in breeding appears pretty certain, and for long the breed was confined to the Newcastle family, from one of whose seats they take their name.

But how a dog differing so considerably from other spaniels first originated is a puzzle to me which I would like solved. His long barrel, short legs, general heavy and inactive appearance, differ widely from the sprightly cocker and ordinary springer; and then, again, his big heavy head, large truncated muzzle, deep eyes, sometimes showing the haw, suggest a cross with a short-legged hound, which the fact of his being mute in questing seems to contradict. But, as I must have a theory of his origin, I content myself with imagining that the introduction of French bassets to the Clumber kennels may have produced the form and stamped him with many of the peculiar features which distinguish him from other breeds of spaniels.

The Clumber, if pure bred, invariably hunts mute; they have excellent noses; from their low build, great strength, thick flat coats, and close lying ears they are extremely well fitted to force their way through and under the thickest tangles of briar, whin, or bramble, but it is not now in

Thridding the sombre boskage of the wood





MR. W. ARKWRIGHT'S CLUMBER SPANIEL "LAPIS."

Sire Duke of Portland's Bob—Dam Floss (K.C.S.B. 4397).

that he is mostly used, but in the battue, where his silence, docility, and excellent retrieving qualities make him valuable; he is easily broken to retrieve, and works steadily and with a plodding and untiring patience; many of them prove excellent water dogs, although that is not their forte, and, well entered, they prove equally useful and steady on snipe, pheasants, or rabbits; in packs they work splendidly together, showing less jealousy and disposition to copy than many breeds, and to the single-dog sportsman the Clumber proves a useful, reliable, and, although a rather sedate one, an intelligent and pleasing companion.

This breed has been guarded with great jealousy by several of the noble families in whose kennels it has long held a place; of these, first on the list are the Dukes of Newcastle, Norfolk, Portland, and Earl Spencer.

Mr. Foljambe's name is intimately associated with our best specimens. Mr. R. S. Holford, in the earlier days of dog shows, exhibited some very grand specimens; and Mr. W. Arkwright, of Sutton Scarsdale, is an enthusiastic admirer of the breed and a successful exhibitor and breeder; and among the more celebrated Clumbers exhibited of late years we may include his Lapis (the subject of our engraving), Mr. Phineas Bullock's celebrated Old Nabob, Mr. James Fletcher's Beau, and Mr. T. B. Bowers' Belgrave.

A correspondent who has lately visited the Welbeck Kennels, celebrated for their ancient and stainless pedigree, writes me he saw about a score specimens, everyone fit to grace a show ring.

The general appearance of the Clumber is that of a long, low, heavy dog, somewhat slow and dull-looking.

The head is large, long in skull, with the muzzle broad and cut off square.

The eyes are large, often rather deeply set, with a quiet thoughtful expression.

The nose is liver or flesh coloured.

The ears are large, lying close to the cheek, free from curl, but covered with short close hair, with rather longer hair at the edges.

The neck is long, thick, and muscular.

The shoulders are very thick through, and giving a heavy appearance.

The chest and body are deep and round, the ribs well sprung, wide apart, and extending well back, the back ribs deep.

The back is very long, straight, and both it and the loins are strong.

The hind-quarters are not much bent in stifle, the fore legs are straight with immense bone, the fore arm very thick and strong, the feet large, rather flat, and these and the legs are well feathered.

The tail is generally docked, but not very short, feathered, and with a downward carriage.

The coat is thick, flat, and soft—a curly coat is objectionable; the colour is white and lemon, which should be nicely distributed, the lemon should come down the head to below the eyes, and be divided by a line or narrow blaze of white up the forehead.

The subject of our engraving is Mr. W. Arkwright's *Lapis*, winner at the Crystal Palace Show, 1877; he is a three-year-old dog, by the Duke of Portland's Bob out of Mr. Arkwright's Floss, by the celebrated Duke out of Arkwright's Rose.

The following shows the weight and measurements of *Lapis* and other good specimens. *Lapis* is higher at the shoulder than many.

Mr. W. Arkwright's *Lapis*: weight, 62lb.; height at shoulder, 18in.; length from tip of nose to set on of stern, 42½in.; length from occiput to between eyes, 6in.; thence to tip of nose, 4¾in.; length of tail, 6½in.; girth behind shoulders, 29in.; girth of head, 18½in.; girth of forearm, 8in.; girth of loin, 25in.

Mr. W. Arkwright's *Busy*: Height at shoulder, 16in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 45in.; length of tail, 7in.; girth of chest, 26in.; girth of loin, 25in.; girth of head, 17½in.; girth of overarm, 7½in.; length of head from occiput to between eyes, 5¾in.; length from eyes to nose end, 3¼in.

Mr. W. Arkwright's *Looby*: Length from nose to set on of tail, 39in.; length of tail, 6in.; girth of chest, 23¼in.; girth of loin, 22in.; girth of overarm, 7¾in.; length of head from occiput to between eyes, 6in.; length from eyes to nose end, 4½in.



CHAPTER XXVII.—THE SUSSEX SPANIEL.

BY CASTRA.

IN introducing “Castra” to our readers it will be sufficient to say he is a gentleman who has taken an enthusiastic interest in, and done much to save the true Sussex spaniel from annihilation by absorption into more modern strains. Not only has he been a successful breeder and exhibitor, but nearly all the winning dogs of this strain at the present day are from or bred direct from, his kennels.

“Castra” says :

“This variety of spaniel is one of the oldest known breeds of English sporting dogs, and is probably the one from which the setter has been produced by the simple process of selection ; such appears to be the opinion of ‘Idstone,’ and such was the opinion of the king of setter breeders—I refer, of course, to the late Mr. Laverack—who went so far as to admit that in breeding the animals for which he became so justly famous, he always aimed at producing an enlarged spaniel ; and maintained that the formation of a pure Sussex spaniel was perfection for the purposes of endurance.

“My theme has been so well and so exhaustively treated by modern writers, and their writings are so fresh to my memory, that it will be preferable, for my purpose to quote certain passages from Youatt, ‘Stonehenge,’ and ‘Idstone’ *verbatim*, rather than permit their ideas adopted by the writer to appear secondhand.

“It is generally agreed that the spaniel is of Spanish origin, and thence its name. Youatt declares ‘he is evidently the parent of the Newfoundland dog and the setter ; while the retriever, the poodle, the Bernardine, the Esquimaux, the Siberian, and the Greenland dogs, the shepherd and drover’s dog, and every variety distinguished for intelligence and fidelity, have more or less of his blood in them.’

“‘Stonehenge’ says ‘The Sussex is a distinct and a very old-established breed. He divides the honours of old family with the Clumber, and he always has been and always will be in demand ;’ whilst ‘Idstone’ writes in 1872 thus : ‘The Sussex is nearly if not quite extinct, and I have not seen a first-class one for some years.

These dogs were as silent as Clumbers, but as a rule they would fling their tongue under strong excitement, and especially on view, unless they were broken to drop to game. Good spaniels may be obtained of any colour, but the true Sussex is golden liver. The dog has never been produced in great numbers, nor has he ever been common. He has been in the hands of a few families, and the late Mr. Fuller, of Rosehill, was celebrated as a breeder, and for the breaking and discipline of his team.

“For the patient, genuine sportsman there is no better dog than the short-legged, thick-set, long, and low spaniel, which ought to down charge, to retrieve, and to swim well and cheerfully.

“The Sussex possesses all these accomplishments, and is a capital dog to go through thick covert or woodlands, being able, from his formation, to burrow under gorse or tangle, and to rouse fur or feather in situations inaccessible to his master.

“For this purpose he should have a thick, straight, but not a voluminous coat, such as shall protect but not impede him, and ears of moderate size, or what a judge of exhibition spaniels would declare small. A dog with heavily-coated ears, and with leather sufficient to cover one-half of a football, may be ornamental to the benches of a dog show, but he is useless as a sporting dog.’

“From one cause and another Sussex spaniels had become well nigh extinct about the year 1870, when a few gentlemen undertook the task of resuscitation with this result, that the breed has now classes at all our chief exhibitions, where there is generally to be seen a very fair sprinkling of the old sort, although, I regret to say, that the spurious article is still supplied in considerable numbers.

“In general appearance the Sussex spaniel should be long and low, and of a deep golden liver colour—not mealy nor yet puce—but the shades of the liver in a strong light should appear golden.

“The head should resemble that of a good Clumber; it should not appear long.

“The ears should be lobe shaped, and thickly clothed with straight silky hair; and should spring in front from a point above the level of the eyes.

“The nostrils should be very large, and the lower jaw should recede considerably; the flews should be so large as to be capable of being drawn together underneath the extremity of the lower jaw.

“The eyes should be of a dark hazel colour, and should be overhung by the eyebrows. The expression should be extremely intelligent, and entirely free from any indication of frivolity. Mr. William Lort says that the true Sussex has a weird look, and that even when young it is a steady, sober sort of dog.

“The neck must be thick, and not too long, with a slightly arched crest.

“The body must be long, deep, and very strong; the shoulders oblique, and the loin just sufficiently arched to give an indication of power.

“The legs must exhibit immense bone; they should be short and straight in front, whilst those behind should be very much bent at the stifles and the hocks, in order to give the requisite propelling power to a heavy, low dog.

“The feet must be large, round in shape, and sufficiently furnished between the toes with short, thick hair, which is necessary for the protection of the feet when at work.

“The tail—which indicates the purity of a spaniel sooner than anything—should be docked to a length of about 9in., and should be carried below the level of the back, except under very strong excitement, such as that caused by a quarrelsome dog.

“The coat must be perfectly straight, of a hardish texture, and very thick; the feather must not be too abundant anywhere, nor must it extend below the knees in front or the hocks behind.

“The weight should be from 33lb. to 40lb.”

Measurements of some good Sussex spaniels :

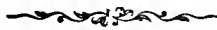
Mr. George Parsons's *Mouse* : Age, 3 years; weight, 26½lb.; height at shoulder, 12½in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 33½in.; length of tail, 6in.; girth of chest, 23in.; girth of loin, 19½in.; girth of head, 14in.; girth of forearm, 6½in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 8½in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8in.; from elbow to toe nail, 7½in.; from elbow to ground when standing, 6in.; ears tip to tip, 19in.; sex, bitch.

Mr. George Parsons's *Noble* : Age, about 2½ years; weight, 45lb.; height at shoulder, 16in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 40in.; length of tail, 8in.; girth of chest, 26in.; girth of loin, 19in.; girth of head, 20in.; girth of forearm, 9in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10½in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9in.; elbow to toe, 10in.; elbow to ground, 9in.; ears tip to tip, 23in.

Mr. George Parson's *Puzzle*: Age, 1 year; weight, 26lb.; height at shoulder, 13in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 34in.; length of tail, 6in.; girth of chest, 22in.; girth of loin, 18in.; girth of head, 14½in.; girth of forearm, 8in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 8½in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8in.; elbow to toe, 7¾in.; elbow to ground, 6¾in.; ears tip to tip, 19in.

Mr. T. Jacobs' champion *Bachelor* (K.C.S.B., 6287): Age, 3½ years; weight, 46lb.; height at shoulder, 15in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 32in.; length of tail, 6in.; girth of chest, 25in.; girth of loin, 23in.; girth of head, 17in.; girth of forearm, 7in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9¼in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9½in.; length of front leg from elbow to toe nail, 9in.; when standing, from elbow to ground, 7¾in.; length of ears from tip to tip, 22in.

Mr. F. C. Barton's bitch *Countess*: Age, 10 months; weight, 40lb.; height at shoulder, 13in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 31in.; length of tail, 5½in.; girth of chest, 24in.; girth of loin, 22½in.; girth of head, 15½in.; girth of forearm, 8in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 8½in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9in.; length of ears from tip to tip, 17in.; golden liver colour.



CHAPTER XXVIII.—THE NORFOLK SPANIEL.

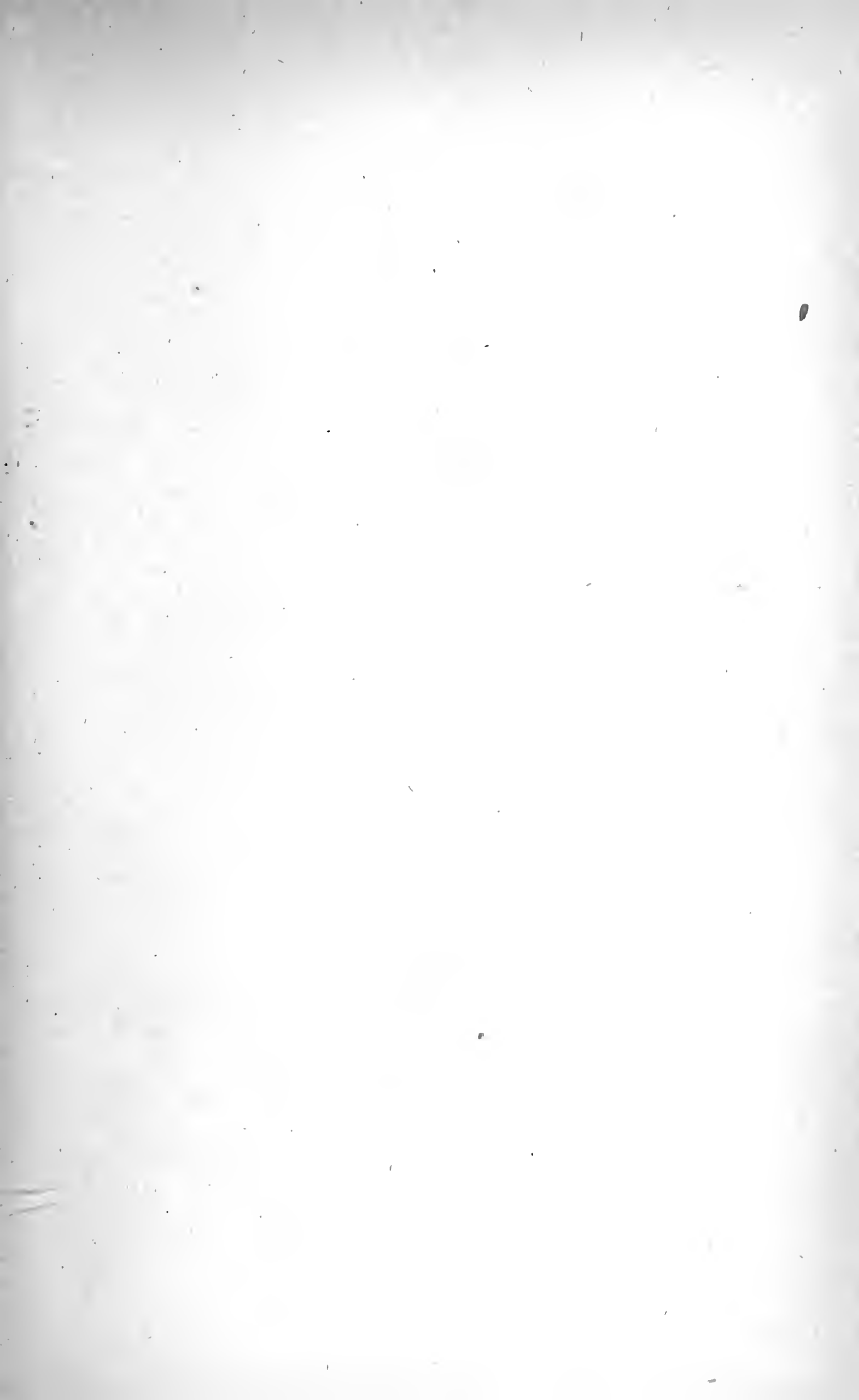
BY CORSINCON.

THE Norfolk belongs to the springer branch of the family, and is rather a leggy dog, of an average weight of about 40lb., and generally liver and white in colour.

This variety is stated to have been produced by a cross with a black and tan terrier, and was often so marked, and was bred and kept by a late Duke of Norfolk.

The specimens I have seen at Eastern Counties shows, and represented to be pure Norfolk, were free from tan markings.

They are stated to be very staunch dogs, and, from their height and strength, useful in high turnips and other cover, in beating which a smaller and weaker dog would be lost sight of and soon tire.

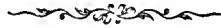




MR. C. H. MASON'S IRISH WATER SPANIEL "PATSEY."

Sire Young Doctor (K.C.S.B. 2062)—Dam Bridget (K.C.S.B. 2056).

Except that they are considerably higher on the leg, the ears long and lobular, deeply fringed with soft hair, the description of the modern spaniel applies to them also.



CHAPTER XXIX.—THE IRISH WATER SPANIEL.

BY J. S. SKIDMORE.

To a sportsman of limited means, or one who has not accommodation to keep a team, the Irish water spaniel is the most useful dog he can have, inasmuch as he can be made to perform the duties of pointer, setter, retriever, and spaniel ; but, as his name implies, he is peculiarly fitted by temperament and by a water-resisting coat for the arduous duties required by a sportsman whose proclivities lie in the direction of wild fowl shooting. In this branch of sporting they have no equal, being able to stand any amount of hardship ; this, combined with an indomitable spirit, leads them into deeds of daring from which many dogs would shrink. Many are the feats recorded of their pluck, sagacity, and intelligence. To a well bred and trained specimen no sea is too rough, no pier too high, and no water too cold—even if they have to break the ice at every step they are not damped, and day after day they will follow it up, being of the “cut-and-come-again” sort. As a companion for a lady or gentleman they have no equal, whilst a well behaved dog of the breed is worth a whole mint of toys to the children, he allowing the little ones to pull him about by the ears, to roll over and over with them, to fetch their balls as often as thrown for him, and to act as their guard in times of danger.

When I first commenced to keep Irish water spaniels, many years ago, there were three strains, or rather varieties—one was known as the Tweed spaniel, having its origin in the neighbourhood of the river of that name. They were very light liver colour, so close in curl as to give me the idea that they had originally been a cross from a smooth-haired dog ; they were long in tail, ears heavy in flesh and hard like a hound’s, but only slightly feathered—fore legs feathered behind, hind legs smooth, head conical, lips more pendulous than M’Carthy’s strain. The one I

owned, which was considered to be one of the best of them, I bred from twice, and in each litter several of the puppies were liver and tan, being tanned from the knees downward and under the tail. I came to the conclusion that she, at any rate, had been crossed with the bloodhound. In Ireland, too, there exists two totally distinct varieties, which are now known as the North and the M'Carthy strains; the former are in appearance like a third-rate specimen of their southern relation, but are generally much smaller, have less feathering on legs, ears, and head, often a feathered tail, and oftener still are inclined to be crooked on their fore legs. The M'Carthy strain are a very much more aristocratic looking animal than either of the afore-mentioned, and are now found in greater perfection on this side the Channel than on their native soil. Capt. E. Montresor, Rev. A. L. Willett, Mr. Robson, and the writer are the oldest English breeders, and in later years Mr. Lindoe and Rev. W. J. Mellor went into the breed for a short time, and Mr. Engelbach and Lieut.-Col. Verner should also be classed amongst the older breeders. Both from Mr. Engelbach and the late Sir Wm. Verner I have derived benefit from crossing with their strains, also from that of Mr. W. S. Tollemache's, who for a period of over thirty years kept the breed in its purity, and although he never exhibited them he has owned some of the finest dogs of the breed it has ever been my lot to look upon. Mr. Morton, of Ballymena, Ireland, has for a long time been foremost in this breed in his own country, and the most formidable opponent I have had to meet at our shows. We have rung the changes repeatedly in crossing to our mutual advantage.

It has been argued that the Irish water spaniel is too impetuous and hard-mouthed to be worth much as a field dog. To this I must say that the dogs which have caused this remark to be applied to the whole breed have either been cross bred animals, or else have had a defective education. With true bred dogs the reverse is the case, they being tender-mouthed enough to please the most fastidious, and if they are taken in hand young enough and trained properly, the libel will die out. When Blarney (now Mr. P. J. D. Lindoe's, if not dead) was a puppy, I had her and her brother Fudge (who died of distemper), and I trained them to retrieve by means of a tame pigeon, which from some cause or other could only fly a short distance. I used to put it in my

pocket when I took the puppies out for a run, and for a period of at least three months they each retrieved it some dozen times nearly every day, without injuring the pigeon in the least. I have seen one of them (the dog I think) so afraid of harming it as to take hold of it by the wing and fairly lead it to me. Can any other breed of retriever beat that for tender mouths? Their dam, Juno, was also as tender-mouthed, and as clever a retriever as any sportsman could wish to be master of, but I will freely admit that some of the breed have been made hard-mouthed, and so also have hundreds of retrievers from the same cause. The Irish water spaniel, as everyone knows who has owned one, is never satisfied unless he is doing something to please his master; for this reason he is kept as a companion, and taught to carry a stick, fetch stones, balls, &c. This kind of education it is which causes them to be hard-mouthed especially if this is done before they have been taught to retrieve game. They are high-couraged like the Irish setter, and, like them also, when well broken, cannot be beaten.

There is considerable diversity of opinion as to their points for exhibition purposes, and since Mr. M'Carthy brought them to what he considered perfection, there has been a great confusion brought about by judges (who have never been breeders) giving prizes to a class of dog that was far from correct. For instance, Mr. M'Carthy, in his description in the *Field* in 1859, says the head should be capacious, forehead prominent, whilst his dogs, and the dogs of his day, were all square on the muzzle. A dog with a head of this description would be ignored nowadays, but I am by no means disposed to say that the snipe-nosed ones, which certain of our judges go in for, are correct; it is the fashion to call a weak bitch-faced dog "full of quality." This so-called quality in the Irish water spaniel cannot be got without a corresponding loss of bone and, in my opinion, constitution.

The head from the apex to the eye is large and capacious, giving the appearance of being short, which is by no means the case, only appearing so from its being so heavily furnished with topknot; the dog, which looks long as a puppy, loses it as he gets older. The topknot is one of the chief characteristics of the breed, and it does not arrive at perfection as a rule until the dog attains the age of about two and a half years; it should not grow straight across the face to between the eye like a wig, but from the front edges of the ears should form two sides of a triangle,

meeting in a point between the eyes; the head should be well covered with this topknot, the hair of which should be in a dog in full coat 4in. or more long, the forelocks hanging gracefully down the face, but I very much admire the topknot when about half grown, and when standing straight up all over the head in a most wild Irishman kind of manner.

The face is long, and is the most remarkable feature of the breed to my mind, being in a good specimen quite smooth; the hair no longer than that upon a smooth terrier—this short hair should extend to the cheeks. I know of no other dog which carries the same quantity of hair on its head, legs, ears, that has not also a rough face, and however remote may be the cross of poodle or Russian retriever, it will show itself upon the face and cheeks as moustachios and whiskers. This is a point which judges should specially make a note of. I have named it to several, who all have made light of it; not so, however, with Mr. M^cCarthy and other breeders. The nose is large and with a slight squareness of muzzle. The eyes, too, I have never seen taken into account by any judge, and yet it is the eye that gives character to the face; this should be a deep rich brown, which in the dark or shade is beautiful, not to be described, but seen; a light yellow, or gooseberry eye, is my detestation, and is always accompanied by a coat which before moulting time assumes a very light sandy hue, whilst the dark-eyed ones are many shades darker at the same period of coating.

The ears are about 18in. long in the flesh, lobe shaped, not pointed, and when well furnished with hair should be from 26in. to 30in. from tip to tip, when measured across the head. Old Doctor measured, when he won the last time at the Crystal Palace, 31in.

The chest should be deep and the ribs well sprung, so that the body appears round, rather than deep. The shoulders are inclined to be a bit thick, as the dog all over should appear cobby.

The back and quarters are as strong as those of a waggon horse.

The legs should be straight, with good feet, well clothed with hair, both over and between the toes; the fore legs are heavily feathered at the sides and behind, with a curled or rough appearance in front. The hind legs are smooth in front, from the hocks downwards, whilst it is essential that they should be feathered behind down to the foot. In crossing with certain breeds, such as the retriever, this is one of the first points lost.

The tail is, like the face, a sure indication of the breeding; and at the

risk of repeating myself, I assert that no other breed of dog exists with a smooth tail which carries as much hair elsewhere as does the Irish spaniel. These characteristics—viz., tail, face, and topknot—stamp him, in my opinion, as the purest of pure bred dogs. The tail is shorter than in most other dogs, thick at the root, and tapering to a sting at the point. For about 3in. from the body it is covered with small curls, the remaining portion being smooth.

The coat should consist of innumerable hard short curls, free from woolliness. These curls get felted, or daggled, before moulting time. A woolly coat shows the poodle cross, which may also be detected in the head. A silky coat, with an inclination to waviness instead of curl, indicates a cross with land spaniel or setter; this cross also shows itself in the quality of the leg-feather. The colour is that dark shade of liver called puce, having a rich plum-coloured hue when seen in the sun. The best coloured dog of the breed I ever saw was my old champion Duck when she was in the prime of life. A patch or star of white is often seen on the chest, and should not be regarded as fatal to a dog's winning, as it is met with in the best strains; in fact, in a litter of puppies, if there is one with more white on than the rest, it, as a rule, is the largest. Whether white is a sign of strength or not I am not prepared to say.

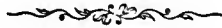
In respect to symmetry—by which I mean the general appearance of the dog, his carriage, style, &c.—he should be judged as you would judge a cob. Many of the dogs of the present day are too leggy. A leggy spaniel of any breed I detest. The best dogs we have seen of late years of this breed have been: Doctor and Rake, bred by Mr. Robson, Hull; Pilot and Sailor, breeder Rev. A. L. Willett; Blarneystone and Chance, bred by Mr. Salisbury; Mr. P. J. D. Lindoe's Blarney, Mr. Engelbach's Pat, Mr. Fletcher's Young Doctor, Mr. Morton's Paddy and Shamrock, Mr. C. Pilgrim's Barney, and Bridget and Patsey, all bred by myself. The portrait represents Patsey, a son of Young Doctor and Bridget, who possesses the characteristics of the breed in a remarkable manner, especially when it is taken into account that he has been kept chained to a kennel all his life without any attention being paid to his toilet.

Measurements of Irish spaniels:

Mr. H. E. C. Beaver's Irish Spaniel *Captain*: Height at shoulder, 20½in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 37½in.; length of tail, 13in.;

girth of chest, 27½in. ; girth of loin, 23in. ; girth of head, 17in. ; girth of forearm, 7½in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 8in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8½in. This dog has been twice round the world with his master. Captain is a very good specimen of the breed.

Mr. W. Beddome Bridgett's *Young Duck* (K.C.S.B., 8337) : Age, 5 years 3 months ; weight, unascertainable ; height at shoulder, 20in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 38in. ; length of tail, 14in. ; girth of chest, 25in. ; girth of loin, 19in. ; girth of head, 15in. ; girth of forearm, 6in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9½in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8½in. ; length of ear in leather, 18in. ; length of ear with feather, 25in.



CHAPTER XXX.—THE ENGLISH WATER SPANIEL.

BY CORSINCON.

IN the Kennel Club Stud Book will be found a list of about two dozen spaniels, classed as "Water Spaniels other than Irish."

I have often pondered over this, wondering what it was meant to include, and why the Irish water spaniel should be distinguished by a class to itself, and the much older breed, the English water spaniel, be ignored. I suppose it will not be denied that the English water spaniel is at least historically older than the Irish. Every writer on dogs from the fourteenth century to the present date has referred to them, and more or less minutely described them.

Dr. Caius says of the water spaniel : "It is that kind of dog whose service is required in fowling upon the water, partly through a natural towardness, and partly through a diligent teaching, is endued with that property. This sort is somewhat big and of a measureable greatness, having long, rough, and curled hair, not obtained by extraordinary trades, but given by Nature's appointment."

In the "Gentleman's Recreation" a very similar description occurs.

In the "Sportsman's Cabinet" (1802), he is described as having "the hair long and naturally curled, not loose and shaggy," and the engraving which accompanies the article—from a drawing by Renaigle, engraved by Scott—represents a medium-sized liver and white curly-coated spaniel, with the legs feathered but not curled. The woodcut in Youatt's book on the dog is very similar, and in his first work on the dog "Stonehenge" copied this from Youatt's book, and did not hesitate, in addition, to give the points of the "Old English Water Spaniel." It is, therefore, the more astonishing to find him saying in his most recent work, "I do not pretend to be able to settle the points of the breed."

The Kennel Club at their shows have, as has been already said, a class for "Water spaniels other than Irish," and the title of the class is well deserved, for a more heterogeneous collection than generally composes it could scarcely be found outside the Dogs' Home, and in the judging the description of the old English water spaniel as given by all our writers on the subject is utterly ignored. Had the Kennel Club set up a standard of their own, which sportsmen and exhibitors could read and understand, there would be at least something tangible to deal with, something to agree with or condemn; but they ignore the only descriptions we have of the breed, and give us nothing but chaos instead, for dogs have won in this class of every variety of spaniel character, except the right one.

It is true Youatt says, "the water spaniel was originally from Spain, but the pure breed has been lost, and the present dog is probably descended from the large water dog and the English setter;" but whilst all seem to agree that our spaniels came originally from Spain, no one has ever contended that they exist as imported without alteration by selection or commixture with allied varieties; and from all descriptions I have met with the "large water dog" referred to by Youatt was in great part water spaniel, whilst our English setter it is very generally agreed springs from the land spaniel.

As already said, from the earliest times we have the old English water spaniel described as differing from the land spaniel. Edmond de Langley, in "The Maister of Game," writes of the land spaniel, "white and tawny in colour and not rough coated," whereas the water spaniel is by every writer described as rough and curly coated, but not shaggy, and this very decided characteristic is ignored in the judging of water spaniels at our

shows. Youatt says: "The hair long and closely curled." "Stonehenge," in "The Dog in Health and Disease," says "head and tail covered with thick curly hair," and gives as an illustration of the breed a woodcut of a dog with a distinctly curly coat.

I do not believe the breed is lost, but that scattered throughout the country there are many specimens of the old English water spaniel, which it only requires that amount of encouragement to breeding which it is in the power of show committees to give to perpetuate the variety and improve its form.

I have come across many specimens, and owned one many years ago, which would fairly represent the breed as described and portrayed by our older sporting writers.

The duties of a water spaniel require that he should be under the most perfect command, obedient to a sign; for silence in fresh water shooting is absolutely necessary to success, waterfowl of all kinds being peculiarly wary and timid. The dog should even be taught to slip into the water noiselessly, and not with a rush and plunge, if the bag is to be well filled; he must quest assiduously and in silence, keeping well within range and working to signal; he must be a thorough retriever, as bold and persevering as obedient, and, by early education, under the most perfect command.

Two sizes are generally referred to, but, for the fresh water fowler, a large dog is not required, and one 30lb. to 40lb. will work the sedges, reeds, willows, &c., of river sides, pools, and locks, with greater advantage than a big one.

The points of the English water spaniel I would describe as follows:

The general appearance, strong, compact, of medium size, leggy by comparison with the Clumber, Sussex, or black field spaniel, and showing much greater activity.

The head, rather long, the brow apparent but not very great; jaws fairly long, and slightly, but not too much, pointed, the whole face and skull to the occiput covered with short smooth hair, and no forelock as in the Irish water spaniel.

The eyes fairly full but not watery, clear, brown coloured, with intelligent beseeching expression; the ears long, rather broad, soft, pendulous and thickly covered with curly hair of greater length than on body.

The neck short, thick, and muscular.

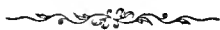
The chest capacious, the barrel stout, and the shoulders wide and strong.

The loins strong, the buttocks square, and the thighs muscular.

The legs rather long, straight, strong of bone, and well clothed with muscle, and the feet a good size, rather spreading, without being absolutely splay footed.

The coat over the whole upper part of the body and sides thick and closely curled, flatter on the belly and the front of the legs, which should, however, be well clad at the back with feathery curls; the prevailing colour is liver and white, but whole liver, black and black and white are also described by some writers.

The tail is usually docked, rather thick, and covered with curls.



CHAPTER XXXI.—RETRIEVERS.

BY CORSINCON.

THERE is, perhaps, no name that is applied to dogs of so many different characters by the general public as Retriever, and if it can be correctly used to describe the amazing varieties of mongrelism so designated, it must indeed be a most elastic and accommodating term. In fact, every big black or brown or black and white dog with a roughish curly or a wavy coat, is dubbed a retriever. If we go to the Dogs' Home, where so many of the canine street sweepings are always waiting to be claimed, we are sure to find twenty to thirty animals of most opposite and incongruous types, all classed under the generic name of retriever. Open a daily newspaper, and we are sure to find a greater or less number of big black or brown dogs lost, described as retrievers, although probably, not one of them bears more than a remote resemblance to the retriever proper, as seen in such perfection at our dog shows and field trials.

By a retriever is now understood a dog used with the gun, and which recovers and brings in to the gun lost, wounded, or dead game, and in

that sense it is not applicable to the deerhound, who, although he has been termed a retriever, is only so to the extent of recovering and tracing the lost trail of the wounded deer, but manifestly cannot retrieve it in the sense that the retriever proper does smaller game.

If the definition of the retriever stopped there, there would be more justification for the general loose application of the term than there is, for it would be impossible to deny a dog's right to the name until we had proved his capacity for the work; but it is one of the good things which modern dog shows have done to define more or less clearly, not only what the working capacities of a good retriever should be, but the external appearance and all the points and physical attributes of the breed, so that a retriever proper, whether good at his business or not, is, from his *tout ensemble*, as easily recognised to be such as is either the pointer or the setter to be what they are.

The retriever of the present day is quite of modern production, an instance of intelligent selection and careful breeding up to a standard which has been crowned with very marked success, and reflects the very greatest credit on the skill and unwearying patience of those who have worked at it, and now see their labours crowned with success. Those who visiting a show admire the beautiful symmetry, fine intelligent countenance, and jet black coats of the retrievers, whether wavy-coated or curly-coated, and go away with the idea that the fine collection, every one of which bears the unmistakeable family stamp, is a mere fortuitous assemblage of dogs accidentally alike, would be very far from the truth. The idea of which these dogs are the embodiment was conceived in the minds of certain sportsmen years ago, and has been slowly worked out, every succeeding year seeing some fault bred out and desirable points developed, till I am strongly of opinion that, if the breed has not reached perfection, it is about as near it as human effort is likely to attain; yet it is not many years since a dog in white stockings won a first prize at the Crystal Palace. In the early days of dog shows, when it was more the custom to cry out that these institutions were ruining the various breeds than is the case now, there was much discussion as to retrievers then in the course of manufacture and it was clearly enough proved, if indeed it needed proof, that dogs to do the work of retrievers, could be made by a combination of almost any breed; even a half bred bull dog has been known to do it. A cross with

the foxhound was bound to give power of steady and persistent questing, the bloodhound, the beagle, the terrier, and the colley were all suggested; but with the advent and progress of shows came the desire, which has continued to grow ever since, to combine in the same animal good looks and good qualities, and in no breed has this been better attained than in the retriever *proper*, as he is sometimes called, in distinction to the retrieving spaniel, setter, or other distinct breed that may be used to perform his special work.

Of modern retrievers there are four varieties, separated from each other by distinctions in coat and colour. These are the flat or wavy-coated, and the curly-coated, and these again are each divided into black and brown or liver-coloured.

At very few shows now is a class for liver-coloured dogs provided, the black variety having so grown in public estimation as to have pushed the liver almost out of sight; and this I, for one, regret, for there are many very excellent specimens of the reds; and I think it should be one of the objects of dog show promoters to encourage, not discourage, the production and propagation of varieties having distinct character, no matter if for the time being they should be unpopular. "Every dog has his day," says the proverb; and the time may yet come when brown retrievers will be as fashionable as blacks are now; and I think it is a pity they should now be so entirely ignored.

In considering these four varieties, we will take first the one that I think undoubtedly occupies the chief place,



CHAPTER XXXII.—THE BLACK WAVY-COATED RETRIEVER.

BY CORSINCON.

WHEN "Stonehenge" published his first edition of the "Dogs of the British Islands," about ten years ago, he wrote anent retrievers that they must be either "black or black and tan, or black with tabby or brindled

legs," pointing out that the brindled legs were indicative of the Labrador, to which breed we owe many of the best qualities the wavy-coated retriever possesses ; but in the present day a black and tan or a brindled-legged dog would stand no chance in competition, however good, because the self-coloured dogs have been brought to such perfection that they would equal, if they did not excel, the marked one in all points, and possess the desired jet black colour in addition, having thereby something in hand to win with over their handicapped competitors. One of the best working retrievers I ever saw in my life was a black and tan dog, the property of Mr. Gavin Lindsay, The Holm, Sanquhar, and in point of symmetry and good looks fit to compete with anything I ever saw exhibited, but that his markings would throw him out. These tan markings are, no doubt, got from the Gordon setter, and are easily enough bred out.

Perhaps the sires that have exercised most influence in stamping the character of the present generation of retrievers under discussion are the two Wyndhams, the one the property of that well known and successful breeder, Mr. J. D. Gorse, the younger dog owned by Mr. T. Meyrick, M.P., the latter dog much used by that other most successful of retriever breeders, the late John D. Hull ; Paris, owned by Mr. S. E. Shirley, M.P., and bred from imported Labrador parents ; Major Allison's Victor, and Mr. Chattock's Cato, both without known pedigree. Dr. Bond Moore paid considerable attention to this breed some years ago, his kennels were principally of Hull's strain, and he had some remarkably fine specimens. I remember seeing a litter of Midnight's, if I mistake not, in Dr. Bond Moore's kennels, in which were two fine pups of a pale liver colour, although both parents and grand parents were jet black.

The strains of the various breeders are now getting pretty well commingled, and Mr. Shirley, who I consider is now the foremost of retriever breeders, has in his the blood of nearly all the old notabilities in conjunction with his own special Paris and Lady Evelyn strain.

The coat has undergone very considerable modifications in this strain. In old Wyndham (Meyrick's), the wave became a ripple—almost a surge—over the hips ; and a grandson of his that I now own, and who greatly resembles Wyndham in other respects, has this peculiarity in a very marked degree. Now, however, we have many with coats as flat almost as that of a smooth-coated dog, which I think an excess in the



MR. S. E. SHIRLEY'S WAVY-COATED RETRIEVER "THORN."

Sire Victor (K.C.S.B. 1883)—Dam Young Bounce (K.C.S.B. 1981).

opposite direction ; and personally I think, as a point of beauty, there is nothing to compare with a nice and regular wavy coat.

In general appearance this dog in some degree resembles the Newfoundland, but is less in size, not so clumsily built, and altogether lighter and more active looking ; and, not having so deep and shaggy a coat, he shows himself built on finer lines.

The head is, for his size, large and long, with a good development of brain before the ear—the muzzle is long and squarer than in the curly-coated variety ; his capacious mouth should hold a set of large and white teeth.

The ears should be small and lie close to the head, set on well back and low, quite free from fringe, but covered with soft silky hair.

The eye large, dark in colour, mild in expression, and the haw never exposed.

The neck, although muscular, is longer than in the Labrador, and has that more supple appearance and freer action meant to be expressed by the term “airy.”

The shoulders should slope well, and be well clothed with muscle like the forelegs, which latter should be straight and of moderate length, giving an average at shoulder of 23in. to 24in.

The chest should be broad, but not to the extent of pushing out the elbows from the straight line with the body, which would rob the dog of his speed.

The back, loins, and hind quarters should all be strong, in keeping with the fore quarters, without positive heaviness, so that the dog may with ease carry a hare a distance over rough ground, stone dykes, or field gates.

The feet should be of moderate size, compact, and with good hard soles, and the interstices between the toes protected with hair ; a splay foot, with spreading toes, is very objectionable.

The coat should be abundant and close, and long enough to fall in gentle and regular waves, which is preferable to a perfectly flat coat. The colour should be a jet glossy black, and quite free from tan, brindled, or white markings, but as I do not think there are many dogs whelped without more or less white hairs on the chest, it is better, in my opinion, not to allow a trifle of that kind to weigh for so much as to offer an inducement to plucking.

The stern should be strong and gaily carried, but not curled over the

back; it should not be so strong or so bushy as that of the Newfoundland, but plentifully furnished with feather.

The subject of our illustration is S. E. Shirley (M.P.), Esq.'s, Thorn.

Mr. S. E. Shirley's Thorn has not only proved successful in the show ring, but is good in the field, and has proved eminently successful at stud, his stock including Loyal, first at Birmingham and Alexandra Palace; Wave, winner of first and also champion retriever prize at Birmingham; Transit, first at Crystal Palace and Oxford; Trace, first at Alexandra Palace; Raven, first and cup at Warrington; and many others. Mr. Shirley informs me, whilst Thorn's stock are, as a rule, good workers, he has found the cross with the Paris blood and Thorn better for work than the Thorn and Lady Evelyn blood.

The following particulars of weights and measurements of wavy-coated retrievers have been furnished by the owners:

Mr. S. E. Shirley's (M.P.) *Thorn*: Age, 5 years; height at shoulder, 22½in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 37in.; length of tail, 15in.; girth of chest, 29½in.; girth of head, 16½in.; girth of forearm, 9in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10½in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10in.

Mr. G. Thorpe-Bartram's *Bonnie Lassie*: Age, 3½ years; weight, 54lb.; height at shoulder, 21in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 36in.; length of tail, 13in.; girth of chest, 28in.; girth of loin, 22in.; girth of head, 17½in.; girth of forearm, 7½in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9¼in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10in.; girth of neck midway between head and shoulders, 16½in.; length of nose from eye to tip, 4in.; length from elbow to top of shoulder, 11in.; length of ear from tip to set on at skull, 5½in.

Mr. G. Thorpe-Bartram's *Bogle*: Weight, 73lb.; height at shoulder, 25¼in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 41¼in.; length of tail, 15¼in.; girth of chest, 32in.; girth of loin, 24½in.; girth of head, 20in.; girth of forearm, 9in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 11in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10½in.; girth of neck midway between head and shoulders, 19in.; length of nose from eye to tip, 4¾in.; length from elbow to top of shoulder, 12½in.; length of ear from tip to set on at skull, 6¼in.



CHAPTER XXXIII.—THE BLACK CURLY-COATED
RETRIEVER.

BY CORSINCON.

THERE are few handsomer dogs than a good specimen of this breed, such, for instance, as Toby, True, X L, Muswell-Butterfly, or Chicory, with their compact forms, neat clean legs, and coats of jetty black, perfectly regular crisp little nigger curls, level, thick, and clustering over every part from ears to end of tail, as though clothed with the heads of so many prize piccaninnies.

How the variety originated I do not pretend to say with any degree of certainty, for if we turn to the pedigrees of our most noted specimens we find ourselves very soon at the end of a blind alley, even their immediate progenitors being, as a rule, identified by their owner's name, and not by pedigree.

That they are compounded of several elements that are only just becoming so thoroughly commingled as to breed with any certainty of result, I have the experience of breeders to warrant me in believing; for, however good two specimens may be in that great desideratum — coat, for instance — the percentage of their produce equally good in that respect has been small. This, however, the further we get from the different sources originally resorted to, and the closer we keep to those having in a high degree the properties in common which we desire to propagate, becomes altered, and soon, if not now, we will be able to rely on securing good and level litters, with merely an occasional pup throwing back, which should in all cases be carefully weeded out.

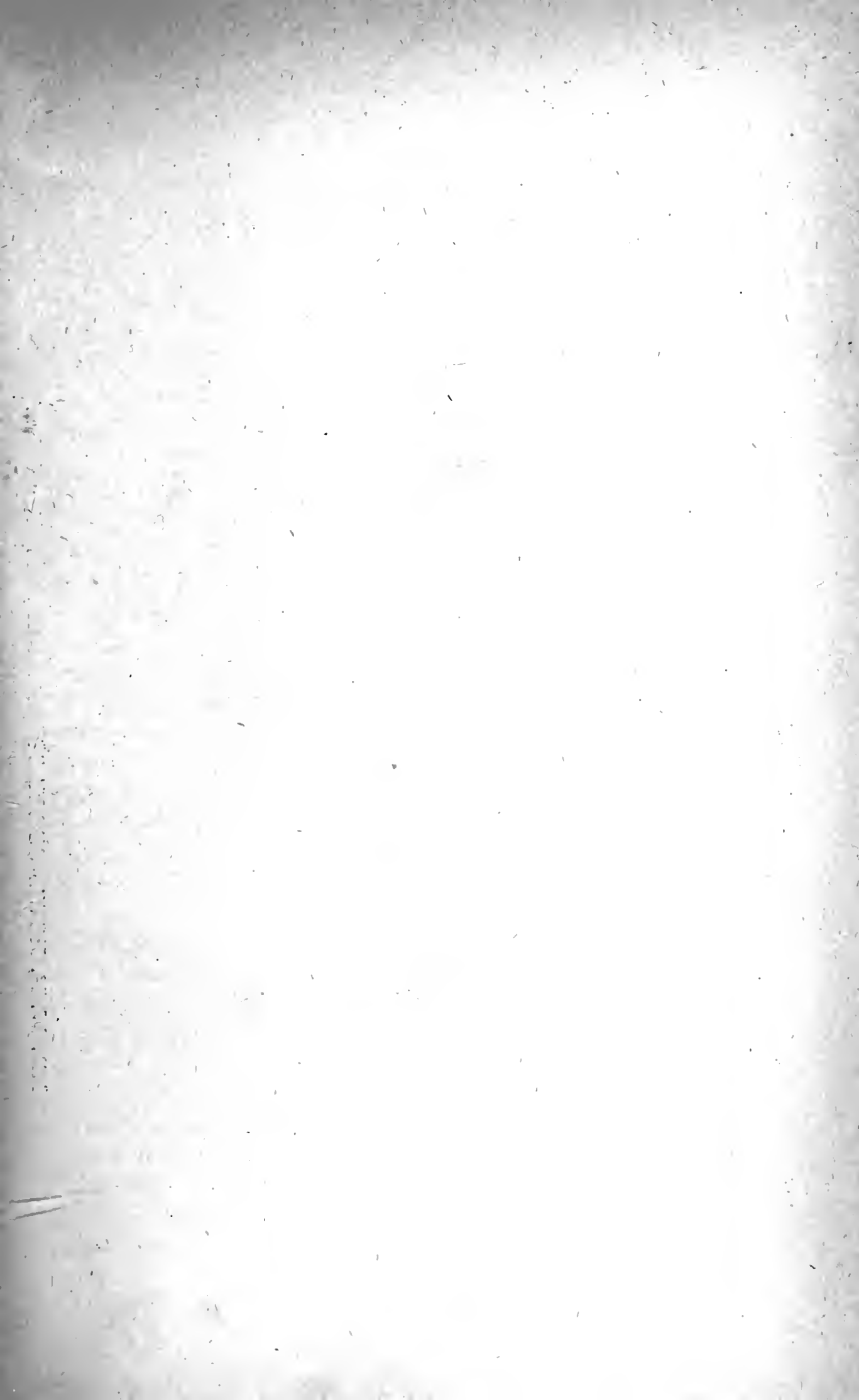
I am of opinion that the crisp curly coat has been obtained from the old close-curled English water spaniel, which one looks for in vain now in the classes set apart at our shows for this breed. Their place is now usurped by a class of dog with a coat I should call "irregular" for want of a better term, for it is neither flat, wavy, nor curled, and in other points as well as coat widely differing from the old English water spaniel as described by Youatt and "Stonehenge." The latter in body, carriage,

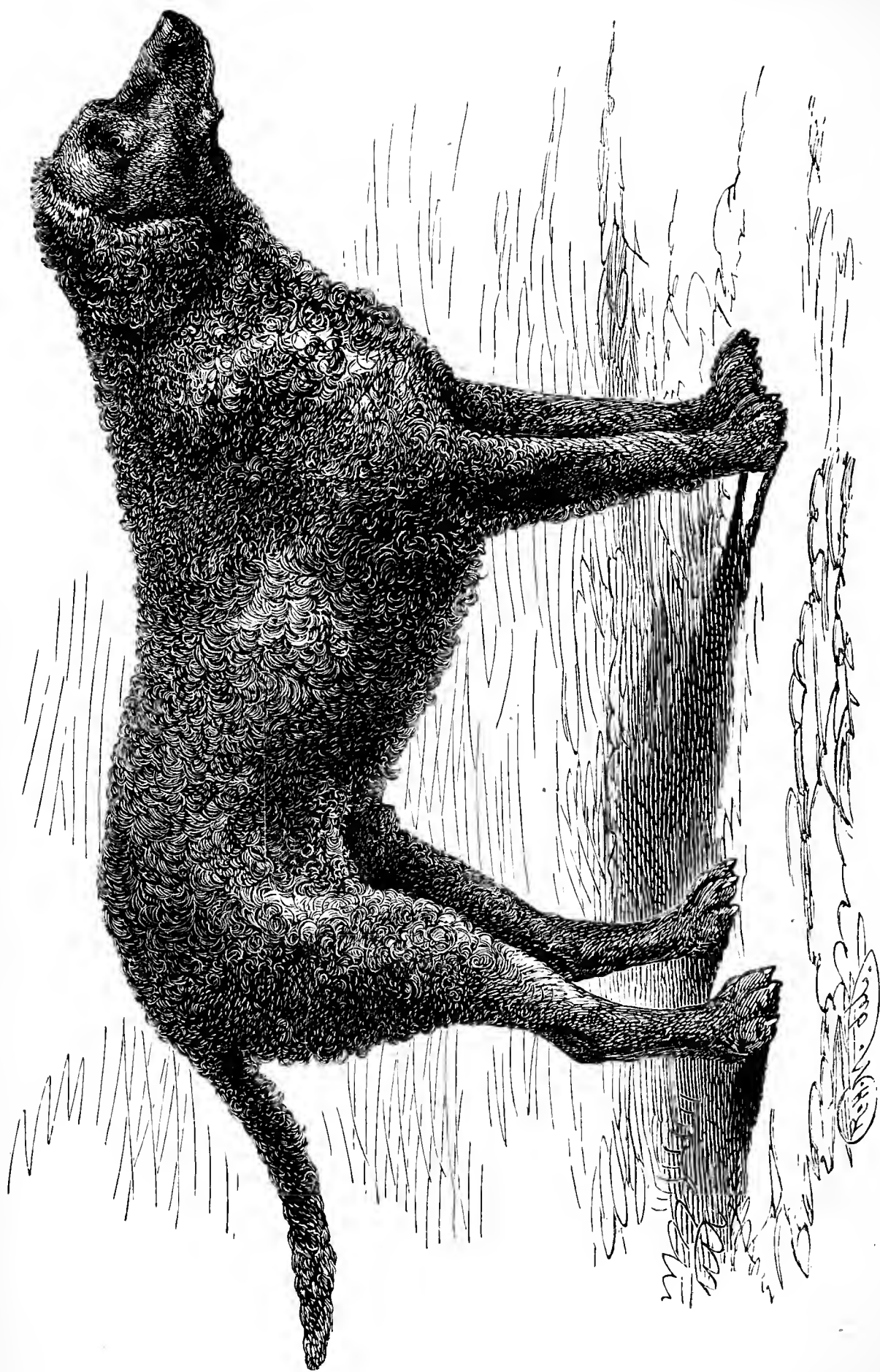
as well as in coat, much resembling the modern curly retriever, making due allowance for the improvements produced by careful breeding for competition for twelve or fifteen years.

There are, I know, many who think the retriever owes his remarkably curly coat to the Irish water spaniel; against this we have the recorded opinion of that high authority on Irish spaniels, Mr. McCarthy, that these dogs will not bear a cross with other breeds, and that the cross with the setter, spaniel, Newfoundland, or Labrador, which would be the most likely to be resorted to to produce the retriever, "completely destroys the coat, ears, tail, and symmetry."

From Mr. McCarthy's experience his opinion must have great weight, and yet against that a case came under my personal notice which, as far as a single case can, controverts that opinion. About thirteen years ago I sent to my brother, a farmer in the west of Scotland, a pure-bred Irish spaniel maiden bitch; she proved a most excellent all-round dog, good alike at questing and retrieving, and just the thing for a one-dog sportsman, and that led to the desire to breed from her; but as there were no dogs of the same breed in the locality she was sent to a retriever with a considerable amount of Gordon setter blood in him. I some years afterwards saw two of the produce; both were jet black, and with most perfect curly coats, and one kept and worked by my brother was as clever as he was in some points good looking; but I cannot claim for him excellence in symmetry—a point which, with all respect to my friend Mr. J. S. Skidmore and other partisans of the Irish spaniel, I think that dog remarkably deficient in.

Among the exhibitors of this retriever that have been prominent as winners of late years are: Mr. J. W. Morris, Rochdale; Mr. F. J. Staples-Brown, Brashfield; Mr. J. H. Salter, Tolleshunt D'Arcy; Mr. G. Thorpe-Bartram, Braintree; Mr. W. Arkwright, Sutton Scarsdale; Mr. E. Ellis, Doncaster; Mr. S. Darby, Tiverton; and Mr. W. A. How, Whitwick, all of whom possess first-class specimens. Mr. Morris's True and X L have often properly figured at the head of their respective champion classes. True is closely matched by Mr. How's champion Toby, the subject of our illustration, and Mr. Thorpe-Bartram's Nell is, in the opinion of many judges, quite equal, if not superior, to X L, and Mr. Tom B. Swinburne's young bitch Chicory, by Mr. Salter's King Koffee, bids fair to surpass both, having youth on her side, and being, in





MR. W. H. HOW'S CURLY-COATED RETRIEVER "TOBY."

Sire Sweep (K.C.S.B. 1876)—Dam Mr. Cotton's Nell.

my opinion, a model retriever. She is a nice size, well built, without waste or coarseness, well ribbed, with excellent back and loins, a good chest, and legs that are simply faultless; her coat, too, is first-rate, and even her tail to its end, both upper and under side, is thickly covered with small perfect curls.

Mr. How's Toby has been before the public since 1874, when he began what has proved to be an extraordinary successful career by taking first at both the Nottingham and the Birmingham shows. He was described in the "Country" report of Brighton Show, 1876, in these terms: "His head is nearly faultless; he is good in limbs, well formed in body, and seems just made for his business, being neither too light for hard work nor too clumsy to clear a dyke or a gate with a hare in his mouth, and to this I may add that his coat is very good."

The value of the points differs from the wavy-coated as follows:

In the head the skull is less wide throughout and the muzzle rather narrower at the nose.

The coat is entirely different, consisting of short crisp curls all over the body and tail; the face covered with short smooth hair—there must be no topknot. The eye should be hazel brown or darker, a yellow eye which we have seen in otherwise good specimens mars the appearance of the dog and is very objectionable.

The tail should be thick at the root and tapering to a fine point, carried straight and stiffly and covered with small curls, not feathered or bushy; but many good dogs of the breed have this fault.

The colour must be all black, but a small white spot on the chest ought not to disqualify.

With the exception of coat and the fact that the muzzle is narrower, the points of the wavy-coated apply to this; the face, forehead, and muzzle is covered with short hair only, the curls beginning from the occiput, and they should be free from any trace of the Irish spaniel topknot. There should be entire freedom from flew, and a yellow or light eye is objectionable.

In all retrievers temper and tractability are to be considered, but indications of the first only can be seen in the show ring, and to test their ability in seeking and retrieving, in which a good nose, with perseverance, pluck, and a soft mouth, are requisite, we must see him in the field.

The following are particulars of the measurements of Toby and other good specimens of the breed :

Mr. W. H. How's *Toby* : Age, $5\frac{3}{4}$ years ; weight, 89lb. ; height at shoulder $24\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 40in. ; length of tail, $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, 35in. ; girth of loin, 30in. ; girth of head, 19in. ; girth of forearm, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 12in. ; length of ear, 4in. ; width of ear, 3in.

Mr. W. H. How's *Soot* : Age, $2\frac{1}{4}$ years ; weight, 81lb. ; height at shoulder, 23in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 39in. ; length of tail, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, 33in. ; girth of loin, 29in. ; girth of head, 16in. ; girth of forearm, 8in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mr. Thorpe-Bartram's *Lulu* : Age, 6 years ; weight, 75lb. ; height at shoulder, $26\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $40\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of tail, $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, 33in. ; girth of loin, 28in. ; girth of head, $20\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 11in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10in. ; length from corner of eye to end of nose, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length from elbow to top of shoulder blade, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of ear from tip to set on at skull, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.

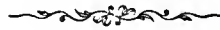
Mr. Thorpe-Bartram's *Nell* : Height at shoulder, $22\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $36\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of tail, 15in. ; girth of chest, 28in. ; girth of loin, 23in. ; girth of head, 17in. ; girth of forearm, 8in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from corner of eye to end of nose, 4in. ; length from elbow to top of shoulder blade, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of ear from tip to set on at skull, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of neck, 16in.

Mr. S. Darby's *Pearl* : Age, 3 years ; weight, 80lb. ; height at shoulder, $24\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 43in. ; length of tail, $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, $31\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, $25\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, 8in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 12in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10in.

Mr. Tom Swinburne's *Chicory* : Age, 2 years ; weight, 76lb. ; height at shoulder, $24\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 41in. ; length of tail, $15\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of chest, $30\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, 22in. ; girth of head, 15in. ; girth of forearm, 7in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of

nose, $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between between eyes and tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mr. J. H. Salter's champion *King Koffee* : Age, about 5 years ; weight, 75lb. ; height at shoulder, 27in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $39\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of tail, 18in. ; girth of chest, $33\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of loin, 26in. ; girth of head, $18\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.



CHAPTER XXXIV.—THE NORFOLK RETRIEVER.

BY SAXON.

To the preceding varieties we now add another, which “Saxon,” a Norfolk sportsman, claims as peculiar to his county. Of the correctness of so doing, however, we have some doubt, for although retrievers answering his description may be more plentiful in Norfolk than elsewhere, they are met with often enough in all parts of the country. He says :

“ There is no doubt that dog-shows have done much towards improving the various breeds of dogs ; but there are still some counties which are, so to speak, outside the magic circle of shows, and in these counties the improvement is not so manifest. Norfolk is one of them, and though it is a first-rate county for shooting of all kinds, yet at the same time, from a show point of view, its dogs are not up to the mark.

“ It is well known that the retriever is not a distinct breed, and purity of blood, therefore, can only exist so far as the strain is concerned. In spite of this there is a strong family likeness visible in most good specimens of the so-called Norfolk retriever.

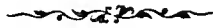
“ For many a long year Norfolk has been celebrated for its wildfowl shooting. On broad, river, sea-coast, and estuary, wildfowl abound during the winter months, and unassisted by boat or dog the gunner would lose by far the greater part of the fowl he shot. In rough weather, when the fowl are most easy of access, the use of a boat in many instances becomes difficult, not to say dangerous and impossible, and some kind of dog,

therefore, became necessary to the fowler of olden times. The old-fashioned pointer, so steady and good after partridges in the long hand-reaped stubbles, failed signally in most instances when the thermometer hung feelingly in the neighbourhood of zero and the beard of the shooter was white with icicles and hoar frost. It was not his trade, and he knew it. A hardier dog was necessary, and one with a rougher coat. The old-fashioned English water-spaniel was undoubtedly good at flushing the birds from reed-beds and the like, but for all-round work his impetuosity would be against him. Something more sedate than all spaniel blood was required, and yet the dash and resolution of the genuine spaniel should be retained. By continual crossing—frequently accidental and still more frequently injudicious—by a strong infusion of Irish water-spaniel blood, with here and there a tinge of the Labrador, the necessary animal was by degrees manufactured.

“Such is my theory concerning the origin of the Norfolk retriever. Now for a description of the dog. The colour is more often brown than black, and the shade of brown rather light than dark—a sort of sandy brown, in fact. Coat curly, of course, and the curls hardly so close and crisp as in the show retriever of the present day, but inclined to be open and woolly. The coat is not long, however, and across the back there is often a saddle of straight short hair. In texture the coat is inclined to be coarse, and it almost invariably looks rusty and feels harsh to the touch. This, however, may in some measure be due to neglect. The head is heavy and wise-looking, the muzzle square and broad; ears large, and somewhat thickly covered with long curly hair. The limbs stout and strong, with large and well-webbed feet. The tail is usually docked like a spaniel’s, but not so short. This seems to be quite a keeper’s custom, and probably originated from the fact that, to an inexperienced eye, the tail of a puppy generally appears too long for the dog. However, although docking the tail improves the appearance of a spaniel, in my opinion it completely spoils the symmetry of a retriever. I remember once asking a Norfolk keeper’s opinion of a very handsome flat-coated retriever I had. After examining the dog carefully, the man said, ‘Well, sir, he would be a rare nice-looking dog if you only cut half-a-yard off his tail.’ I need hardly add that I did not act on the suggestion.

“When white appears on the chest it is more frequently in the form of a spot or patch than a narrow streak. They are usually rather above

than below the medium size and are strong compact dogs. As a rule, they are exceedingly intelligent and tractable, capable of being trained to almost anything, both in the way of tricks and with the gun. In temperament they are lively and cheerful, making excellent companions; and it is very rarely that they are found sulky or vicious. When only half-trained they are apt to be headstrong and impetuous, and, though naturally with a strong retrieving instinct, are often a little inclined to be hard-mouthed. This defect can be traced to two causes. It may be the result of injudicious breeding from hard-mouthed parents, or it may arise from careless or slovenly handling in their young days. However, when they are wanted almost exclusively for wildfowl shooting, this failing is not of so much moment, for they will be principally used for retrieving birds that fall in the water, and, as fowl are for the most part very tough birds, the rough grip as a dog seizes a duck will not cause much mischief, and while swimming the most inveterate "biter" will seldom give his birds a second nip. For wildfowl shooting they are admirable. Their resolute nature renders them most determined in hunting coots, moor-hen and half-fowl, as the gunners call many of the smaller members of the *anas* tribe, for which their too limited knowledge of natural history cannot supply a name. When accustomed to sea-shore shooting they will face a rough sea well, and they are strong swimmers, persevering, and not easily daunted in their search for a dead or wounded fowl."



CHAPTER XXXV.—LIVER-COLOURED RETRIEVERS.

BY CORSINCON.

THESE also are smooth, or wavy and curly-coated. Of the former I have not seen a good specimen exhibited for a considerable time, the few I have seen being coarse, and apparently half bred spaniels. Several good specimens of curly coated ones have at different times appeared

at shows ; the best I have seen being Nero, the property of Mr. Bullock, Prescott, Lancashire, and Mr. R. J. Ll. Price, of Rhiwlas, Bala, has shown several good ones, and now Mr. McKenzie's curly-coated Garnet is the best of this variety. The following are his measurements :

Mr. L. McKenzie's *Garnet*: Age, 18 months; weight, 78lb.; height at shoulder, 24½in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 43in.; length of tail, 17in.; girth of chest, 30in.; girth of loin, 25in.; girth of head, 18in.; girth of forearm, 8in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 11½in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10in.



CHAPTER XXXVI.—THE RUSSIAN RETRIEVER.

BY CORSINCON.

A FEW years ago the Russian retriever was often met with at our shows, and Mr. E. B. Southwell's Czar scored a good number of first prizes in the variety classes, but for two seasons past I do not recollect to have seen a specimen at any show.

I believe "Idstone's" is the only book on the dog in our language that has deigned to notice this breed. And "Idstone" very summarily dismisses him thus: "I recollect seeing one of them at a battue, which attempted to fetch a hare from a thick brake, and became so entangled amongst the thorns and 'burs,' that the beaters had to cut away a quantity of his coat to liberate him, and in the confusion the hare was lost. Further comments on the Russian retriever for this country is needless."

A single glance at the dog would show anyone that he is of no use in a thick brake of thorns, briars, or whins, but it does not follow that he is of no use in this country; and the anecdote related by "Idstone" seems to me rather to reflect on the man who put the dog to work for which he was so evidently unsuited than on the dog. We have unquestionably dogs far better fitted for retrieving under any conditions in wood or wild, on land or from water, than the Russian retriever, but as a

distinct variety we have room for him if only as a companion and guard, using him as a retriever under suitable conditions when required.

I have said that in dog books, in that of "Idstone" alone is he referred to, but "Stonehenge" gives a woodcut of a Russian setter crossed with English setter, which appears to me a modification of the Russian retriever.

The Russian retriever is a large leggy dog, very squarely built, with an excess of hair all over him, long, thick, and inclining to curl, a large short head, round and wide in the skull, rather short and square in the jaw, not unlike a poodle. The ears are medium sized, pendulous, heavily covered with hair; the legs are straight, covered with long hair front and back, like an Irish water spaniel. The eyes and whole face are covered with long hair, like a modern Skye terrier, but more abundantly. The coat throughout is long and dense, and requires great care to keep it in anything like order, as it readily gets felted.

They are generally extremely docile, very intelligent, and show great power of scent, and for "tricks" of retrieving from land or water excellent, and they make good watch dogs, and it is only as companion dogs they are likely to take a place in this country. I have known three that I consider good specimens, namely, Mr. E. B. Southwell's Czar; one the property of Mr. Pople, of the British Hotel, Perth; and one that met with a tragic end, having been burnt to death in a fire which destroyed the house of his owner in Villiers-street, Strand. I should say the height of each referred to would be about 26in. at shoulder, and the colour throughout a grey.

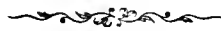


EXHIBITING.

Dog Shows and Dog Judging, and Standard of Excellence by which to Judge.

Including :

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|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>History of Shows.</i> | | 3. <i>The Judges: their Election.</i> |
| 2. <i>Objects and Management.</i> | | 4. <i>Judging by Points.</i> |
| | | 5. <i>Scale of Points.</i> |



CHAPTER XXXVII. — THE HISTORY OF DOG SHOWS.

BY CORSINCON.

DOG shows have now been established in this country just twenty years, for, although gatherings of fanciers at favourite haunts to compare the merits of their dogs were common enough long before that date, the dog show at Newcastle, in June, 1859, is looked upon as the first really public exhibition of the sort, and the history of dog shows begins from that date. I am not sure, however, that some valuable hints might not be taken from the meetings of "the canine fancy" in what I may call the pre-historic age of dog shows. Those convivial meetings, where very often the dogs were only shown because of the pride the owner felt in their possession, and the considerable share of the praise bestowed upon them, which he felt justified in appropriating to himself, were of course held at public houses, and, doubtless, owners of celebrated dogs were often subsidised by the landlord to appear on the scene with their stock, as an attraction to customers in general who were possessed of doggy proclivities. I

have "dropped in," as Paul Pry would put it, to many such meetings, in some of the large towns of England, and been thus introduced to many notable dogs, and thereby picked up many a "wrinkle." Such gatherings still take place, and, although their fame has been eclipsed by the splendour of our more imposing modern shows, there were always to be found at them good specimens, and men who could discuss the merits and properties or points of a dog *seriatim*, and it was thus each specimen was judged and relegated to his proper position among the canine celebrities of the day. At these pseudo private shows the exhibitors were all supposed to be not only fanciers, but judges, and, when matches were made, the match makers were also the judge makers, and he—the judge—was expected to say in what properties the dog he selected for honours excelled his less fortunate opponent.

These are two important points: the election of the judge by the exhibitors, and the judging by the individual points or properties, which I may hereafter refer to more fully, merely remarking now that, as a very considerable section of those who have taken an interest in dog shows is in favour of both plans, it becomes a duty to discuss their merits. Probably, the desire of those who first took an active part in shows was to raise their character in every way above mere pothouse affairs, and such an object was most commendable; but is it quite certain that in avoiding the Scylla of low associations they have managed to steer clear of the Charybdis of respectable but dull incompetence cunningly mixed with craft? Most certainly the letters of complaint with which that portion of the press dealing fully with the subject teems indicate a very general discontent with things as they are, and the scores of good men who go in for dog showing for a time with enthusiasm, and afterwards retire with silent disgust, emphasise the written complaints, and strengthen the suspicion that reform is needed.

As previously stated, although dog shows sprung from the meetings of the "fancy" in sanded parlours, where they had long been deeply rooted, the fact is generally ignored. It is felt to be inconvenient in this, as in so many things else, to trace the pedigree too curiously, lest the low origin might be found inconsistent with existing pride. So, just as many people would scorn to acknowledge an ancestor before the advent of William the Conqueror, the birth of dog shows in polite circles is dated Newcastle, June 28, 1859.

This, which the Kennel Club Stud Book describes as "the first dog show ever held," was organised by Messrs. Shorthose and Pape, at the suggestion of Mr. R. Brailsford. Competition was limited to pointers and setters, and there were sixty entries, and only two prizes; but there were no less than six judges—three for setters and three for pointers—a great contrast from present practice, where frequently one judge has as many as thirty classes to deal with.

The Newcastle show was followed in the autumn of the same year by one in Birmingham, organised by Mr. R. Brailsford, and including more varieties. The following year a much more extended schedule was issued, embracing thirteen classes for non-sporting dogs. The extension was fully justified by results, the public responding liberally by their entries and their presence, and steady progress continued to mark the history of Birmingham shows, so that, in a few years, those who had taken an interest in it, finding it advisable they should have a "local habitation" as well as a name, formed themselves into a company and built the Curzon Hall, where, since 1865, the shows have continued to be held; and success, as far as entries and attendance, never fails, and, indeed, both are only limited by the size of the building—thus showing how strongly popular the Birmingham exhibition is. There are doubtless several reasons for this. Birmingham is exceptionally well situated, and contemporaneous with its dog show is the world-famed show of fat cattle at Bingley Hall. These two exhibitions assist and feed each other, with both exhibitors and gate money, from the thousands who flock to this great midland centre from a wide and thickly-peopled district, and most of whom have a knowledge of and an interest in live stock. It would, however, be unfair to attribute the undoubted success of Birmingham shows entirely to these accidental circumstances. Mr. George Beach, the secretary, is a gentleman of great business ability, and to his excellent management much of the success is fairly attributable. No one of experience in such matters will, I think, hesitate to allow that on the whole this show is thoroughly well managed, and in many respects a model for imitation; and I state this with the greater pleasure because I take strong exception to several of their rules, which I shall refer to further on.

Many other places followed the example of Birmingham, and in 1861 we had the monster Leeds show of unhappy memory.

The Messrs. Jennings, of Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester, followed the same year, and continued to hold shows in their gardens at intervals up to 1875; but, I presume, finding they failed to pay, like prudent men of business, dropped them. The great increase in the number of shows held is, however, due to their being made adjuncts to the attractions of agricultural shows, for not one in fifty is strong enough to stand alone, whereas, as an addition to a show of live stock in general, they undoubtedly draw and add to the good of the whole.

In the metropolis dog shows are on quite a different footing, and, as far as visitors go, must depend on their own attractions; and the average Londoner is equally careless about and ignorant of all live stock. Hence the necessity that such shows in London should be under the fostering care of a rich society.

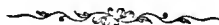
The Kennel Club occupy this position, and since their first show at the Crystal Palace we have had yearly, and even twice a year, in London, shows which, if not unequalled—and on the whole I think they have been—have not been excelled by any in the kingdom, but I should be quite prepared to hear the Americans claiming superiority. The general management of the Kennel Club shows is unexceptionable; in Mr. George Lowe we have a secretary as courteous as he is capable; and under the able management of Mr. John Douglas mistakes are reduced to a minimum. Having thus very briefly, and in outline only, sketched the history of dog shows, I would presently direct attention to their objects and management.

Dog shows have grown to an extent of which their founders had probably no anticipation. It will be well within the limit if I say there is now an average of two a week the year round in this country; and if we take the average of the prize money offered as £200, we have over £20,000 of money to be competed for in the course of the year; and if we average the number of entries at 200, at each show costing in entry fees and carriage £1, the prize money offered would exactly cover these expenses; but not more than one-third reaches the committees in shape of the entrance fees, the railway companies and others absorbing the rest, so that the prize money, after all, has to be made up from the general public in the shape of gate money and by private subscription. There is always, therefore, considerable monetary risk to the promoters, as in every speculative business; for, although a fairly

approximate estimate of the outlay may be made, much of the income depends on counter attractions simultaneously offering themselves, and also on that most uncertain of all things in this country, the weather. It is quite clear, then, that promoters run a risk. It is also clear enough that the money to be won by an exhibitor is nothing equal to the outlay—the cost of purchase, preparing for and exhibiting, being so great that only occasionally is even the last item of expense covered by the prize money. The profit, however, is got in another way. The astute exhibitor knows that the prizes carry a higher remuneration than the mere money value. They raise the prestige of his kennel, and bring grist to the mill in the shape of stud fees and immensely enhanced prices for his stock.

Of course there are hundreds of exhibitors with whom dog showing is so purely a hobby, that they seek for the honour alone; but no matter with which of these views the pursuit is followed, the object sought is of equal value (for *Kudos* is to the one equal to cash to the other) and every means possible should be taken to insure the end being gained in a fair field with no favour and by merit alone. It is my object to inquire whether the present methods of arriving at the results all should aim at, and all profess to desire, are the best possible and practicable, and to do so it is necessary to consider the various sections of the subject and those features in the present system which most frequently give rise to complaint and controversy. To this end we must review, in a general way, the constitution and arrangement of dog shows, the election of judges, the means and manner of judging, and other questions bearing on the very important object of all the machinery of dog shows—the selection of the best dog for the highest honours.

These embrace the often discussed questions of public *versus* private judging, single-handed, by two or more judges, the use by the judge of a catalogue, owners leading the dogs out, the system of electing judges, and judging by points, to the consideration of which I shall now proceed.



CHAPTER XXXVIII.—OBJECTS AND MANAGEMENT OF DOG SHOWS.

THE one great object which should take precedence of all others, and the one which is universally professed, is the improvement of the various breeds.

There are many other objects which naturally associate themselves with the principal one and act as auxiliaries to its attainment, and are in themselves not merely innocent, but laudable.

That dog shows are an excellent means of arriving at the end sought for is, I think, beyond dispute, for they are the only convenient, and for most people the only possible, means of comparing the excellence of their own with the excellence of others; and discovering, it may be, faults they were blind to, and good points previously unthought of, and giving a stimulus to the correction of the one, and the cultivation of the other.

When dog shows fail in their highest object, it is on account of that object being lost sight of, or made subservient to other and meaner ones, even the grossest blunder a judge can commit can do no more than prove a temporary check; and frequently, through the publicity given to them by the free criticism of the press, such blunders prove a blessing, being made prominent as danger signals.

So long, however, as men are merely human, it is not to be expected that in carrying out such extensive schemes as dog shows, their objects can be altogether unmixed.

Men, like their dogs, are intensely emulative animals, and dog shows provide a field where that attribute can be exercised in a most interesting manner. Merit, too, has its rewards to look forward to. Prizes and future profit stimulate the exertions of many; some few seek only the glory and honour of being foremost in the race; and for all, the shows provide a medium of pleasant re-union for those of congenial tastes, who would not otherwise meet.

Another object influencing the promoters of shows, and a perfectly legitimate and laudable one, is to benefit the town in which it is to be held. Our great towns compete with each other for the visits of the Royal Agricultural Society and kindred associations, and the getting up

of a dog show is often undertaken in the same spirit of loyalty to the interests of a locality, and this need in no way interfere with the higher object generally professed.

Of course there is not the slightest objection to any person or persons getting up a dog show as a mere spectacle and speculation, if he or they pretend to nothing else ; but I do not think this is ever done. Therefore, it behoves exhibitors to consider the probabilities of the professed objects being the true ones, and the way in which such shows are put before the public, got up, and conducted, will pretty surely indicate the real object. Those exhibitors who support purely speculative shows, to find they cannot get paid their prize money, are in a similar position to a man who, attending a race course, invests his money with anybody who chooses to hold up an umbrella. Both are pretty sure to get "welched," and instead of receiving sympathy, will be laughed at.

My contention is, that without being behind the scenes, an acute observer and accurate reasoner, from what is open to every one, can easily come to a fairly correct conclusion how far the professed objects of those who take upon themselves the direction of dog shows is true, and whether the means adopted to attain those objects do not confute the profession by rendering such attainment impossible.

I do not expect to find in any case self interest wholly absent. In bodies of men, small or large, we generally find a mixture of the sordid with the pure, the mean with the lofty ; nor is absolute perfection to be looked for anywhere.

The cleanest corn that e're was dight,
May hae some piles o' c'aff in.

But it should be the care of all to secure the higher object from being obscured by the unworthy, or even the less worthy.

On the organisation of some shows the following half serious, half humorous, sketch contributed to the *Country* is not without a broad foundation of truth, and may fairly find a place here.

"First of all we have the organisers—whoever they may be—who first moot the idea that 'it would be a good thing to get up a dog show in Kennelborough.' The first thing needed is

A sort of managing committee,
A board of grave responsible directors,
A secretary good at pen and ink,
And a treasurer, of course, to keep the chink

and Mr. Boniface, of the Stirrup Cup—shrewd man—knowing how very dry arguments are apt to be, and how thirst-provoking to their users, gives a room wherein the arrangements and all the coming glories of the show shall be evolved from the inner consciousness of the ‘managing committee.’ And here, at the very start—human passions—the noble and the mean, the generous and the selfish, come into play, and for the most part the higher natures bear down the meaner and make the scheme respectable; and it is only by cunning devices, undreamt-of by the single minded, that the selfish carry their ends.

“This, I am convinced, is largely true, for in human nature, imperfect though it be, the good predominates, and it is only those people with unwashed eyes who see nothing but the faults of others.

“Exhibitors and others—newspaper reporters not excepted—are apt to enlarge on the shortcomings and failings, and forget the good that has been done, in thinking too much of the good that might have been, but is omitted. Before the show becomes an accomplished fact there has been on the part of many considerable sacrifice of time and money, and much anxiety, to be continued till all is over and the cash book balanced. In the number of active members, no doubt, there is too often the self-seeker, the man who by hook or by crook always manages to get at least one class in the schedule to suit himself; and when a committee is cursed with a few such, farewell to the fair character of the show, for these fellows will so play the game of “Tickle me, Toby, and I’ll tickle thee,” that, what with classes and conditions to suit certain dogs and a pliant judge, their nominee, the ring parade is worse than a farce. It is an acted lie of the meanest description.”

I do not intend to go into mere details of management, but rather to point out as briefly as possible some too common acts of mismanagement that must of necessity defeat the object of shows if that object be the improvement of dogs.

1. The appointment of inexperienced and incompetent judges.

Judges should have a wide experience of dogs, except those who limit their decisions to one or a few varieties. Unfortunately there is a craze with many to occupy the position for sake of the *kudos* it is supposed to give, and social influence is used to attain it, to the great hindrance of dog improvement.

2. The election of judges by a section only of exhibitors.

Members of committee who elect the judges ought not to exhibit for prizes. If they can afford the sacrifice of time and money which they are supposed to do for the furtherance of a great object, it is not asking much from them to go a step further and show their animals not for competition. In the case of a great body like the Kennel Club, who so emphatically declare the sole object of their existence to be the improvement of dogs, dog shows, and dog trials, this unquestionably should be so.

3. Dog shows should not be a mere market for the sale of puppies.

I am of opinion classes for litters, and also for single puppies, at least for those under nine months, should be abolished. The result, especially in shows of long duration, is the spread of distemper and other contagious diseases, and canine mortality is immensely raised after every show—buyers of pups soon lose them; this injures shows, and hinders the development of their chief object in a double sense.

4. Catalogues should in every case prove the means of identifying the exhibits.

In this respect those issued by the Kennel Club are models to others; but scores are published with, in many cases, only the number of the pen and the exhibitor's name, and this often leads to the substituting of one dog for another, and the crediting a stud dog with prizes he has never won.

The Kennel Club catalogues would be improved by the colour and markings being given in classes where this is necessary.

5. Shows should not extend over four days, three would be better, and, if puppies are included, not more than one day.

6. In shows where the dogs are confined more than two days more ample provision for their regular exercise should be provided.

7. The Kennel Club, or some other authority which should be of national character, should adopt a standard of excellence in each breed.

8. The judges appointed by such authority referred to in Clause 7 should be bound to judge by such standard.

9. The dogs should be judged by points.

By this means only can the judge's reasons for his decisions be seen and understood, but as I shall go fully into this point further on, I pass it for the present.



CHAPTER XXXIX.—THE JUDGES : THEIR ELECTION, ETC.

IN dog shows the judge is the central figure ; not only does he pose) and is sometimes posed) in the middle of the ring in which the aspirants to fame are paraded, and where he and his doings are, for the time being, the cynosure of all eyes, but his power reaches a much wider circle than those immediately concerned, and the influence of his decisions is felt in hundreds of cases outside the boundaries of shows. Take up any newspaper wherein dogs are advertised for sale and see how the decision of a judge is turned into coin of the realm ; how the fact of a prize having been awarded an animal, or even to his grandmother, is emphasised and capital made of it ; and consider the vast (I believe an average of nearly 1000 dogs are weekly advertised in *The Bazaar* newspaper alone) business done in dogs nowadays, and how greatly the ordinary purchaser is influenced by such facts as prizes having been won ; and at least one very practical effect of the judge's wide influence will be seen ; and, if it is further considered that on the strength of such prize winnings dogs are largely bred from, another most important view of that influence presents itself.

What should be indelibly fixed on the minds of all concerned is that the judge's power does not end, but really begins, with the distribution of prizes, and that, therefore, his qualifications, the way in which he exercises his functions, and his mode of election, cannot, in the best interests of shows, be too carefully considered or too closely scrutinised, so long as that is done in a broad and liberal spirit, and free from the mere desire to cavil and find fault. I cannot take upon myself to define all the qualifications a judge should possess, but there are some which to be without is to render him unfitted for the position.

There are men afflicted with "colour blindness," and I have seen men attempting to judge dogs who were evidently afflicted with what I should call "canine blindness"—an utter incapacity to distinguish between corresponding and conflicting characteristics. What a muddle such men make, and how deplorable the consequences ! These men may be the best of good fellows, their honour unimpeachable, and their desire for

the improvement of the dog great, but they lack the absolutely necessary qualification of a judge, and as such they are failures. The judge must be a man of order, possessed of a natural ability for clear and accurate comparison and rapid analysis; he must be able almost at a glance to take in the whole animal, and roughly estimate its approach to his ideal standard of excellence for the breed; mentally dissect the several properties of each one, and place them in the order in which they approach nearest to his idea of perfection. The qualifications necessary are partly natural and partly acquired by experience—without a natural taste for the class of animals he judges—together with an aptitude in the arrangement of facts, and a power of analogy, no amount of experience will ever give that quickness and decision absolutely necessary to be successful as a judge.

There is a rather widespread opinion that to be a good judge a man must first have been a successful breeder. That is I think a position quite untenable. There is no doubt much to be gained by experience in breeding. The really successful breeder—not the merely lucky breeder—the man who starts to breed with a defined purpose, and keeps that in view until he attains it, has gained much that will raise his qualifications as a judge; but it does not make him one, for the simple fact is, that that man was a judge to begin with. On the other hand, the effect of such experience on some minds is narrowing and prejudicial, and in all cases it requires the counteracting and correctional influence of the experience of others.

That experience as a breeder is not absolutely necessary to the making of a capable judge, I might put forward many instances in dog show circles, but it is perhaps better to show the fact without drawing on that source. Readers—at least country readers—must, many of them, have known in the days when the butcher and the farmer dealt with each other directly, and beasts and sheep were “sold by hand,” many a clever dealer who could value each of a herd to a fraction, and at a word could tell in what points the animal was best and wherein wanting, and yet such men may never have farmed an acre, and never bred either a cow or a sheep. If we take the case of horse judging it is just the same—it is not always either the breeder or the owner that is the best judge, and there are many men who never even owned a “screw” whose judgment is accurate and valuable. The experience gained by

breeding may be beneficial or prejudicial, but it can never make a man a judge.

That the sort of judge I have feebly indicated as the right one is not always elected it is needless for me to state.

When I ventured to say inexperienced judges should not be appointed, I had no intention of suggesting that new judges should be forbidden the ring. There are within my own knowledge many good judges of large private experience who have not acted officially. But too often we see men appointed purely from the accident of their position, without any regard to fitness, and that is what should be discouraged.

I am of opinion that for shows that have a national character and importance, the judges should be *elected*, not *appointed*, and the larger the constituency of electors the less danger of the wrong man being voted to the position. To take the case of the Kennel Club. It is not sufficient for them to say, "we publish our judges' names before entries close, and those who object to them need not exhibit." The Kennel Club court the support of the public, and it has been liberally given. It has been very generally recognised that they have undertaken useful work and deserve support; and even those who think the position they occupy might be better filled, have too much sympathy with their objects to oppose them. Hence they enjoy, to a great extent, a monopoly, and people must exhibit at their shows or not at all, unless an undesirable opposition is started; for it can hardly be with any intelligent hope of improving the dog that people dip their hands in the Birmingham lottery bag.

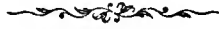
The plan I propose, and it is one I have long publicly advocated, is to *let the exhibitors elect the judges*, whereas at present these functionaries are generally *appointed* by a very small section of them.

If, as often happens, there are ten judges to be elected, let there be for each section given to them individually, three men nominated by the committee of the show, and let the votes go in with the entry papers; a sub-committee would count votes and publish the names of the elected judges.

This is a practice of such long standing, and applied to so many things in this country, that I cannot think, as has been alleged, that gentlemen would object to be nominated. It was also, when formerly discussed, objected that it would lead to combinations of exhibitors

electing men who would pledge themselves beforehand. I never could believe in that danger, but the objection only applied to the proposition that exhibitors should both nominate and elect.

My proposition is, to some extent, a compromise. The committee to name thirty instead of ten men of whom they approve, and the exhibitors to select from them. The plan has this further advantage, that exhibitors approving of none of the three nominated in their section instead of voting, might name three in the order in which they would like them nominated for future shows, and this would be to some extent an index of the public wishes for the Kennel Club.



CHAPTER XL.—JUDGING BY POINTS.

THE newest and most brilliant luminary in canine literature, before whom all past and present dealers in doggy lore must, sooner or later, pale their ineffectual fires, is Mr. Vero Shaw, and he says, in his "Pen and Ink Sketches," that on the subject of judging by points I am what he terms "immense," but that rumour says it is not from conviction, but obstinacy, that I adhere to this "unclean thing."

Rumour and Mr. Shaw are both mistaken. My friend Mr. Shaw has written a book all about dogs, and I particularly admire that portion of it in which is described the several "points" of each breed and *the numerical value put upon them*.

Now, I conceive that it is utterly impossible for any sane writer to so minutely assess the value of each individual point and express it in those dreadfully matter-of-fact things, figures, if he did not intend them to be used, and this is what Mr. Shaw does—"one for his knob, two for his heels"—everything has an exact value, be it the chop of the bulldog or the tail of the pug, you are told it to a fraction; and, therefore, believing my friend to be sane, I claim him on my side—that is, in favour of judging by points.

Another strong opponent of the system has also committed himself, although not so deeply. I refer to Mr. S. E. Shirley, M.P., chairman of

the Kennel Club. I never heard Mr. Shirley speak against the principle of judging by points, but he once said to me he thought life was too short for its practice. Now Mr. Shirley has recently contributed to Mr. Shaw's book an article on collies, in which he most precisely lays down the absolute numerical value of each point in that breed. Why is this? figures of speech may be ornamental, but mere numerical figures have to all but statisticians a dreary sameness about them, and plain matter-of-factness which cannot be turned to ornament. I wonder what Mr. Shirley's reflections would be now if, when at school, his tutor had said to him of the multiplication table, "These figures are all very well you know, and you had better learn them, but bear in mind you must never think of making a practical use of them—life is much too short for that."

The simple fact is, judging by points is the only possible way of judging at all, and to arrive at conclusions as to the respective merits of the dogs for adjudication in any other way is mere guess work.

In the most ordinary friendly chats about dogs, when discussing their relative merits, we say Bob's head is better than Carlo's, and Wagg is better in loin than either, and such remarks are quite understood and appreciated; it is a rough and loose way of judging by points, and the application of the numerical value to each point, as described in the standard of excellence, is merely giving exactness to it, and facilitating the work of striking a balance between the good and bad points, and more readily, and with greater precision, awarding to each dog his proper place in the scale of merit.

Of course, we do not use pencil and paper every time we have to deal with figures, but in intricate accounts mental arithmetic is not trusted to. And so it is in judging dogs; practice enables anyone with any pretensions to fill the position of a judge, to weed out quickly specimens so wanting in general excellence as to be "out of the hunt," but in close competition—when the judge is supposed to be very particular as to each good and bad point of each competitor—would it not save time and ensure accuracy to put down, in a prepared tabular form, the value put upon each point seriatim, and add them up at the finish? I do not think life is too short for that; on the contrary, I think this would prove a lengthening of life, by saving time.

An able opponent of point judging contends that in the exercise of his

functions the judge is guided by an inborn faculty aided by years of experience, and that his decisions should be received, accepted, and respected without question by those not blest with such innate ability ; and further, that it is not the duty of the judge to teach, nor is it in his power to explain to the public, so that they can understand the processes and stages by which he arrived at his conclusions. In fact that it would be as fair to ask a clever prestidigitateur to explain how he accomplished his clever tricks and illusions as to ask a judge how he arrived at his decisions—the former could but shrug his shoulders and re-perform the trick as plainly as he could, and so with the judge, both performing their work by the power of an inborn faculty aided by years of practice and experience. On the contrary, I hold that the objects of shows being what they profess to be, it is essentially the duty of the judge to instruct the public, and that he is not at all in the same position as the performer of sleight of hand tricks who has only to amuse. The judge may be more fairly compared to an expert mechanic—one whose deftness and rapidity of action in producing results wonderful to the uninitiated, can yet intelligently explain every process from beginning to end, so that anyone may understand.

Judging by points, too, has this advantage ; it settles the question of dual judging, by giving the opinion of both to the public in a concrete form, and that of the arbitrator also on the point of difference on which he was called upon to decide the cases where the two judges had disagreed.

It settles the question of public *versus* private judging fairly well, providing a more substantial feast than seeing the dogs walked round, and acting as indicators to every step the judge took in going through his duties. With this solatium to wounded feelings the disappointed exhibitor could look with more equanimity on the secret conclaves of Curzon Hall.

One objection I have heard urged against point judging is that it would reduce judging to a dead level ; there would, it is said, be a dull stagnancy about it that would soon asphixiate shows.

I cannot see that there would be less difference of opinion under the one system than under the other, nor would there be sameness in the awards of the same man, nor more room for charges of inconsistency than than now. It is unreasonable to expect perfection in the work

of any judge, and in judging by points the qualified man, whilst he might vary in his valuation of points, would never be very far off the mark.

The *modus operandi* of judging by points is so clearly shown by "Caractacus," in his chapter on the bulldog, that I need not repeat it here, but will in conclusion refer to a few general questions affecting judging, and the manner of doing it.

What I may call the Birmingham system, as it is the only show of importance, where it is now in vogue, is the election of the judges by a small committee and the keeping of their names secret from the public and exhibitors until the day on which they have to act arrives.

Concomitant with this secrecy respecting the judges, there is a great parade made of keeping these gentlemen entirely ignorant as to the identity of the dogs they are judging—plain chains and collars must be worn by the dogs—no one but the committee, the judges, and the servants of the committee, who lead the dogs, are admitted during the judging. Even the press is excluded until noon, and then they are denied catalogues and forbidden to approach or speak to a judge until he has completed his labours; and altogether on the judging day at the Birmingham show one feels that in Curzon Hall they are breathing an atmosphere of suspicion as thick and unwholesome as Birmingham vomits from any of her numerous tall chimneys. The great difficulty is in deciding which class—the judges, reporters, or exhibitors—is the most suspected by this immaculate committee. I am disposed to think the servants in the yellow striped vests are treated with the most confidence at Birmingham.

The simplicity that supposes such ridiculous rules effective for the avowed object is in harmony with the miserable spirit which considers precautions against collusion between judge and exhibitor necessary.

The Birmingham committee cannot, for want of space, have public judging, but here as elsewhere when the public cannot see for themselves, their representatives, the press, should certainly have every facility given to them to accurately and fully report facts to their clients but the Birmingham committee seem like Otaheitan cooks, to think

No food is fit to eat
Till they have chewed it.

As far as the matters above referred to go, the Birmingham committee

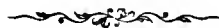
remain wrapped in the swaddling clothes of infancy, and are content with the illusions of childhood.

It certainly requires no great exercise of that common sence of which Birmingham, not without reason, boasts to show that it is utterly impossible to prevent judges of experience knowing and recognising at a glance dogs they have seen scores of times. Then why not put all dogs on an equality, so far as can be done, by giving the judge a catalogue in his hand? If he can be influenced by ownership, it is not such rules as obtain at Birmingham that will stop him in wrong doing, but, believing as I do in the honour and integrity of judges, I hold you are materially aiding him and forwarding the highest objects of shows by giving him every item of information that can assist him in coming to a mature and correct decision.

At Maidstone, Cork, the Irish Kennel Club, the Bulldog Club, and other shows, catalogues are handed to the judges before they begin. Personally, except when it is necessary to refer to age or some such point, I have found them practically an encumbrance, and prefer *The Field* duplicate judging book. The practice is nevertheless useful in many ways, and most of all in that it disarms unworthy suspicion.

The kennel club have adopted public judging and the practice of announcing their judges' names before the entries close, and have been largely followed by other committees, and I hope to see them go still further and let their judges have catalogues to consult openly, and not as has been the case in some instances, clandestinely.

The question of single or dual judging is not important if point judging be adopted, but while this is not the case public opinion runs strongly in favour of single judging, and I believe judges generally prefer it.



CHAPTER XLI.—STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

I.—Greyhound.

	POINTS.
Head	10
Neck	10
Chest and forequarters ...	20
Loin and back ribs	15
Hindquarters	15
Legs and Feet	15
Tail	5
Colour and coat	10
Total	100

II.—Scotch Deerhound.

	POINTS.
Head	10
Ears and eyes	5
Neck	10
Chest and shoulders	15
Back and ribs	10
Hindquarters	10
Legs and feet	15
Tail	5
Colour and coat	10
Symmetry	10
Total	100

III.—Irish Wolfhound.

	POINTS.
Head (skull and jaw) ...	15
Neck, chest, and shoulders	15
Back, loins, and ribs... ..	15
Hindquarters	10
Legs and feet	10
Colour and coat	10
Size and symmetry	25
Total	100

IV.—Rough Scotch Greyhound.

Same as Greyhound.

V.—Lurcher.

Not shown or encouraged.

VI.—Whippet.

Same as Greyhound.

VII.—Siberian Wolfhound.

	POINTS.
Head	10
Eyes	5
Ears	5
Neck	10
Chest, shoulders, and ribs	15
Back and loins	15
Hindquarters	10
Legs and feet	10
Tail	5
Colour and coat	5
Symmetry	10
Total	100

VIII.—Persian Greyhound.

	POINTS.
Head	10
Eyes	5
Ears	5
Neck	5
Chest, ribs, and shoulders	10
Back and loins	10
Hindquarters	10
Legs and feet	10
Tail	5
Colour and coat	10
Symmetry and elegance ...	20
Total	100

IX.—Bloodhound.

	POINTS.
Head	15
Ears and eyes	10
Flews and dewlap	10
Neck	5
Chest and shoulders	10
Back and back ribs	10
Legs and feet	20
Stern	5
Colour and coat	5
Symmetry	10
Total	100

X.—Foxhound.

	POINTS.
Head, &c.	15
Neck	5
Shoulders and arms	10
Chest and ribs	10
Back and loins	10
Hindquarters	15
Legs and feet	15
Colour and coat	5
Stern	5
Symmetry and condition	10
Total	100

XI.—Otterhound.

	POINTS.
Skull	10
Jaws	10
Eyes	5
Ears	10
Chest and shoulders	15
Body and loins	15
Legs and feet	10
Coat	10
Stern	5
Symmetry and strength	10
Total	100

XII.—Harrier.

Same points as Foxhound.

XIII.—Beagle.

	POINTS.
Head	20
Ears	10
Neck and throat... ..	5
Shoulders	15
Back and loins	10
Hindquarters	10
Legs and feet	10
Colour and coat	10
Condition and symmetry	10
Total	100

XIV.—Basset.

	POINTS.
Head (skull and jaws)	15
Eyes	5
Ears	5
Neck	5
Chest and shoulders	15
Back, loins, and hindquarters	20
Legs and feet	20
Stern	5
Colour and coat	10
Total	100

XV.—Dachshund.

	POINTS.
Head (skull, muzzle, and teeth)	15
Eyes	5
Ears	5
Neck	5
Back	15
Breast	10
Fore legs	10
Hind legs	10
Feet	10
Tail	5
Coat	5
Colour	5
Total	100

XVI.—English Setter.

	POINTS.
Skull	10
Nose	5
Ears, lips, and eyes	4
Neck	6
Shoulders and chest	15
Back quarters and stifles	15
Legs, elbows, hocks	12
Feet	8
Flag	5
Texture of coat and feather	5
Colour	5
Symmetry and quality	10
Total	100

XVII.—Black and Tan or Gordon Setter.

	POINTS.
Head, including ears, eyes, and nose	20
Neck	5
Shoulders	10
Chest	10
Barrel, back, and loins	15
Quarters and stifles	10
Legs and feet	10
Flag	5
Coat and colour	5
Symmetry	10
Total	100

XVIII.—Irish Setter.

	POINTS.
Head	10
Eyes	4
Ears	4
Neck	8
Body, including shoulders and loins	20
Fore legs	10
Hind legs	12
Feet	10
Stern	5
Coat	7
General appearance	10
Total	100

XIX.—Pointer.

	POINTS.
Skull	10
Nose	10
Ears, eyes, and lips	4
Neck	6
Shoulders and chest	15
Back, quarters, and stifles	15
Legs, elbows, and hocks	12
Feet	8
Stern	5
Coat	3
Colour	5
Symmetry	7
Total	100

XX.—Black Spaniel.

	POINTS.
Head	10
Ears	5
Eyes	5
Neck	5
Chest, back, and loins	25
Shoulders, legs, and feet	20
Tail	5
Coat, colour, and feathering	15
General appearance and symmetry	10
Total	100

XXI.—Cocker Spaniel.

Same valuation of points.

XXII.—Clumber Spaniel.

	POINTS.
Head	20
Ears	10
Neck	5
Length... ..	15
Shoulders and chest	10
Back	10
Legs and feet	15
Stern	5
Coat	5
Colour	5
Total	100

XXIII.—Sussex Spaniel.

	POINTS.
Skull	15
Eyes	5
Nose	10
Ears	5
Neck	5
Shoulders and chest	10
Back and back ribs	10
Legs and feet	10
Tail	10
Colour	10
Coat	5
Symmetry	5
<hr/>	
Total	100

XXIV.—Norfolk Spaniel.

Same as the cocker.

XXV.—Irish Water Spaniel.

	POINTS.
Head and topknot	15
Face and eye	10
Ears	10
Chest and shoulders	10
Back and quarters	10
Legs and feet	10
Tail	10
Coat and colour	20
Symmetry	5
<hr/>	
Total	100

XXVI.—English Water Spaniel.

	POINTS.
Head and muzzle	15
Eye	5
Nose	5
Ears	5
Neck	5
Chest and shoulders	15
Back and loins	15
Tail	5
Legs and feet	15
Coat and colour	15
<hr/>	
Total	100

XXVII.—Wavy - Coated Retriever, Black and Liver.

	POINTS.
Head, muzzle, and nose	20
Ears and eyes	5
Neck and shoulders	10
Chest	10
Back, loins, and hindquarters	15
Legs and feet	15
Tail	5
Coat and colour	10
Symmetry	10
<hr/>	
Total	100

XXVIII.—Curly - coated Retriever, Black and Liver.

	POINTS.
Head and muzzle	15
Ears and eyes	5
Smallness and closeness of curl in coat	15
Neck	5
Chest and shoulders	15
Back and loins	15
Hindquarters	10
Stern	5
Legs and feet	15
<hr/>	
Total	100

XXIX.—Norfolk Retriever.

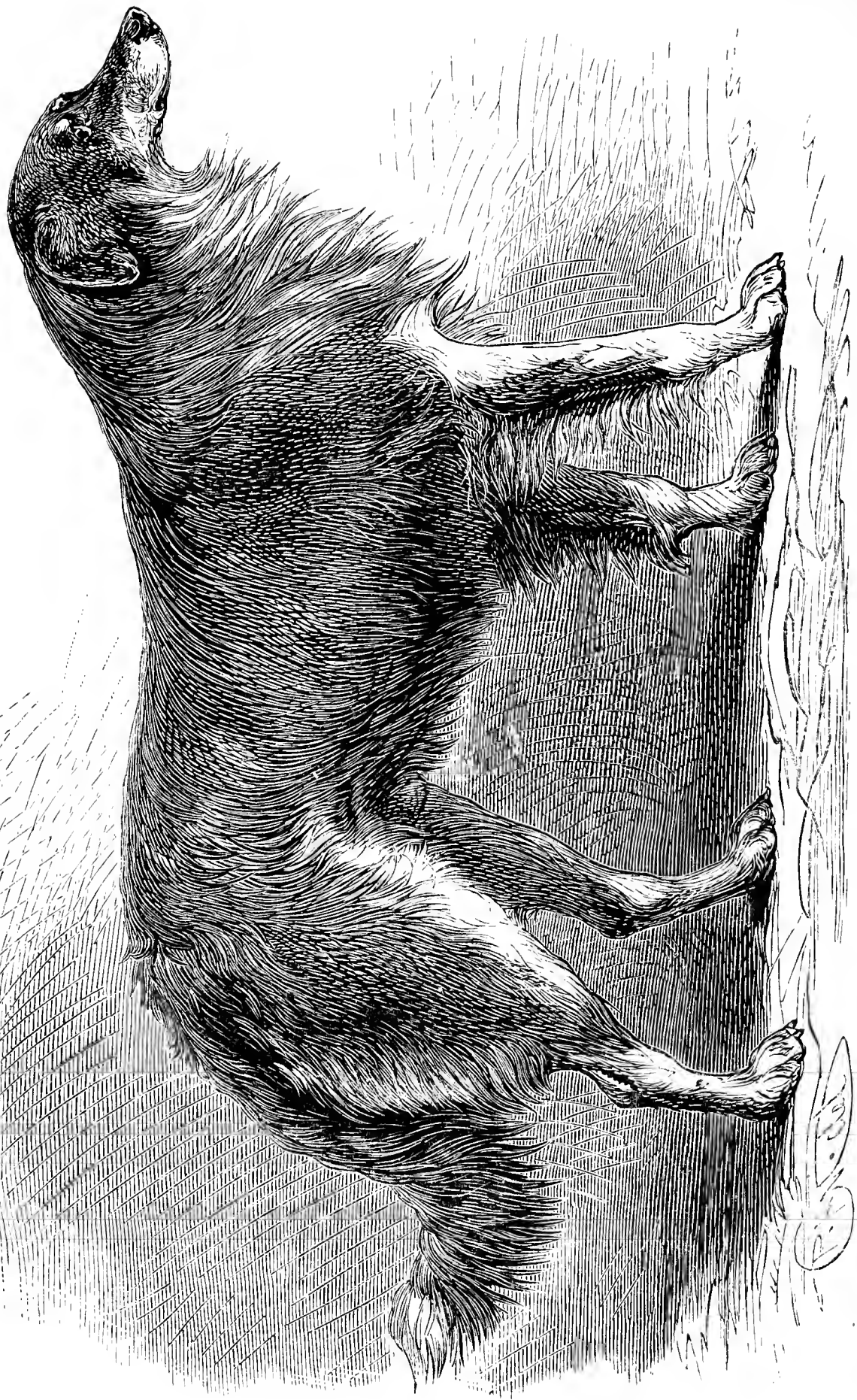
The same as last, allowing for difference in various points.

XXX.—Russian Retriever.

Judged by shape, size, coat, and colour. Points have not been applied.

DIVISION II.

DOGS USEFUL TO MAN IN OTHER
WORK THAN FIELD SPORTS.



MR. A. G. JAMES' ROUGH-COATED COLLEY "CARLYLE" (K.C.S.B. 8505).

Sire Perthshire Bob—Dam Old Lassie.

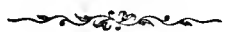
GROUP I.

Dogs specially used by man as assistants in his work.

Including :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>The Scotch Colley.</i> | 5. <i>The Esquimaux.</i> |
| 2. <i>The Smooth-coated Colley.</i> | 6. <i>The North American Wolf Dog.</i> |
| 3. <i>The Bearded Colley.</i> | 7. <i>Sleigh Dogs.</i> |
| 4. <i>The English Sheepdog or Drover's Dog.</i> | 8. <i>The Truffle Dog.</i> |

This group does not include a great variety of British dogs, especially as we have kept out of it the vermin destroyers and others which have some claim to be included in it. In head formation all are modifications of the corresponding group in Division I., except the English sheepdog, which is shorter and thicker in the head. Most of the varieties embraced in it are marked by a high degree of intelligence.



CHAPTER I.—THE SCOTCH COLLEY.

BY CORSINCON.

I do not think it possible to say much—if, indeed, anything—new about the colley ; but as there has been almost as much nonsense written about this dog as on the subject of teetotalism, I shall try to shovel a lot of the accumulated rubbish aside, that we may have a clearer view of the dog as

he was and still is when "unimproved" by the descriptive eloquence of the advertising and ignorant dealer, and "undescribed" by the ready pen but too often superficially informed dog show reporter.

I do not say that these classes, even with the influence of the incompetent judge thrown in, have destroyed the colley, but they have done their utmost, and succeeded so far that the dust they have kicked up has got into the eyes of the public, and with the public, in consequence, a usurper rules where the true colley should reign.

It is, perhaps, not my province to award the proportions of blame among the three classes of delinquents referred to, but I decidedly think the reporters are most deserving of censure. The constant iteration of what are evidently considered smart and clever sayings, regardless of their relevancy or truth; the flippant delivery of the *ipse dixit*—in fact, the constant chatter and gabble, as of spring geese, which is often met with in the pages of fanciers' papers, are sickening to a degree, and as damaging as such twaddle can be to true canine interests. They convince me that the present system of dog show reporting is as vicious as it is nauseous, and that there is no class, except, perhaps, the judges, which the world could so well spare as the common run of dog show reporters.

I need scarcely say I do not write indiscriminately of all judges and all reporters. I have often seen the work of both, which proved conclusively that the performers not only knew their business but took pains to do it well. These, however, are still comparatively few, and are the mere salt and pepper which prevent the general body from becoming fly-blown.

Some years ago, when the "Field" was the only paper reporting dog shows, constant descriptions of colleys, with beautiful jet black coats and rich orange tan markings were given; and in advertisements and elsewhere we still occasionally hear the reverberation of the silly sing-song. What stronger incentive could there be to dealers to offer half-bred Gordon setters as pure colleys, when the leading journal was teaching the public such a false lesson, and thereby creating a demand for the graceful mongrels with thin coats, "soft as a lady's hand," feathered legs, draggle-tails, saddle-flap ears, and a rich mahogany coloured kissing spot on each cheek, that have been so plentiful ever since. Nice articles these toys would be "to bide the pelting of the

pitiless storm," to bravely face the snow-drift and the sleet through heather and moss hag, in tentie care of

the ourie cattle,
Or silly sheep that hide the brattle
O' winter war;
And through the drift deep lairing sprattle,
Beneath a scaur.

I quote from memory, and therefore not literally, but I believe it was "Idstone," in one of the charming papers he used to contribute to the "Field," who told the story of the Scotch shepherd on the hill side falling in love with his Gordon setters, and saying he would "like a cross o' yin o' them wi' his colley, for they would throw unco brow whalps." Oh! "Idstone!" "Idstone!" how could you let my countryman draw the white feather over your eyes so? The "pawky auld carle" had ulterior designs on your whisky flask, and was not unmindful of the proverb, "Love me, love my dog;" but a shepherd who would make such a proposition in earnest is not fit to take care of a hirsel.

Further, in reference to this question of colour, I, for my part, put aside, as purely fanciful and with facts all against them, the opinions given in both the earlier and the last edition of "Dogs of the British Islands." In the former I find it stated the colours are various, "sometimes sandy or of various mixed greys, some of which are singularly beautiful and picturesque. There is generally a very fine white line down the forehead, not amounting to a blaze as in the spaniel."

Who wrote the article on colleys in the first edition I do not know, but feel certain it was not "Stonehenge," for he could not by any possible slip conceivable to me be guilty of the absurdities with which it abounds—to wit, the following quotations, the statements in which were gravely made in a book for many years the standard work on dogs, given as information to the British public, and not as jokes, ponderous as they would have been: "Their [the colleys] homing faculty is very extraordinary, and it has been asserted that the Scottish drovers would send them back alone from Smithfield to the Highlands with a wave of the hand." Would that the Ettrick Shepherd and Kit North had read the above together—we should have had an additional chapter in the Noctes. Again we have the following evidence of hearsay usurping the practical: "If a dog is of a marked intelligence, he may even be trusted to lie upon

an eminence all day and to watch the movements of *thousands of sheep* grazing below him, for he will keep all in their proper district; and when he hears his master's shrill whistle he will 'go round' and *drive them home.*' I once read the foregoing balderdash to a Scotch shepherd, which elicited the criticism, "Hoots! fule body; does he think a' the hirsle lie in ae' hollow, and that we drive them a' hame at 'een like kye tae the byre?" The fact is, the writer borrowed the story from an earlier writer, "John Meyrick," and enlarged and embellished it with the exuberance of his own fancy as a bit of padding; and that was the sort of intellectual pabulum offered to the inquiring mind on colleys by the "Dogs of the British Islands."

In the recently issued edition of his work, "Stonehenge" has swept his pages clean of all such trumpery, recognising that the extraordinary intelligence really possessed by the colley needs not the embellishments of Munchausenism, and he has given the best descriptive article on colleys ever written. Yet still on the subject of colour I have "a crow to pluck" with him, presumptuous as it may be to "beard the lion in his den," as it were, and attack the king of canine writers in his very castle. He says: "A good deal of white is met with in some strains, and sometimes the tan is altogether absent, but, *cæteris paribus*, a black and tan colour without much white is highly preferred." Now, this gives the impression that the black and tan has some superiority over those with white, which is not the case; neither, as stated by "Stonehenge," are black and tan colleys the most commonly met with. That such is the case at shows I freely grant, but there a large number owe the colour to the setter cross, although in some cases this may be rather remote; but in the pastoral districts of Scotland and the North of England my own observations, confirmed by reference to numerous friends, convince me that black-white-and-tan colleys are the most numerous, and—*chacon à son goût*; but *cæteris paribus*, I say those with a white ring, or almost a ring, round the neck, a white chest, a white end to the tail, and a good broad dash of white down the forehead and face are greatly to be preferred. That black and white colleys have been long recognised, the following advertisement, which appeared in the "Edinburgh Evening Courant" of 20th January, 1806, bears witness: "There was lost in Princess-street, on Saturday, the 28th Dec. last, a black and white rough colley or shepherd's dog."

I do not, however, rest my argument entirely either on my own observa-

tion nor upon the terms of an old advertisement. The ploughman-poet of Scotland had plenty of opportunities, and may be allowed to have been a capable observer, and of his own colley he says :

His breast was white, his toozie back
Weel clad wi' coat o' glossy black.

Strong as I consider the evidence of Burns in my favour, I have still my trump card to play, after which I hope the advocates of the black and tan, and "the fine line down the forehead not amounting to a blaze," will follow the advice of Joey Ladle to the musical party after hearing Madeline sing.

No less an authority than Dr. Gordon Stables says "the best dogs are tricoloured, black on the body, with tan points, and white collar and chest and forearms, and at times a blaze up the face and white tip to tail."

I have no prejudice against black and tan, but much prefer the tricolour, and I consider the white ring round the neck very characteristic of the breed, and indeed it seems not improbable that this very usual distinctive mark gave the name of colley to the breed, just as the sweetwilliam is the coll-me-quick of the garden from the ring of colour round its petals.

To pass on from the consideration of colour, I must say the colley's head has also been rather badly treated. So long as we had the black and rich orange tan in the ascendant we were bound to have with it—with a few exceptional cases—the high domed skull and more or less full forehead ; but having got rid of one evil, there are some judges and writers clamorous to rush us into the opposite excess, and would have triangular heads, with the foreheads planed down to a perfect level and tapering jaws as long as those of a pike. These are some of the exaggerations created and nursed by those who can only take in one point of a dog at a time, and, having to say something, make that one point the all in all of their ephemeral creed. As an instance of the way extremes are run into, this desire for a long head as against the "chumpy" ones of the Gordon setter cross sort, some of the prize winners at the Alexandra Palace Show, July, 1879, had heads as long as deerhounds, and more the shape of a Jargonelle pear than what a colley's head should be.

Again, what an outcry there is if a colley is seen to carry his tail over his back when in the ring. What slaps with the chain and covert strokes with the stick the knowing ones give the poor caudal appendage, and all

because ignorance puts its veto on the dog doing exactly what he ought to do.

The colley is a dog of great spirit, and when he meets his peers, be it at kirk, or market, or in the show ring, he gets his flag up, as much as to say, "I'm as good a dog as any of you." And for this, forsooth, the "inverted telescope" reviewers taboo the dog, and write him down as a ring-tailed mongrel. No true colley carries his tail lying curled on his back like a Pomeranian, but he should not trail it behind him like a Llewellyn setter or the brush of a done-up fox.

There has been an attempt made by recent writers to circumscribe the national character of this dog by calling him the Highland colley, as though he were peculiar to the north of Scotland. There appears to me to be even less justification for this than for calling the old English black and tan terrier the Manchester terrier, for Manchester has done something special in making the modern black and tan terrier what he is; but it is not so in the case of the Highlands of Scotland and the colley, and this dog is more properly described as the Scotch collie, even to the manner of spelling the word.

This dog is peculiarly Scotch, and as a pastoral dog originally more intimately connected with the lowlands, where he is still, I consider, met with pure in the greatest numbers, although now plentiful both in the highlands of Scotland and the northern counties of England, and, indeed, through the influence of dog shows and the rage for the breed in fashionable circles in London itself, where he always appears to me to have wandered out of his latitude.

The question of orthography may not be an important one, but I am of opinion collie is correct, as I find Dr. Ogilvie, in his "Imperial Dictionary," and Jameson, in his "Scottish Dictionary," both give that form of spelling, and I think it is not improbable that collie is merely the diminutive and familiar form of coll, as in all Scotch words the "ie" is thus used, as Will becomes Willie, and Lass Lassie. Bewick, in his "British Quadrupeds," indeed, had his own peculiar and original spelling of the word, which was coaly—pardonable in a book published in coaly Newcastle.

Of the moral and intellectual qualities of the dog a great deal of very silly rubbish has been written. His intelligence is of such a high order that it is not improved, but made ridiculous by the embellishments of those

who write without practical knowledge, and concoct foolish stories about him, which are merely the reflex of their own love for the marvellous rather than for the truth. It would, indeed, be difficult to over-estimate the intelligence of a good colley; he thinks and acts for himself under difficulties and conditions new to him, and in matters relative to his special duties rarely fails to strike out the true path. That he feels the responsibility of his charge and acts independently of special orders, all who have had opportunities of observing him must have noted. Even the cottager's dog, when he has been once initiated into it as a duty, will turn the poultry out of the garden without bidding. I have seen a dog in charge under the shepherd of a flock of white-faced sheep on the south side of a hill, and where the watershed was the boundary, and no fence to mark it, over and over again, without the slightest hint from his master, get up and leisurely pick out and drive back to the north side of the hill the hardier black faces that had stolen over the crest and down the south slope among their white-faced friends in search of the better bite they well knew grew there. These are among the common duties and everyday practice of trained colleys, which might be extended and illustrated almost *ad libitum*, and are a sufficient proof of high intelligence without intrenching on special doings of individual dogs, which in some instances are certainly very remarkable; but what higher display of that craftiness and cunning with which the colley is credited can we have than in the performances of trained specimens under the intelligent handling of the shepherds at those sheepdog trials instituted by Mr. J. Ll. Price, of Rhiwlas, Bala? The craft and cunning is of a high order, and to me clearly indicates considerable reasoning power; and, indeed, the highest encomium a Scotch shepherd can pass on a colley is that he is "gey wyse," *i.e.*, very wise.

Instances and anecdotes innumerable could be given illustrative of the colley's cleverness and fidelity to his trust and to his master, were this the place for so doing, but I take it that my readers are fully aware of his capability for marvellous displays of intelligence, and need neither ancient saws nor modern instances to confirm them in their faith.

It is just worth notice that the colley is one among other sheepdogs that writers have credited with being the origin of all the varieties of our domestic dogs; but as each writer has selected the sheepdog of his own country as the real original, the idea is considerably damaged, the sheep-

dogs of various countries differing quite as widely from each other as the people do, so that I feel bound to accept the colley as he is, without being too curious as to his origin—the theory that each country had a special breed of dog manufactured for its special behoof, from which all its varieties spring, not commending itself to my judgment.

There is one point I think most people will agree upon, namely, that the colley is in physical properties more nearly allied to several races of wild dogs than any other of our domestic breeds. The likeness between the colley and the Indian hare dog, as given by Youatt, is very striking.

In general appearance the colley stands clear and distinct from any other of our domestic breeds—his build is light and graceful, no superabundance of needless bone or tissue to cumber him in his work, and no sacrifice of these at the shrine of elegance; yet his style and carriage are eminently elegant in every outline and graceful movement, and there is a fitness about him for the rough yet important work he has to do, and a combination of wisdom and self-reliance, toned down by an expression of loyalty and love for his master, that commends him to us and commands our admiration.

The general contour, with its filling in, shows a combination of agility, speed, suppleness, with a power of endurance that no other breed possesses. There is no waste, no lumber about him; even his heavy coat is so in appearance only, being essentially wet-resisting and a necessity of his exposed existence.

There is no dog that excels the colley in good looks, high intelligence, and unswervable loyalty to his master, and to these qualities does he owe his high position as a general favourite with the public, whilst his many practical excellencies render him indispensable to the shepherd.

As a general complete poetic yet accurate description of the colley, I know of nothing to compare with Burns' description of his own dog Luath, which I therefore transcribe:

He was a gash and faithfu' tyke
 As ever lap a sheugh or dyke.
 His honest, sonsie, bawsint face,
 Aye gat him friends in ilka place.
 His breast was white, his towzie back
 Weel clad wi' coat o' glossy black.
 His gawcie tail, wi' upward curl,
 Hung ower his hurdies wi' a swurl.

The wise and faithful, yet sonsie—that is, open, jolly, engaging look—is admirably descriptive; and the bawsint face—that is, with the bold white blaze down it, like a badger; and the gawcie, or large abundant swirling tail, are eminently characteristic of the breed.

To take the points *seriatim*:

The head should be in size proportionate to the whole body, although it looks rather small in the best specimens from the long thick ruff of hair round the neck and throat in which it is set. The skull is broad and rather flat, slightly narrowing towards the front. The forehead is slight, and there is more or less fulness over the eyes, but this, if much exaggerated, is a suspicious point. It should not, however, be a long lean and gradually tapering head from occiput to nose, but the muzzle gradually tapering and of fair length, without becoming what is termed snipey. The teeth should be strong, white, and those of the upper and lower jaw should meet. I have never seen a decidedly undershot colley. Such a feature would be a great disfigurement, and the opposite, overshoot or pig-jaw, is so also, although not to the same extent. This was a great fault in Old Jack and in Carlyle, the subject of our illustration.

The eyes are pretty close together, being set well forward and at an oblique angle, as, indeed, the eyes of all breeds are, more or less, although in most not so pronounced as in the colley. The colour varies with the colour of the coat, but generally some shade of brown. Those with a good deal of white have generally the lightest eyes.

With the ear, the large drooping or “saddle-flap” style is almost a certain indication of impurity, and if there is a silky fringe to it a setter cross may be pretty safely inferred. I have seen colleys of undoubted purity with prick ears, but they are not a nice feature. The ear that is thrown back, with its tip embedded in the thick frill as the dog scampers about or comes bounding towards you in his pleasure, and is seen immediately to be at half cock, that is, pricked up when he is on the *qui vive* is the one to be desired. It drops when the dog is still.

In a rough-coated dog the shoulder must be felt to know what it is, but it can be pretty well judged of by the dog’s action—a stiff stilted movement betrays a straight and useless shoulder; it should slope well, and be well clothed with elastic muscle.

The chest is deep; a wide one throws the elbows out, and indicates too slow and laboured a pace. On the other hand, if the depth is

exaggerated the dog will catch a bump on hags and tussocks as he runs over rough ground.

The back is decidedly long and strong, but supple ; the fore ribs deep, and not too much rounded ; the back ribs rather shallow, but not so much so as to cause the dog to be greatly tucked up in the flank. In this there should be a happy medium between the greyhound form and the square built mastiff. The loin is slightly arched, and from the hip bones there is a gradual droop to the set on of tail.

The forelegs straight and muscular, strong forearm, elbow in a line with the body and well let down ; hind legs well bent, strong and muscular thighs ; sickle hocks ; from the hock-joint there should be no feathering, in strong contrast to the hams above, where the feathering is very abundant ; the feet are not quite round, like a cat's, neither are they long, like an English terrier's, but between the two ; the knuckles are well sprung, the claws strong, and the pads hard and useful.

The coat is of the greatest importance, and one of the great characteristics of the breed. It consists of an outer long comparatively thin lot of hair, of hard, useful texture, and an under jacket of very thick, close, soft hair, quite of a woolly texture, and in black dogs always of a fulvous colour, which is frequently seen through the outer thin covering. The two combined are impermeable to rain, and even to Scotch mist of any ordinary or reasonable sort, and this, for a dog that has to be constantly running through long grass, brackens, rushes, and heather, or lying curled up in a snow wreath, or by a wet dyke side, is of the utmost importance. In winter, with alternate snow, rain, and frost, a very long coat is objectionable, as it gets matted with mud and balls of snow, and makes travelling almost impossible for him. On the jaws, face, skull, and on the entire front and inside of legs, the hair is short and smooth, but from the angle of the jaw and round immediately at the back of the occiput it is very long, and round the throat turns upwards and forwards. So thick and long is it round the neck and throat as to form a decided frill or ruff, and this I hear called " the mane " and " the apron," both terms inappropriate and as purely fanciful as ridiculous. If our modern dog fanciers must turn word coiners, they should become more expert at it before thrusting their manufacture on the public. On the whole of the body the coat stands well out, because of the abundance

of undercoat, although the whole presents a level and flat appearance at a little distance. The hair on the hams and tail is very abundant, quite a contrast to the fine thin fringe that adorns these parts of the setter.

I believe black and white, with more or less of tan, to be the predominating colour, and not black and tan, as has been so often insisted on in recent years. All black, black and tan, black and white without tan, red and white, red tawny grizzled, and beautiful blue-grey and white mottle or mired, I have seen, and it must always be a matter of taste which is preferred. I like the tricoloured best, and do not object to a good dash of white. If there is much white it is sure to appear on the collar, the feet, and lower legs and the tip of the tail.

The tail should not be set on too high; it should be of fair length, not quite equal to the dog's height at shoulder, and be ornamented with abundance of feathering, thick, and of good length. When the dog stands quiet, it "hangs ower his hindies wi' a swirl;" when galloping it is carried nearly straight out; and when he greets his fellows and takes the measure of a stranger his flag is up, his colours are displayed, for no recreant coward is he, but as fond of a free fight as an Irishman. Has he not made the expressive word "Collieshangie," my masters? Although carried well up and curved, not stuck up like a mop handle, it is never curled over the back *à la* Pomeranian.

Among the best rough-coated colleys I have seen shown are, Mr. Skinner's Vero, Mr. W. W. Thomson's Moss, Mr. S. E. Shirley's Tricolour, Mr. Ashwin's Cocksie, Mr. Cope's Time, Mr. Wildman's Marcus, Lad o' Kyle, and old Hero, whose present owner I do not know. There are, of course, many others well worth mention, for the classes are rapidly rising in quality at our best shows. In bitches I have seen nothing I liked so well as Hornpipe and Bess.

The following are measurements of celebrated Colleys:

Mr. W. A. Walker's (Warwick) *Scott* (5424): Age, 3 years and 10 months; height at shoulder, 24in.; length of nose to set on of tail, 42in.; length of tail, 20in.; girth of chest, 28in.; girth of loin, 22½in.; girth of head, 17½in.; girth of forearm, 7½in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 11in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9in.

Mr. W. A. Walker's (Warwick) *Colley* bitch: Age, 2 years 1 month; height at shoulder, 21½in.; length of nose to set on of tail, 37in.; length

of tail, 19in.; girth of chest, 26in.; girth of loin, 20in.; girth of head, 15in.; girth of forearm, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $10\frac{1}{4}$ in.; girth of muzzle, midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8in.

Mr. Ashwin's *Cocksie*: Age, 3 years; weight, 49lb.; height at shoulder, $21\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 37in.; length of tail, 17in.; girth of chest, 26in.; girth of loin, 21in.; girth of head, 13in.; girth of forearm, 6in.; girth of head from occiput to tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mr. R. I. H. Price's *Gather*: Age, 10 years; weight, 54lb.; height at shoulder, $22\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 42in.; length of tail, 14in.; girth of chest, 27in.; girth of loin, 20in.; girth of head, 15in.; girth of forearm, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8in.

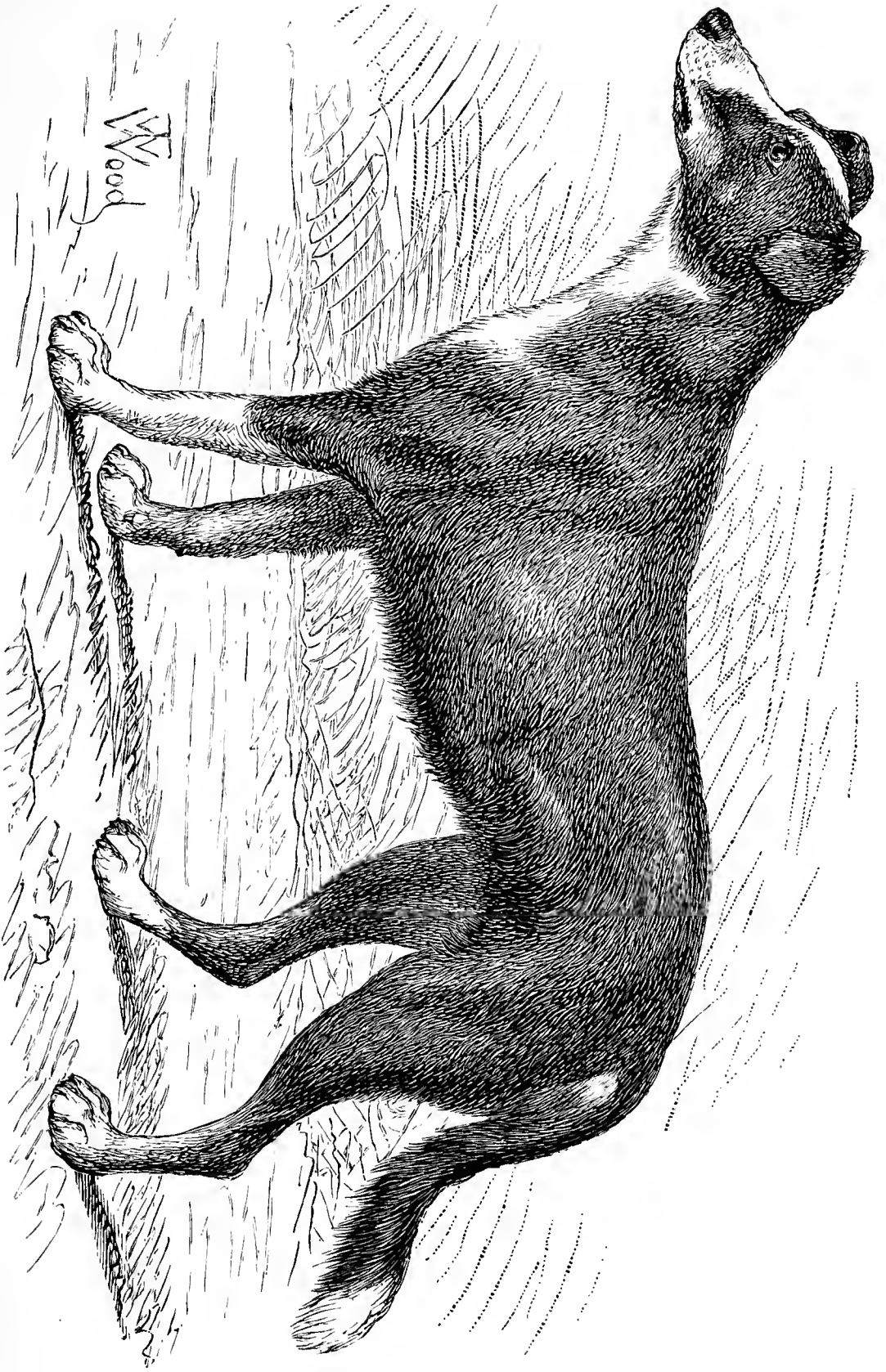
Dr. James's *Carlyle*: Age, 5 years; weight, 57lb.; height at shoulder, 21in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 36in.; length of tail, 18in.; girth of chest, 30in.; girth of loin, 24in.; girth of head, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of forearm, 7in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 11in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8in.



CHAPTER II.—THE SMOOTH-COATED COLLEY.

BY CORSINCON.

IN all points, except coat, this variety is a facsimile of the more fashionable rough-coated ones, indeed, rough-coated and smooth-coated are often found in the same litter, a good instance of which is Mr. W. W. Thomson's *Guelt*, who is of the most noted strain in the West of Scotland, being a lineal descendant of the dog of a noted sheep stealer, who, as he drove his flock to the southern markets along the old Roman road that runs along the crest of the hills on the north bank of the river Nith, used to send his dog along the hill sides or the south side of the river to select a few sheep from several flocks, and, fording the river add them to his master's drove.



MR. W. W. THOMSON'S SMOOTH-COATED COLLEY BITCH "YARROW" (K.C.S.B. 5449).

Pedigree unknown.



Mr. Thomson had his dog Guelt and another from the same litter direct from their breeder, Mr. Craig, of Glen, and one of them was a very rough-coated one.

Some shepherds prefer these to the long-coated, as they do not get matted with snow, and their coat is so dense as to prove a sufficient protection against the weather.

The mottled, marbled, mired, or Harlequin variety are nearly always smooth-coated and also "china-eyed;" Mr. Howard Mapplebeck's well-known bitch Fan is an exception in the last particular, but I look upon it as a defect in her, so characteristic of the breed is the china eye—indeed, in many specimens both eyes are of this kind.

Of late we have had very good classes of smooth-coated colleys shown, they being especially numerous in the north of England. The best before the public is, I consider, Mr. W. W. Thomson's Yarrow (*facile princeps*). She is small, but judged by points can give all her opponents ten points and beat them easily. As I bought the bitch in Scotland, and after winning with her sold her to Mr. Thomson, it may be thought I am slightly prejudiced in her favour; but it is not so; on deliberate judgment and careful comparison, I think her the best ever shown. Next to her I would place Mr. Swinburne's Lassie. Both of these bitches are black, white, and tan.

Mr. Thomson has also excellent dogs in Guelt and Hawk, and a mired dog with two china eyes, bred on Salisbury Plain. Mr. Wilson's Meg, Mr. W. H. Charles's Scott, and Mr. M. C. Ashwin's Nellie are also in the front rank. There is a scarcity of good smooth-coated sires.

I have omitted to notice that the Harlequin or mottled dog is often termed the Welch "heeler." The variety is, I believe, rather popular in Wales, but it is by no means confined to the Principality, but found scattered all over the United Kingdom.

In judging smooth colleys ten points only need be allowed for coat, the ten points deducted being given for symmetry and general appearance.

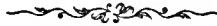


CHAPTER III.—THE BEARDED COLLEY.

BY CORSINCON.

IN the west of Scotland there is a rough-faced and very shaggy-coated dog called the bearded colley, differing mainly from the true colley in being rough-faced, rather heavier built, altogether less elegant, and with a shaggier and harsher coat.

I think they must be a cross with a rough hound, otter hound, or deer-hound—probably the former.



CHAPTER IV.—THE ENGLISH BOB-TAILED SHEEPDOG, OR DROVER'S DOG.

BY CORSINCON.

THIS appears to be quite a distinct variety of pronounced type, but confusion appears to have arisen in the minds of more than one writer by taking every drover's dog with a docked tail to belong to the genuine stock. At one time dogs without tails were not taxed, which was a sufficient inducement to owners to cut off that useful and ornamental appendage to their dogs.

It has been held that this docking of the tail generation after generation resulted in pups being born tailless; but although such a result might follow if the practice were continued long enough, I do not think such was the case, and that being the cause is controverted by the fact that the bob-tailed sheepdog has other clearly marked features in common which breeding from the promiscuous herd of dogs docked to save a tax would have dissipated rather than insured.

“Stonehenge” suggests that a cross with the bulldog may account for the short bob tail, and considers this idea strengthened because he asserts these dogs frequently show a tendency to the brindle colour. I think “Stonehenge” is wrong in this. A brindle dog of this variety

must, I think, be rare ; at least, the vast majority of those I have met with are black and white, grey or grizzled ; and in attending shows for so many years a large number have come under my notice.

In appearance they differ very widely from the elegant colley—square built, short backed, bull necked, and with a rounder head and truncated muzzle. The coat is long and shaggy, more or less curly in some instances, but much better when straight. The face, unlike the colley, is always more or less rough—that is, bearded.

This breed I have seen in greatest numbers in the West of England, and at the Devon shows there have been exhibited the best I have met with.

Occasionally specimens with long tails are met with, of which Mr. F. W. Parry's *Help* is wonderfully good. "Stonehenge" also makes the; to me, singular statement respecting this breed that "he has the peculiar habit of running over the backs of sheep when in flock in order to head them, and on that account is highly valued in fairs and markets."

This habit is not at all peculiar to the bob-tails. Any colley that is up to its business will do so when occasion requires it, as everyone must have observed who has attended a sheep fair or market, and this, among other reasons, is why a light nimble dog is to be preferred to a heavy one, which it may be as well to notice, for there are evidences of a tendency in some of our judges to go in for large dogs. The object should be to encourage dogs of the size best suited for the performance of their natural work, and although a large dog may have a grander and more imposing appearance, and for that reason be preferred as an ornamental companion, excessive size is a disadvantage, and by judges should be viewed as such.



CHAPTER V.—THE ESQUIMAUX DOG.

BY CORSINCON.

THE Esquimaux dog occupies as wide a geographical range, and includes as much variety, as the human species to whom the term is applied, but also presents throughout its variations certain general and prominent family features.

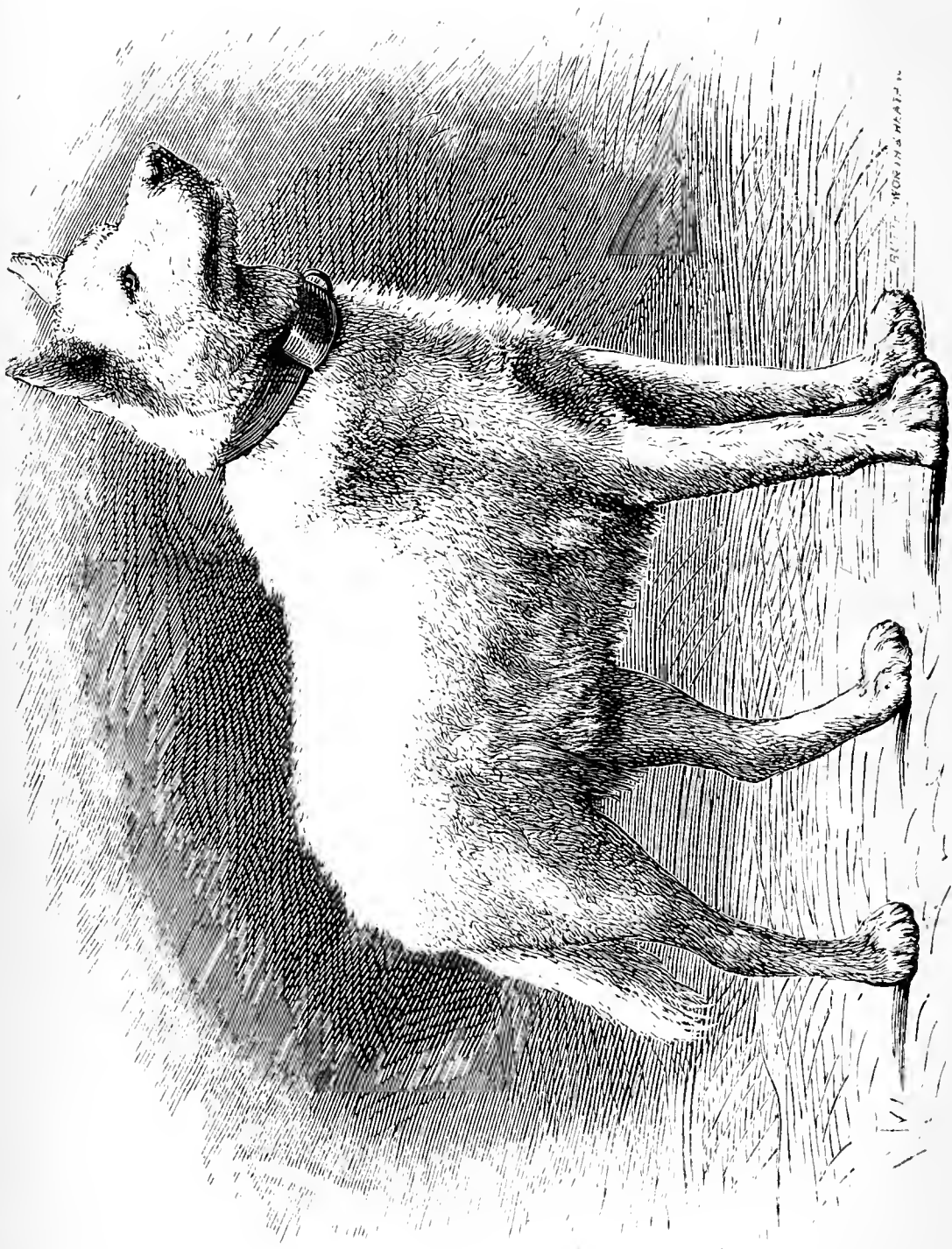
These are a certain gaunt and wolf-like form and fierceness of expression, the muzzle pointed, ears erect, and eyes more or less oblique, small, and piercing, and the coat dense and deep, the latter to enable them to withstand the intense cold of the northern regions of which they are native.

We have specimens of them occasionally exhibited which we may assume to have been selected as superior to the general run.

We have seen no handsomer than the dog Garry, of which we give an engraving. He has been repeatedly shown in this country, and at the Alexandra Palace exhibition, December, 1878, was described in the catalogue as "an Esquimaux bred in the extreme north of Lombardy."

Mr. C. E. Fryer, whose notice of Garry we reproduce from *The Country*, entitled him a "North American wolf dog," and we find the idea that these dogs, or at least special varieties of them, are produced by a cross with the wolf rather commonly entertained, but there is no better reason for it than his general wolfish appearance. Garry is decidedly typical of the Esquimaux family of dogs, and on the subject of his breeding we have little to add to our sub-note to Mr. Fryer's letter at the time it first appeared.

Mr. Fryer says: "The accompanying engraving represents one of these curious dogs, which are so much prized by the natives and inhabitants of North America, and so difficult to obtain in this country. The cut is taken from a photograph of a dog lately owned by a member of Oxford University, who gave me the following account of it: Garry, the dog in question, is about eighteen months old, and has been in this country seven months. He was brought from the Saskatchewan Mountains, Manitoba, in the far north-west of Canada. The following are the dimensions of this handsome dog: Height



MR. J. ANGELL'S NORTH AMERICAN WOLF DOG "GARRY" (K.C.S.B. 8798).

Imported.

at shoulder, 2ft. 6in.; length from centre between shoulder blades to centre between ears, 1ft.; from latter point to end of nose, 11in.; length from shoulders to setting on of tail, 2ft. 7in.; length of tail, 1ft. 4in.; measurement round head just behind ears, 2ft.; just above eyes, 1ft. 8in.; at point of nose, 10in.; his girth measured fairly tight, not outside the hair, 3ft.; his weight is 8st. 8lb. His hair is long, straight, and pure white, which is his chief beauty. The Indians take great pride in rearing a pure white wolf dog, and when they manage to secure one they have a feast in his honour, called the 'Feast of the White Dog.' I refrain from attempting the native names, lest I should display my own ignorance and do some damage to my readers' jaws. Garry is said to be the produce of an Esquimaux bitch, crossed nine times by a prairie wolf. The Indians chain up the Esquimaux mothers in the neighbourhood of the wolves, to whose kind attentions they leave them. The dog Garry has travelled many thousand miles over the snow, drawing a sleigh, and is quite tame, following his master closely through the streets without chain or muzzle. Sometimes he is treated to this latter sign of 'civilisation,' under which he is very patient, though he continually endeavours to free himself from it. His food is plain dog biscuit, which he eats without complaint, though at first he ate raw meat ravenously. His master, however, finding his blood was getting too hot, gradually reduced him to one meal per day of dog biscuits. He is very tractable and docile, and but for his enormous size would not give any idea of ferocity. His eyes are very small, and of a pale yellow colour.

"The long thick tail, the pointed head, and short pointed ears seem unmistakably to show the wolf blood in the dog, and his general appearance shows his descent. His mouth would easily take in a man's leg, and his teeth are a caution to dentists. Whether he feels flattered by being told that we are possessors of developed 'canine' teeth I can't say.

"His owner tells me he does not bark, but utters a low growl when enraged, and at night howls piteously.

"The dog was entered for exhibition at the last Birmingham dog show, 1876, where he was awarded a special prize."

The mystic story of Garry's birth and parentage is very charming, but I fear the talismanic number nine would alone be fatal to it, as it is decidedly suspicious; and in these days of Kennel Stud Books we

get awfully sceptical of unauthenticated pedigrees, and in such matters positively refuse as evidence the traditions of the Red Man, however pretty and romantic. I saw Garry in the flesh at Birmingham—where, by the way, he took a £5 prize—and I must pronounce him the very finest specimen of an Esquimaux dog I have seen, but I must differ from our esteemed correspondent when he says there is unmistakeable evidence of wolf blood in the dog. Dogs appear to approach nearer to the wolf type the farther they are removed from the higher civilised life of man, and that, I think, is the case with Garry, and, besides that, hybrids do not breed. The measurements cannot have been accurately taken; and Mr. Fryer must have been misinformed as to Garry's sleigh drawing, if we may judge by his age.

Among those exhibited in this country, the best specimens I have seen are Zouave, shown by Mr. W. Arkwright, and Mr. W. K. Taunton's Sir John Franklin and Zoe.

Zouave I have understood was imported from Greenland, and Sir John Franklin, the finest exhibited, was brought over in the Pandora. As they are now being bred by one or two gentlemen in this country we may, in a few years, see more of them.

Mr. Taunton describes his Esquimaux as intelligent and of amiable disposition, and the following is his description of them:

“The head is wolf-like, with the same pointed muzzle, and, more or less, the oblique eye, which gives the dog a treacherous appearance; ears small, rounded, erect, and pointed forward; short thick neck, deep chest, body long; legs well made, without any feather, feet round, tail very bushy and carried curled over the back. The coat is dense and thick, standing out from the body, and is stiff on the outside like bristles, especially so along the back, whilst the undercoat is a soft wool, much resembling down, and admirably adapted to keep out the cold and wet. The nearer approach in appearance to the wolf the more typical of the breed I should consider it. The colour varies, being sometimes pure white, sometimes, as in Towser and Sir John Franklin, a silvery grey, and other colours. In size they vary, those which are reared where fish is plentiful making, I am informed, larger dogs than those bred further away where food is scarcer. The average height, as far as I am able to ascertain, would be 22in. to 24in.”

Dogs of this class are of the greatest service drawing sleighs, and, as

descriptive of several varieties so used, we quote the following description from a letter on the subject, and accompanied with sketches of the heads of several taken from life by a correspondent, Mr. Adrian Neison, of Manitoba.

The heads of the two named the Toganè and the Timber wolf dog,



THE TIMBER WOLF DOG.

the latter especially, greatly resemble that of Garry. The Hoosquè is in the drawing shown with a prominent skull, which the position and the amount of upstanding hair on it accounts for.

Mr. Neison's remarks cannot fail to be of interest to those who take delight in the varieties our great shows now bring together, and among which are so often found specimens of Esquimaux type.

The first that Mr. Neison, who was writing of sleigh dogs, noticed was a cross with the Newfoundland; of those of decidedly Esquimaux character; he says, "The next is the most common breed of sleigh dog, and is better known as the plain 'Husky' dog, of which there are two distinct varieties. It is quite evident that they are of the same stock, if not descendants of tamed specimens of the large timber or Arctic wolf, and



THE TOGANÉE DOG

of prairie wolf or Toganée. The other dog is the Hoosquè of the Mackenzie river district, and is the dog used by the American Esquimaux, and of these there is a yellow and a black variety.

"Of course these breeds are found more or less mixed all over the continent, especially varieties of the wolf breed, as these are by far the most numerous.

“ I have observed them crossed until almost lost in the Newfoundland, and I am told on the best authority it is the same in Labrador.

“ The dog is only found pure to my knowledge in Abbitibbe, and on the Peace river.

“ The Toganèe and Arctic wolf dog are both much the same in general appearance. Their colour is stone grey, the build large and bony, with



THE BLACK HOOSQUE DOG.

very large feet; they have sharp noses and prick ears. When crossed with others they always have a blotched appearance from the peculiar dark markings which they then take. The hair is long and wiry, and falls against the body. The Arctic is a very large dog indeed, his usual size being fully equal to the largest dogs I have seen in England; the Toganèe is never larger than a spaniel, and is often smaller. This is the common so-called ‘Husky’ dog of Manitoba. North of the

Saskatchewan and east of Lake Winnipeg it disappears, and the Arctic takes its place—a peculiarity common to the two breeds of wolf, the prairie wolf being unknown in these regions. The true “Husky” dogs are, I believe, peculiar to the American Esquimaux. The dog of the Greenland Esquimaux, as obtained at Disco, being, I believe, a distinct breed. These I consider the best sleigh dogs known, especially the black variety of Hoosquè. They are also found in all shades of yellow, sometimes almost white. Out of a good many hundred I have not seen a single specimen marked with either white or brown patches. When skinned it is at once noticed that the skull is unusually flat; this peculiarity is hidden in the live animal by its hair. It has a heavy jaw, very small round ears, which are always erect, and the hair, which is long, hard, and wiry, invariably *stands erect off the skin*, very similar to that of a black bear, to which the whole dog bears a very close resemblance when lying down. All of this breed are fierce, treacherous, and active. A man would be considered a fool who attempted to harness them without his whip, and that whip must have some little bells, thimbles, or pieces of tin attached, so as to constantly jingle. Approaching the dog, the driver throws the lash, which is about 10ft. long, round the dog’s neck, twists it until it almost chokes him, and then drags him to his collar by main strength, grasps his head between his thighs, and then slips the collar, which is very tight, over the head. From that instant the dog is quiet and submissive enough. The whips used are of plaited caribou hide, with from 2oz. to 8oz. of small shot woven into them to give them weight. Besides this, with most trains, it is necessary to carry chains to fasten the dogs at night, and, if travelling on ice, also a spear to picket them to. Mr. Ouyon, of Fort Chippewyan, on Lake Athabasea, has some splendid dogs of this breed. This post has the reputation of having the finest dogs in the North.

“A peculiarity in these dogs is that they all have bright, clear, yellow eyes, similar to a cat, with great powers of dilating the pupils.”

The illustrations are facsimiles of some rough sketches which accompanied Mr. Neison’s letter.

Although we have had dogs exhibited under the distinctive names of the North American wolf dog and sleigh dogs, I have not seen any to warrant a separate description, and have, therefore dealt with them as Esquimaux dogs, of which they are varieties.

CHAPTER VI.—THE TRUFFLE DOG.

BY CORSINCON.

CONSIDERING the utility of this little dog, and that he is so inbred and distinct from other varieties, it is a wonder we never see specimens in the variety classes at our shows, for although truffle hunters do not belong to the exhibiting class, those who do take an interest in shows might have been expected to show the public what this clever and really useful dog is like in the flesh.

They appear to be a dog with a considerable amount of poodle blood in them, with a dash of terrier of some kind. Their work is to find where the truffles lie buried, which demands a keen nose, much perseverance, and considerable intelligence. They are trained to this work, being carefully broken from game, and by their cleverness form the main support of many families.

They average about 14lb. or 15lb. in weight, and are more agile looking than the pure poodle.

The colour is generally white, black and white, or a grey.

As they do not come under the category of exhibition dogs no scale of points has been drawn up of the breed, their owners being only anxious to develop in them those qualities by which they assist them in their labour without paying regard to external appearance.



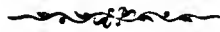
GROUP II.

Watchers and Defenders of Life and Property, Companion and Ornamental Dogs,

Including:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>The Bulldog.</i> | 6. <i>The Thibet Mastiff.</i> |
| 2. <i>The Mastiff.</i> | 7. <i>The Great Dane.</i> |
| 3. <i>The St. Bernard.</i> | 8. <i>The German Mastiff, or</i> |
| 4. <i>The Newfoundland.</i> | <i>Boarhound.</i> |
| 5. <i>The Dalmatian.</i> | |

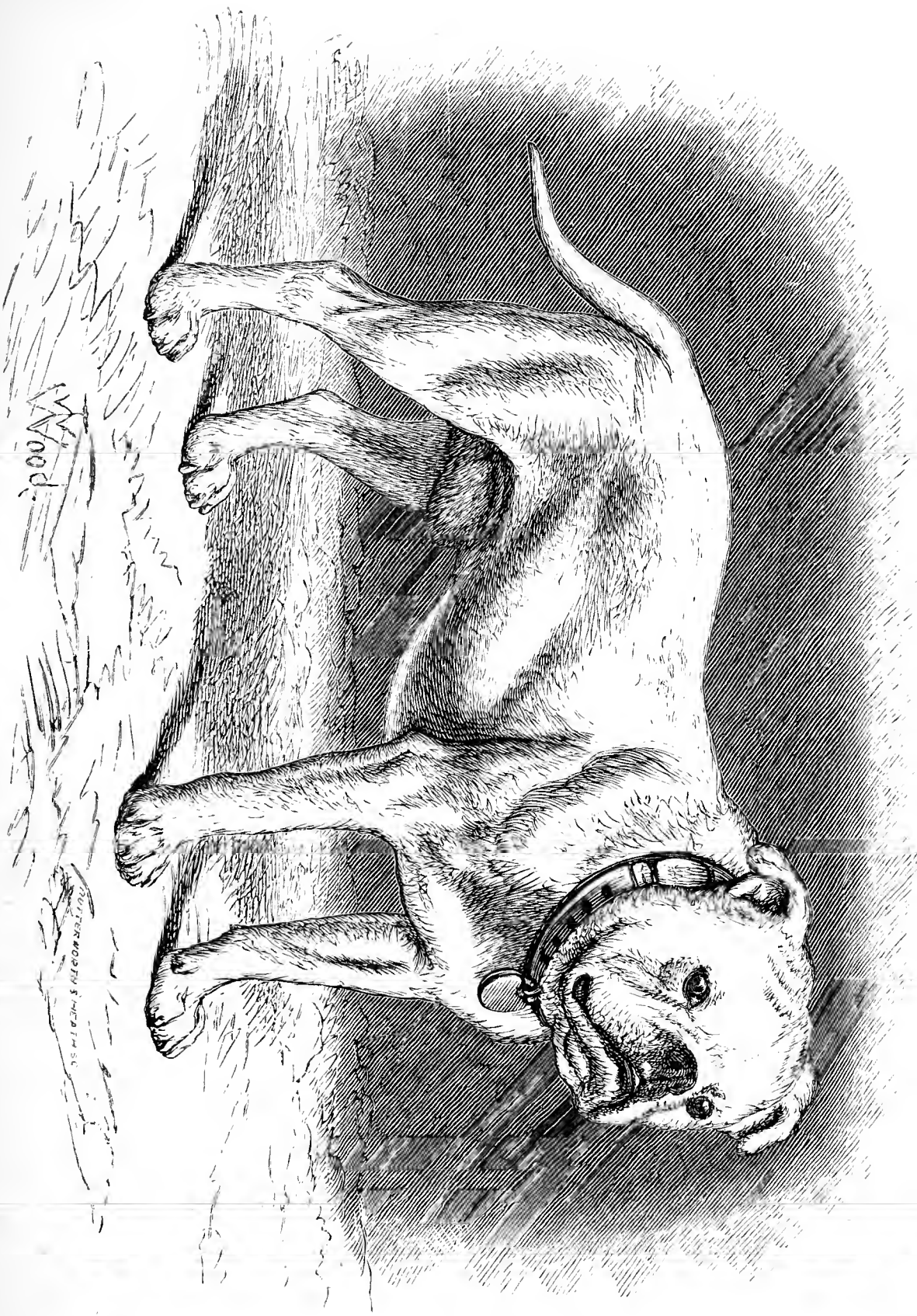
The head formation in all the varieties I have placed in this group agrees more or less closely with Cuvier's description of his third division, namely, muzzle more or less shortened, skull high, frontal sinus enlarged, condyle of the lower jaw extending above the level of the upper cheek teeth, and the cranium diminished in capacity.



CHAPTER VII.—THE BULLDOG.

BY F. G. W. CRAFER.

OF the many distinct varieties of the domesticated dog, the bulldog, although one of the oldest and purest, is the most neglected and misrepresented. From being very numerous and popular, it has become so scarce that other dogs number hundreds, even thousands, to every bulldog. It is rarely seen except at dog shows, where it is looked upon



CAPT. G. E. A. HOLDWORTH'S BULLDOG "SIR ANTHONY."

Sire Crib, by Duke II. out of Rush—Dam Meg, by Old King Dick out of Old Nell.

only as a relic of a barbarous and bygone age. Most writers agree that the bulldog existed in this country before any record, and that it is indigenous to this, and has never been found in any other country. The unfounded supposition "that he has been produced by a mixture of the blood of the hyæna with that of the common dog" is not probable or generally admitted.

On the origin of the bulldog there has been some dispute between the admirers of that breed and those of the mastiff, each being asserted to be the stock whence the other is derived. All I can gather on the subject points to the conclusion that the ancestor of both breeds was the dog called the "alaunt," "mastive or bandog," the description of which is more applicable to the modern bulldog than to the modern mastiff. Mr. Jesse says "Cotgrave gives the following, which is evidently copied from the 'Master of the Game': Allan, a kind of dog, big, strong, thickheaded, and short snouted. Allan de boucherie is like our mastive, and serves butchers to bring in fierce oxen and keep their stalls. Allan gentil is like a greyhound in all properties and parts, his thick and short head excepted. Allan vautre, a great and ugly cur, of that kind (having a big head, hanging lips, and slouching ears) kept only to bait the bear and wild boar.' Du Fouilloux gives, in his 'Interpretations de Venerie': 'Allans qui sont comme Leuriers fors qu'il ont grosse teste et courte.' "

The "Master of the Game," after reviewing the kinds of alaunt above mentioned, says: "Ye heued ye whiche should be greet and short; and thouze ther Alauntes of alle heues ye vray hue of ye good Alauntz yat is most common shuld be white, with a blak spot a bout ye eerys; small eyne and white stondying erés. . . . Any beest yat he might come to he shuld hold with his seseurs, and nought leave it, for an alaunt of his nature holdeth faster his biting yan shuld three greehoundes. . . . A good Alaunt should be hardy to nyme al maner beestis without turning and hold fast and not leave it." The "mastives" are by the same author described separately as watch dogs.

Dr. Kaye (or Caius, A.D. 1576) describes the "mastive or bandogge" as watch dogs, "serviceable against the foxe and the badger, to drive wilde and tame swyne out of medowes, pastures, glebe lands, and places planted with fruite, to bayte and take the bull by the eare when occasion so requireth . . . for it is a kind of dogge capable of courage, violent, and valiant, . . . standing in feare of no man, in so much that no

weapons will make him shrinke nor abridge his boldness . . . No dogge can serve the sundry uses of men so aptly or so conveniently as this sort.’

From the descriptions it is evident that the original “alaunt,” “mastive or bandog,” was a dog distinguished by a large, short, and thick head and a short muzzle, and his chief qualities were his high courage and his ability to “pin and hold.” These characteristics have always been, and still are, peculiar to the bulldog, “as true a dog as ever fought at head.” “The broad-mouthed dogs of Britain” could only refer to a breed having the broad mouth possessed by the bulldog, and by no other dog. In the middle ages dogs that were used for the same general purposes, although of various kinds, were most probably called by the same name, alaunt (of which there were several sorts, as described above), meaning any house or watch dog, in contradistinction to hounds. The dog that was used, as Dr. Caius says, “against the foxe and the badger,” &c., would be the same used in baiting animals, and as “sport” increased it must soon have become apparent that a certain size and make of dog was best adapted for a certain purpose. Spenser wrote, A.D. 1553-98 :

Like as a mastiff, having at a bay
A salvage bull, whose cruell hornes do threat
Desperate daunger if he them assaye.

Baiting the bear and the bull was undoubtedly a very ancient pastime, and was patronised by persons of both sexes of the highest rank, as recorded in cases where King Henry II., Queen Mary, Princess Elizabeth, &c., were interested spectators.

The bull being very different in its mode of combat to other animals, caused bull-baiting to become a distinct sport, for which a distinct class of dog was exclusively kept. One author says, “The bulldog exhibits that adaptation to the uses to which he is rendered subservient which we see in every race of dogs; and we have only to suppose the peculiar characters of the animal, called forth from generation to generation by selection, to be assured that a true breed would be formed. This has been so in a remarkable degree in the case of the bulldog. After the wild oxen of the woods were destroyed, the practice was introduced so early as the reign of King John of baiting the domesticated bull and other animals, and thus the breed of dogs suited to this end was preserved, nay cultivated, with increased care up to our own times,” centuries after

his larger and coarser brother "Allan Vautre, kept only to bait the bear and wild boar," had become extinct on account of the cessation of its employment. The introduction of the sport referred to is thus given in the "Survey of Stamford": "William, Earl Warren, lord of this town in the time of King John (A.D. 1199 to 1216), standing upon the castle walls of Stamford, saw two bulls fighting for a cow in the meadow till all the butchers' dogs, great and small, pursued one of the bulls (being maddened with noise and multitude) clean through the town. This sight so pleased the said earl that he gave all those meadows (called the Castle Meadows) where first the bull duel began for a common to the butchers of the town, after the first grass was eaten, on condition they find a mad bull the day six weeks before Christmas Day for the continuance of that sport every year."

A yet ignobler band is guarded round
With dogs of war—the bull their prize;
And now he bellows, humbled to the ground,
And now they sprawl in howlings to the skies.

* * * * *

Now bull! now dogge! 'loo, Paris, loo!
The bull has the game: 'ware horns, ho!

In bull-baiting the object the dog was required to effect was that termed "pinning and holding," which was to seize the bull by the muzzle "and not leave it;" the bull's nose being his most tender part, he was, when seized by it, rendered helpless. The bull in fighting naturally lowers his head to use his horns, and was often provided with a hole in which to bury his nose—some old veterans ("game" bulls), not so indulged, would scrape one for themselves; it was therefore necessary for the dog to keep his own head close to the ground, or, as it was termed, to "play low;" the larger dogs were obliged to crawl on their bellies to avoid being above the bull's horns, hence the smallest dog of the kind capable of accomplishing the object required was selected, it being useless to sacrifice large dogs when smaller and more active, though equally courageous dogs, answered the purpose better. The dog found to be the best suited to the requirements, and actually used by our ancestors until the cessation of bull baiting, was from 14in. to 18in. high, weighing 40lb. or 50lb., very broad muscular, and compact, as shown in pictures still extant, notably an engraving dated 1734, from a picture by Moreland, of three bull-dogs of exactly the same type as that of the purest bred dogs of the present day

—Crib and Rosa (1817), Lucy (1834)—“Mr. Howard and his Pets,” “The Bull Loose,” and others.

On the suppression of bull-baiting by Act of Parliament in the early part of the present century the bulldog lost its peculiar occupation, but was preserved from extinction in the families of some of its admirers and bred in all its purity.

After some considerable time the breed became fashionable for awhile as a companion. Subsequently an attempt was made to breed it as small as possible, for a toy, by crossing it with the terrier, but this attempt only resulted in a *travestie* of the true breed, and eventually failed on account of the tendency to revert to the original size.

Of late years strenuous attempts in the opposite direction have been made by a few breeders to increase the bulldog's size, by breeding it with the mastiff and large foreign dogs, and also to have the gigantic mongrel race received as a new standard for the old breed, with which it differs in the most important points (the *broad* mouth and receding nose especially). The result is the obliteration of the characteristic type.

In spite of all the breed has suffered from the neglect and disparagement of its opponents, and the injury it has sustained from its more mischievous and inventive patrons, there still remain true representatives of the original bulldog for the use of those breeders who wish to preserve the correct type of the pure, old-fashioned dog, and who are wise enough to decline to be misled by false pedigrees and specious arguments into breeding from novel-shaped parents under pretence of improving the breed and restoring it to what it is alleged to have been *before* bull-baiting became a separate sport. There are men still living who remember bull-baiting being practised; some of such have frequently described it to me, and their descriptions of the sport agree entirely with the one quoted by Jesse, dated 1694. The baited bull, like the coursed hare, was supposed to be better for eating than when killed in cold blood. The bull was fastened by a rope or chain, about four or five yards long, to a ring round a stake, and the dogs were slipped at him (generally) singly. “The dog that runs fairest and furthest in wins.” The owner of the bull charged a certain sum for each dog slipped, and both he and the owners of the dogs made collections amongst the spectators. My informants agree that the dogs used were of the same type and size as the best medium-sized dogs of the present day, but one says that some

dogs were, in the last days of the sport, bred impure, the favourite cross being with a colley (bearing to the pure breed the same relation that the lurcher or poacher's dog bears to the pure greyhound), and always "runcunning." It is also stated that a dog of about 40lb. was sometimes able not merely to pin a bull, but to throw it on its side. Another informant, on whose word I can rely, related to me the following occurrence, which he witnessed: Some cattle were being driven through a butcher's shop in London, when one broke away from the rest, and could not be driven through the door. The butcher called his bulldog, described as of the old-fashioned type, about 45lb., which had been quietly watching the proceedings from the side of the shop, and the dog rushed immediately and seized the beast by the nose, and dragged it forcibly through the shop into the yard at the back.

The distinguishing characteristics of the bulldog are (as given in the ancient descriptions of the alaunt) a short nose, a large and massive head, and a "broad mouth"—the latter the most essential of all other points and a *sine quâ non*. The larger the head in circumference (caused by the prominent cheeks), the greater the quantity of muscle to hold the jaws together; the shorter the snout and jaws, the more powerful the grasp (as in a vice or pair of pincers); the broader and flatter the mouth in front, laterally, the larger and broader the grip taken. The under jaw projects beyond the upper, to enable the dog when running directly to the front to grasp the bull, and, when fixed, to give him a firmer hold; the lower jaw, being very thick and strong, makes the mouth appear curved upwards across the middle of the face. The top of the nose inclines backwards, so as to allow free passage of the air into the nostrils whilst the dog was "holding." It is apparent that, if the mouth does not project beyond the nose, but that if the jaws and nose were even ("level"), the nostrils would be flat against the part to which the dog was fixed, and breathing would then be stopped. The dog is really *then* not a bulldog to all intents and purposes. Bulldogs, especially the large and new types, are frequently seen with this defective formation, which is termed "frog-faced" and "down-faced," and this formation should deprive the dog of all claim to compete as a pure bred bulldog, and disqualify it entirely for show purposes. The body of the dog is (like that of man) broad and deep in the shoulders and chest, and small in the waist, the forelegs appearing short on account of the deep chest and muscular shoulders. The back

short and strong—long backed animals being weak, slow, and unwieldy, easily fatigued, and having a loose, shuffling, and disjointed manner of moving. The hind legs large and muscular, with plenty of propelling power, and like the greyhound's, long in proportion to his forelegs, raising the loins into an arch higher than the shoulders, so as to bring his hind legs well under him, and enable him to spring quickly high off the ground. The belly small and well gathered up; and the flank, under the loins, hollow, to lighten him as much as possible of useless weight. The wrinkles on the head, the length of the tail, the colour, and other minor points much insisted on by modern fanciers, however much to be admired, were, and ought still to be, of secondary importance to (instead of taking precedence of) a correct general formation, and especially of the square protruding lower jaw, the broad mouth, and receding nose.

In size the best show specimens are found to be—dogs 35lb. to 55lb., bitches 30lb. to 50lb. I am not singular in the opinion that at shows bulldogs should not be classed according to weight, but only according to sex, so that all would compete fairly on their individual merits, instead of, as at present, a very inferior specimen with no chance in one class, being reduced in weight to take a prize in a class of diminutive abortions; or a bull mastiff of 100lb. being given a prize as a bulldog in a class made for the apparently special purpose of excluding the true breed from competition. For, as some people's "geese are all swans," so some people's mongrels are *said* to be all bulldogs.

In the "good old times," when this dog was kept by all classes, its characteristic qualities were so highly prized as to cause it to be chosen as the type of the national character of that famed "British bulldog courage" and tenacity of purpose which has earned for the nation the rank it has attained amongst the first powers of the world; yet now, when it is commonly said of British institutions, "they do these things much better abroad," and the sturdy policy of our ancestors seems out of fashion, the type of the old "British bulldog pluck," still vaunted by reformers, is neglected and forgotten by the nation, except for the purposes of ignorant abuse.

They call us for our fierceness, English dogges.
Now, like to whelpes, we crying run away.
Hearke, countrymen! Eyther renew the fight
Or teare the Lyons out of England's coat—
Renounce your soyle.

When bull baiting went out of fashion and ceased to be patronised by

the upper classes, it was continued by the lower orders, who preserved the pure breed of bulldogs. In the controversy that preceded the passing of the Act of Parliament which made bull baiting illegal, the ill-used bulldog (though it merely served the purposes of his more brutal and degraded masters) was represented by its former admirers as the incarnation of ferocity, "loving bloodshed and combat," &c.; and to be the cause rather than the instrument for perpetrating the cruelties desired to be suppressed. Most modern authors who have expatiated on dogs, unable to ignore the existence of the bulldog, and having no actual knowledge of him from experience, have been reduced, as the only means of covering their ignorance, to repeat the incorrect statements

. Of one whose hand,
Like base Judean, threw a pearl away
Richer than all his tribe.

Such writers have declared the bulldog to be capable of no education, and fitted for nothing but ferocity and combat, entirely deficient in the virtues of the canine race, and, although belonging to the order *canidæ*, scarcely reclaimed from a wild state, never, under any circumstances, to be trusted, and as dangerous as a fresh-caught tiger. The reverse of such statements is truth, as may be proved by anyone who will but make the experiment. Like that of the whole species,

His nature is too noble for the world;
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident
Or Jove for his power to thunder. His heart's his mouth;
What his breast forges that his tongue must vent;
And, being angry, does forget that ever
He heard the name of death.

"Give a dog a bad name and hang him" is an old proverb which has been, unfortunately, exemplified at the expense of the British bulldog. "The virtues of the dog are his own, his vices those of his master." The bulldog is, in fact, a *dog*—neither more nor less, and as capable as any other variety of dog of being "the companion and friend of man."

A gentle dog; as mild as beauty's breath
To win man's gratitude or 'bide his wrath;
Tame as a spirit fading into death,
Or sunshine sleeping on a lion's path;
Affectionate as Desdemona's love,
Whose sweet endurance all its wrong withstood;
A creature, dwelling on God's earth, to prove
Bad men should blush to find a dog so good.

Like children, dogs have their mental characters formed by their training and associations, and, although different individuals have different dispositions or temperaments, it is not to be imagined that they have different natures. It has been truly said, "the god of the dog is man;" if, therefore, a dog is treated by man as though it were a fiend incarnate, to be ruled with the harshest measures and used in the most cruel and dangerous occupations, to have all the good feelings of its nature crushed by its master, who takes a pride in its ferocity, is it to be wondered at that the poor beast which survives the hardening process should appear to merit the bad character assigned to it by those only who fear it? If all affection is suppressed by ill-usage, and the animal is kept chained and solitary, in order to cultivate a savage disposition, it learns to look upon man as its enemy, and to be ready to resent the brutality it expects, so that if any—it matters not what—breed of dog be reared in such a manner, the result must be the same if the dog has sufficient courage to sustain its trials; if not so gifted, the speedy result will be a spiritless and treacherous brute, an equal disgrace to its trainer; and libel on its race. But if reared and trained with the same care and kindness expended on other breeds, "there is," as Dr. Caius says of it, "no dog that can serve the sundry uses of men so aptly or so conveniently as this sorte."

His temper, therefore, must be well observed;
Chide him for his faults, and do it reverently,
When you perceive his blood inclined to mirth.
But, being moody, give him line and scope,
Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themselves with working.

For his celebrated invincible courage the bulldog was at first selected as the only dog with sufficient endurance to serve the cruel purposes of depraved owners, and the utmost that can be proved against him is that he has been, and still is, in many instances, more ill-treated and worse trained than any other dog.

Most "fanciers" of bulldogs know more about other breeds than the authorities on other breeds know about bulldogs, and have adopted that breed only after a long experience of the others. The fairest way is to "speak of a man as you find him," and who can know more about a dog than its keeper? But it is avowedly those who do not and dare not keep bulldogs that take upon themselves to condemn the breed. Its chief virtues they misrepresent as unpardonable faults. The high

courage and indifference to pain which enabled the bulldog to limp with dislocated shoulders or dismembered limbs (like Witherington in "Chevy Chase") to pin the bull at the command of his wealthy master, also enable the dog, now its former cruel occupation is abandoned, to suffer patiently trials which no other breed could so quietly endure, rendering him the staunchest and most reliable companion and the most capable of being taught—

Even as one would say—precisely; thus I would teach a dog.

"Manners makyth man," quoth William of Wykeham, and surely it may be said that the manners also make the dog; if a dog is capable of being trained to the perfection of canine intelligence and fidelity, he ought not to be undeservedly condemned. There are many people who can testify and prove that the bulldog can be so trained "precisely." Several owners of bulldogs have assured me that in their opinion it is the only kind of dog that can with perfect safety be trusted alone to the mercy of children, than which there can hardly be a greater trial of patience and good temper. Having from my earliest recollection been accustomed to dogs, and having possessed specimens of almost every breed of dog, I consider myself, from experience, competent to contradict the statements made to the disparagement of this breed, whose cause I now advocate. In proof I can show one which for nine years has been the constant companion and playfellow of my only child. It succeeded in my household a fine Mount St. Bernard, and has proved itself in every way fully, if not more than, equal to any of its predecessors in endurance, fidelity, and sagacity. When first brought home the dog was chained to a kennel in the garden, whence my little child, then not three years old, brought it indoors to play with. It has since remained always loose in the house, and has, with others of the same breed, daily sustained trials which none but a bulldog could endure without "showing its teeth." Food or bones can be taken away from them without any exhibition of illtemper, whilst they are as good watch dogs as possible, and under the most complete control. I could adduce plenty of little anecdotes in proof of the bulldog's intelligence; but as every dog owner can do the same of his own dog, and not having space for such, I will only repeat that there are many people who can corroborate my assertion that the bulldog is inferior to no other dog, and that ferocity is not natural to this

more than any other breed. If anyone has reared either a child or a dog which fails to meet his approval, he should criticise his own disposition and method of training to discover how the faults he condemns have been acquired. As the only plausible objection that has been advanced against the bulldog is its appearance, it is a matter of surprise that bulldog breeders have not the good taste to take the same pains to study the art of breeding for colour which they take to produce the broad mouth, short face, and other points by which the dog is judged. By so doing they would remove the prejudice impressed on the admirers of other breeds by the pied specimens. The colour is the most conspicuous point to a casual observer, and when a bulldog is white and unevenly pied with brindled patches and a patch over one eye and ear, and appears red and raw round its eyes, and wherever its coat is thin, it is no wonder that fanciers of Pomeranians, Italian greyhounds, and other breeds so diametrically opposed, should decline to admit the bulldog's claim to beauty. But when of uniform colour—brindle, red, or fawn—the bulldog is in many respects more attractive than several other canine pets; for example, the modern King Charles spaniel, &c.; and if its colour be whole and a "smut," like the pug whose

Mouth was black as bulldog's at the stall,

it is in every way to be preferred to that dog, being handsomer as well as more useful, faithful, and intelligent. White animals have not generally as strong constitutions as dark coloured ones, and are, therefore, much more liable to disease. When bred together they frequently produce "ricketty" or deaf whelps.

"A Staffordshire Farmer," writing to a newspaper, said that he has found from long experience that two good bulldogs always loose in his yard do much more towards making his neighbours honest than all the parson's preaching. Many writers often testify to the good qualities of the bulldog in the "Field," "Bell's Life," &c. Meyrick speaks most highly of it in his book. "Idstone" says, "The bulldog is the source of courage and perseverance. . . invigorates the constitution and strengthens the nerves of certain breeds." "Stonehenge," the highest modern authority on such matters, says, "The bulldog is indisputably of British origin, and has never been permanently introduced into any other country. . . . If the brain is weighed with

the body of the dog, it will be found relatively above the average . . . the mental qualities of the bulldog may be highly cultivated, and in brute courage and unyielding tenacity of purpose he stands unrivalled amongst quadrupeds. . . . From confinement to their kennels they are often deficient in intelligence . . . but when differently treated the bulldog is a very different animal, the brutal nature which he often displays being mainly attributable to the savage human beings with whom he associates. . . . Yet I contend that this is not natural to him any more than stupidity or want of affection which may readily be proved to be the reverse of his character if anyone will take the trouble to treat him in a proper manner. . . . The bulldog has been described as stupidly ferocious, &c., but this is untrue, he being an excellent watch and as a guard unequalled . . . far from quarrelsome. . . . If once the pure breed is allowed to drop, the best means of infusing fresh courage into degenerate breeds will be finally lost . . . for I believe that every kind of dog possessed of very high courage owes it to a cross with the bulldog. . . . I am sure my brother sportsmen will see the bad taste of running down a dog which with all its faults is not only the most courageous dog, but the most courageous animal in the world." I think this alone is sufficient testimony in the bulldog's favour, and fully endorse the words of the poet Smart :

Well! of all dogs, it stands confessed,
Your English bulldogs are the best!
I say it and will set my hand to it;
Camden records it, and I'll stand to it.

The outline of Rosa, in the well-known print of "Crib and Rosa," is considered to represent perfection in the shape, make, and size of the ideal type of the bulldog. The only exception that has ever been taken is, that it has been alleged to be deficient in wrinkles about the head and neck, and also in substance of bone in the limbs. This, however, does not alter the fact of its being a correct representation of the true type of the old-fashioned bulldog. Some allowance should be made for her sex—never as grand and well developed as dogs—and her position in the drawing.

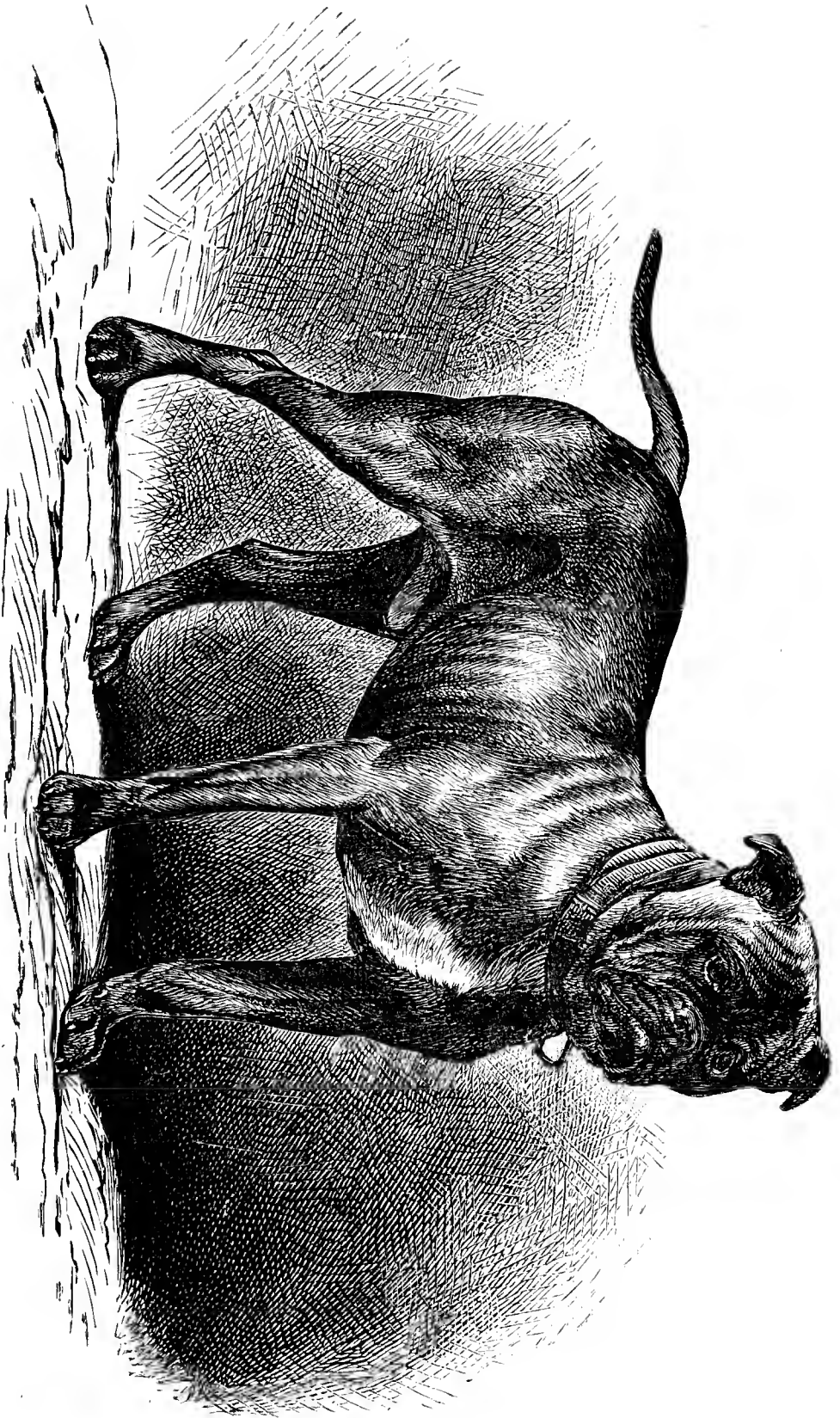
We are indebted to Mr. T. W. Wood for the faithful portrait of Capt. Holdsworth's Sir Anthony, one of the best bulldogs of his day. He took first prize in the open class at the Crystal Palace, 1874. He was by Crib *ex* Meg, Crib by Duke II. *ex* Rush, by King George *ex* Blossom;

Meg, by Old King Dick *ex* Old Nell, by Old Dan. As Sir Anthony has since unfortunately met with a fatal accident, a second engraving of another very good, though not such a perfect, specimen is given. Mr. Donkin's Byron—of whom, in its report of the Bulldog Club's third show, where Byron won second prize—the "Live Stock Journal" said, on May 16, 1879, "He is a red dog, broad in muzzle, with good legs and chest, and excellent feet;" and "The Country" said, "He is a good all round dog, with no faults, but no superlative qualities." Byron is a red smut, 45lbs., by Gibbon's Dan *ex* Rose, by Tiger *ex* Rush; Tiger by Crib.

Amongst the public stud dogs of the present day, the following, though not each faultless, are considered to approach and fairly represent the true type described and sought to be preserved and perfected: Mr. Raper's Tiger (full brother to Sir Anthony), Mr. Shirley's Sancho Panza, Mr. Pearl's Duke, Mr. Benjamin's Smasher, Mr. Shaw's Sepoy, Mr. Verinder's Slenderman, Mr. Ball's Lord Nelson, Capt. Holdsworth's Doon Brae, Mr. Webb's Faust, and especially Mr. Donkin's Byron and Mr. Raper's Richard Cœur de Lion, for their possession of the broad lower jaw, with the six front teeth in an even row—the chief bulldog point to be produced and transmitted, and in which too many of Crib's descendants show a deplorable deficiency, very different from the bulldogs like the old Boniface strain bred about twenty years ago by such breeders as Messrs. Brent, H. Brown, Parker, Scott, Stockdale, Wickens, and Rivers-Wilson. A new aspirant for supreme honours has lately put in an appearance in the person of Monarch, bred by Mr. Berrie, which is reported as more admirable than any bulldog of the present day. It is, however, rumoured that even he will be forced to abdicate in his turn in favour of Conqueror, a puppy of extraordinary promise, bred by Mr. James Collins, from Slenderman *ex* Nell Gwynne.

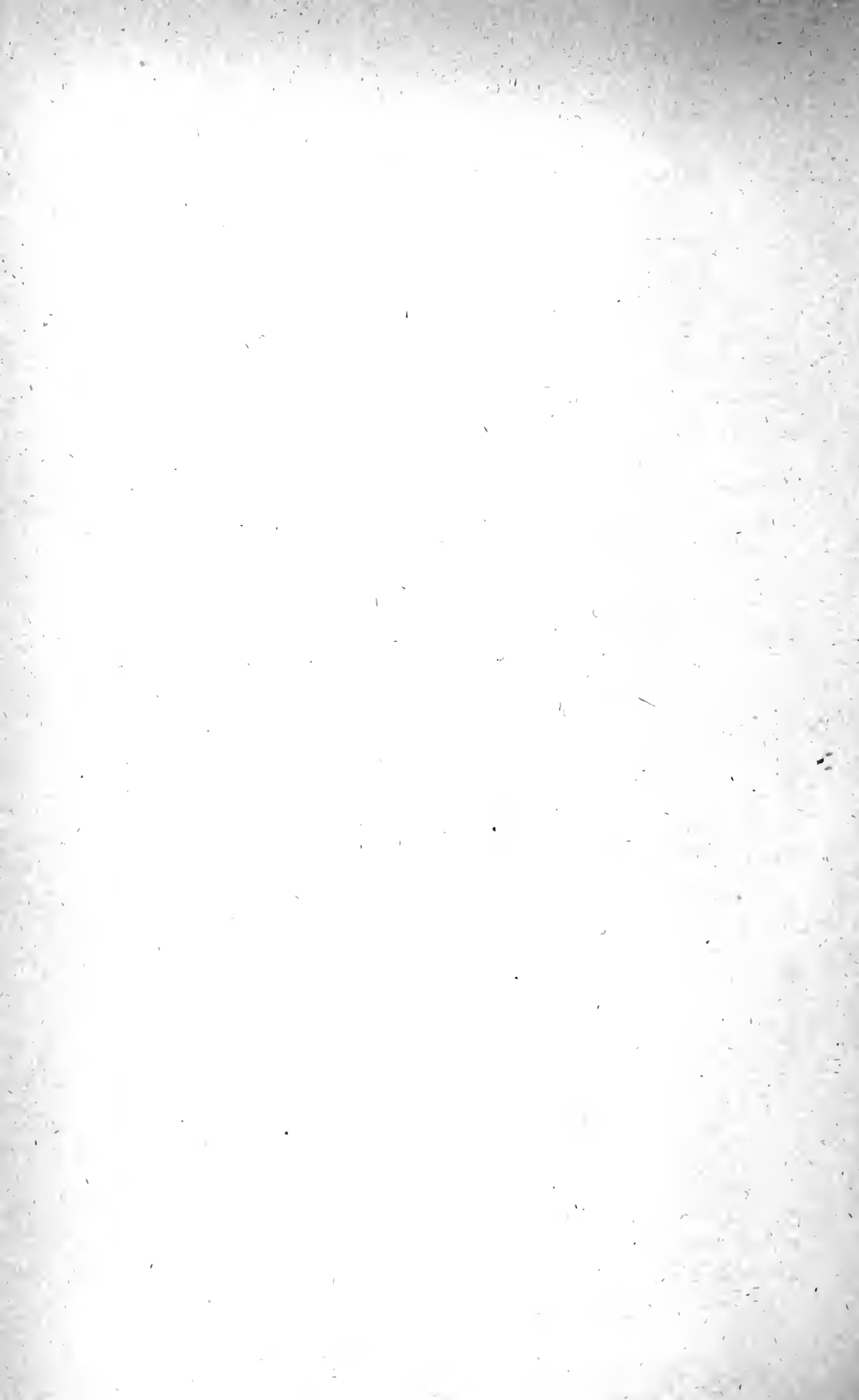
Breeders should remember, before deciding upon the sire, that correct form and pedigree on the female side are quite as necessary for successful breeding as on the male side, and that the numbers of prizes won by the parents are no guide to judicious mating.

By Mr. Dalziel's desire I append certain measurements of a few specimens of both sexes of the breed (all I could procure in the short time at my command), in order to show the average proportions of the true bred bulldog. I consider the measurements given in the specimen



MRS. B. H. DONKIN'S BULLDOG "BYRON."

Sire Mr. Gibbon's Dan out of Rose, by Tiger out of Ruth; Tiger by Crib.



page of Stud Book (at the end hereof) most suitable, but those used suffice to show the proportion that the largeness of the skull and muzzle and the shortness of the face—which are the principal points of the true breed—should bear to the size, *i.e.*, the weight of the animal. Any great increase in size above 50lb. must be the result of impure breeding with foreign crosses, and, although giving larger measurements, they are found, on comparison with the increased size, to be unaccompanied with the corresponding increase desired (but rather a decrease) in the proper proportions. For instance, a bulldog 46lb. measuring 20in. round skull, and a dog 90lb. measuring 22in. round skull, of totally different types, but both awarded prizes as bulldogs, proves the necessity of judging all dogs together by “general appearance,” irrespective of weight.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS (IN INCHES).

OWNER.	BULLDOG'S NAME.	Kennel Club Stud Book.	Weight.	Height at shoulder.	Nose to root of tail.	Tail.	Length of head. Occiput to tip of nose.	Girth of				
								Muzzle.	Skull.	Chest.	Loin.	Forearm.
Mr. Geo. Raper's ...	Tiger	2658	49	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	19	25	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mr. Alfred Benjamin's (late Mr. Vero Shaw's) ...	Smasher	6554	46	17	31	8	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	7
Mr. J. Pearl's ...	Duke	8560	52	18	30	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	28	21	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Gurney's (late Mr. Berrie's) ...	King Cole II. ...	7575	38	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	17	7
Mr. Donkin's ...	Byron ... ..	...	45	16	30	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	19	25	19	7
Mr. Crafer's ...	Caractacus	6531	40	17	28	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	11	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	17	7
Mr. Crafer's ...	Prince Rupert ...	5462	56	20	35	12	7	12	19	29	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Crafer's ...	Gipsy Countess ...	5478	44	16	29	8	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	28	22	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Crafer's ...	{ Ulytie (sister to Sancho Panza) }	6562	35	16	27	8	6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Jas. Collins' ...	Nell Gwynne ...	5485	45	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	18	28	23	7
Mr. Donkin's ...	Wasp ... ..	..	40	16	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	17	22	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
Mr. Adcock's ...	Toro I.*	2655	90	22	not	given		14	22	31	21	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Taken from *Field*, of September 29, 1873.

The following description of the bulldog, was, after careful consideration, adopted as the standard type of excellence for the breed by the Bulldog Club, 1875 (of which I was then Hon. Secretary) together with a scale of marks at which the several points mentioned in the club standard are relatively valued, and forms of judging and stud books. In adopting

the principle of distributing 100 marks amongst the several points of the bulldog, the Bulldog Club has followed the example of the old National Dog Club, with whose valuation of the separate points of the bulldog (as given in "Stonehenge's" "Dogs of the British Isles") the present scale is almost identical.

"In forming a critical judgment on the dog the 'general appearance' (which is the impression the dog makes as a whole on the eye of the judge) should be first considered. Secondly should be noticed his size, shape, and make, or rather his proportions in the relation they bear to each other. No point should be so much in excess of the others as to destroy the general symmetry of the dog, or make him appear deformed, or interfere with his powers of motion, &c. Thirdly, his style, carriage, gait, temper, and his several points should be considered separately, in detail, due allowance being made for sex, the bitch not being as grand or as well developed as the dog.

"1. General Appearance. The general appearance of the bulldog is that of a smooth coated thick set dog, rather low in stature, about 18in. high at the shoulder, but broad, powerful, and compact. Its head strikingly massive, and very large in proportion to the dog's size. Its face extremely short, with nose almost between the eyes. Its muzzle very broad, blunt, truncated, and inclined upwards. Its body short and well knit; the limbs stout and muscular. Its hind quarters very high and strong, but rather lightly made in comparison with its massive fore parts. The dog conveys an impression of determination, strength, and activity, similar to that suggested by the appearance of a thick set Ayrshire or Highland bull.

"2. Skull. The head (or skull) should be very large—the larger the better—and in circumference should measure round in front of the ears at least the height of the dog at the shoulder. Viewed from the front, it should be very high from the corner of the lower jaw to the apex of the skull; it should also be broad and square. The cheeks should be well rounded, and extend sideways beyond the eyes. Viewed at the side, the head should be very high, and very short from its back to the point of the nose. The forehead should be flat, neither prominent, rounded, nor overhanging the face; and the skin upon it and about the head very loose, hanging in large folds or wrinkles.

"3. Stop. The temples or frontal bones should be very prominent,

broad, square, and high, causing a groove between the eyes. This indentation is termed the 'Stop,' it should be both broad and deep, and extended up the middle of the forehead, dividing the head vertically, and be traceable at the top of the skull.

"4. Eyes. The eyes (seen from the front), should be situated low down in the skull, as far from the ears as possible. Their corners should be in a straight line at right angles with the stop, and quite in front of the head. They should be as wide apart as possible, provided their outer corners are within the outline of the cheeks. They should be quite round in shape, of moderate size, neither sunken nor prominent, and in colour should be as dark as possible, showing no white when looking directly forward.

"5. Ears. The ears should be set on high, *i.e.*, the front inner edge of each ear should (as viewed from the front) join the outline of the skull at the top corner of such outline, so as to place them as wide apart and as high and far from the eyes as possible. In size they should be small and thin. The shape termed 'rose ear' is the most correct. The 'rose ear' folds inwards at its back, the upper or front edge, curving over outwards and backwards, showing part of the inside of the burr.

"6. Face. The face, measured from the front of the cheek bone to the nose, should be as short as possible; its skin should be deeply and closely wrinkled. The muzzle should be short, broad, square, not pointed, turned upwards, and very deep from the corner of the eye to the corner of the mouth. The nose should be large, broad, and black; its top should be deeply set back, almost between the eyes. The distance from the inner corner of the eye (or from the centre of the stop between the eyes) to the extreme tip of the nose should not exceed the length from the tip of the nose to the edge of the under lip. The nostrils should be large, wide, and black, with a well defined straight line between them.

"7. Chop. The flews, called the 'chop,' should be thick, broad, pendent, and very deep, hanging completely over the lower jaw at the sides (not in front). They should join the under lip in front and quite cover the teeth, which should not be seen when the mouth is closed.

"8. Mouth. The jaws, more especially the lower, should be broad, massive, and square, not in any way pinched or pointed, the canine

teeth, or tusks, wide apart. The lower jaw should project considerably in front of the upper, and turn up. It should be very broad and square, and have the six small front teeth between the canines in an even row. The teeth should be large and strong.

“9. Neck and Chest. The neck should be moderate in length, rather short than long, very thick, deep, and strong. It should be well arched at the back, with much loose, thick, and wrinkled skin hanging about the throat, forming a double dewlap on each side from the lower jaw to the chest. The chest should be very wide laterally, round, prominent, and deep, making the dog appear very broad and short-legged in front.

“10. Shoulders. The shoulders should be broad, slanting, deep, and very powerful.

“11. Body. The barrel should be capacious, round, and deep. It should be very deep from the top of the shoulders to its lowest part, where it joins the chest, and be well let down between the fore legs. It should be large in diameter, and round behind the fore legs (not flat-sided, the ribs being well rounded). The body should be well ribbed up behind, with the belly tucked up, and not pendulous.

“12. Back. The back should be short, broad, and strong, very broad at the shoulders and comparatively narrow at the loins. There should be a slight fall in the back close behind the shoulders (its lowest part), whence the spine should rise to the loins (the top of which should be higher than the top of the shoulder), thence curving again more suddenly to the tail, forming an arch—a distinctive characteristic of the breed—termed ‘roach back,’ or, more correctly, ‘wheel back.’

“13. Tail. The tail, termed the ‘stern,’ should be set on low, jut out rather straight, and then turn downwards, the end pointing horizontally. It should be quite round in its whole length, smooth, and devoid of fringe or coarse hair. It should be moderate in length—rather short than long—thick at the root, and tapering rather quickly to a fine point. It should have a downward carriage (not having a decided upward curve at the end or being screwed or deformed), and the dog should, from its shape and position, not be able to raise it over his back.

“14. Fore Legs. The fore legs should be very stout and strong, set wide apart, thick, muscular, and straight, with well-developed calves, presenting a rather bowed outline, but the bones of the legs should be large and straight, not bandy or curved. They should be rather short in

proportion to the hind legs, but not so short as to make the back appear long, or to detract from the dog's activity and so cripple him. The elbows should be low and stand well away from the ribs. The ankles, or pasterns, should be short, straight, and strong. The fore feet should be straight, and turn very slightly inwards; they should be of medium size, and moderately round. The toes short, compact, and thick, being well split up, making the knuckles prominent and high.

“15. Hind Legs. The hind legs should be large and muscular, and longer in proportion than the fore legs, so as to elevate the loins. The hocks should be very slightly bent and well let down, so as to be long and muscular from the loins to the point of the hock. The lower part of the leg should be short, straight, and strong. The stifles should be round, and turn slightly outwards away from the body. The hocks are thereby made to approach each other, and the hind feet to turn outwards. The latter, like the fore feet, should be round and compact, with the toes short, well split up and the knuckles prominent. From his formation, the dog has a peculiar heavy, slouching, and constrained gait, appearing to walk with short quick steps on the tips of his toes, his hind feet not be lifted high, but appearing to skim the ground, and often running with the one shoulder rather advanced, similar to the manner of a horse in cantering.

“16. Size. The most desirable size for the bulldog, and at which excellence is mostly attained, is about 50lb.

“17. Coat and Colour. The coat should be fine in texture, short, close, and smooth (hard only from its shortness and closeness, not wiry or woolly). The colour should be whole or smut, that is, a whole colour with a black mask or muzzle. It should be brilliant and pure of its sort. As ‘a good horse cannot be of a bad colour,’ the same may be said of the dog if perfect in other points. The colours, in their order of merit, if bright and pure, are, first smuts, and whole brindles, reds, white, with their varieties, as whole fawns, fallows, &c.; second, pied and mixed colours. Black, which was once most esteemed, is now considered undesirable.”

Overleaf I give a table of the points by which bulldogs were to be judged by the Bulldog Club, and a copy of the form which should be used by the judge.

* SCALE OF MARKS FOR JUDGING BULLDOGS BY POINTS.

Points mentioned in foregoing standard.	DETAILS FOR CONSIDERATION OF JUDGE.	Distribution of 100 marks for perfection in each point.	Marks awarded to No. 361.		Mark awarded to No. _____	
			Positive.	Negative.	Positive.	Negative.
1st. { General appearance }	{ Symmetrical formation; shape, make, style, action, and finish }	10	6			
2nd. Skull	{ Size, height, breadth, and squareness of skull; shape, flatness, and wrinkles of forehead }	15	10			
3rd. Stop	{ Depth, breadth, and extent }	5	4			
4th. Eyes	{ Position, shape, size, and colour }	5	4			
5th. Ears	{ Position, size, shape, carriage, thinness }	5	3			
6th. Face	{ (Shortness, breadth, and wrinkles of face; breadth, bluntness, squareness, and upward turn of muzzle; position, breadth, size, and backward inclination of top of nose; size, width, blackness of, and cleft between, nostrils }	5	3			
7th. Chop	{ Size and complete covering of front teeth }	5	1			
8th. Mouth	{ Width and squareness of jaws, projection and upward turn of lower jaw; size and condition of teeth, and if the six lower front teeth are in an even row }	5	2			
9th. Neck and Chest	{ Shortness, thickness, arching, and dewlap of neck; width, depth, and roundness of chest }	5	3			
10th. Shoulders	{ Size, breadth, and muscle }	5	4			
11th. Body	{ Capacity, depth, and thickness of barrel; roundness of ribs }	5	2			
12th. Back	{ Shortness, width at shoulders; and height, strength, and arch at loins, wheel or "roach" back }	5	3			
13th. Tail	{ Fineness, shortness, shape, position, and carriage }	5	—		1	
14th. { Fore Legs and Feet }	{ Stoutness, shortness, and straightness of legs, development of calves and outward turn of elbows; straightness and strength of ankles, roundness, size, and position of feet, compactness of toes, height and prominences of knuckles }	5	3			
15th. { Hind Legs and Feet }	{ Stoutness, length, and size of legs, development of muscles, strength, shape, and position of hocks and stifles, formation of feet and toes as in fore }	5	3			
16th. Size	{ Approaching 50lbs. }	5	3			
17th. Coat	{ Fineness, shortness, evenness, and closeness of coat; uniformity, purity, and brilliancy of colour }	5	3			
Total for perfection in all points		100	57	1		
Judge's net Totals			56			
Judge's Awards			Commended.			
					Signed ...	Judge
						Scrutator.

FORM TO BE USED IN JUDGING BULLDOG CLASSES.

Judged at [insert place] Dog Show on the _____ day of _____ 18____

Class No. _____ for [insert champion or ordinary] Bull [insert Dogs or Bitches] composed of _____ Entries. _____ Prizes offered.

SPECIAL VALUATION OF INDIVIDUAL POINTS.

[Minimum for First Prize fixed at _____ marks; for Second Prize at _____ marks; for Third Prize at _____ marks; for V.H.C. at _____ marks; for H.C. at _____ marks; for C. at _____ marks.]

Dog's No. in Catalogue.	General Appearance.	Skull.	Stop.	Eyes.	Ears.	Face.	Chop.	Mouth.	Chest and Neck.	Shoulders.	Body.	Back.	Tail.	Fore Legs and Feet.	Hind Legs and Feet.	Size.	Coat.	Total Maximum.	Net Totals of Marks allotted.	Remarks.
.....361.....	10	15	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	100	56	Rather coarse; savage—Commended.
.....362.....	9	14	5	5	4	5	4	5	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	4	75	75	First Prize and Cup.
.....363.....	8	10	5	3	...	4	3	4	5	3	5	5	1	3	3	3	3	68	67	Second Prize.

* N.B.—The Judge (having the standard and scale of points correctly committed to memory) should, after first carefully scanning every dog in the class, select for final minute scrutiny those which by general appearance are worthy of commendation. He should then compare such competitors one with the other, point by point, taking each point separately, and awarding to every dog marks according to its merit in that point. All the competitors should be judged for the same point before the next point is considered. When the whole number of points have been applied in rotation, and values awarded, each dog's marks should be totalled; the net totals will show the order of merit. A very little previous practice will enable an impartial judge to decide much more rapidly and correctly than by the old practice of judging by unreasoning choice, and prove the superiority of fixed rule over the "rule of thumb."

SPECIMEN PAGE OF BULL DOG CLUB STUD BOOK.

Bull Dog Club Stud Book _____ No. _____

Entry in Produce Register _____ Page _____

Ditto in any other Stud Book _____

Name of Dog or Bitch _____

Date of birth _____ day of _____ 18__

Breeder, Mr. _____

Of _____

DETAILED DESCRIPTION, verified by Mr. _____ (a Member of the Club).

	Inches		Inches
Round skull (before ears)	_____	Width of chest between forelegs ...	_____
Breadth of stop (between inner } corner of eyes)	_____	Height at top of shoulders	_____
From outer corner of eye to ear ...	_____	Height of elbow from the ground...	_____
Across forehead (between ears)	_____	Length of body (top of shoulder } to root of tail	_____
Length of face (inner corner of eye } to tip of nose)	_____	Girth of barrel close behind elbows	_____
Tip of nose to edge of lip	_____	Height at top of loins	_____
Round chop (close before eyes)	_____	Girth of foreleg below elbow	_____
Between points of lower canines ...	_____	Weight _____ lbs.	_____

[Space for critical description of style, colour, markings, and other points, or for photograph.]

Litter.	Sire and Dam.	Grand Sires and Dams.	Great Grand Sires and Dams.	Great Great Grand Sires and Dams.
	}	}	}	}
	}	}	}	}
	}	}	}	}
	}	}	}	}
	}	}	}	}

Owner's Address _____

Stud fee £ _____

The dog's history to be written on other side.





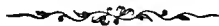
MIR. C. T. HARRIS'S MASTIFF "THE SHAH" (K.C.S.B. 4457).

Sire Rajah (K.C.S.B. 2333)—Dam Ino, by Baron (K.C.S.B. 2282) out of Nell, by Old Turk (K.C.S.B. 2349).

Measurements of Bulldogs—

Mr. J. W. Gurney's *King Cole*: Age, born 31st Dec., 1875; weight, 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; height at shoulder, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of tail, 6in.; girth of chest, 26in.; girth of loin, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of head, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of forearm, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of nose, $\frac{7}{8}$ in.; width corner of inside of eye, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Puppy, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ months: Round skull before ears, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height at shoulder, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; corner of eye to tip of nose, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; tip of nose to top of under lip, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; depth of flew, 3in.; weight, 20lb.; colour, white. Pedigree: Slenderman out of Duchess; Slenderman, Sir Anthony—Whuskie; Duchess, Turton's Crib—Whuskie.



CHAPTER VIII.—THE MASTIFF.

BY CORSINCON.

It is not my intention to write a history of the old English mastiff, or to attempt to trace his origin or prove him *the* indigenous dog of Britain. Such a task would require more ability and research than I can devote to it, whilst, if undertaken, it is doubtful if the result would be commensurate with the labour it would demand.

I cannot, however, quite ignore that part of the subject, deeply interesting as it is to all who admire the noble qualities of this breed, the magnificent appearance of which seems to entitle it to "claims of long descent."

It is an undisputed fact that when the Romans invaded these islands they found the natives possessed of a fierce and powerful breed of dogs, which they used in war, and during the Roman occupation dogs constituted a not inconsiderable article in the exportations of that period; and of such importance was this branch of commerce considered, that a special officer was appointed by the emperors to superintend the selection and transmission of them. Some of these exported dogs were used by the

Romans for hunting, and, as they are written of as a small dog, probably corresponded to some extent with our modern beagle. They are thus described by Oppian :

There is a kind of dog of mighty fame
For hunting ; worthy of a fairer frame ;
By painted Britons brave in war, they're bred,
Are beagles called, and to the chase are led ;
Their bodies small, and of so mean a shape,
You'd think them curs that under tables gape.

There were other dogs sent to Rome for more brutal purposes, namely, to bait the bull and other animals for the amusement of the people in the amphitheatres. These were the "broad-mouthed dogs of Britain," differing, no doubt, very much from either the bulldog or the mastiff of to-day, but possessing the great strength and indomitable courage that distinguish both of these breeds, and which so eminently fitted their progenitors for the rough and hazardous sports for which they were used.

A Latin poet thus refers to them and their employment in the amphitheatres :

And British mastiffs break the brawny necks of bulls.

A feat which I imagine could not be literally performed by any dog then or now.

Although the majority of writers refer these fighting dogs to the mastiffs, there are others who think the dog so used by the Romans was the Irish wolfhound ; and this view was cleverly argued by a writer in the "Field" in 1871, whose letters, signed "E. W. R.," were reproduced in "Dogs of the British Islands," and in these are given quotations showing that Irish dogs were used in the amphitheatres ; but this does not show that English dogs were not ; indeed, it is certain the sort from which our mastiffs and bulldogs are descended, were also similarly employed, and the writer I have referred to appears to me to be wrong when he quotes Oppian's description, "small in size, squat, lean, and shaggy, with blinking eyes and lacerating claws, but mostly prized for their scent in tracking where the foot has passed," against mastiffs having been so used, and asks, "does this description apply to either mastiff or bulldog ?" The answer is evident. Oppian was not describing the dog used for bull-baiting, but the beagle, which the Romans so largely exported from Britain for hunting purposes.

I do not for a moment think that wolfhound, bulldog, or mastiff, such as the names now cover, were represented at that date except in a rough

typical way, and the descriptions handed down to us are far too meagre and widely-scattered to allow the changes that have taken place to be traced with any degree of accuracy, therefore much is necessarily left to conjecture. The great Buffon supposed the mastiff to be "a mongrel generated between the Irish wolfhound and the bulldog, but much larger, and more resembling the latter than the former." Practical dog breeders, with I think good reason, lean to an opposite conclusion—namely, that the Irish wolfhound was a combination of mastiff and greyhound blood; and in that or similar directions all attempts at the resuscitation of that lost variety must be made.

It seems clear enough that, co-extensive with the known history of these islands, a dog representing, however roughly, the modern mastiff, has existed, and at an early date he was known in England by that name. In the forest laws of Henry II., if not earlier, the keeping of these dogs in or near royal forests was the subject of special regulations, which would now be considered cruel and oppressive. The statute which prohibited all but a few privileged individuals from keeping greyhounds or spaniels provided that farmers and substantial freeholders, dwelling within the forests, might keep mastiffs for the defence of their houses within the same, provided such mastiffs be expeditated according to the laws of the forest.

This "expeditating," "hambling," or "lawing," as it was indifferently termed, was intended so to maim the dog as to reduce to a minimum the chances of his chasing and seizing the deer, and the law enforced its being done after the following manner: "Three claws of the forefoot shall be cut off by the skin, by setting one of his forefeet upon a piece of wood 8in. thick, and 1ft. square, and with a mallet, setting a chisel of 2in. broad upon the three claws of his forefeet, and at one blow cutting them clean off."

This just enables us to look at the mastiffs of that day as through a narrow chink in the wall of silence that hides from us the past. The 2in. chisel was intended to cut the three doomed claws off at one blow; how much wider would it require to be to perform its work efficiently on some of our best modern specimens?—considerably so, I think—to make the "clean" job of it the instructions intended to provide for; and we may, therefore, fairly infer that the dogs were altogether less in size than the grand massive animals that we can boast of to-day.

Coming down to the time of Caius and Cotgrave, who both wrote in the reign of Elizabeth, mastiffs and bulldogs are both mentioned, but no description of any accuracy is given of either; and to construct a dog from the loose references made to them sufficient to satisfy a modern fancier, requires the active aid of imagination, and this, I find, generally assists writers towards what they wish may have been, and facts of the slightest character are strained to support pet theories.

For my own part, I feel convinced that the mastiff and the bulldog have sprung from a common origin. The attributes which they still have in common, after so many years of breeding towards opposite points, strengthens me in this belief, which is still further confirmed by a study of the various engravings and paintings made of them from time to time, which I have been able to consult, all of which show that the further back we go, starting from "Stonehenge" on "The Dog," the more closely do the two breeds assimilate in general character.

Of our present dogs, the strain for which the greatest, or rather absolute, purity is claimed is the Lyme Hall mastiff, which has been in the Legh family since the beginning of the fifteenth century, if not from a still earlier date; but whether the existing dogs of this strain have been kept pure by absolute in-and-in breeding, or with such merely occasional cross with some closely-allied strain as may have been found necessary to prevent deterioration, so that we may rely on it as representing the original type, I have no means of knowing; but as it is held as a pure representative of the old English mastiff by the family who have so long had it in their possession, I can have no doubt that good reasons for that belief exist, and that the strain is at least approximately pure and best represents the whole breed; and I am not aware that any other breeders claim anything approaching to such a long descent for their dogs, although a strain so noted as the Lyme Hall must long have been would be sure to spread and leave its mark on such other kennels as were most likely to be preserved with some degree of purity.

Of late years the champion of the Lyme Hall mastiff has been Mr. H. D. Kingdon, of Willhayne, Devon, who obtained the breed from Lyme Hall by the courtesy of the present Mr. Legh, and who insists on their superiority over all others with a tenacity, and, I might say, dogged obstinacy, thoroughly English, and worthy of the breed he admires. I cannot say, however, that I agree with him in his absolute worship of

what he calls purity ; when that term is applied to dogs of any breed my scepticism is aroused, and, indeed, even could absolute purity be proved, I would not put the high value on it that many do. Beyond a certain point, I consider this "purity" positively hurtful ; I prefer, as a breeder of dogs, to look forward rather than back, and like

The grand old gardener and his wife
Smile at the claims of long descent.

The good old dogs, like the good old times, possess many advantages over the present, now that distance lends enchantment to the view ; but in my opinion the present dogs are the best, and will as certainly be excelled by those of the future. To think otherwise would be to admit that the English, who have succeeded so unquestionably in the improvement of so many other animals, have failed with the dog.

In making these remarks I do not disparage nor even, I hope, underestimate the good qualities of the Lyme Hall mastiff. One of the most astute judges and successful breeders (Mr. Edgar Hanbury) has thought highly and written of them in most eulogistic terms, giving practical force to his expressed admiration by introducing them into his own kennels from Mr. Kingdon's ; and of several of the breed that I have seen I can say they were magnificent specimens, and I regret that so few opportunities are now afforded the public of seeing them at shows, as it is only by actual comparison that a fair judgment on relative merits of animals can be formed, and in forming such judgment it is absolutely necessary for agreement that the various judges should adopt one standard of excellence.

Modern taste in mastiffs seems to require above all things size and symmetry, and what I contend for is that modern taste has a perfect right to demand what it pleases in such matters. The great evil to be guarded against is that the standard should not be varied at the caprice of judges or societies, whose position gives them an adventitious influence in forming public taste and opinion. Now, to put a case : if I considered it necessary to cross the mastiff with the boarhound in order to gain the desired size, and having gained that point went back to the mastiff to eliminate other elements which the boarhound cross had introduced, but which I did not want, I would expect that some members for a number of generations would, to use a favourite expression of Mr. Kingdon's, exhibit "the discordant elements of which their ancestors

were compounded''; but I would also expect that the seventh or eighth generation at furthest would show no traces of the boarhound, and would be as fully entitled to be called pure-bred mastiffs as any in or out of the Stud Book. Hence, in judging mastiffs I do not care to consider whether they were manufactured twenty years ago, or have an unspotted lineage from the Flood.

This part of the subject has, however, unwittingly drawn on my space to a greater extent than I intended it should; I will, therefore, only say further that it is self-evident that—while I think judicious crossing in this and all breeds is not only permissible within certain limits but a necessity of improvement—although we may produce a fine dog by a mixture of breeds, we cannot have a mastiff unless that blood is allowed to predominate, and the older and purer it is the sooner and better it will assert itself over the introduced blood, as shown in foreign features engrafted on it, yet that specially desired feature, such as increased size, may, by selection, be retained.

In general appearance the mastiff is noble and dignified; his strength is shown in his immense bone, large, square, and well-knit frame, whilst the majesty of his carriage, his noble head, and the magnanimous expression of his countenance bespeak consciousness of power governed by a noble and courageous nature. There are mastiffs with sinister and scowling faces, exhibiting the ferocity of the coward and bully, but these will rarely be found to possess the grandeur of form that distinguishes the breed, and are often cross-bred; but instances of a surly and dangerous disposition will show itself in otherwise good and pure dogs, and when it does, they become a positive danger even to their owners, and a terror and a nuisance to the neighbourhood in which they may be kept; but the natural disposition is gentle, with an intuitive desire to afford protection, so that a well-trained mastiff is at once the best of companions—not given to quarrel, solicitous of notice from those he serves—and proves, with his intelligence and high mettle, the best of guards for person and property. These good qualities characterise the modern mastiff, and show the power of man in taming down the fierce nature of the fighting dogs of Britain, for in this, as in outward form, it is impossible to doubt he has been greatly modified and improved since he was mainly kept in order to display his prowess in the bull ring and the bear garden.

As to his modern uses, he is still *par excellence* the watch dog of England,

Whose honest bark
Bays deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home.

He is the gamekeeper's best companion and preserver from night marauders, and for this purpose a dark brindled dog is preferable to a fallow, not being so easily seen at night, and to these arduous duties have been added the lighter ones of companion to ladies and gentlemen, and the occasional display of his regal canine magnificence on the show bench.

I have mentioned the faults of temper in dealing with the general character. I will now point out the faults in outward appearance most often met with. These are, first, I think, the ungainliness of motion caused by weak legs, particularly shown in the knee joints and the development of cow hocks; with this there is generally flat, lean, wasted hams, and sometimes light, weak loins, and all these or the cow hocks alone give a shambling gait that is most objectionable. These defects are often caused by bad rearing, inferior or insufficient food, want of room or dampness in the kennel. The faults alluded to are very common, and it should be the endeavour of breeders and also of judges to get rid of them—the latter by refusing prizes to all dogs that show the faults, and the former by judicious selection and careful rearing.

The points of the mastiff are as follows :

The head should be large as a whole, square, skull flat, with great girth before the ears, forehead broad and flat, face may be slightly wrinkled.

The muzzle is black in colour, square and broad, neither so deep nor so narrow as in the bloodhound, with fairly deep flews, but not the chop of the bulldog; under jaw may slightly protrude, but it is better the teeth should meet evenly.

The eyes are small and intelligent, mild in expression, not sunk in the head, nor showing the haw as in the bloodhound.

The ears are small, pendant, and thin, and lying close to the cheek, black in colour in the fawns.

The neck should be thick and muscular, and should not have a superabundance of loose skin.

The chest should be deep and broad, back of fair length, but strong, loins muscular, the back ribs well developed; a cut-up flank, as is often seen in very long-bodied dogs, is very objectionable.

The leg bone should be very great, round and straight; the feet large and round—a splay foot and weak joints are great objections.

The thighs should be large, wide, and well clothed with muscle; hocks straight—cow-hocks are one of the worst faults. The stern, must be a good length, straight, moderately covered with hair, and carried pretty straight, not hound-like or over the back; a ring tail is held to be very objectionable.

The average height of dogs may be put as about 31in. at shoulder, bitches 29in.; but the higher the better if the dog's body is well let down, and his weight increases with height in proper ratio.

The coat is a minor point, often depending on feeding, grooming, &c. As a rule, the lighter the colour the finer the texture. It should be dense and not too soft.

Colour is another minor point. The fashionable colours are bright fawn with black muzzles and ears, and brindles of various shades. There are also good ones of a decided red tinge; white on neck, face, or legs a very slight objection.

The subject of our engraving is *The Shah*, the property of Mr. C. T. Harris, 15, Fenchurch-street, City. *The Shah* is a fawn dog, standing a little over 32in. at the shoulder, and weighs 180lb. Further measurement I have not had an opportunity of obtaining, but he is a dog of remarkably true proportions, making a grand whole, as is well shown by our artist, Mr. T. W. Wood.

The Shah came out as a puppy at the Crystal Palace Show, 1874, where he took first in a strong class, and was claimed by his present owner at catalogue price, £100. Since then the following are his prizes, having won wherever shown: First Crystal Palace, first Birmingham, first Maidstone, champion prize Brighton, 1876; special prize in champion class, Agricultural Hall, Islington, 1877. Champion prize Birmingham, 1877, first Bristol, 1877. Twenty Guineas Silver Cup, Margate, 1878, champion prize Alexandra Palace, 1878, and the same prize there, July, 1879, where his son, Mrs. Rawlinson's *The Emperor*, out of champion Countess, and his daughter, Mr. Fletcher's *Lady Love*, out of a Monarch bitch, were first in their respective classes, with a number of others by *The Shah* in the prize list.

Of late and present breeders whose dogs have held the highest position in competition, or transmitted their good qualities to those that do, I

may specially mention Mr. Lukey, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Bill George, the late Miss Aglionby (breeder of the celebrated Turk, who so many years held sway as champion), Mrs. Rawlinson, whose champion Countess has produced such grand ones as Thyra, Stanley, and now, in a younger litter, The Emperor, probably the grandest mastiff living, and likely to be for the next few years *the champion* in his class. Mr. T. C. Harris, owner of The Shah, a dog that has begot the best young stock of the day. Mr. Edgar Hanbury, owner and breeder of many good ones, including Rajah, sire of the Shah and Wolsey. Mr. W. K. Taunton, whose preference is for good brindles. Mr. Forbes Winslow, possessor of a good team, and Dr. J. Lamond Hemming, owner of His Lordship, one of the very best; and Mr. Carr, owner of Leo by Monarch, who, as a young dog, made his mark at Northern shows, taking the place of that grand dog The Colonel, after the death of that dog.

The following are the measurements of a few mastiffs of note :

Mr. Richard Cook's *Sylvia III*: Age, 2 years; weight, 136lb; height at shoulder, 29½in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 50in.; length of tail, 18½in.; girth of chest, 37in.; girth of loin, 29in.; girth of head, 23½in.; girth of forearm, 10½in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10¼in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 14in.

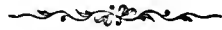
Dr. J. Lamond Hemming's *His Lordship* (champion): Age, 1 year and 10 months; weight, 180lb.; height at shoulder, 33in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 53in.; length of tail, 22in.; girth of chest, 44in.; girth of loin, 36in.; girth of forearm, 11½in.; length of head, from occiput to tip of nose, 12in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 15½in.; girth of head, 28½in.

Mr. T. W. Allen's *Creole*: Age 4 years; weight, 120lb.; height at shoulder, 29in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 51in.; length of tail, 18½in.; girth of chest, 36in.; girth of loin, 27½in.; girth of head, 23in.; girth of forearm, 9½in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10½in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 13¾in.; colour, fawn and black points.

Mr. J. W. Allen's *Magnus*: Age, 2 years 6 months; weight, 155lb.; height at shoulder, 30½in.; girth of chest, 41½in.; girth of loin, 31½in.; girth of head, 27½in.; girth of forearm, 10½in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 14½in.; colour, fawn and black points.

Mr. Morton's *Rupert* (K.C.S.B., 7433): Age, 3 years and 4 months;

weight, 170lb. ; height at shoulder, 31½in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 57in. ; length of tail, 21in. ; girth of chest, 42in. ; girth of loin, 33in. ; girth of head, 27¼in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 12¼in. ; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, 11in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 12in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 15½in. ; colour and markings, fawn, black points.



CHAPTER IX.—THE ST. BERNARD.

BY CORSINCON.

AMONG the large-sized companion “dogs of the day” there can be no doubt of the St. Bernard occupying the position of chief favourite with the public at the present time. The large classes brought together at our principal shows furnish sufficient proof of this ; and although I do not accept the decline in the entries of Mastiffs at the Crystal Palace Show, 1878, and again at the Alexandra Palace in 1879, as in itself proof of their fall in popular favour, any more than I take the inferior quality of the exhibits at the former as evidence of the decadence of the breed, yet it is significant that there were nearly seventy entries of St. Bernards to forty of mastiffs in the first case, and over seventy to fifty in the second, and at most leading shows now the former breed is invariably well represented both in numbers and quality.

The history of the St. Bernard in this country is but a short one, and there is no mystery or doubt about the present generation of them as far as their immediate progenitors are concerned ; but many of the most illustrious sires we have had, dogs whose blood is destined to influence many future generations, from having begot the grandest of the breed yet seen, are without pedigree, or have merely a sire and dam attributed to them by name, which, for any information it gives, might as well be by Jack, out of Jill. The great ambition seems to be expressed in the constantly repeated phrase, “Descended from the celebrated Barry.” There is a degree of indefiniteness about this which should tempt some bold exhibitor to go a step further and bring out one “descended from



W
Wood

BLITTKOPPEL & HEINTZ SC.

MR. G. BUSSON DU MAURIER'S ST. BERNARD "CHANG,"

Sire champion Thor (K.C.S.B. 2462)—Dam Countess, by Menthon out of Alp.



the celebrated dog of Bernard de Meuthon, sire of the whole illustrious race who lived and begat whelps in the seventh decade of the tenth century.’’

Whether the existing dogs are indeed descended more or less directly from the dog of the noble-hearted monk whose name these hospitals and the breed of dogs still bear, and to whose large-heartedness and manly charity they constitute a noble monument, I am unable to say; but, as the portrait of the saint’s original dog, still preserved with that of himself at the hospital, is described as a bloodhound, there are more unlikely things; for whatsoever their origin may be, it is an indisputable fact that many specimens, acknowledged to be true St. Bernards, do still exhibit some of the most marked bloodhound characteristics—the red haw, pendulous chops, and throatiness—although these points are not approved when strongly developed. That our present St. Bernards are composed of different and somewhat discordant elements I think they in themselves furnish sufficient evidence, for in large classes we meet with a variety of types that, by pedigree, have an equal claim to be called pure bred.

It appears from the records in the various books on the subject that some half century ago the monks lost all their dogs, they, with several servants, having been swept away by an avalanche, and at that time, according to “Stonehenge,” two dogs that the monks had previously given away were returned to them, and from these the existing breed are descended. “Idstone,” who wrote from information gleaned on the spot when a guest of the monks, says (writing in 1872): “The breed of St. Bernards has undergone some changes within the last thirty or forty years. A pest or virulent distemper at one time carried off all the dogs of the St. Bernard but one, and that, I believe, was crossed with the Pyrenean wolfhound.” “Idstone” doubtless had good ground for making this statement, and possibly to the introduction of the wolfhound cross we may attribute the tendency to a lanky form and elongated muzzle seen in otherwise good specimens.

What other crosses may have been at different times resorted to in the course of nine centuries it is now impossible to say, but it is not likely that strict in-and-in breeding either could or would be adhered to, and no doubt the monks would aim more at preserving the characteristics of strength, courage, endurance of cold, with that high intelligence and

docility which, with the special aptitude for tracing buried footways and discovering lost travellers, had been developed by keeping these animals to special work, and all of which qualities were essential to their canine assistants in carrying out their arduous and charitable tasks. "Stonehenge" speaks of a Newfoundland cross having been tried and failed, and even speaks of Mr. Gresham's Monk as having too much of the Newfoundland type. I confess I can see nothing in Monk of the Newfoundland type, if that be the true type of Newfoundland, as I think it is, which "Stonehenge" has given us in the engraving of Mr. Howard Mapplebeck's Leo in his latest work.

In the Rev. J. Cumming Macdona's imported black and tan dog Meuthon we had something nearer to the Newfoundland type, but perhaps still closer to the Thibet mastiff.

To attempt, then, to trace the pedigrees of our present St. Bernards further than has been done in the Kennel Club Stud Book would be fruitless. We are directed in it to our earlier imported dogs, many of whom had no known pedigree, and to others vaguely referred to as descendants of Barry, a dog that made his name famous by the great number of lives he saved—forty-two according to "Idstone" and "Stonehenge," which, however, under the enthusiastic pen of the Rev. Mr. Macdona, becomes seventy-five.

Be the number of lives saved by Barry more or less, it is impossible for a lover of dogs to refrain from offering a tribute of praise to the noble animal whose life was so beneficently spent, or to withhold generous sympathy with his grandly tragic and yet most becoming death; he died in harness at the ripe old age of fifteen years by the hand of a benighted traveller to whom he was carrying life and hope, and who, mistaking his would-be preserver for a wolf, killed him.

It was not until dog shows had been some years established that a class was made for St. Bernards; this was first done at the show held March, 1863, in the Ashburnham Hall, Cremorne, first and second prizes being won by dogs with no written pedigree, but both bred by the monks of St. Bernard; these were the Rev. A. N. Bate's Monk and Mr. W. H. Stone's Monk, bred in this country from two dogs imported from St. Bernard Hospital when puppies. Shortly after this the Rev. J. Cumming Macdona, whose importation of Tell was the foundation of the grandest team of St. Bernards that has existed in this country, with the exception

of the present Shefford Kennels, gave a considerable impetus to the St. Bernard fancy, and to that gentleman, above all others, I believe the St. Bernard owes its great popularity to-day, for his lavish expenditure of time, money, and skill in importing and breeding did more than anything else to establish the breed in public favour. In fact it only wanted good specimens of these magnificent and colossal dogs to be shown to an appreciative British public to secure them a lasting home here, and this Mr. Macdona did both in his imported specimens and those bred by himself, and I can assure those who read this that it was a very grand sight to see six or eight of those noble animals scampering over the sands and breasting the waves round Hilbre Island like some gigantic sea dogs. Of other importers of good dogs I must specially mention Mr. J. H. Murchison, who brought Thor into this country, a dog the sire of more present winners than any other. He has proved a great boon to breeders. Among those of his get I may mention the Rev. G. A. Sneyd's Hector, Mr. F. Gresham's Shah and Dagmar, Mr. M'Killop's Simplon, Mr. Armitage's Oscar, Mr. Du Maurier's Chang—all of the very first rank. Thor and also Miss Hales's Jura and many other good ones brought over here were bred by M. Schumacher, of Berne, whose name is most prominent in England as a Continental breeder.

It is almost needless to observe that there are two varieties recognised, the rough and the smooth-coated, but these are so closely allied, and differing in no other point, that rough and smooth whelps may appear in the same litter, a notable example of which was Mr. Gresham's champion smooth-coated dog The Shah and his late rough-coated bitch Dagmar, by Thor, out of Abbess.

The general appearance of the St. Bernard is very pleasing, which effect is no doubt enhanced by his picturesque markings, for although I think colour is too often overrated in summing up the aggregate points of a dog, its effect on our first impressions is telling; but, independent of colour and markings, the dog's colossal size and symmetrical shape, together with his fine intelligent head, gives him a commanding and majestic appearance. The most common faults are, as in the mastiff, slackness of loin, not being well coupled, as he should be, with strong sinews connecting the ribs and hind quarters, and a tendency to cow-hocks, which gives an awkward gait. Mr. Macdona, in Webb's book, says: "The gait or carriage of the dog much resembles the march of the lion," an

opinion which I cannot from my own observation controvert, all the lions I have seen being prevented from marching in anything like a dignified fashion by the limits of their cages, but judging from the construction of the two animals, I am inclined to think the reverend gentleman drew on his "inner consciousness" for the illustration, and that the king of brutes does not march with anything like the noble bearing I lately saw displayed by eight of the pick of the Shefford Kennels as they filed along a Bedfordshire-lane for my delectation.

In judging St. Bernards, I think symmetry, which is essential to good action and endurance, of the first consideration, and to which size alone should give way; but the latter point is, in a companion dog, kept for his commanding appearance, not to be lost sight of; for a big good one is better than a little good one, but a slouching gait destroys his pretensions to high rank and gives him a vulgar look, for which gigantic size does not compensate.

In temper the St. Bernard is, as a rule, gentle and manageable, but this, as in all breeds, depends much on his human masters and on individuality, but even a naturally bad-tempered dog may be improved by judicious treatment.

There is one fault to which I have reason to believe they are as a breed naturally prone—namely, a *penchant* for raw mutton, which they are apt to indulge in a lawless manner unbecoming dogs living in civilised society. This taste they do not object to vary by making a meal of "a kid of the goats," and I advise those rearing St. Bernards to keep a watchful eye, and check with a firm hand the first disposition to meddle with flocks and herds they see exhibited in their young dogs.

The following points of the St. Bernard, so admirably drawn up by "Stonehenge," I have copied *verbatim* from his article in his new issue of "The Dogs of the British Islands," for, I think it is most desirable that a standard should be recognised by which these dogs should be judged, and the points have nowhere else been described with such completeness and lucidity.

There are a few points only in which I cannot quite concur, and to which I will refer, although many may consider it presumptuous to differ from instead of sitting at the feet of the Gamaliel of canine lore.

First, as to the line up the poll. "Stonehenge," after describing the dress and badge of the Benedictine monks, says: "A dog marked with

white in the same manner is supposed to be peculiarly consecrated to his work," and adds, "There is no rational objection to the value apportioned to this point." I, on the other hand, think there is more than one rational objection to it: First, as he gives ten positive points for this line up the poll and five more for colour, distributed as he describes it, a self-coloured dog like Mr. Du Maurier's magnificent dog Chang or Dr. Russell's grand young bitch Muren would be debited with fifteen negative points, or a difference of thirty points less than one marked after this arbitrary fashion, and to my mind this is eminently unjust. On this rule Meuthon would never have won a prize, and in that case the rule would have done good, but by it Chang, Muren, and many other good ones would be debarred from winning.

The second objection I have to it, and which I hope readers will not consider an irrational one, is that to my mind it is an anachronism to introduce a monkish superstition as a factor in the practical work of dog judging in the present day. I remember seeing Mr. Samuel Lang and Mr. William Lort engaged for about two hours in judging a large class of costermongers' donkeys, but I have no recollection that they were influenced by or even looked for that cross on the back which surely as "peculiarly consecrates" an ass as the fancied resemblance of a mark of white to the badge of a Benedictine monk does a St. Bernard dog.

I also wish to record my strong objection to dew claws being considered a necessary or advantageous adjunct; they are just the opposite, and, in addition, are as ugly as a wart or any other "accidental monstrosity," as Darwin designates dew claws. Those who contend that dew claws prevent the dog sinking in the snow must be profoundly ignorant on the matter; they can never have travelled through a heavy snowfall, for they might as well expect the point of a walking stick to prevent them sinking in a snow wreath as a dew claw, double or treble, to support a St. Bernard under like circumstances. All dew claws should be cut off; they give a clumsy appearance, and the leg would look cleaner and better shaped without them. That the large foot fits the animal for snow travelling is clear enough, but the dew claw, which is loose, and easily doubles up, is useless as a support.

"The head is large and massive, but is without the width of the

mastiff. The dimensions are extended chiefly in height and length, the occipital protuberance being specially marked, and, coupled with the height of brow, serving also to distinguish it from the Newfoundland. The face is long, and cut off square at the nose, which is intermediate in width between those of the Newfoundland and mastiff. Lips pendulous, approaching in character to the bloodhound type, but much smaller. Ears of medium size, carried close to the cheeks, and covered with silky hair. Eyes full in size, but deeply sunk, and showing the haw, which is often as red as that of the bloodhound.

“Line of poll. As remarked above, great stress is laid by the monks on this marking, which is supposed to resemble the white lace bands round the neck and waist of the gown worn by the Benedictine monks, the two being connected by a strip carried up the back. A dog marked with white in the same manner is supposed to be peculiarly consecrated to his work, and is kept most carefully to it. Hence it is in this country also regarded as a characteristic of the breed, but it is seldom met with in anything like a perfect state of development; Monarque being more perfect in this respect than any dog ever exhibited.

“Shape of body and neck. There is nothing remarkable about the neck, except that there is generally a certain amount of throatiness, to which there is no objection. The body ought to be well proportioned, with a full chest, the girth of which should be double that of the head, and half the length of the body from nose to tip of tail; the loin should be full and the hips wide.

“In size and symmetry this breed should be up to a full standard, that is to say, equal to the English mastiff. Indeed, excepting in colour, in the dewclaws, and in the shape of head, the smooth St. Bernard very closely resembles that dog. He is generally more active in his movements, from having been more worked than his English compeer, who for generations has been kept on the chain.

“Legs and feet. Of course, in so large a dog the legs must be straight and strong, while the feet also must be large, in order to avoid sinking through the snow. The last point is greatly insisted on by the monks, who prefer even what would be considered here a splay foot to a small and compact one.

“Dewclaws. There is no doubt that the double dewclaw on the hind legs has in some way been introduced into the strain of dogs used at the

two Alpine monasteries, but how it is now impossible to say. Both Tell and Monarque exhibited this peculiarity, as well as most of the dogs admitted to be imported from the Hospice. Gessler, however, who showed every other point of the breed in a very marked degree, had no dewclaw at all on his hind legs, and his son Alp, though out of Hedwig, sister to Tell, was equally deficient. It is very doubtful whether this peculiarity is sufficiently permanent in any strain to be an evidence of purity or impurity, and consequently its value is only placed at 5, making the negative deduction 10 when wholly absent.

“The temperament of the St. Bernard is very similar to that of the mastiff—that is to say, if suitably managed, the dog is capable of great control over his actions, whether in the absence or presence of his owner. When kept on the chain he is, like other dogs, apt to become savage, and there is almost always an instinctive dislike to tramps and vagabonds. He is a capital watch and guard, and attaches himself strongly to his master or mistress.

“The colour of this dog varies greatly. The most common is red and white, the white being preferred when distributed after the pattern described above. Fawn and white and brindle and white come next, marked in the same way, the brindle being a very rich one, with an orange-tawny shade in it, as shown in Tell, and in a lesser degree by his nephew, Alp. Sometimes the dog is wholly white, or very nearly so, as in the case of Hospice and Sir C. H. Isham’s Leo.

“The coat in the rough variety is wavy over the body, bushy in the tail, and feathering the legs, being generally silky, but sparsely so, on the ears. In the smooth variety the depth and thickness of the coat are the points to be regarded.”

Believing the weights, measurements, and other particulars of well-known dogs would interest readers, I give the following of a few of those whose owners have kindly obliged me.

The particulars given of the Rev. J. Cumming-Macdonald’s grand old dog Tell—now dead many years—I have copied from “*Stonehenge’s*” first edition of the “*Dogs of the British Islands*,” thinking it might be interesting to be able to compare at a glance the dimensions of some of our dogs of the day with those of the dead champion.

Mr. Armitage’s Oscar is in colour a rich orange tawny and white with

white legs and feet, white collar and chest, white blaze up the face and black ears and muzzle; he has one single and one double dew claw. Oscar was bred by Miss Hales, Hales Place, Canterbury, and is by Thor—Jura, both imported by Mr. J. H. Murchison, and both well-known winners. Oscar I have always considered a marvellously handsome specimen of the breed, in confirmation of which I may quote from my critique on the Manchester Show, held at Belle Vue, December, 1874, and which appeared in *The Country*, 31st Dec., 1874: “Of all the non-sporting classes at Belle Vue we are disposed to think the St. Bernards the best. The first prize went to Mr. A. C. Armitage’s Oscar, who is only 15 months old. He is really a magnificent specimen of the breed, and will draw attention to Thor as a sire. This pup has the most superb head we have seen, and will develop into a very grand dog if well seen to; he is not yet filled up, and in the opinion of some is hollow backed, and will always be slack in loin, but with these opinions we do not coincide . . . still, he should not here have been placed over Mr. F. Gresham’s Monk, with whom in no other point than head can he at present compare.” Oscar has borne out my good opinion of him as a pup, and has since won at the Crystal Palace. He is an exceedingly good tempered and excellent companion and guard. Dr. Russell’s bitch Muren was, I consider, a wonder at her age, while yet but a pup; she has single dew claws, is in colour a light orange, with white points and partial white collar. Her colour is considered by some to be quite a damning fault, an opinion, I think, utterly untenable, unless we are to reduce St. Bernards to the level of toys, and ignore their magnificent history and the noble life of derring-do to which he has been trained, and for which nature and the education and example of good men have fitted him.

Mr. Sydney W. Smith’s Barry is a remarkably fine specimen of an imported dog, bred by Mr. G. Ficher, of Fribourg, Switzerland. He was brought to England in 1876, when about twelve months old, and took first prize at Darlington Show, in a good class, immediately after his arrival, and he now ranks as one of the finest specimens we have. In colour he is orange tawny with white points, white chest, white blaze up the face, and white star on the neck. He is blessed with those “monstrosities,” dew claws, considered so essential by the class of fanciers who attach more weight to the number of hairs on the mole on a pug’s cheek than to the more important parts of his anatomy.

WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS OF WELL-KNOWN
ST. BERNARDS:—

Name of Dog and Owner.	Age.	Weight.	Height at Shoulder.	Length from Nose to set on of Tail.	Length of Tail.	Girth of Chest.	Girth of Loin.	Girth of Head.	Girth of Forearm.	Length of Head from occiput to tip of nose.	Girth of Muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose.
Mr. Arthur C. Arm- tage's "Oscar" }	4 years	lb.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Dr. Russell's "Mentor" }	8 months	151	32	50	25	38	31	27	11	13	15
Mr. G. R. Tetley's (late Mr. W. Yuile's) "Simplon" }	6 years	135	29	56	23	35½	29	26	11	12	14
Mr. Sydney W. Smith's "Barry" }	4 years	170	32½	61	—	40	—	—	14	—	—
Dr. Russell's bitch "Muren" }	3 years	159	32½	56	24	43	35½	28½	13½	12	15½
Rev. J. C. Macdona's "Tell" (dead) }	14 months	130	29	53	24	37	31	23	10½	11½	12½
	—	147	30½	84		36	—	22	13	13	—

Mr. Stanhope Inglis's *Bruno*: Age, 4 years; height at shoulder, 30in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 51in.; length of tail, 22½in.; girth of chest, 38½in.; girth of loin, 33in.; girth of head, 25½in.; girth of forearm, 12in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 12½in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 13in.; colour, orange tawny and white.

Mr. L. H. Layland's *Leo*: Age, 2 years and 5 months; weight, 140lb.; height at shoulder, 29in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 52½in.; length of tail, 25in.; girth of chest, 38in.; girth of loin, 32in.; girth of head, 25in.; girth of forearm, 11½in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 12½in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 15in.

Mr. J. C. Tinker's *Gresham*: Age, 10½ months; height at shoulder, 31in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 61in.; length of tail, 24in.; girth of chest, 40in.; girth of loin, 35in.; girth of head, 25in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 12½in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 15½in.; entire length, 85in.

Mr. J. C. Tinker's bitch *Mab*: Age, 3 years and 8 months; weight about 128lb.; height at shoulder, 29½in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 53¾in.; length of tail, 26in.; girth of chest, 37½in.; girth of loin, 29½in.; girth of head, 25in.; girth of forearm, 10in.; length of head

from occiput to tip of nose, $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $14\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Prince Albert Solms' rough-coated dog *Courage*: Age, 4 years ; weight, $14\frac{1}{10}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, $30\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 51in. ; length of tail, 25in. ; girth of chest, $36\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, $31\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, 25in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 13in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mr. William Valentine's smooth-coated *Bernard*: Age, 5 years ; weight, 120lb. ; height at shoulder, 30in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 52in. ; length of tail, 23in. ; girth of chest, 35in. ; girth of loin, 29in. ; girth of head, 27in. ; girth of forearm, 11in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 12in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 14in.

Mr. W. Hart-Chamberlain's *Martigny*: Age, 2 years 7 months ; weight, 139lb. ; height at shoulder, 30in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 56in. ; length of tail, 23in. ; girth of chest, $37\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, $30\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, $23\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 13in.

Mr. T. C. Emmerson's *Bolckow*: Age, 3 years ; weight, 140lb. ; height, at shoulder, $30\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 52in. ; length of tail, 23in. ; girth of chest, 40in. ; girth of loin, 29in. ; girth of head, $23\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 12in. ; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, 10in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 12in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 13in. ; colour and markings, orange tawny, black muzzle, white breast and feet.

Mr. Charles Goas's *Marco*: Age, 22 months ; weight, 155lb. ; height at shoulder, 33in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $57\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length of tail, 24in. ; girth of chest, $42\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, 37in. ; girth of head, 26in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $12\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 15in. ; colour and markings, self-coloured orange.

Dr. Russell's *Cadwallader* (never shown): Age, 2 years ; weight, 156lb. ; height at shoulder, 31in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 63in. ; length of tail, 24in. ; girth of chest, 39in. ; girth of loin, 32in. ; girth of head, $26\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, 13in. ; length of head from

occiput to tip of nose, 12in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 15½in. ; length of muzzle, 4½in.

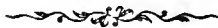
Mr. W. J. Sherringham's bitch, *Snowdrop* : Age, 12 months ; weight, 109lb. ; height at shoulder, 29in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 48in. ; length of tail, 21in. ; girth of chest, 37in. ; girth of loin, 31in. ; girth of head, 20in. ; girth of forearm, 10in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10½in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 12½in.

The following measurements of puppies will also prove valuable to breeders for comparison :

Mr. S. H. Fox's *Bella*, by Moltke—Snowdon : Age, 5 months and 27 days ; weight, 82lb. ; height at shoulder, 26½in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 48½in. ; length of tail, 20½in. ; girth of chest, 32½in. ; girth of loin, 27in. ; girth of head, 21in. ; girth of forearm, 9in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 11¾in.

The Rev. Grenville F. Hodson's *Haco* : Age, 7 months ; height at shoulder, 27in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 46½in. ; length of tail, 21in. ; girth of chest, 34in. ; girth of loin, 27in. ; girth of head, 21in. ; girth of forearm, 9½in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 11¾in.

Mr. G. Watmough Webster's pup, by Moltke—Norma : Age, 6 months ; weight, 90lb. ; height at shoulder, 25½in. ; length from nose to end of tail, 69in. ; girth of chest, 35in. ; girth of loin, 30in. ; girth of head, 22½in. ; girth of forearm, 10½in.



CHAPTER X.—THE NEWFOUNDLAND.

BY CORSINCON.

WHENEVER I sit down to write about any breed of dog I feel disposed to dash off with "Of all varieties of the dog none has created so much public interest, given rise to such wide and protracted discussion, and brought out such variety and divergence of opinion respecting it as the one under consideration." But a moment's reflection shows me that if I use such words at all, I ought to have them stereotyped as applicable to nearly all and every breed.

The Newfoundland has undoubtedly had its full share of public attention, and long before dog shows were in existence, or the finely drawn distinctions respecting "points" called into being, he reigned paramount in the affections of the British public as a companion, ornament, and guard.

But in those days, as I have said, every man had his own ideal standard of excellence, or borrowed a suitable one from a doggy friend, the suitability being ensured by alteration sufficient to make it applicable to his own pet, a process not yet entirely obsolete.

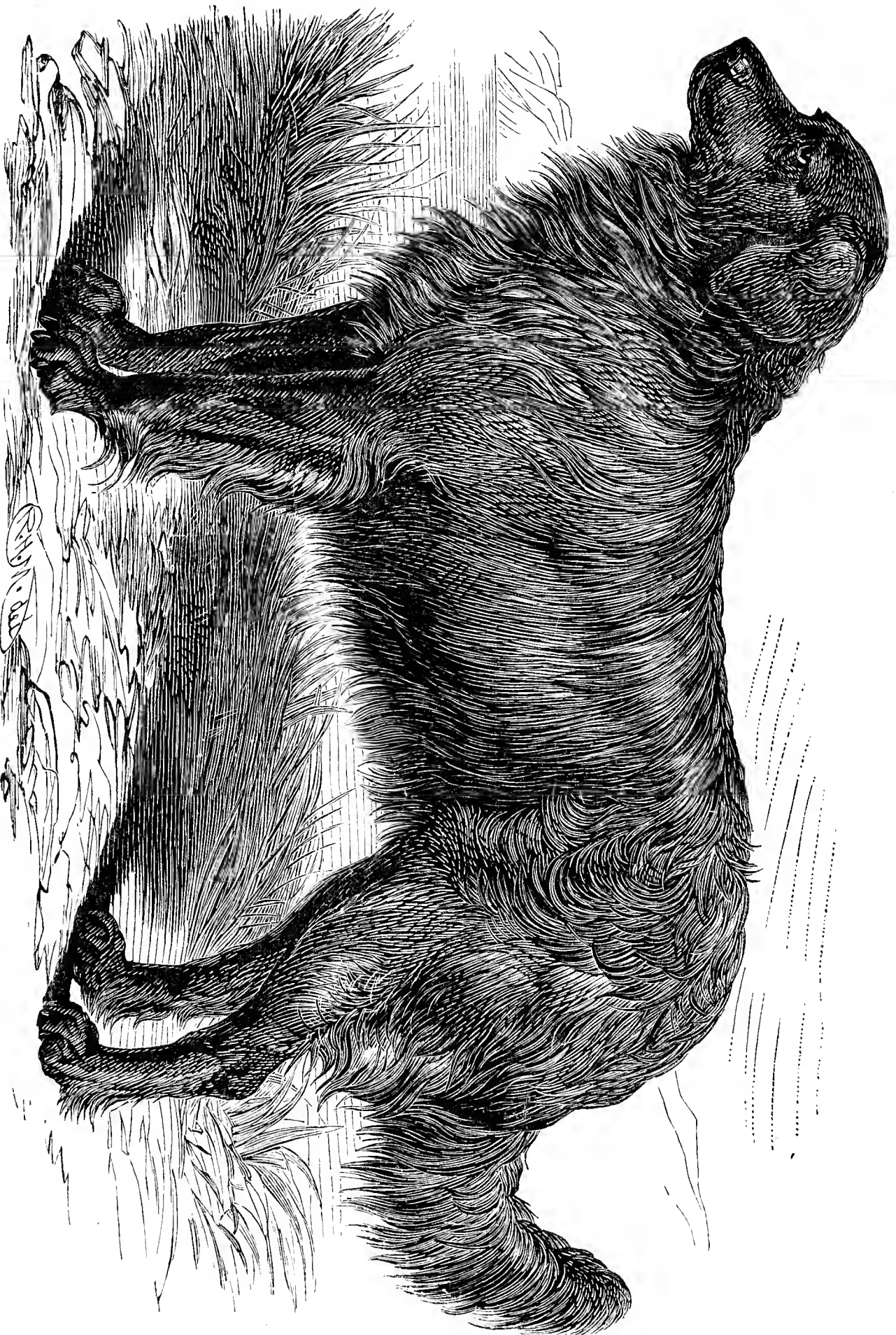
Many of these large so-called Newfoundland dogs of twenty-five to forty years ago had, undoubtedly, like the "Cæsar" that Burns immortalised in his poem of "The Twa Dogs," been

whalpit some gate far abroad,
Whare sailors gang tae fish for cod,

or were the immediate descendants of such, but they differed materially in colour, coat and in other minor points from each other, and still more from what is now held to be the Newfoundland proper, as he is bred and exhibited in this country.

I can speak personally to the decided difference between dogs imported from Newfoundland into Liverpool some twenty-five and thirty years ago, each believed to be the pure breed of the island by their owners; that difference, as it exists in a memory naturally tenacious of such things, was more in the sort of coat and the colour than in the other marked characteristics of the breed which they all had in common with the recognised dog of the day.

The marked difference then existing in this country was also common



MRS. S. W. WILDMAN'S NEWFOUNDLAND "LEO" (K.C.S.B. 5381).

Sire Mr. Windle's Don—Dam Meg o' Meldon, by Bruno out of Mr. Robinson's Meg.

in the island of Newfoundland, and I understand on good authority continues, and this obscures the interesting question, What was the original breed of the island really like? and prepares us for the very wide difference and rather dogmatic expression of opinion on the subject by gentlemen who have had the advantage of a residence there, and who have afterwards joined in public discussion on the question.

I remember some years ago, after the pleasures and fatigue of a Wolverhampton Show, spending a most enjoyable evening with that eminent and excellent judge Mr. William Lort, a friend, and a churchwarden (one of Sothern's Broseleys), when the former gentleman, who is by no means a "talking machine," for once, opening the gateways of his memory, gave us reminiscences of his Newfoundland life, so graphic and brilliant in their delineations, as to hold us spellbound. Of course the dogs were not forgotten, and I believe I am repeating in effect his views that, although a variety of big mongrels were kept and used there, those that the natives of the island looked on as the true breed were the black or rusty black, with thick and shaggy coats, and corresponding in all other points, although, from want of proper culture, inferior to our best specimens of the day.

Against this testimony I will quote a few other opinions. "Index," who in the "Field," about nine years ago, wrote on this subject with great pertinence, and evidently from personal observation, declared the true breed to be of "an intense black colour," and "with a small streak of white, which is upon the breast of ninety-nine out of every hundred genuine dogs."

Per contra "Otterstone," in the "Country," 6th January, 1876, says: "The predominant colour of the 'Newfoundland proper' is white. His marks are nearly invariable, namely, a black head or face mark, a black saddle mark, and the tip of the stern also black." "Otterstone" also wrote from personal observation, I believe, of the dogs accepted as pure Newfoundlands in Canada, and I might go on quoting from others, not only about colour, but texture of coat, some holding it should be curly, others wavy, others shaggy, and the height of the original is variously stated as 24in. to 26in., up to 30in. to 32in.

This, however, would only, I think, occupy unnecessary space. I cannot, however, forego the pleasure of quotations from the "Sportsman's Cabinet," published 1802, which I feel sure cannot fail to interest

readers who have not perused that now comparatively scarce book. The engraving of the Newfoundland therein given is from a drawing by Renaigle and engraved by J. Scott, and represents a dog like our modern one in most points, but not so big and square in head, and altogether lighter in build, and *almost entirely white*. It is to be regretted that the author of the accompanying letter-press did not give a minute description, which he was thoroughly competent to do. Here, however, is what he does say: "The dog passing under this description is so universally known in every part of the kingdom, and is so accurately delineated by the united efforts of the artists in the representation annexed, that a minute description of its size, shape, make, and form may be considered unnecessary. . . . He is one of the most majestic of all the canine variety. Although at first sight he appears terrific from the immensity of his magnitude, the placid serenity of his countenance as instantly dispels the agitating vibrations of fear." The words of such an authority should be given due weight in considering what is and what is not a true Newfoundland. Whether there was a dog of marked characteristics from other recognised breeds found indigenous to the island on its discovery or not, we may accept the case as proved that they are now from various causes a mixed lot, as inferior to our English Newfoundlands as their Eastern progenitors are to our thoroughbred horse. There is, however, a very general agreement that as regards size we have imported two varieties—the one the Newfoundland as now recognised, the other the lesser Newfoundland, or Labrador dog, on which our wavy-coated retrievers are founded; and it is of the former we are now treating.

The contention of those who say the original breed did not stand more than about 25in. at the shoulder is greatly discounted by references to the size and dignified appearance of the dog by older writers; and although climate and good care do much, I cannot think their effects would be so immediate and so great as to make a 30in. dog out of a pup which, left at home, would only have grown to 25in., or that that result would follow except after a considerable number of years of careful breeding; but we have seen that by the extract from the "Sportsman's Cabinet," nearly seventy years before "Index" wrote in the "Field," and his dictum as to height was accepted by "Stonehenge," the dog was valued for his great size.

There is certainly a dignity of demeanour, a noble bearing, and a sense of strength and power, though softened by the serenity of his countenance and deeply sagacious look which cannot be disassociated from great size, and no better illustration of this could be found than Mr. Howard Mapplebeck's Leo, and these were among the good qualities which have always commended him to public favour. The Newfoundland's good qualities, however, do not rest here ; he is of a strongly emulative disposition, extremely sensitive to praise or censure, and should therefore, especially when young, be managed with great care and circumspection ; he is never so well satisfied as when employed either for the pleasure or advantage of his master, and his strong propensity to fetch and carry develops itself naturally at an early age. One that I trained when a boy, and that afterwards became famous in the Postmaster General's service (although not on the pay list), by carrying the letter bags between a village office and the Carlisle and Glasgow Mail Coach, when quite a puppy would bring a small log from the woodhouse for the kitchen fire at the word of command, and indeed often without, for I have seen him, for his own amusement, bring quite a pile of them in, which he would take back one by one when told.

As a water dog he has no equal—he delights in it, will almost live in it—and his high courage and great swimming powers enable him to face, and do service in such a sea as I believe no other land animal can successfully encounter.

Knowing and admiring the wonderful faculty he possesses, suggested to me, when viewing the sea from the site of Portsmouth Dog Show in 1875, the advisability of instituting water trials as a means of keeping up and developing this wonderful and useful natural power, that his great abilities as a life-saver might be made the best of for the benefit of man, for it cannot be denied that without such aids public or private dog shows may do serious harm, giving, as they properly do, prominence to the finest developed animal. But if prize winners, however grand in appearance, are uneducated, their instincts and natural powers undeveloped and indeed checked, are continuously bred from, we shall soon have lost sterling qualities and get, in return, mere good looks.

But the two things—fine physical development, with high cultivation of those instincts, and natural powers—are not incompatible, and should,

I think, be simultaneously encouraged by dog show promoters, just as the Kennel Club does for pointers and setters by their field trials.

Chiefly at my instigation, water trials of Newfoundlands took place at Maidstone Show, May, 1876, and were repeated at Portsmouth later in the same year, and, although neither could be pronounced as a brilliant success, they were each of them in many respects interesting, and proved that with more experience, and well carried out, such competitive trials might become more than interesting—highly useful.

I would be the last to advocate again reducing this or any breed to a beast of burden, but I cannot but think and here repeat what I have so often written, that the Newfoundland's extraordinary natural power as a water dog, his wonderful sagacity and intense desire to serve should be systematically developed and utilised, and I can see no reason why one or more trained dogs should not be attached to every lifeboat station and at every popular bathing resort around our coasts.

I must here render praise to Mr. C. Marshall for the excellent rules he drew up for the conduct of the first public water trial of dogs. As a basis for others who may wish to institute similar competitions, I append the tests adopted at Maidstone.

Tests for Water Dogs.

1st. Courage displayed in jumping into the water from a height to recover an object. The effigy of a man is the most suitable thing.

2nd. The quickness displayed in bringing the object ashore.

3rd. Intelligence and speed in bringing a boat to shore—the boat must of course, be adrift, and the painter have a piece of white wood attached to keep it afloat, mark its position, and facilitate the dog's work.

4th. To carry a rope from shore to a boat with a stranger, not the master, in it.

5th. Swimming races, to show speed and power against stream or tide.

6th. Diving. A common flag basket, with a stone in the bottom of it to sink it, answers well, as it is white enough to be seen and soft enough to the dog's mouth.

In regard to the points of this dog I adopt without alteration those of "Stonehenge," because of their excellence, and also because I think, although one may differ in minor points, it is most undesirable to set up or attempt to set up a variety of standards scarcely differing from each other except in the language in which they are set forth. I therefore give

the following verbatim, adding a few comments for the acceptance or not of readers, as they think fit.

“The head is very broad, and nearly flat on the top in each direction, exhibiting a well-marked occipital protuberance, and also a considerable brow over the eye, often rising three-quarters of an inch from the line of the nose, as is well shown in the case of my present illustration, Mr. Mapplebeck’s Leo, in which it exists to a greater extent than usual. The Labrador shows the brow also, but not nearly in so marked a manner. There is a slight furrow down the middle of the top of the head, but nothing approaching to a stop. The skin on the forehead is slightly wrinkled, and the coat on the face and top of the head is short, but not so much so as in the curly retriever. Nose wide in all directions, but of average length, and moderately square at the end, with open nostrils; the whole of the jaws covered with short hair.

“Eyes and ears. The eyes of this dog are small, and rather deeply set; but there should be no display of the haw or third eyelid. They are generally brown, of various shades, but light rather than dark. The ears are small, clothed with short hair on all but the edges, which are fringed with longer hair.

“The neck is often short, making the dog look chumpy and inelegant. This defect should always be attended to, and a dog with a sufficiently lengthy neck should have the full allowance; but, on the other hand, a short chumpy one is so often met with that, even if present, the possessor of it should not be penalised with negative points. The throat is clean, without any development of frill, though thickly clothed with hair.

“The chest is capacious, and rather round than flat; back ribs generally short.

“The back is often slack and weak, but in some specimens, and notably in Leo, there is a fine development of muscle; accompanying this weak back there is often a rolling and weak walk.

“The legs should be very bony and straight, well clothed with muscle on the arms and lower thighs. Elbows well let down, and neither in nor out. Both the fore and hind legs are thickly feathered, but not to any great length. There is also often a double dew claw.

“The feet are large and wide, with thin soles. The toes are generally flat, and consequently this dog soon becomes foot-sore in road work, and cannot accompany a horse or carriage at a fast pace.

“In size the Newfoundland should be at least 25in. in height, and if he is beyond this it is a merit rather than a defect, as explained in the above remarks. Many very fine and purely-bred specimens reared in this country have been from 30in. to 32in. high.

“The symmetry of this dog is often defective, owing to the tendency of a short neck and weak loin. As a consequence, a symmetrical dog like Leo is highly to be approved of.

“The colour should be black, the richer the better; but a rusty stain in it is so common in the native breed that it should by no means be penalised. Still the jet black is so handsome in comparison with it that I think, other points being equal, it should count above the rusty stain in judging two dogs. A white star on the breast is often met with. The white and black colour exhibited in the Landseer type never occurs in the true Newfoundland.

“The coat of the Newfoundland is shaggy, without much undercoat, and at first sight it would appear unfit for much exposure to wet. It is, however, so thick and oily that it takes some time for the water to reach the skin through it. There is often a natural parting down the back, and the surface is very glossy.

“The tail is long and gently curled on one side, but not carried high. It is clothed thickly with long hair, which is quite bushy, but often naturally parted down the middle.”

I prefer in judging to take general appearance and symmetry first.

It is impossible to dissent from “Stonehenge’s” remarks in regard to the head, and it will be observed that we have also selected for our engraving that incomparable dog Mr. Howard Mapplebeck’s Leo. The illustrations, however, are from the drawings of different artists, viz., Mr. Baker and Mr. Moore.

As to the ears, I may here remark on the authority of Meyrick—for I have not met with the original work—that Justice Haliburton, who was a connoisseur in the breed, describes this feature as “a small and delicate mouse-like ear.”

Haliburton also refers to the dew claws; it is usual to remove them, and this should I think be done in all breeds, for they are a useless incumbrance, and make the leg look clumsy.

Although a 25in. dog may be a pure Newfoundland, one that size would stand little chance in competition at our large shows.

With the conflicting evidence before us, I am not prepared to endorse the statement that the white and black colour never occurs in the true Newfoundland, but this question has been practically settled in the best possible way by making a distinct class for the picturesque black and white under the name of Landseer Newfoundland.

Mr. Howard Mapplebeck's Leo, now Mr. S. W. Wildman's, is a fine model of the breed; he is of great size, most symmetrical in build, with an elegant carriage; has a fine broad intellectual looking head, and the dignified appearance so remarkable in all good specimens of the breed; and is without doubt the finest living specimen that has been exhibited, and this is high praise when we consider the number of good ones our shows have brought out.

Weights and measurements of celebrated dogs:

Mr. T. Worthy's *Help*: Age, $2\frac{1}{4}$ years; weight, 154lb.; height at shoulder, 30in.; length of nose to set on of tail, 51in.; length of tail, 25in.; girth of chest, 41in.; girth of loin, 31in.; girth of head, 24in.; girth of forearm, 12in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 12in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mrs. Cunliffe Lee's *Nep*: Age, 5 years; height at shoulder, 31in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 48in.; length of tail, 16in.; girth of chest, 36in.; girth of loin, 32in.; girth of head, 21in.; girth of forearm, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 12in.

Mr. S. W. Wildman's champion *Gipsy*: Age, 3 years; weight, 98lb.; height at shoulder, 28in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 42in.; length of tail, 18in.; girth of chest, 35in.; girth of loin, 30in.; girth of head, $21\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of forearm, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 12in.

Mr. S. W. Wildman's champion *Brunette*: Age, 4 years; weight, 104lb.; height at shoulder, 29in.; length from nose to set on of tail, $43\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of tail, $18\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of chest, 36in.; girth of loin, 33in.; girth of head, 22in.; girth of forearm, 11in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $11\frac{3}{4}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 12in.

Mr. S. W. Wildman's *Lady in Black*: Age, 4 years; weight, 106lb.; height at shoulder, $28\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of nose to set on of tail, 44in.; length

of tail, $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, 36in. ; girth of loin, 31in. ; girth of head, 22in. ; girth of forearm, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 11in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 12in.

Mr. S. W. Wildman's *Flora*, dam of *Gipsy* : Age, 7 years ; weight, $89\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, 28in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 42in. ; length of tail, 18in. ; girth of chest, 35in. ; girth of loin, 29in. ; girth of head, 21in. ; girth of forearm, 10in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose $12\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Mr. S. W. Wildman's champion *Leo* : Age, 6 years ; weight, 135lb. ; height at shoulder, $31\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 50in. ; length of tail, 20in. ; girth of chest, 38in. ; girth of loin, 34in. ; girth of head, 22in. ; girth of forearm, 9in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 11in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 12in.

Mr. S. W. Wildman's champion *Lion* : Age, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ; weight, 129lb. ; height at shoulder, $29\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 52in. ; length of tail, $20\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, 39in. ; girth of loin, 32in. ; girth of head, 24in. ; girth of forearm, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 13in.

Mr. S. W. Wildman's *Mayor of Bingley* : Age 2 years 4 months ; weight, 142lb. ; height at shoulder, $32\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 50in. ; length of tail, 21in. ; girth of chest, $41\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, 33in. ; girth of head, $24\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, 11in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $12\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 13in.

Mr. S. W. Wildman's *Black Prince* : Age, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ; weight, 133lb. ; height at shoulder, 31in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 51in. ; length of tail, 20in. ; girth of chest, $39\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, 34in. ; girth of head, $23\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 13in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in.



CHAPTER XI.—THE LANDSEER
NEWFOUNDLAND.

BY CORSINCON.

THAT great artist, Sir Edwin Landseer, having immortalised a black and white dog, of Newfoundland type, in his painting, "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society," made this variety too popular to be ignored by fashion, which is most arbitrary in such cases, and had determined that all black should be the colour of Newfoundland dogs.

Fashion, therefore, finding itself opposed by genius which was popular, very wisely entered into a compromise by setting up two classes of Newfoundlands, and in honour of genius calling the black and white sort the Landseer Newfoundland.

Although I think it is doubtful whether the black has a claim to the exclusive title given him, I cannot but agree that we are happy in having such an excellent reason for christening the bi-colour dog the Landseer, and there is every reason to increase the number of classes, if by so doing we can increase the number of good dogs kept, and diminish the number of mongrels. Since a class was established for Landseers the numbers exhibited have increased.

The Landseer differs but little from the black except in colour, and a tendency in the coat to curl. Some specimens are very curly, and I do not know that that is a fault. It should perhaps rather be made a point of difference between them and the black.

Mr. Lord's Moldau, however, has a straight dense coat, and this German bred dog, so perfect in symmetry, should be most valuable as a sire. He has not so much white on him as is generally desired in a Landseer where the white and black are liked best in about equal proportions, but a dog of his beautiful formation, and with his white points, should with lightish coloured bitches get grand stock. Moldau I gave second prize to at the International Show, Hanover, 1879, in the best class I have ever seen.

Mr. Evans' Dick has proved the greatest prize winner of this variety, he is a noble specimen and as clever as he is handsome, and from personal knowledge of him I can add perfect as a companion dog.

The points by which the class should be judged are the same as in the black, with the exception of coat and colour.

Weights and measurements of Landseer Newfoundlands:—

Mr. R. Evans's *Dick*: Age, 7 years; weight, 139lb.; height at shoulder, 30in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 4ft. 3in.; length of tail, 21½in.; girth of chest, 40in.; girth of loin, 32in.; girth of head, 24½in.; girth of forearm, 10¼in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 11in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 12½in.

Mr. Walter J. Sherringham's bitch *Lill*: Age, 21 months; weight, 112lbs.; height at shoulder, 28½in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 56in.; length of tail, 22in.; girth of chest, 35in.; girth of loin, 30in.; girth of head, 21in.; girth of forearm, 10in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 11½in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 12in.

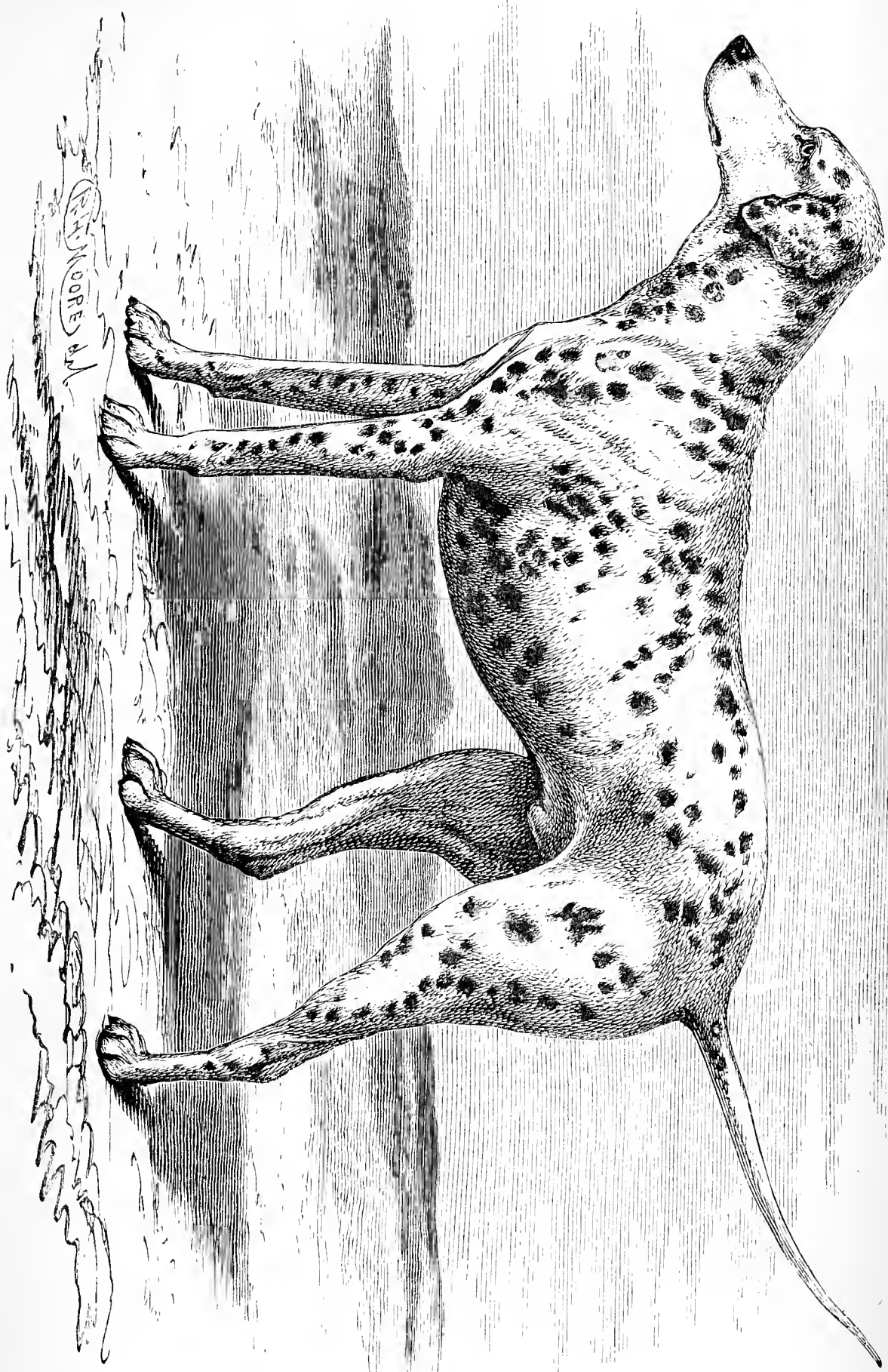
Mr. W. H. Harper's *Bruno*: Age, 3 years; weight, 164lb.; height at shoulder, 30in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 49in.; length of tail, 21in.; girth of chest, 41in.; girth of loin, 35in.; girth of head, 23½in.; girth of forearm, 12in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 11½in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 12½in.



CHAPTER XII.—THE DALMATIAN.

BY CORSINCON.

THE origin of the Dalmatian is quite as obscure as that of any other breed. When naturalists indulged in flights of fancy on such subjects this peculiarly spotted dog was said to be the offspring of an alliance between a dog and a tiger; he has been called a pointer, the Bengal harrier, the Danish dog, and likened to a bull terrier. There appears, however, to be no valid reason to reject the origin suggested by his name, and, with no arguments against it that bear investigation, and suggestions to the contrary appearing to be mere fancies unsupported by proof, I think it reasonable to assume that he is a native of Dalmatia, on the eastern shores of the Gulf of Venice. Of course, the idea at one time seriously put forward, that our spotted carriage dog was the result of a



MR. A. G. JAMES' DALMATIAN "SPOTTED DICK" (K.C.S.B. 8496).

Sire Mr. Alderman Humphries' Ben—Dam Mr. Payne's Nell, by Capt. Tarrant's Bob.

cross between a dog and a tiger, would now be laughed at by any school-boy, who might, indeed, suggest the leopard as the more likely animal to produce a spotted dog. I do not know on what authority Youatt called him the great Danish dog, a variety naturalists have described as much larger and, in many respects, different from our carriage dog, and his claim to be a Bengalese harrier seems to rest on the single fact that a spotted dog resembling our modern Dalmatian was once brought from Bengal to Spain. That he originally came from Dalmatia his name indicates, and this view seems strengthened by the recorded fact that for two centuries and a half he has been one of the domesticated dogs of Italy, a country so near to his reputed native home that we can easily imagine his being familiarised there long before he reached this dog-loving isle. When the Dalmatian first became known in England I have been unable to discover. He was a favourite with the wealthy in the last century, and continued to be considered an absolutely indispensable appendage to the elaborately magnificent equipage and stable establishments of the great, to which his highly ornamental appearance added splendour, and his natural habits and love for the horse so well fitted him.

Bewick gives an engraving of one so perfect in the clearly defined and perfectly arranged spots that I have not the least doubt art improved on Nature, just as Mr. Baker in "Dogs of the British Islands" has made Captain's spots so very much more distinct with his pencil than Dame Nature has with hers.

Either of these engravings might, however, be taken as a model to breed up to as regards colour and spots, but neither is so correct in that respect as Mr. Moore has been in depicting Spotted Dick, the subject of our engraving, although the body colour is too dark, not doing the dog justice there, but the spots are given as they actually are.

It has been assumed that the Dalmatian possesses an instinctive fondness for the horse, but this I do not conceive was the cause of his being attached to the carriage and stable; but I rather suppose his ornamental qualities were the attractions to owners of equipages, and that his liking for horses and all connected with them has been fostered by habit and is now inherited.

"Idstone" says he never knew a dog of the breed that did not readily take to following horse and conveyance, but my experience has been different, and I possess one now of prize blood that shows no propensity

to following a carriage, although reared among horses. Still, that is a predominating trait in their character, and, in fact, in that seems to consist their sole delight, and, no matter at what hour, they are always ready for the turn out, and do not seem to care how far the run may be.

Some Dalmatians keep close under the carriage in running, so much so that they appear to run as though chained to the axle, but others, indeed the most of them, when fresh and full of life, gallop in front, showing much dignity as the forerunner of the carriage, and pleasure in association with it. At other times they run marvellously close to the horse's heels, but they never snap at them or jump up barking at them in front of their nose as dogs of other breeds are apt to do under similar circumstances.

As already said, in the early part of the century the carriage dog was more generally kept than he is now as a part of the stable establishment, and then, and indeed until almost recent years, his ears were cropped short, often to a level with the head. Many readers will recollect dogs that had been subjected to this barbarous custom, and I am glad to say it no longer prevails; indeed, terrier fanciers are the only class who now indulge such a vitiated taste, and it is to be hoped they will soon, from shame at being so far behind their neighbours, if from no higher motive, give up a custom for which it is impossible to find any better justification than the wish to indulge a vulgar fancy. There are, I think, evidences that this very handsome appendage to the carriage is slowly but, I hope, surely regaining his popularity. It is true they have never been a large class at our shows, but I certainly know more good specimens at the present time than I have done for years, and I have known every prize winner since the commencement of shows.

The Messrs. Hale, of Brierley Hill and Burton-on-Trent, were principal winners at early shows, and Mr. Rowland Davies, of Swan Village, West Bromwich, owned some good ones that won at Birmingham and London; and then followed Mr. R. J. Ll. Price's Crib, bred by Mr. Rowland Hale, that took all before him until in his declining years he had to give way to Mr. Fawdry's celebrated Captain—a dog, I think, the best coloured of any of the breed I have ever seen, but, from what I have seen of coming dogs, I should think his place is likely to be taken by the subject of our woodcut—Dr. James's Spotted Dick—a dog not so good in contrast of colour, but superior in formation.

Dalmatians are unusually plentiful in the charming districts surrounding the Crystal Palace, and fair puppies may often be bought very cheaply from some of the owners of public carriages, as they are pretty generally kept about these stables; good specimens are also often seen accompanying private carriages in the neighbourhood. I do not know whether Dalmatians show the same pleasure in accompanying a bicycle as a carriage, but I have no doubt that if they did not at once take to the iron steed they could very soon be brought to do so, and the bicycling tourist would in this dog have a highly ornamental adjunct to his travelling equipage, a pleasant companion, and a good guard of his property.

The Dalmatian has been accused of an apathetic temper, of concentrating all his affection on the horse and showing none to his master. This, is, however, an unjust charge. Dalmatians, like all other dogs, are very much what they are made, and if the owner forgets that the Dalmatian is an animal appreciative of caresses and kindness, and treats him merely as an ornament to his establishment, he cannot reasonably complain if the dog bestows his affections on his fellow-occupant of the stable, and strong are the friendships sometimes seen to exist between the dog and the horse. But the carriage dog, when made a companion, is faithful and affectionate if less demonstrative than some breeds, and therefore I strongly recommend him to the bicyclist, whilst I should like to see him regain his popularity as a carriage dog. It is said he is used in some continental countries as a pointer, and I do not doubt his innate capacity to fill that position if his powers were developed by training, but as he is never so used here I treat him merely as an ornamental and companion dog.

I shall now take the points of the Dalmatian *seriatim*, and, first of all, I think, should be considered his fitness for travelling, which so much depends on his strength and symmetry: a heavy, lumbering, unshapely dog, lumpy in shoulders, bulging at the elbows, and stilty behind, would be incapable of travelling at horse pace for the time a well-made Dalmatian can do so with apparent ease and pleasure, and, therefore, capability to travel with the carriage being a necessity, no cripple, however beautifully spotted, should gain a prize, and for strength, build, and symmetry I should give twenty points in judging.

The head very much resembles that of the pointer, but is neither

quite so deep nor so broad in muzzle ; the skull tight-skinned, no flews—indeed, no loose skin about either head or throat ; the eyes medium size, dark in colour, and bright and sparkling ; the ears broad at base, narrowing to a rounded point, thin in texture, and spotted.

The neck should be of fair length, nicely arched, airy—that is, free from coarseness—and clean cut, there being little or no wrinkling or dewlap.

The shoulders must be well sloped and free, and well covered with muscle, but not thick or loaded.

The body must be elegant, not heavy ; the ribs fairly sprung, but not rounded like barrel hoops, which would indicate slowness, and destroy the symmetry ; the loin strong and muscular ; the quarters strong, nicely sloping from the huckle bone to set on of tail.

The legs and feet are most important. In the hind legs the second thigh should be seen and the hock well let down ; the fore legs should be straight and clean made, lined with strong muscles. The feet are of good size, of compact shape, rather round than long, knuckles well up, and the sole thick, hard, and tough. A spreading foot is very objectionable, rendering the dog unfit for travel.

The tail should be strong at the insertion, and rush grown—that is, tapering to a point, and carried with a slight curve upwards, but neither crooked nor curled. If distinctly spotted, it is considered a great advantage, as adding much to the beauty of the dog.

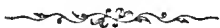
The coat should be clean and sleek, but firm, close, and wet resisting, neither woolly nor silky.

The colour and markings give the dog his very distinctive character, and, therefore, are properly very highly valued. The body must be a pure white ; single black hairs running through the ground colour, giving a greyish hue, are a very great fault ; the purer and brighter the white the better the black and liver spots look by contrast ; the colour of the spots should be a pure black, blue black, or rich reddish liver ; the handsomest are the tricolours, with black spots on the body and bright well-defined liver spots on the back of the forelegs, inside and front of the thighs, and sometimes under and on the sides of the jaw. Some of the earlier winners had distinctly tanned faces, but these and black patches are objectionable, although less so than the dark ridge of conglomerated spots that often runs down the back. The more distinct

from each other and the more clearly defined against the white the spots are the better. In size they should be from that of a sixpence to a florin, and the rounder the better. Large ones generally run into each other, and when too small they want boldness, and give a spotted or freckled appearance.

The subject of our engraving, Spotted Dick, is the best built dog of his breed I have ever seen; he is beaten by Captain in spots and colour by a few points, but in other respects is, I think, the best dog of the day. He has well spotted ears, which are rarely met with, and the beautiful bright tan spots on back of legs, &c., which are a great addition to a Dalmatian's beauty. Spotted Dick, formerly owned by Mr. A. W. Dalziel, and now the property of Mr. A. G. James, Kirkby Lonsdale, was bred by Mr. A. B. Jayne, of Upper Norwood.

Measurements of Dr. James's *Spotted Dick*: Age, 2½ years; weight, 43lb.; height at shoulder, 21in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 34in.; length of tail, 13in.; girth of chest, 25in.; girth of loin, 19½in.; girth of head, 15½in.; girth of forearm, 6in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 8¾in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8½in.



CHAPTER XIII.—THE THIBET MASTIFF.

BY CORSINCON.

THIS breed is comparatively rare in England, and therefore only occasionally met with at our shows, but he is such a magnificent animal that I would gladly see him bred here, as he is really well worth cultivating for his noble appearance, and under the skill and care of English breeders his natural good qualities, grand proportions, and noble bearing would be developed to the utmost.

In their native country they are used as guardians of the flock and the family, and half a dozen of them with "their bristles up" would certainly present a formidable front to marauders, human or lupine.

In general contour he bears a considerable resemblance to our English

mastiff, although, the rough dense coat and black colour is quite a contrast to the rich fawns and fallows of our home breed, with their close-lying short and shining jackets.

The subject of our engraving is a remarkably fine specimen, one of two exhibited by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Alexandra Palace Show, December, 1875. The pair were exceedingly well matched, and were much admired, Siring, whose portrait we give, being perhaps a shade the better.

In size they are not quite equal to our native mastiffs, although the long coat gives them an advantage in appearance, but both the specimens shown by His Royal Highness were well formed, strong in the back and loins, deep ribbed, with well developed quarters, and standing on stout straight legs with no lack of bone; the coat is about as long as a Newfoundland's and very dense, not sleek and glossy, but rough, without being harsh; the colour is black, inclining to brownish-black on some parts of the body; the tail is large, well furnished with hair, and carried pretty high and with a good swirl—in fact, the term "gawcie," which Burns uses to describe the Scotch colley's tail, pretty accurately applies, but unfortunately I can find no exact equivalent in English. Bushy yet showy comes near it, and the Thibet mastiff carries his stern much higher than the colley—in fact, well over the hips.

The head, wherein the character of the animal is stamped, and where we always look first in considering the type of dog, differs considerably from that of his English namesake, and partakes somewhat of the character of our bloodhounds, although equally distinct from that, and it might fairly be described as a compromise between the two, as it possesses features common to both—the skull is shorter than that of the bloodhound, and not so massive as that of our mastiff; the ears are small, like the latter, but the eyes are deep sunk, like the bloodhound's, and show some haw; there is also a good deal of flew, the lips falling very deep, quite as much so as in an ordinary specimen of a bloodhound, and with this there is the usual concomitant throatiness, although this latter feature is not so noticeable under the thick ruff that surrounds the throat and neck as it is in the smooth-haired hound; the muzzle is a trifle longer than in our mastiffs, and the nose is wide and capacious, showing inherent ability to hunt, although that quality may not be developed, as he is principally used as a guard. The general appearance of the animal



H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'S THIBET MASTIFF "SIRING."

Imported.

stamps him as a distinct variety, and one of such noble qualities, that I would like to see such encouragement given at our Kennel Club shows to this variety, and to the Russian wolfhound, and a few others, as would stimulate breeders to produce them and bring them forward at our shows in greater numbers.



CHAPTER XIV.—THE GREAT DANE.

BY CORSINCON.

THE most consistent and also persistent advocate for including the great Dane among the list of British dogs is Mr. Frank Adcock, of Shevington Hall, Wigan, and his monster dog Satan and bitch Proserpina, known among the *habitués* of dog shows as “the Devil and his wife,” are the specimens of the breed most familiar to the dog showing public.

The great Dane is referred to by those eminent naturalists, Linnæus and Buffon, as a prominent and distinct variety.

Buffon, who I am disposed to think held exaggerated views of the influence of climate, classes the great Dane among those varieties that had been modified and formed by climatic influence, and owing his origin to the sheepdog, and the small Danish dog in his thesis is a modified bulldog.

To follow out this argument would, however, carry us too far from the present subject, but I must, in passing, point out the discrepancy between Buffon, the author of the “Sportsman’s Cabinet,” and Youatt, the latter looking on the Dalmatian as the small Dane, and the great Dane identical with it in all but size.

The great Dane has long been a recognised breed throughout central Europe, and, as already observed in the article on the German boarhound, that dog has probably a good deal of the Dane blood in him.

The Danish dog and the Irish wolfhound have been held, by Buffon and other writers, to be identical, and most of the best authorities on the subject admit a strong agreement in principal features.

Buffon observes of the Irish wolfhound that he strongly resembled in

figure the Danish dog, but greatly exceeded the latter in stature. As Buffon, however, says, he never saw but one Irish wolfhound, and estimates that one at *five feet high when sitting*, he evidently exaggerated the dog's size or failed to express his meaning clearly, for it might well be that the dog would measure five feet from the rump up to end of nose held up while sitting.

From all I have been able to gather, there appears among the best writers a strong agreement that there was a close affinity between the great Dane and the Irish wolfhound, and to an infusion of great Dane blood do I look as most hopeful to resuscitate the Irish breed.

Richardson, in his "Monograph of the Mastiff," says: "The Dane rarely stands less than 30in. at the shoulder, and is usually more. His head is broad at the temples, and the parietal bones diverge much, thus marking him to be a true mastiff; but, by a singular discrepancy, his muzzle is lengthened more than even that of an ordinary hound, and the lips are not pendulous, or, at least, but slightly so. His coat, when thoroughbred, is rather short than fine, the tail is fine and tapering, the neck long, the ears small and carried back, but these are invariably taken off when the dog is a whelp." Richardson further describes a dog of the breed, named Hector, the property of His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, that measured, when eighteen years old and his legs had given way, 32in. high at the shoulder, and computed that he must have measured 33½in. high when in his prime. Hector was bought from a student at Dresden.

In 1863 Sir Roger Palmer exhibited an immense black and white dog of this breed called Sam; he stood fully 35in. at the shoulder and weighed 200lb. In a letter to Mr. Adcock Sir Roger says that he was extremely intelligent, very quiet, but will stand no nonsense from strangers, and so acute were his scenting powers that he never failed to find his owner, although liberated as much as twenty-five minutes after he had left the house.

I do not pretend to draw a clear and distinctive line between the German boarhound, which it is now proposed to call the German mastiff, and the great Dane, but those of the former which I have seen had neither, as a rule, the length of muzzle nor the kind of ear described by Richardson.

That this breed is well worth encouraging, no one who has carefully

inspected the specimens, more or less pure, seen occasionally at our shows, can doubt. Their immense strength, activity, and apparent "go," mark them as most valuable for hunting and bringing to bay the large and fierce game of our colonies and Indian possessions, and also for judicious crossing with some of our native breeds for the above and other special purposes. Of the breed Mr. Frank Adcock says in "Dogs of the British Islands:" "Enormous in size, sensitive in nose, of great speed, unyielding in tenacity and courage, and full of intelligence; there is no dog that can so well sustain the part of the dog of the hunter of large game," and this opinion is deserving of every respect from the writer's knowledge and experience of the breed.

As to the purity of the dogs exhibited as great Danes, I am not in a position to speak. Mr. Adcock's Satan I look upon as the grandest specimen I have seen—much superior in size, muscularity, and powerfulness of build, to any in the class of "Deutsche Doggen," at the Hanover International Exhibition of 1879, or in the excellent class of "Grand Danois," at the International Exhibition of Dogs, Paris, 1878, both of which lots I inspected most carefully. That Satan, at all events, retains the exact type of head which dogs of this breed possessed very far back, will be proved by the inspection of a very fine painting in the Spencer collection in the South Kensington Museum. This picture only shows the head of a dog of this breed, but there are several other extremely ancient pictures which conclusively prove how accurately the type has been maintained.

The following are the weight and measurements of a great Dane:

Mr. F. Adcock's *Proserpina*, a blue brindled great Dane bitch: Age, 2 years; weight, 135lb.; height at shoulder, 30in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 51in.; length of tail, 20½in.; girth of chest, 34½in.; girth loin, 31in.; girth of head, 21in.; girth of forearm, 9in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 12in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 12½in.



CHAPTER XV.—THE GERMAN BOARHOUND.

BY CORSINCON.

THE German boarhound is fairly entitled to a place here on the lines we have laid down, namely, to include dogs not strictly British when frequently met with at our shows, and, by the attention paid to them by the English philokouon, may be supposed to be under process of naturalization.

From an early period in the history of our shows, specimens of the immense German boarhound have frequently graced the benches, and had the same encouragement been given to them as to the dachshund, we would now have large classes of them; but, hitherto, they have had to form part and parcel of that *olla podrida*, the variety or foreign dog class, the most difficult of all to judge, and wherein decisions are almost invariably eccentric and puzzling.

Many dogs shown as German boarhounds would, I am disposed to think, be more correctly classed as great Danes; and to that ancient breed, I believe, the German boarhound owes much.

I do not profess to write of this breed from an extensive experience, or with a profound knowledge; and inquiries into its history on my part have been unsatisfactory.

From all I have been able to discover, and from observations at home and continental international exhibitions, I feel strongly convinced that the dog is of no special purity, but rather represents selections from many stocks used and found suitable for certain purposes.

Believing, as I do, that this is the case with nearly every breed of dog, it raises no prejudices in my mind against the one under consideration.

The Ulmer appears to be but another name for the boarhound, although it may refer more specially to a sub-variety of the breed for which, I understand, Ulm is somewhat celebrated.

The Leonberg is another new claimant for recognition, and is also an ally; or, perhaps, more correctly, an alloy of this breed with Newfoundland and other varieties.

The German breeders have themselves in contemplation, I believe, to

arrange a standard of excellence and to re-name the breed the German mastiff.

There is, I think, much to be said in favour of this, for most of them, and particularly those I have seen selected by German judges for prize honours, exhibited more mastiff characteristics from an English point of view than hound properties.

All this shows a haziness surrounding the breed which, I frankly confess, I have not, so far, been able to penetrate, and it was rendered none the less dense by the variety of types among the thirty odd specimens shown at Hanover, in 1879, by native breeders. Among these there was great diversity in size, style, and colour. The reds and brindles seemed to be most appreciated by the judges. Some of the brindles were remarkably rich in colour, and markedly so a fine upstanding and open-countenanced dog called Cæsar, who took premier honours, as he had also done at the Berlin Show in 1878. There were also, however, mouse colours, blues, and blue mottles, the latter essentially a great Dane colour ; and one, a bitch called Tigress, the property of H.S.H. Prince Albert Solms, was black and white spotted, pretty evenly so, and not unlike a gigantic Dalmatian with the spots exaggerated.

Regarding this peculiarity of marking, it may be well to observe that the well-known writer, Youatt, recognises the Dalmatian and the great Dane as identical, except in size, an opinion from which I differ, for reasons given elsewhere.

In general appearance the German boarhound shows a good deal of the mastiff, but is not so massive as our best modern specimens. The whole head, and particularly the jaw, is longer, and this is added to in appearance by the absurd practice of mutilation of the ears. When left on the ears fall neatly, and are rather smaller than in our mastiff. The general build and carriage shows a combination of strength and agility, and the cut up flank is absent or but slight. The stern is not carried so gaily as in our hounds, and he entirely lacks those flews, long folding ears, and dewlap characteristics of our slow hounds. The coat is short, thick, but soft and close, and on many specimens I have observed dew-claws. I merely mention this latter fact because so many will still persist in claiming these appendages as peculiar to certain breeds, although very little attention to facts would show that they occasionally appear in all.

It has been publicly stated that specimens of this dog have grown to the extraordinary height of over 40in. It is said a dog of this breed, that won at the International Show at Hamburg, measured 3ft. 4½in. at the shoulder. Such statements are so absurd that they scarcely require contradiction, and are best met by giving actual measurements of acknowledged good specimens, and this, by the courtesy of H.S.H. Prince Albert Solms, Braunfels, Prussia, I am enabled to do, and here append measurements of German boarhounds.

Prince Albert Solm's *Cora* : Age, 4 years ; weight, 121½lb. ; height at shoulder, 28in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 51½in. ; length of tail, 22in. ; girth of chest, 33in. ; girth of loin, 26½in. ; girth of head, 19½in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 11in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 12in.

Prince Albert Solm's *Nero* : Age, 3 years ; weight, 132lbs. ; height at shoulder, 29in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 48in. ; length of tail, 22in. ; girth of chest, 36in. ; girth of loin, 31in. ; girth of head, 22in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 12in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 12in.

Prince Albert Solm's *Sultan* : Age, 3 years ; weight, 110lbs. ; height at shoulder, 28½in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 49in. ; length of tail, 19in. ; girth of chest, 33½in. ; girth of loin, 28in. ; girth of head, 21¼in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 11in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 11½in.

Measurements of celebrated Ulmer Dogs (Bavarian Boarhounds) :

Rudolf M. Leo's *Sultan I.* : Age, 3 years ; weight, 180lb. ; height at shoulder, 34in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 58in. ; length of tail, 22½in. ; girth of chest, 38¾in. ; girth of loin, 30¼in. ; girth of head, 24½in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 5½in. ; colour, yellow with black spots.

Rudolf M. Leo's *Xantipphe I.* : Age, 2 years ; weight, 126lb. ; height at shoulder, 32in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 54in. ; length of tail, 20¾in. ; girth of chest, 36½in. ; girth of loin, 26¼in. ; girth of head, 21½in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 5½in. ; colour, black, with yellow spots.

Mr. H. M. Savage's *Blitz* : Age, 7 months and 20 days ; height at at shoulder, 25in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 42in. ; length of tail, 17½in. ; girth of chest, 28in. ; girth of loin, 22in. ; girth of head,

10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of forearm, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7in. ; girth of neck, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; colour, pure slate, with white extremities.

Mr. H. M. Savage's *Lena* : Age, 7 months and 1 day ; height at shoulder, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; length of tail, 20in. ; girth of chest, 28in. ; girth of loin, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, 10in. ; girth of forearm, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of neck, 18in. ; colour, pure slate, with white extremities.



CHAPTER XVI.—THE BULLDOGS OF SPAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

BY FRANK ADCOCK.

THE dog, of which this slight sketch attempts to treat, is one for which Great Britain has been famous since the advent of the Romans, who conveyed large numbers to Italy. Sir Wm. Jardine says, "it may be doubted whether there were in Britain two races of broad-mouthed dogs during the Roman era ; it seems to us there was but one, and in that case the bulldog was the animal in question." Claudian, the Latin poet (who died 408), mentions the English bulldog, and distinguishes him from all other dogs, as being able to pull down a bull. Joanes Ulizious unmistakably describes the ancient bulldog in these words, "Occulis ita lippis et detortis, labris et malis adeo sordidis et pene dentibus apparent ; ut advenes mera monstra videantur : at quanto deformiores es fere meliores estimantur." From this period, there is ample evidence of the dissemination of this breed of dogs over the Continent, and this was much assisted by the fact of so important a town as Bordeaux having been in the hands of the English from the 12th to the 14th Century, and the Court of King Edward, with its attendant English sports of bull and bear baiting, having been held there for about eleven years. In about the year 1556 great numbers of English bulldogs were introduced into Spain and the

Island of Cuba, by Phillip II., for the purposes of the arena, and their decendants are to be found, (but in very limited numbers) to this day, with all the physical and mental qualities described by Dr. Caius, of Cambridge, in the year 1576. The doctor heads his article "Bandogge," and says: "This kind of dogge, called a Mastyre or Bandogge, is vast, *huge, stubborne, ougly, and eager; of a heavy and burthenous body, and therefore of but little swiftnesse; terrible and frightful to beholde,* and more fearce and fell than any Arcadian curre, (notwithstanding they are sayd to have their generation from the violent Lyon.) They are serviceable against the Foxe and Badger, to drive wild and tame swyne, *to bayte and take the bull by the ear,* when occasion so requireth, *one dogge or two at the utmost sufficient for that purpose, be the bull never so monstrous, never so fearce, never so furious, never so stearne, never so untameable:* For it is a kind of dogge capable of courage, violent and valiant, striking could feare into the hearts of men, but standing in fear of no man, insomuch that no weapon will make him shrink or abridge his boldness."

There are various pictures in existence of the dog, as described by Dr. Caius, and all are more or less identical with the ancient bulldog of Britain, now better known through my importation of them as the Spanish bulldog. The most accurate representation is an oil painting on oak panel in my possession, by A. Hondius, bearing date 1585. This was painted within nine years of the time when Dr. Caius published his article, and may be fairly said to offer a faithful illustration of the same. The picture represents two bulldogs attacking a wild boar in the bed of a shallow stream. The dogs are respectively red, with a black muzzle, and white with brindle ear patches, rose ears, long fine tails, (termed "tyger tails," in the article on the bulldog in the *Cynographia Britannica*, published 1800,) and from the relative size of the dogs and the wild boar—which might have been painted from life but yesterday—the dogs must have weighed from 100lb. to 120lb. The red dog is represented as having a firm grip of the left ear of the boar, and the white dog is rushing in on the other side. I have also in my possession an engraving from a picture by Hondius showing the head of a bulldog, who, with dogs of another breed, are about to attack a bear. The description by Caius, and the illustrations by Hondius, are also well supported by the "Master of the Game," who not only describes the

great size and tenacity of the ancient bulldog, but also the most common colour, viz., white with dark patches about the ears.

Richardson, who saw two or three specimens, thus wrote upon the Spanish bulldogs in the early part of the present century. "His head is of prodigious size, even apparently too large in proportion to his body; his eyes are placed very far apart, his upper lip pendulous, the ear is small and not perfectly pendulous, being erect at the root, but the tip falling over, colour usually tawny or light rufous; the under jaw is also undershot, *and I do not think I can give my readers a better idea of the dog than by describing him as a gigantic bulldog.*" He then goes on to say: "Col. H. Smith conceives this race to have been identical with the broad-mouthed dogs for which Britain was celebrated during the Roman era; *and certainly as this race answers to ancient description far better than our common bulldog, I am disposed fully to concur with him.*"

In Russia and Germany the ancient bulldog is almost extinct; and in France but very few remain, the modern English fashion for small or toy bulldogs having crossed the channel, and the result of the pairing of the manufactured toy with the original stock has been the almost total extinction of the latter in its purity. During the reign of the Commune many of the ancient bulldogs were obtained from Bordeaux and Spain for the purposes of the arena, but, from paucity of numbers and the dangerous nature of their employment, but few were left alive. Bordeaux, from the time it was occupied by the English up to within a very few years, was the great centre from which emanated the purest of ancient bulldogs, and the dogue de Bordeaux was at one time well known all over the Continent, but now, owing to the stringency of the laws, the breed has practically died out, and it is only in Spain where the remnants of this historical race can be found, and is known as the *perro de presa*.

In that country the bulldog is still used as he was in England in the reign of King John (A.D. 1200), and as described by Dr. Caius, to catch and hold a bull, who, in an immense arena, unfettered by rope or chain, or disarmed by balled horns, rushes at dog or man with the ferocity of a tiger, and is only pinned and held by the immense power, wonderful activity, and terrible determination so well described by Caius. In such a combat as this it is needless to point out that the toy dog at present cherished by a few as the English bull-

dog is, notwithstanding he is frequently possessed of unflinching courage, quite incapable of the part assigned him by Claudian and the subsequent writers; indeed, the dwarfed body and limbs would not only prevent his ever being able to catch an active and unfettered bull, but would also deprive him of the ability to make good his escape should he feel so disposed, whilst the absurd, excessive, and unnatural shortness of face would render a firm and lasting hold almost an impossibility. A wretched jaded beast, tied to a stake, a toy bulldog, or indeed a game fox terrier, would no doubt be able to pin; but it was no such miserable exhibition as this which suggested Claudian's "Magnaue taurorum fracturæ colla Britannæ."

Since the subjugation of the enlarged bull or wild boar by bulldogs has become impossible in this country, an absurd standard, founded upon no basis, has constantly been foisted upon breeders of this variety; and, as Darwin remarks, "there can be no doubt that the fancy bulldogs of the present day have been greatly reduced in size;" and at the same time other properties have been lost. The scale of points (usually made to fit the dog owned by the author of the same) are in themselves destructive of many of the peculiarities of the breed, because, whilst advocating the breeding for one particular property, the framer of the scale admits his ignorance of the force of correlated action: thus, for example, in advocating the production of a small thin ear, he is unconsciously but certainly diminishing the thickness and volume of the skin covering the head and neck, so necessary for the protection of an essentially gladiatorial animal as the bulldog, and at the same time, also rendering impossible the production of the folds of skin or wrinkles, and the hanging chaps so much desired, and all of which points he insists upon in the same breath. The amateur is also told that the tail must be destitute of rough hair, which practically means that the coat of the dog must be of an *extremely* fine nature. Now, the scientist knows full well that the cultivation of this peculiarity tends to, and has actually resulted in, diminution of the bony structures; the inferior dentition; and weakness of constitution; yet the breeder is told that large bones and teeth are a *sine quâ non*! Darwin has also noticed the effect of correlated action here, for he remarks, the *modern* bulldog has fine limbs, but "this is a recently selected character." It has been frequently urged by those who have during the last few years flooded the country with canine literature, that the ancient bulldog was not so

worthy of perpetuation as his toy descendant, because his head was not so great in size, in proportion to the number of pounds weight as the toy dog. It is a matter of some surprise that the fact, that the head of a King Charles spaniel, or that of a toy terrier is much greater in proportion for weight, than any 40lb. toy bulldog should have escaped the notice of these gentlemen, and also the fact that dwarfs of all the animal creation have heads greatly out of proportion to their stature.

I think my readers will agree with me, that it is far more desirable to rescue the remains of this breed, for which England was once so famous, than to attempt to cultivate that which is simply a puny and imperfect imitation. That nearly all the dog show winners owe what they possess to the cross with the Spanish dog Bigheaded Billy, or to my Toro, a reference to the Kennel Club calendar will prove, and I have no doubt there is a large reserve of English gentlemen of broad views who will join the ranks of those who have, during the last ten years, done so much to reinstate a dog unquestionably more desirable in every way than the absurd apology once so high in favour :

The following description and measurements of Toro are taken from *The Field* of the 27th Sept., 1873, and may be of some service as a guide to breeders :

“Toro is a huge, massive dark chestnut or ‘carrotty’ brindled dog, with blackish muzzle ; he has very deep flews, high temples, large nostrils, and is very much underhung, and, for his size, short in the face. His eyes are tolerably full, and a good deal of the white is shown ; the ‘stop’ or indentation between the eyes is large and deep, and runs high up the head. The skin about the head is very loose, and falls into wrinkles and folds when the ears of the dog are erected ; and a deep double dewlap runs from the angles of the mouth to the sternum. His ears have been cut out, very little of the burr being left, and this greatly detracts from the apparent size of his head. His neck is arched, short, very thick and muscular, and covered with quantities of loose skin ; the shoulders broad and flat at the top, standing well out from the ribs, and very muscular ; the elbows well out from the ribs ; the forearm very thick, and slightly bowed ; feet large and round, and furnished with very strong claws ; the chest is great, and not only broad, but deep, and the ribs are very round. There is a considerable fall at the shoulders, and from that point the loins begin to rise, the arch terminating at the insertion of the

tail. This is placed very low, has a downward crook at the root and another at the end, is very short and fine in bone, and is never erected so high as the level of the dog's back. The loins are strong and muscular, as are also the hind quarters, the stifles turning out slightly, and the hocks rather close together. The whole of the hind quarters are small, as compared with the fore quarters, and are considerably higher. The coat is very fine and smooth, and the hair very hard in texture. In showing condition Toro weighs 90lb.

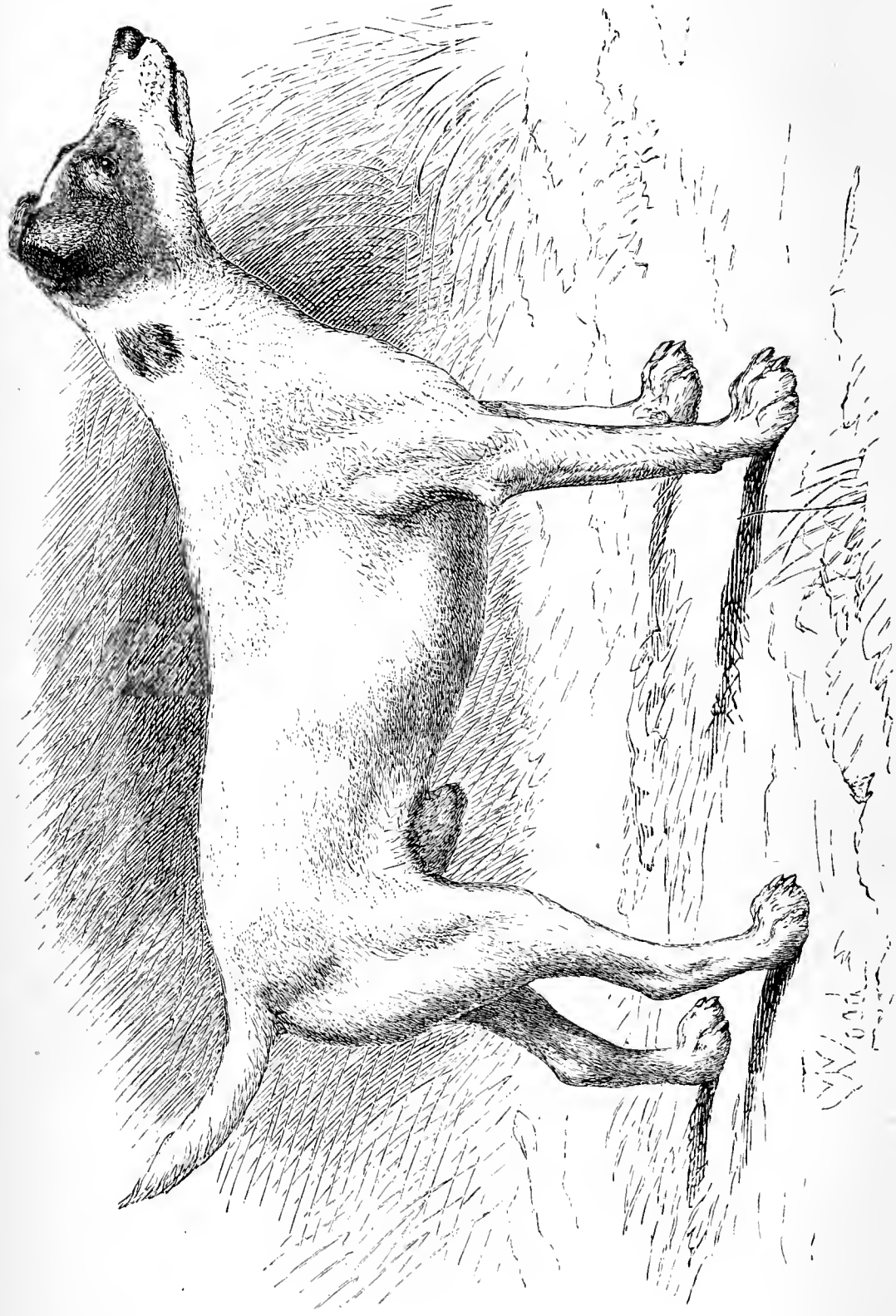
“The following are his exact measurements : Head, 22in. ; chop, close up to eye, 14in. ; length of face from corner of eye to tip of nose, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; from corner of eye down to angle of mouth, 5in. ; between eyes $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; from ear to ear across forehead, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; from top of nose to under jaw, 3in. ; projection of lower incisors beyond those in the upper jaw when the mouth is closed 1in. ; between canines in upper jaw, $2\frac{3}{16}$ in. ; in lower jaw about 2in., being broken ; round neck, 19in. ; length of neck, 5in. ; round ribs, 31in. ; across chest, 13in. ; between forelegs, 9in. ; length of neck and body from apex of skull to root of tail, 30in. ; round forearm, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in ; round loins, 21in. ; height at shoulder, 22in. ; from point of elbow to ground, 11in.

“Toro, although very forbidding in appearance, is exceedingly quiet and docile, and is possessed of great intelligence ; he retains all the peculiar attributes of the ancient British bulldog—such as size, courage, &c. He will only pin an animal by the head, and when fighting is perfectly silent and utterly regardless of pain. He is rather slow in his movements, has a rolling kind of gait, and carries his head low.

“With such a dog as we have described to start with—possessing as he does form, size, courage, and, what is if anything of greater importance, clean blood to cross out with the inbred stock which we have in England—Mr Adcock will, we think, have little difficulty in re-establishing this ancient breed.”

The cross with Toro has proved exceedingly valuable, both upon the show bench and in the increase in size, constitution and bone ; and, in conjunction with the strains of my champion Ajax and Queen Bess, has produced a dog, who, when full grown, will weigh from 100lb. to 112lb.





MR. F. BURBIDGE'S FOX TERRIER "NIMROD."

Sire Buffer (K.C.S.B. 524) by Marquis of Huntly's Bounce out of Trinket—Dam Nellie, by Leo out of Venom.

GROUP III.

Vermin Destroyers : The Terriers.

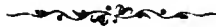
Including :

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>The Fox Terrier.</i> | 6. <i>The Skye Terrier.</i> |
| 2. <i>The Wire-haired Fox Terrier.</i> | 7. <i>The Bull Terrier.</i> |
| 3. <i>The Dandie Dinmont Terrier.</i> | 8. <i>The Scotch Terrier.</i> |
| 4. <i>The Bedlington Terrier.</i> | 9. <i>The Irish Terrier.</i> |
| 5. <i>The Black and Tan Terrier.</i> | 10. <i>The White English Terrier.</i> |
| | 11. <i>The Airedale Terrier.</i> |
| | 12. <i>The Aberdeen Terrier.</i> |

Some of the varieties included in this group differ widely from each other in physical characteristics. On the one hand we have the light and nimble black and tan, with a long head and gradually tapering jaw, and on the other the low-legged and very strongly built Dandie Dinmont, with a comparatively large and wide head and more truncated muzzle. All of them, however, closely resemble each other in the work they are mostly kept to, and which, as it is their legitimate business, they take to with most readiness and zest.

All of them have been, doubtless, much modified from the native terrier of Britain of some centuries ago, and many of them are admittedly manufactured by the admixture of other kinds with the terrier base, yet as

every class of them possesses marked qualities in common, and are, above all things, vermin destroyers, and in a variety of ways used for that purpose, they thus form a natural group on the lines we laid down for classifying the dogs upon which we treat in these pages.



CHAPTER XVII.—THE FOX TERRIER.

BY T. H. SCOTT (PEEPING TOM).

AMONG all those who have written on fox terriers of late years, none appear to have been inclined to go to the root of the matter and tell us anything of the origin and early history of this breed.

A general idea seems to prevail that fox terriers are a production of modern times, and this idea has no doubt been fostered by the way in which spurious imitations of them have been from time to time manufactured, and by the ignorance of judges who have permitted various and very opposite types to find favour.

The fox terrier proper is not a modern breed, and perhaps there were as good dogs fifty years ago as there are now.

Some of us will, I dare say, remember the old black and tan English terrier—not in any way resembling the whip-tailed, smooth-coated, and pencil-toed black and tan of the present day, but a dog of very similar appearance to the Old Jock and Old Trap type of fox terriers.

My father has at present in his possession a painting of a noted terrier that belonged to his grandfather. This dog was a black and tan—that is to say, black, with a considerable quantity of light tan, and white breast. He, upon one occasion, went to ground in Newburgh Park, and stayed several hours, until dug out, when it was found that he was engaged with two large badgers, and though fearfully cut up, he showed no signs of giving in. This dog had good drop ears, and in all other

respects except colour would have held his own on a show bench at the present day.

I believe there is no doubt that there was an equally old breed of white English terriers of the same character, and it was by crossing these two sorts that the colour of our modern kennel terriers was produced. The black and tan was, from its colour, difficult to keep in view, and mixed colour looked more uniform with the hounds.

However, even to the present day, or at least till very recently, the Duke of Beaufort has kept up a breed of black and tan fox terriers, and excellent dogs they are.

Treadwell, the huntsman of the Old Berkshire, has had several good terriers—notably Tip—and these were descended from a black and tan dog he had with the Cottessmore twenty-five years ago, called Charley. This dog was bred by Mr. Cauverley, of Greetham, near Oakham, whose family has had the breed for a century. Some years ago I was at the Old Berkshire kennels, and saw Treadwell's terriers. They were a hardy, useful sort, weighing from 10lb. to 16lb.

Old Trap was descended from a black and tan breed, and I believe Old Jock was also. These dogs were thoroughly genuine terriers, and their blood at the present day asserts itself in many of the best prize winners we have. Unfortunately, owing to the want of authentic pedigree registries and the not very scrupulous consciences of certain dealers and breeders, Old Jock and Old Trap have been made responsible for a great deal of stock with which in reality they had no connection. Old Jock was bred by Capt. Percy Williams, and was by his Jock out of Grove Pepper.

This brings me to a consideration of the Grove terriers, which, in the hands of Jack Morgan, soon attained to the greatest fame. It may, indeed, be questioned if, at the present day, we have a better bitch than old Grove Nettle. I may also direct attention to another terrier, not so generally known, that was bred by Jack Morgan, when huntsman to Lord Galway. That was Trimmer, better known as Cooper's Trimmer, and he achieved lasting fame as being the sire of Belvoir Joe. Of the Belvoir terriers, however, I shall have something more to say.

Of the same breed as the Grove are the terriers, which Ben Morgan introduced into Lord Middleton's kennels; and, though their lot did not fall in early days among the show world, they were none the less good-

looking and thoroughly up to their work. I well remember Nettle of this breed. She was the granddam of Belvoir Joe, and a thorough terrier, quite up to show form. Another of the same strain was Old Vic, whose daughter Vic, by Old Tartar, produced Jester II. The two Vics, for many seasons, did excellent service with the hounds.

Another very old breed, not generally known to fame, was many years in the hands of the late Mr. F. Bell, of the Hall, Thirsk. Some eighteen years ago two of his terriers distinguished themselves greatly in an otter hunt that took place in the Colbeck—one of the tributaries of the Swale. Twig, one of these dogs, several times bolted the otter, and was the first to tackle him on crossing a shoal. For this he nearly lost his life, as he was found to be bitten through one of the veins in his neck, and nearly bled to death. The sister to this dog—a bitch called Venom—won one of the first prizes that were ever offered for fox terriers. This was at Yarmouth. Twig was an exceedingly good-looking dog, showing no bull, and as good as most of the present winners. He was marked with black and grey tan on the head. I am sorry to say, however, that Mr. Bell's breed has become well-nigh extinct.

Mr. Bower, of Oswaldkirk, has long been the possessor of terriers that have often become notorious for doughty deeds; and people still tell the story of Old Jim, who worried a very large and savage monkey that belonged to Sir George Wombwell. The dog was only eleven months old, and had previously been considerably bullied by the monkey. At last, upon the eventful day, he was observed to go towards the monkey's yard, look inquiringly around, doubtless to see if any one was near, and then he went in. Some time afterwards the brewer, who had seen him enter the yard and not return, went to look after him, and found the monkey dead, while the dog was so punished he could not move.

Mr. Bowers's breed has been extensively used in kennels in the North of England; but I have little doubt that there is a cross of bull in it.

Mr. H. Gibson has long been well known as a breeder of first-class fox terriers, and he has, in fact, owned them for above thirty years. The first he ever possessed was a bitch bred at Hams Hall, in Warwickshire, by a gamekeeper named Massy. This bitch killed a favourite cat belonging to the present Mr. Adderley's mother, and so had to be got rid of. Massy consequently sold her to a barber named Collins, of

Coleshill, and he went to the school where Mr. Gibson then was and sold her to him for all the money he then possessed, *i.e.*, £3. Mr. Gibson now says he wishes he could find a few like her at £100 each. Her name was Fly. Mr. Gibson also tells me that in those days there were many good fox terriers to be found, and that gamekeepers used them instead of spaniels. They were valued from 20s. to 40s. each. The Atherstone, the South Warwickshire (in Vyner's time); and the Belvoir (in Goosey's day) had plenty, such as you can hardly find now.

From the Belvoir kennels thirty-five years ago Sir Thomas Whichcote got Old Tyrant, and he was of a sort that never has been surpassed. This breed was kept very select, and among other direct descendants of it I may mention Belvoir Venom, who was bred by Goodall, at Aswarby, in 1860. He now has a dog and bitch out of her by Belvoir Joe. They are eight years old, and are probably the best bred terriers at present in existence. Their names are Viper and Violet. Venom passed into the hands of Mr. Wootton when she was over twelve years of age, and he had unprecedented success in breeding many pups from such an old bitch.

I think few will differ from me when I say that the Grove and Belvoir have taken more pride in their breed of terriers than any other pack, and have crossed them as carefully as they did their hounds. I will first make a few remarks on the Belvoir terriers; and, as Belvoir Joe is the best known to breeders of the present day, I will give his pedigree, which can be traced back for upwards of forty years. Belvoir Joe was bred by W. Cooper, a late huntsman to the Belvoir, and was by his Trimmer out of Trinket—a grand-looking bitch, and one that would take a lot of getting over by the best of the present time; Trinket was by the Belvoir Earth Stopper's Trap out of Ben Morgan's Nettle; Trimmer, from the Grove, was by a favourite dog of the late Sir Richard Sutton's, out of a bitch belonging to Tom Day, late huntsman to the Quorn. Ben Morgan was huntsman to Lord Middleton, and he got Nettle from his brother at the Grove. I have seen Nettle; she was a very good looking terrier, rather heavily marked with black and tan; she got a prize or two at the early Yorkshire shows. The Belvoir Earth Stopper's Trap was by the late Will Goodall's Doc, bred by a late huntsman called Rose; and Goodall always declared that Doc was the only dog he ever had or knew that could draw a fox out of the main earths near Belvoir Castle.

Cooper took great pains in keeping the breed pure during his time at Belvoir, and got several of the old black and tan sort, mentioned before, from Mr. Wm. Singleton, of Caythorpe, near Grantham, a noted breeder of them, and he kept them free from bull for over forty years. This strengthens my belief that the white, black, and tan terrier of the present day is, or should be, descended from the old black and tan. I cannot trace the present breed of Belvoir terriers further back than Tom Goosey's day, over forty years ago; his Tyrant was a noted dog, and he afterwards became the property of Sir Thomas Whichcote, who has kept the breed pure up to the present day. Sir Thomas bred the celebrated Belvoir Venom from this strain when young Goodall was with him, and there are three terriers still in existence by Belvoir Joe out of Belvoir Venom, viz., two of which belong to Will. Goodall, of the Pytchley, named Viper and Violet, the other being the property of Cooper, called Grip. These, it is needless to say, I look upon as the best bred terriers now living, and their blood is invaluable to all lovers of the pure kennel terrier.

Jack Morgan has been, I believe, chiefly instrumental in bringing the Grove terriers to the perfection they attained, for it is beyond dispute that the Grove have turned out two as good, or better, than anything of the present day. These are Old Jock and Grove Nettle. Jock was out of the Grove Pepper, by a black and tanned dog, Capt. Percy Williams's Jock; but I do not quite know the correct pedigree of Nettle. I believe she was by a dog belonging to Mr. J. B. Hodgson, M.F.H., out of Gimlet, by old Grove Tartar out of Rose, by Grove Trickster out of Nettle, by a Grove dog out of Mr. Foljambe's old Cambridge Vic. There was a Nettle breed as above, and she is either Grove Nettle or Ben Morgan's Nettle. I see, however, in the Kennel Club Stud Book that Grove Nettle is said to be by Merry's Grove Tartar out of Rev. W. Handley's Sting. I have omitted to state that J. Morgan's Spit and Topper were good dogs, and the sires of good ones.

The Quorn have never been famed for their terriers, although I believe Mr. Musters had Ragman and Fussey when Master and Mr. Murchison had a nice bitch named Psyche from those kennels, who won a prize, beating that miserable specimen Bellona. Mr. Murchison put Psyche to Old Jock, and Mr. Allison got one of the pups, which I have seen; it was a rare sort, and perfection for its work. Fan, also from

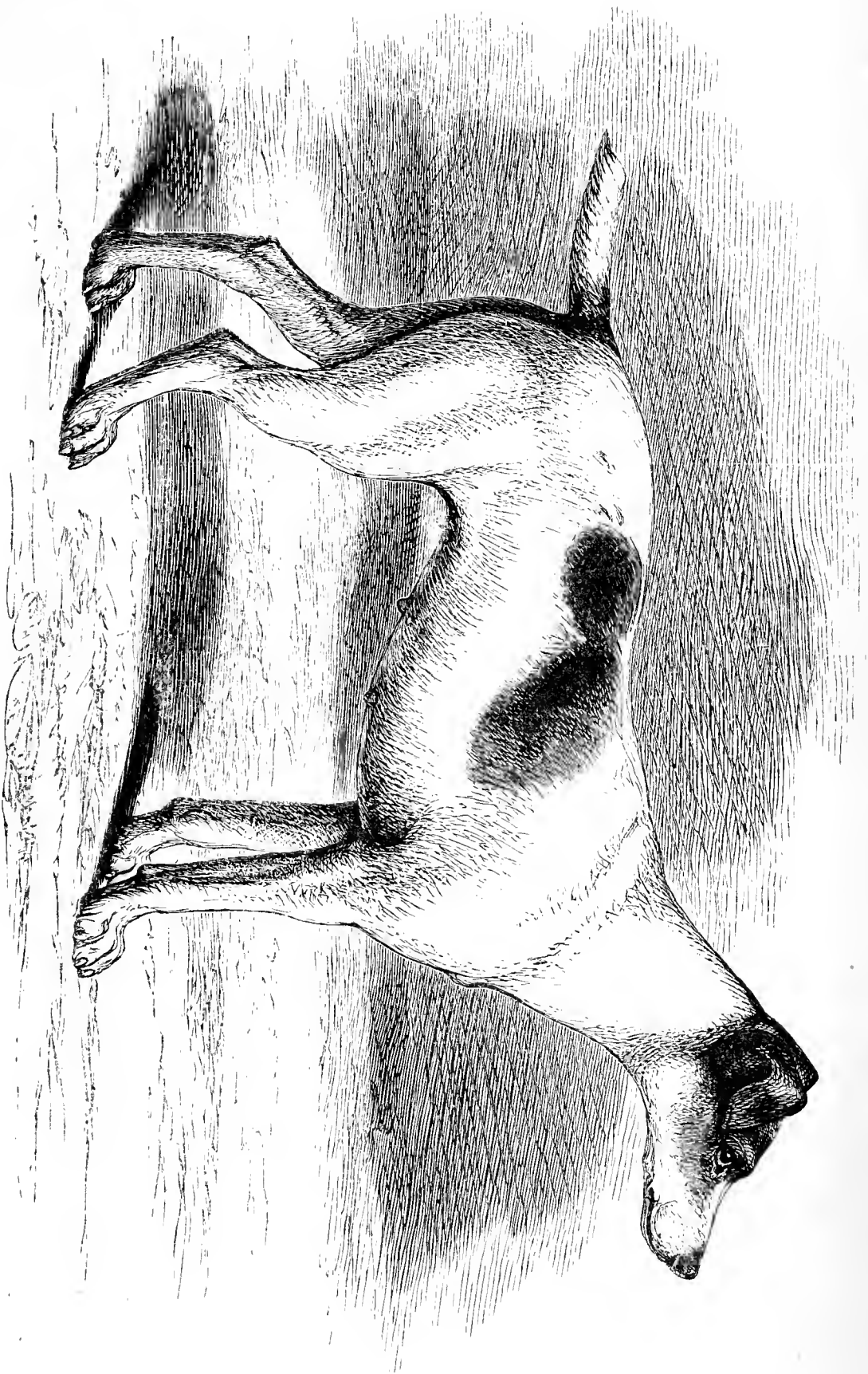
the Quorn, bred the prize dog Pantaloon; she was a very beautifully made bitch, with excellent coat. Terriers are never used in a galloping country like the Quorn, excepting in cub hunting time, when Tom Furr takes out a couple, descended from the present prize strains, and I believe they do their work well when needed. The Duke of Grafton always had a good terrier, and Crab, a noted dog some years ago, was by Belvoir Joe out of a bitch of his.

Ben Morgan, when with Lord Middleton, got together a good team of terriers, chiefly from his brother, and they won a prize or two in Yorkshire. Will Thompson, the earth stopper, has kept up the breed, and bred Jester II. from Vic., a direct descendant of the old breed. The York and Ainsty had a good lot in the time of old Will Danby, but since he left they have been crossed with bull.

Having reviewed the most noted breeds of pure kennel terriers, let us consider how many dogs there are available for stud purposes, possessing the pure blood in their pedigree, unalloyed by the objectionable strains of beagle and Italian greyhounds. The Foiler blood is good, and I should not object to breed from his son Flinger out of Brokenhurst Nettle, by Hornet out of Cottingham Nettle. Reflections have lately been cast on the breeding of Cottingham Nettle; but, whether the pedigree given with her is correct or not, she looks a well-bred terrier, and I have no doubt she is one. She is also the dam, granddam, and great-granddam of winners; and I like the heading of her son Jester, by Old Jock. Jester II. is, in my opinion, second to nothing, but Viper and Grip for good kennel blood; he is by Old Jester out of Vic, by Old Tartar out of the Old Vic, a daughter of Old Nettle. Another good bred dog is Beppo (late Viper), by Belgrave Joe out of Vixen, by Terry's Trapper out of Vene, by Old Trap. And Mr. Gibson's Brokenhurst Joe, by Belgrave Joe out of Tricksy by Chance, will do, as will Turk; for although there is a doubt about his breeding, he undoubtedly gets good stock, and he is also the grandsire of winners. I would much sooner breed from a dog with an unauthenticated pedigree that gets good stock, and is also the grandsire of good ones, than from such animals as Diver, Draco, Brick, Bitters, or Trimmer. Diver was by a bull terrier; Draco was, I have heard, by a carriage dog; Brick was nearly related to a beagle; Bitters' dam has no pedigree, and he has got no good stock; and Trimmer's sire (Rap) was undershot, and his dam had prick ears. Some of my readers will no

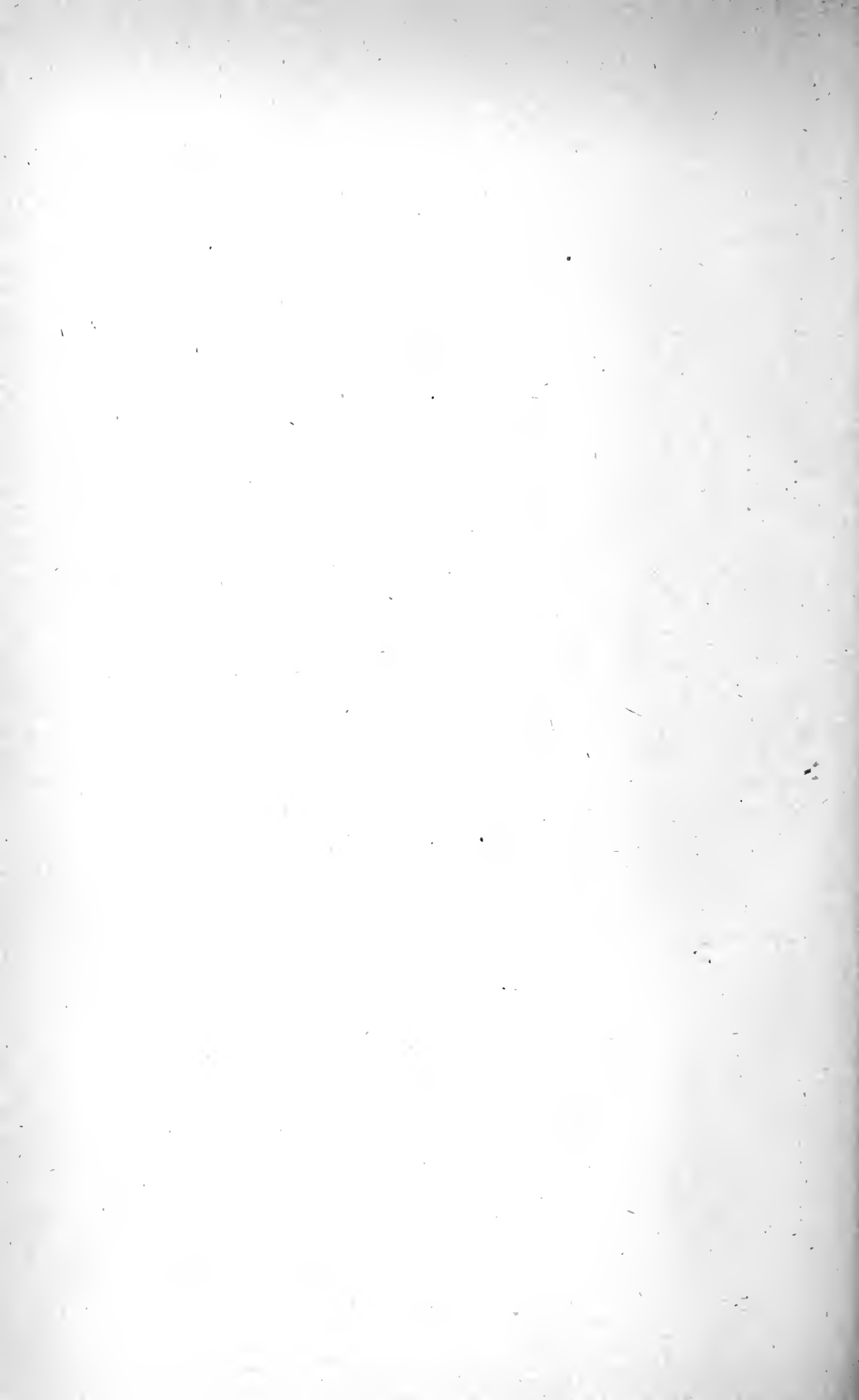
doubt say, there are the champions Buffet and Nimrod, and their sire Buffer. Buffet must have had a lot of chances, and has got nothing worthy of notice, with the exception of the second prize dog at Nottingham, and he had the same fault as most of the Buffer breed, viz., heavy ears hung helplessly down by the side of the head; and I think that, with hardly an exception, the two worst dogs at Nottingham were by Nimrod; they had ears that would have suited a foxhound, and they were out of *different* bitches. Buffer, although he has got two exceedingly good ones, is the sire of some of the worst I ever saw—one, own brother to Speculation, weighs about 30lb., and has immense ears.

I will now give my opinion as to how a first-class fox terrier should be made. The head should be of fair length, not too long, but in proportion to the size of the dog. The jaw should be muscular, and the muzzle not too fine; and, of course, the nose should be black. The ears small, not very thin, and dropping forward, so as to keep out the dirt. The eye must be small, rather sunken, and dark, a prominent eye being objectionable, as showing bull. The neck should be of fair length, lean, and muscular; the shoulders long, fine, and sloping; and the chest deep and rather narrow; the back short and strong; and the loin slightly arched and full of muscle. A very important part is the legs. The fore legs must be straight and strong in bone, and the feet small, round, and arched, with a good thick sole. This is of much importance, as a dog with a thin sole soon gets footsore. The thighs, of course, muscular, and the hocks straight and well let down. The tail should be strong, and set on rather high; and the coat hard and abundant, but close and smooth. The carriage of a good terrier should be gay and lively, and the expression of the face intelligent and good tempered. There is one thing I want particularly to impress on readers, and that is, that a fox terrier should in no way resemble "a brick with the corners knocked off," or "a shorthorn," a simile that has frequently been used by more than one writer on fox terriers. Could anyone imagine an animal whose formation is less adapted for speed and endurance than a shorthorn, unless a brick could be endowed with life? If a fox terrier's build has been likened to a foxhound or good hunter, I would have agreed; but a shorthorn or brick, never!



M^R. E. M. SOUTHWELL'S FOX TERRIER "SANS PEUR."

Sire Scamp, by Turk (K.C.S.B. 610) out of Old Dame—Dam Lotes, by Old Jock (K.C.S.B. 558) out of Venom.



The standard recommended by the Fox Terrier Club is as follows :—

“1. Head : The skull should be flat and moderately narrow ; broader between the ears, and gradually decreasing in width to the eyes. Not much “stop” should be apparent ; but there should be more dip in the profile, between the forehead and top jaw, than is seen in the case of a greyhound. The ears should be V-shaped, and rather small ; of moderate thickness, and dropping forward closely to the cheek, not hanging by the side of the head, like a foxhound’s. The jaw should be strong and muscular, but not too full in the cheek ; should be of fair punishing length, but not so as in any way to resemble the greyhound or modern English terrier. There should not be much falling away below the eyes ; this part of the head should, however, be moderately chiselled out, so as not to go down in a straight slope like a wedge. The nose, towards which the muzzle must slightly taper, should be black. The eyes should be dark rimmed, small, and rather deep set ; full of fire and life. The teeth should be level and strong.

“2. The neck should be clean and muscular, without throatiness, of fair length, and gradually widening to the shoulders.

“3. The shoulders should be fine at the points, long, and sloping. The chest deep, and not broad.

“4. The back should be short, straight, and strong, with no appearance of slackness behind the shoulders ; the loin broad, powerful, and very slightly arched. The dog should be well ribbed up with deep back ribs, and should not be flat-sided.

“5. The hind-quarters should be strong and muscular, quite free from droop or crouch ; the thighs long and powerful ; hocks near the ground, the dog standing well up on them, like a foxhound, without much bend in the stifles.

“6. The stern should be set on rather high, and carried gaily ; but not over the back, or curled. It should be of good strength, anything approaching a pipe-stopper tail being especially objectionable.

“7. The legs, viewed in any direction, must be straight, showing little or no appearance of ankle in front. They should be large in bone throughout, the elbows working freely just clear of the side. Both fore and hind legs should be carried straight forward in travelling, the stifles not turning outwards. The feet should be round, compact, and not too

large ; the toes moderately arched, and turned neither in nor out. There should be no dew claws behind.

“ 8. The coat should be smooth, but hard, dense, and abundant.

“ 9. Colour : White should predominate. Brindle, red, or liver markings are objectionable. Otherwise this point is of little or no importance.

“ 10. Symmetry, size, and character : The dog must present a generally gay, lively, and active appearance. Bone and strength in a small compass are essentials ; but this must not be taken to mean that a fox terrier should be cloggy or in any way coarse. Speed and endurance must be looked to as well as power, and the symmetry of the foxhound taken as a model. The terrier, like the hound, must on no account be leggy ; neither must he be too short in the leg. He should stand like a cleverly-made hunter—covering a lot of ground, yet with a short back, as before stated. He will thus attain the highest degree of propelling power, together with the greatest length of stride that is compatible with the length of his body. Weight is not a certain criterion of a terrier’s fitness for his work. General shape, size, and contour are the main points ; and if a dog can gallop and stay, and follow his fox, it matters little what his weight is to a pound or so, though, roughly speaking, it may be said he should not scale over 20lb. in show condition.

“ *Wire-haired Fox Terriers.*—This variety of the breed should resemble the smooth sort in every respect, except the coat, which should be broken. The harder and more wiry the texture of the coat is, the better ; on no account should the dog look or feel woolly, and there should be no silky hair about the poll or elsewhere.

“ The coat should not be too long, so as to give the dog a shaggy appearance, but at the same time it should show a marked and distinct difference all over from the smooth species.

“ *Points.*—Head and ears, 15 ; neck, 5 ; shoulders and chest, 15 ; back and loin, 10 ; hind quarters, 5 ; stern, 5 ; legs and feet, 20 ; coat, 10 ; symmetry and character, 15.—Total, 100.

“ *Disqualifying Points.*—1. Nose, white, cherry, or spotted to a considerable extent with either of these colours.

“ 2. Ears, prick, tulip, or rose.

“ 3. Mouth, much undershot.

“ (Signed)

W. ALLISON, Sec.”

Weights and measurements of fox terriers :

Rev. F. De Castro's *Buffer* (sire of champions Buffet, Nimrod, &c.) : Age, 8 years and 6 months ; weight, $17\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, 14in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $26\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of tail, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, $20\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, 13in. ; girth of forearm, 5in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7in.

Mr. J. T. Carver's *Brokenhurst Bob* : Weight, $17\frac{3}{4}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, 14in. ; girth of chest, 18in. ; girth of loin, 16in. ; girth of head, $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9in.

Mr. J. C. Tinne's *Brokenhurst Frolic* : Weight, $17\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $25\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, $18\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of loin, 18in. ; girth of head, $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of arm, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of forearm, 4in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Mr. G. Heritage's *Nell* : Weight, 16lb. ; height at shoulder, 13in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 27in. ; length of tail, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of chest, 16in. ; girth of loin, 12in. ; girth of head, $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of arm, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 7in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 6in.

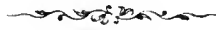
Mr. J. T. Carver's *Sirius* : Weight, $17\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, 14in. ; girth of chest, $19\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, 17in. ; girth of head, $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of arm, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of forearm, 5in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8in.

Mr. A. Hardy's *Spot* : Weight, $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; height at shoulder, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 25in. ; length of tail, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of chest, 20in. ; girth of loin, 17in. ; girth of head, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of arm, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of forearm, 5in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7in.

Mr. W. J. Haughton's *Tyrant* : Weight, 18lb. ; height at shoulder, 13in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 27in. ; length of tail, 5in. ; girth of chest, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, $14\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of head, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm 1in. above elbow, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of forearm 1in. below elbow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. ;

length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 6in.

Mr. J. C. Tinne's *Vixen* : Weight, 17lb. ; height at shoulder, 14in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 28in. ; girth of chest, $19\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of loin, $14\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of head, $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of arm, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7in.



CHAPTER XVIII.—THE WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER.

BY W. ALLISON.

It is not unfrequently said and written that the fox terrier is a comparatively modern invention, and that he was compounded from various elements, such as beagle, old English terrier, bulldog, &c., at no very remote date.

This, as a matter of fact, is very far from the truth, for whatever foolish persons have done in the way of manufacturing the breed for show purposes, the fox terrier, pure and simple, is in fact the old English terrier. As a proof of this let me quote Dr. John Kaye, or Caius, as he called himself, who was physician to Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and amongst other works wrote one on English dogs. The title page runs thus : "Of English Dogges, by John Caius Doctor of Phisicke in the Universitie of Cambridge, 1576. Iohannes Caius a profound clerke and a ravenous devourer of learning, was requested by Conradus Gesnerus to write a treatise on the dogges of England." Then follows the list of them, which classes the "Terrare" with the "Harier" and the "Bludhunde," under the denomination "Hunde."

Writing then "of the dogge called a Terrar," he says : "Another sort there is which hunteth the foxe and the badger or greye onely, whom we call terrars, because they (after the mannaer and custome of ferrets in searching for connyes), creep into the grounde, and by that meanes make

afrayde, nyppe, and byte the foxe and the badger in such sorte that eyther they teare them in pieces with theyre teeth, beying in the bosome of the earth, or else hayle and pull them perforce out of their lurking angles, dark dongeons and close caves, or at the least through conceaved feare, drive them out of their hollow harbours, insomuch that they are compelled to prepare speedy flight, and being desirous of the next (albeit not the safest) refuge, are otherwise taken and intrapped with snares and nettes layde over holes to the same purpose.’

Here, then, we have the description of terriers’ work, and a very good description it is, and we may assume that the terrier of those days was a rough and ready customer, suitable in size, coat, and gameness for the work he had to perform. Unfortunately Dr. Caius does not go on to describe his appearance, and we must come to a late date for information. “The Sporting Dictionary,” published 1803, under the head Terrier, says—

“Terriers of even the best blood are now bred of all colours; red, black (with tan faces, flanks, feet, and legs); brindled, sandy—some few brown pied, white pied, and pure white; as well as one sort of each colour *rough and wire-haired*, the other soft and smooth, and what is rather extraordinary the latter not much deficient in courage to the former, but the rough breed must be acknowledged the most severe and invincible biter of the two.

“Since foxhunting is so deservedly and universally popular in every county where it can be enjoyed, these faithful little animals have become so exceedingly fashionable that few stables of the independent are seen without them. Four and five guineas is no great price for a handsome, well bred terrier.’”

Thus we may see that smooth and wire-haired fox-terriers existed contemporaneously in those days, and that the word terrier is not applied to any dog, except those fitted for hunting and going to ground.

The modern Manchester terrier, and white English terrier could not possibly be classed in such a category, while, as to the black and tan colour of the last century and beginning of this, it was quite different from that of the so called Manchester terrier: that is to say, the tan was lighter and more abundant—such things as pencilled toes, thumb marks, &c., being altogether absent, while the shape and character of the dog was that of the modern fox terrier, as may be evidenced by old

pictures, and by the breed which the Duke of Beaufort, Treadwell, and others preserved until quite recently.

Now, having premised that wire-haired terriers have, or ought to have, as good antecedents as their smooth brethren, it behoves us to look at them as they are, and we shall find that while the smooth sort have for many years excited the greatest interest, the rough one has languished in comparative obscurity. Nay, at some shows, he has even been relegated to the ranks of the "Non-Sporting Dogs"—while the Kennel Club actually made a retrograde movement at their show in 1879 by removing the wire-haired division from the arbitrament of the fox terrier judges.

All this is a base libel on the breed. A good wire-haired terrier is one of the most sporting of all dogs—ready for anything; and though the writer of this has given more attention to the smooth kind, he would be the last to deny that, unless the smooth dog is of good and pure strain, with plenty of coat, the rough one is the better sportsman of the two.

It is, no doubt, a fact, that any breed of dogs that is vastly in fashion runs a great danger. So many specimens become valuable merely for their show qualifications that would otherwise have been knocked on the head as rank curs—or at least, never bred from. But, as it is, the unreasoning public breed indiscriminately from prize winners; and, besides that, certain sharp customers are for ever at work manufacturing what they consider better sorts than the real article. Is it said a terrier's head should be long; they go for assistance to the greyhound. He should have lots of bone; they obtain it from the beagle, and so on. Thus it is that a great number of our smooth fox terriers are irritating brutes without any idea of their work, or of hunting, which is a great point; for a terrier who is not a keen hunter, and does not lash an ever-busy stern, either along a hedgerow or in cover, is not the right sort at all; while if he will give tongue on a scent so much the better.

Avoiding, however, the mongrelised smooth dog, and sticking to good old strains, we should say there is not twopence to choose between the smooth and the wire-hair for work. It is submitted that a close, dense, smooth coat will always turn wet better than one that is broken.

On this point "Stonehenge" says: "The Fox Terrier Club description does not sufficiently, I think, insist on the thick and soft undercoat, which should always be regarded as of great importance in resisting wet and cold. An open long coat is even worse than a thick short one for

this purpose, as it admits the wet to the skin and keeps it there, whereas the short coat speedily dries.' There is no doubt this undercoat is of great importance, but even when it exists in perfection, the divisions among the longer hair must allow a more ready access for rain and wet in the interstices than would be the case with a smooth dog, whose thick, dense coat lies flat and close together.

But the wire-haired terrier, from the absence of those causes that have so damaged the smooth race, has preserved in obscurity all the true working capacity of the tribe, for a very simple reason, that as a rule he has been bred solely for work.

There can be no doubt that in point of quality he is considerably behind the smooth hair; indeed, what would have happened to the race had not Kendal's Old Tip come to the rescue and got some really good-looking ones, such as Mr. Carrick's Venture, Mr. Shirley's Tip, Mr. Hayward Field's Tussle, and others, it is impossible to say. Indeed, it is very seldom, even now, that one can find a good-looking dog of the breed without some serious fault.

The north countrymen have paid much greater attention to the breed than the south, and it was there that Kendal's Tip did good service with the Sinnington for some years. Mr. Carrick, of Carlisle has always a few good ones, which he uses with the otter-hounds, and several of them, such as Vixen and Venture, have been very successful at shows.

The late Charles Kirby, of Malton, owned some excellent terriers, chiefly from strains possessed by the Rev. C. Legard. Among these was Sam, who afterwards belonged to the writer, as game a dog as ever walked, but short of coat. He won a prize or two and was worried in the kennels. His blood proved very valuable, and may be met with in such dogs as Mr. G. Hogg's Topper, and several others, such as Sting (K.C.S.B. 5629).

Among others of Kirby's was Vic. (K.C.S.B. 6712), a beautiful bitch by Capt. Skipworth's Tartar out of Venom, by Lord Milton's Sam out of Rev. C. Legard's Miss, and there was also Tip, now called Tussle, a rare little dog, one of the few wire-haired terrier dogs of the present day that is just the right size—for be it remembered that the wire-haired terrier has for a long time been the companion of rabbit and rat catchers, so that his size has been permitted to increase in a way to unfit him for his legitimate purpose.

Mr. Colling, of Marske-by-the-Sea, is never without a good dog or bitch of the sort, and from his Patch, who hailed from the Hurworth Kennels, he bred Motley, a smooth dog, by Old Jester, who won several prizes in good company.

Mr. A. H. Easten has been very successful with several of his, of whom Tip, by Old Venture, did great things in his day; and we have the north country further strengthened now by Mr. Petler, of York, having purchased Gorse, who is without doubt the best show dog of the day—albeit, by no means perfect.

The bitches, strangely enough, seem to be considerably in advance of the dogs in show properties; and probably no one has brought out so many good ones as Mr. G. F. Richardson, who carried all before him with Bramble, Birch, and Bristles—the two last mentioned being now the property of Mr. Shirley, who should be able to breed something good from them with his well-known dog Spike.

Mr. A. Fitz Roy may be mentioned as one who has exhibited terriers of this breed with success, his Madge and Minx being very good samples. Then, of course, there has always something out of the common hailing from Nottingham, either from Mr. Wootton's, Mr. Terry's, or Mr. Hulse's kennels.

The Rev. J. Russell, who is certainly the father of fox terrier breeders, tells us that he has bred his dogs since 1815, and their pedigree has been kept quite pure, except that he once admitted an admixture of old Jock, a high compliment to the old dog.

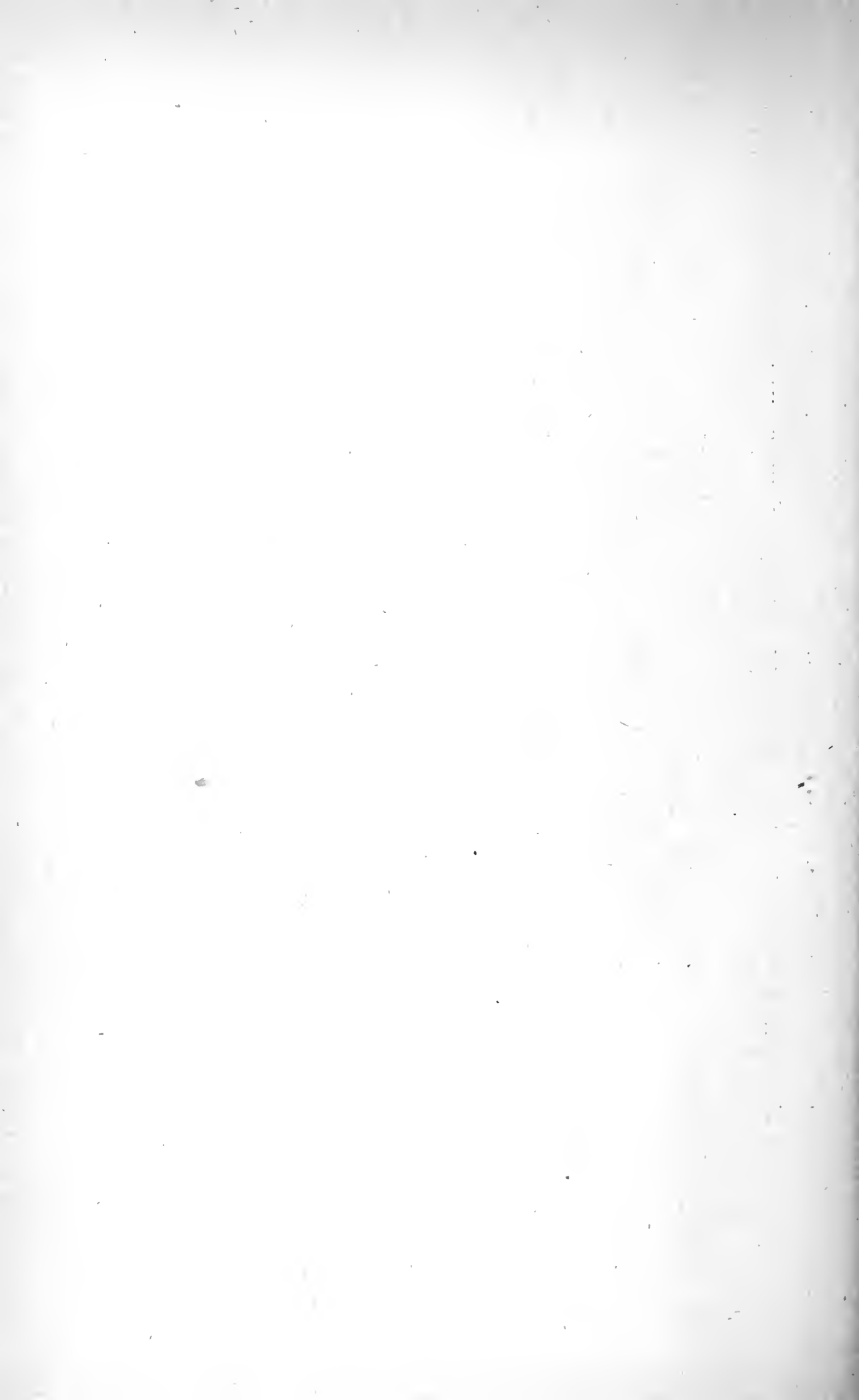
The points of the wire-haired fox terrier are precisely the same as those of the smooth one, with the exception of the coat, which should be broken. The harder and more wiry the texture of the coat is the better. On no account should the dog look or feel woolly, and there should be no silky hair about the poll or elsewhere. The coat should not be too long, so as not to give the dog a shaggy appearance, but at the same time it should show a marked and distinct difference all over from the smooth species. This is the Fox Terrier Club's description of the coat, and I have nothing to add to it, except perhaps "Stonehenge's" remark about the necessity for plenty of undercoat.

The great thing is to get wire-haired terriers small enough, for they offend more in this respect at present than do the smooth ones. We must remember, however, that mere weight does not constitute size, and



MR. A. H. EASTEN'S WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER "TWISTER."

Sire Terror, by Tramp (brother to Old Jerry) out of Venom—Dam Wasp, by champion Ruler.



that show condition means at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. more than working condition. It must also be remembered that a somewhat oversized terrier can often-times be of service, while he is able to get along when the small one must be led or carried. The writer has seen a dog running with the Cleveland hounds that would certainly weigh close on 19lbs., and he was generally able to do all that was required, while he could really make his way unaided either with or on the line of the hounds.

“The Sporting Dictionary” says: “With every established pack of foxhounds there is seldom to be seen less than a brace of terriers; and for the best of reasons, one is generally larger and stronger than the other; in a small earth where one cannot enter the other may.”

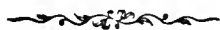
So, then, it is apparent our grandfathers did not wholly discard a dog that could not always follow his fox, if they knew he would be generally able to do so; but they supplemented him with a smaller one, whose drawback would be inability to go the pace.

It must not be thought for a moment that this chapter advocates large terriers. On the contrary, there can be no doubt that the ideal dog is one who can follow his fox anywhere, and yet has size and speed enough to enable him to get over the ground; but it would be somewhat unfair to sweep the larger ones off the face of the earth, provided always, they are not like the majority of wire-haired terriers of the present day, large beyond all reason.

Measurements of—

Mr. Arthur H. Easten's wire-haired *Twister*: Age, 1 year and 5 months; weight, 22lb.; height at shoulder, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, $26\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of tail, 4in.; girth of chest, $21\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of loin, $18\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of head, $13\frac{1}{4}$ in.; girth of forearm, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mr. J. W. Corner's *Chance*: Weight, 19lb.; height at shoulder, 14in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 28in.; length of tail, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of chest, $20\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of loin, 17in.; girth of head, 12in.; girth of arm, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.; girth of forearm, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; colour, white body, lightly marked badger tan on head.



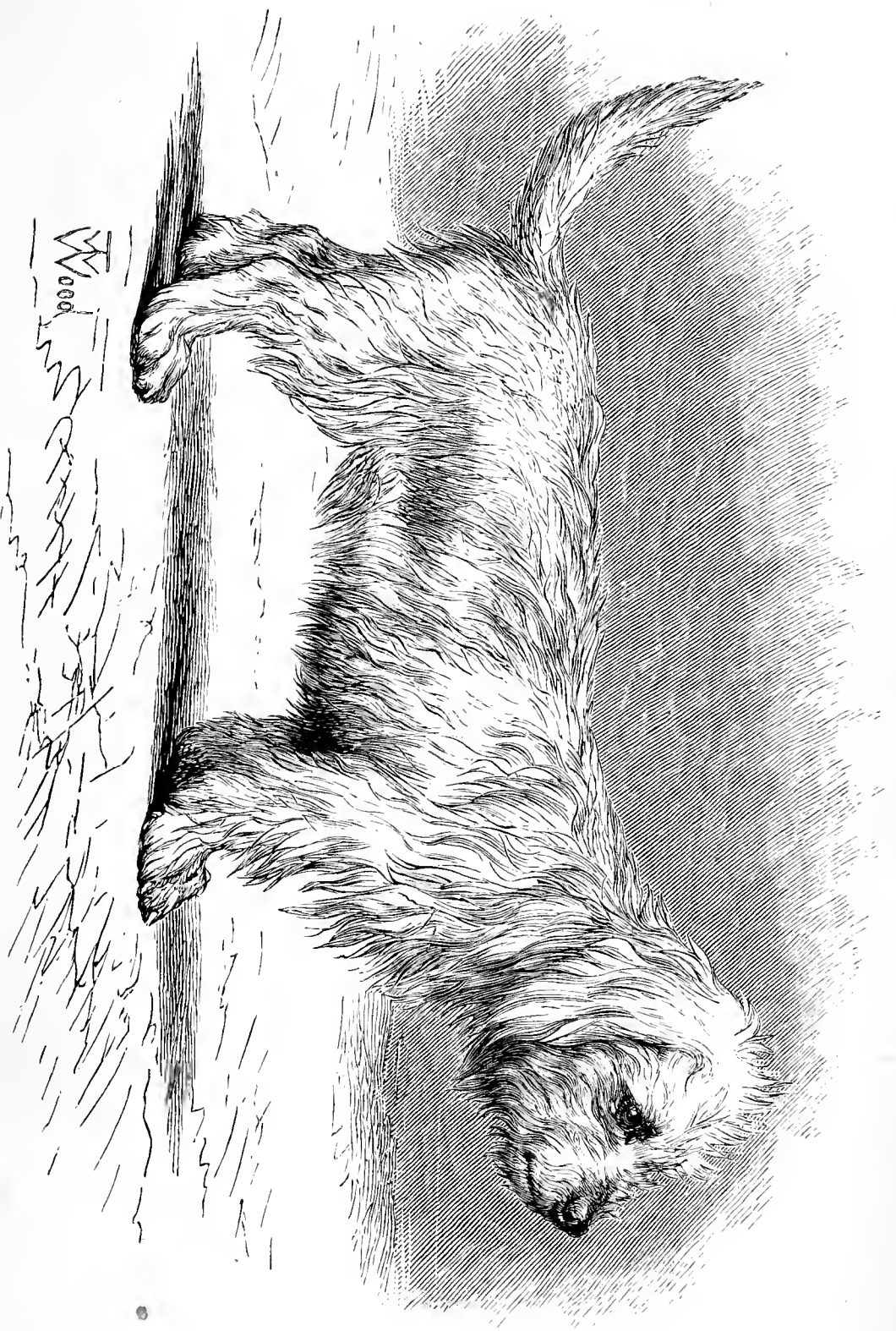
CHAPTER XIX.—THE DANDIE DINMONT TERRIER.

BY CORSINCON.

“FIRST, touching Dandies, let us consider with some degree of scientific strictness what a Dandie specially is.” The consideration of this question—of what a Dandie Dinmont terrier specially is—has been undertaken by numbers of his ardent admirers, often with a zeal which has overrun knowledge, and with a disregard to that scientific strictness which is guided by facts and forbids the play of imagination, refusing to accept evidence not clearly established, merely because it happens to chime in with interests, prejudices, or preconceived notions.

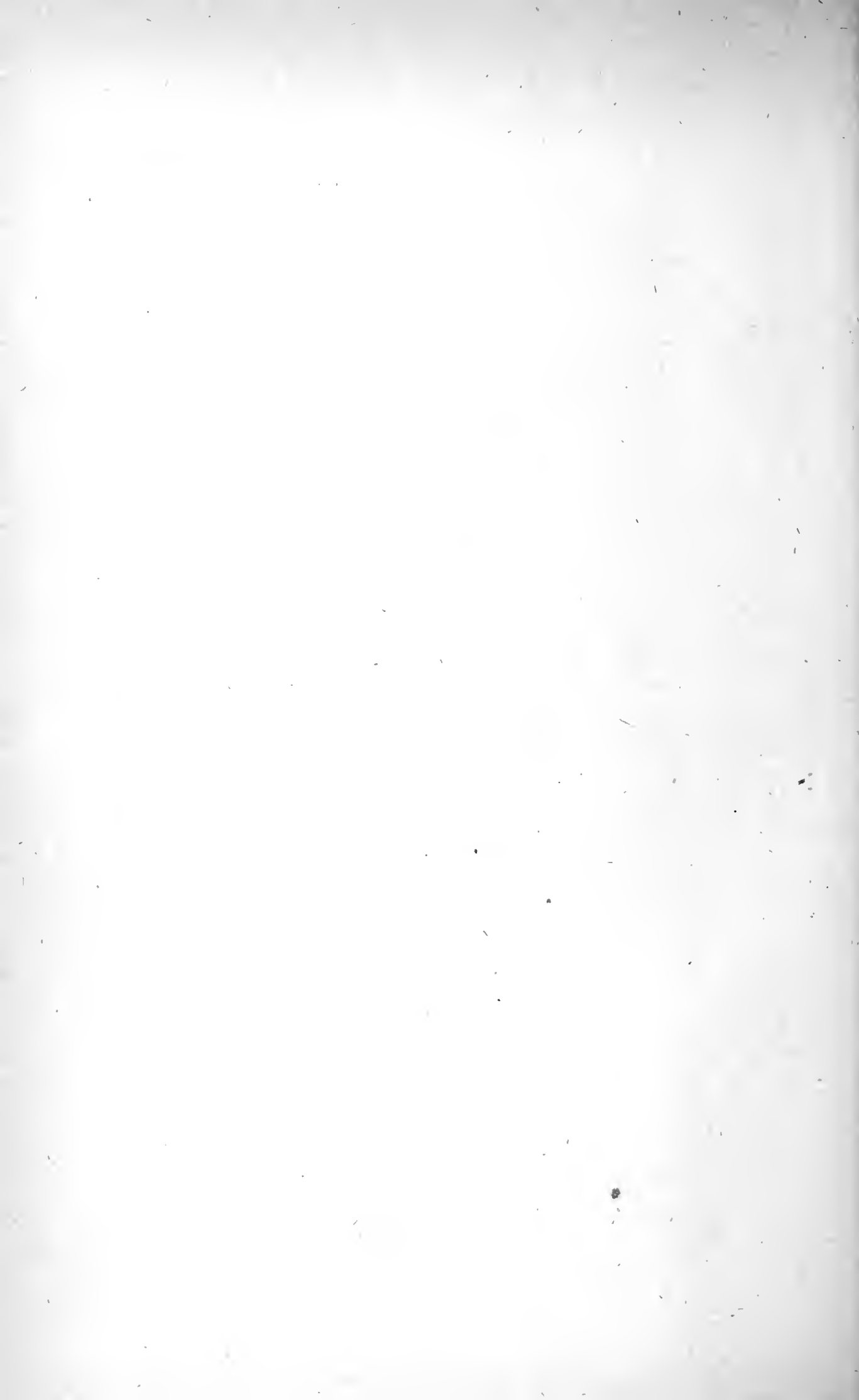
Had Sir Walter Scott not written “Guy Mannering” there would never have been a breed of dogs known as Dandie Dinmont terriers; had he not created for us that big, burly, honest Liddesdale farmer, with his terriers and his grews, what an unknown quantity of temper would have been directed into other channels, and what fountains of printer’s ink would have been saved! There is no class of fanciers so quick to take up a quarrel, or who would fight it out with such tenacity, as those who affect the Dandie; they seem to partake strongly of the pugnacious character of their pets, and, being mostly Scotchmen or Border men, are always ready to “argue the point.”

I know a great number of men, that I am very pleased to call my friends, whose enthusiasm on Dandie Dinmont subjects is so intense that were it not that they are so cool headed, reasonable, and shrewd in dealing with all other topics, *lunatico inquirendo* would naturally occur to the mind; with many it is only necessary to whisper Harry or Sir Douglas in their ear to produce a similar effect to shaking a red rag before a mad bull; not being quite free from the taint myself, I can speak the more freely of a weakness that has characterised in a special manner a large proportion of Dandie Dinmont fanciers. Time and mutual gatherings at shows and elsewhere has, however, brought the opinions of all nearer together.



REV. T. MOSSE'S DANDIE DINMONT "SHAMROCK" (K.C.S.B. 3089).

Sire Mr. Hodges' Mustard—Dam Mr. Broadwith's Vic.



The fact is, in my opinion, we have claimed too much for the dog ; enthusiasm has idealised him, and strong desire has created good qualities as inherent and never wanting in the breed, but which are not always found. It is a mistake to claim for every Dandie all the best attributes of a terrier ; as a class there is no dog more game, and with gameness they generally possess considerable intelligence and tractability ; but I have known Dandies of the bluest blood that were worth very little. Although, speaking broadly, as a terrier he is unexcelled ; a good specimen has all the courage and perseverance of the bull terrier, and is under far better control, and in comparison with his cousin, the Bedlington, his temper alone gives him the palm. I think no one can reasonably object to my speaking of the Bedlington as a relation of the Dandie—the two breeds have so many points in common that it appears to me impossible to ignore their relationship.

Another point much insisted on is absolute purity of descent from Dandie Dinmont's dogs—well, I confess myself a sceptic, and I think this has been made too much of. I have little faith in the absolute purity of any specimen living, and I must add I think it a matter of very little consequence ; there is abundance of proof that the very great bulk of our Dandies have at least a large proportion of the blood of Mr. Davidson's terriers in them, but to suppose that they have been kept absolutely free from crosses, whether occurring by accident or design, is to take up with the improbable. When the Dandie Dinmont terrier stud book is compiled we may have more light thrown on this subject, but I confess I have little faith in many of the oral traditions on which we are asked to place implicit confidence.

I have a letter before me in which the writer says he was, when a boy, on the most intimate terms with Hugh Purves, one of the few who had dogs direct from Charlieshope, and assisted in keeping up the old breed ; and my correspondent says that Purves more than once used a brindled bull terrier to his Dandie bitches, and I think it is rather unreasonable to ask us to believe that the Dandie of the day is absolutely, and without the slightest admixture, descended from Pepper and Tar.

The Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club have drawn up a standard of points, and if a dog agrees with that standard, possessing all the points required, it is of little consequence whether his ancestors were whelped at Ellwan foot or in Coaly Newcastle. Purity must, in speaking of dogs, always

be used comparatively ; there is not a single breed in existence worth a Spratt's biscuit that can claim absolute purity. We have got them to their present state of high development by careful selection and judicious crossings, and it should be quite sufficient for us to know that there are hundreds of Dandies now living that are to all intents and purposes pure bred, in so far as they have at least more or less of the blood of Dandie Dinmont's Mustards and Peppers, and have the recognised characteristics of the breed so fixed in themselves as to be depended on to reproduce the same with almost absolute faithfulness. Much as has been written anent Dandie Dinmont terriers, that much has for the most part been in ephemeral form, chiefly in the various contributions to the controversies on the subject that have been raised from time to time in the newspapers (notably in the "Field" and the "Country"), and a good deal of information and many valuable opinions are therein met with.

The Rev. J. C. Macdona was, I believe, the first to give publicity to the following unquestionably important document, which he met with in researches he made some ten or twelve years ago into the early history of the breed ; it is described as being in the handwriting of James Davidson, with his initials attached, written on old hand-made letter paper, yellow with years and bearing all the evidences of being genuine. The memorandum was originally sent by Mr. Davidson to the Hon. George H. Bailie, of Mellerstain, and is as follows :—

“ 1800.”

“ Tuggin, from A. Armstrong, reddish and wiry.

Tarr, reddish and wiry-haired, a bitch.

Pepper, shaggy and light, Mr. Brown, of Bonjedward.

The race of Dandies are bred from the two last. “ J. D.”

Mr. James Scott, of Newstead, who contributed much useful information respecting the breed in the correspondence on the subject in the "Field" some years back, speaking from a personal knowledge of "Dandie Dinmont" and his dogs, says he had two varieties of terriers, one large and leggy, the other short on the fore leg and small, and that it was only the latter that Davidson would allow to be called Dandie Dinmonts, and it has been assumed that these smaller terriers were the produce of the two dogs, Pepper and Tarr, given to him by Dr. Brown, of Bonjedward. When Sir Walter Scott made Davidson's Pepper and

Mustard terriers famous there was at once, we may fairly assume, a pretty general desire to possess the breed, and it is hardly likely the demand would or could be supplied from this single pair, and as Pepper and Tarr must have had relations more or less close in consanguinity, these would probably be used to swell the family circle of the Dandies, and in support of the supposition that we have living specimens directly descended from Pepper and Tarr without admixture of blood more or less foreign, even if we could be quite sure Dandie Dinmont himself stuck rigidly to the Pepper and Tarr blood (and after they became so public he would probably do his best to breed to one standard or type) I know of the existence of no proof that dogs distributed by him throughout the country were by their several owners bred to others of the same blood. Is it not reasonable to suppose that the produce of a terrier bitch of another strain sent to a dog known to be from Hindlee would be called Dandie's or of Dandie Dinmont's strain, just as before the advent of dog shows and the care which has of late years been bestowed on pedigrees, a sportsman who had bred from a pointer dog of Earl Sefton's would describe the produce as of the Sefton strain?

I conceive much more has been done to secure to us the correct article to-day by those breeders who, some of them having personal knowledge of Davidson's own dogs, sticking as close as they could breed to the type, and selecting on occasion, even without a knowledge of its pedigree, a dog that bore the family character, than by others who lay too much stress on pedigrees which cannot be proved with any degree of certainty. Take, for instance, Shamrock, one of the subjects of our illustrations. His pedigree in the Kennel Club Stud Book gives his dam as Vic, bred by Mr. W. Johnstone, *by a dog of good blood belonging to an officer at the Purshill Barracks*. Here we have in one of the best known and best dogs of the day a break in the pedigree before we go back two generations. No doubt Mr. Johnstone felt satisfied he was using a dog of good blood because he possessed the characteristics of a good Dandie, but there is no proof that he was of pure breed, and so we find breaks in the chain between every existing dog and those two given to Dandie Dinmont by Dr. Brown, of Bonjedward.

It would be needless to recapitulate the names of all of the earlier breeders who followed the originator of this strain. James Scott, of Newstead, Stoddart, of Selkirk, Douglass, of Cessford, Somner, of Kelso, with a

number of others, were among the earlier breeders, and the Duke of Buccleuch has kept up the breed, but I do not know with what degree of purity. Nicol Milne, of Faldonside, has had the breed for about half a century, and for many years E. Bradshaw Smith, of Blackwood House, has owned a large and important kennel, but whether he had authenticated pedigrees with those dogs with which he commenced his kennel, I am unable to say, or even whether a careful register of the produce of the kennels has been kept, if so, it does not appear to be available for public use, or even to the Dandie Dinmont Club, of which Mr. Smith is vice-president, if I may judge from a duplicate of pedigree of my own dog, furnished me by Mr. W. Foster, who is compiling the Dandie Dinmont Terrier Stud Book, for, going back through Mr. Pool's Dirk to Mr. Smith's Pepper and Jennie II., there is not merely a hiatus, but a full stop.

Although Mr. Davidson fixed the character of these dogs for us, it has never been said of him that he created the breed, and how they were first produced must remain a matter of speculation; but that he is a manufactured article, and not a true terrier, I think there can be no doubt, and no theory I have heard broached seems to me to have so much evidence in favour of its correctness as that of "Stonehenge," given in his book "The Dog," published in 1859, namely, a cross with a low-legged Scotch terrier with the otter hound or rough harrier. The Dandie Dinmont muzzle is too massive and square for a terrier, and in that feature, and unmistakably in the size, shape, and set on of his ears and the carriage of his stern he shows the hound cross.

I will go further, and say—although I know I shall be considered a schismatic for venturing to express such a heterodox opinion—a judicious infusion of foreign blood would be a good thing for the breed, if of no other use than to check the tremendous mortality among puppies of which nearly all breeders complain, and for this purpose there is no dog so well suited in shape and style as the rough-coated La Vendée hound, a handsome specimen of which was shown a few years ago by Dr. Seton—he was long and low with immense bone, head, ears, eye, muzzle, stern, coat, and colour fairly corresponding to the Dandie, and as to disparity of size, that would be quickly set right by selection.

If we come to consider the points and qualities, physical and moral, of the Dandie breed generally, all are now pretty well agreed, although hair splitters still wrangle over a pound in weight, the exact texture of the

coat, the colour of a claw, the evidence for or against purity, of a light spot on the palate or some such triviality. But the club formed some years ago for the special purpose of taking this breed under its fostering wing have, by deciding on a standard of excellence, from which there are few or no dissidents, except on minor and verbal matters, earned the thanks of all lovers of the breed, and whether so publicly stated or not, Dandies have been virtually judged by that standard at all late shows; and although this cannot—fortunately, I think—ensure identity of opinion, it does ensure general concurrence on essential points, and has told and will continue to tell on the improved general character of the classes of these dogs at our shows; and I think, when “Idstone” publishes another edition of his book, he will see the need for altering his opinion as therein expressed, that “the points of the Dandie are an open question, and I doubt if any ‘authorities’ can settle it.” So much has the public discussion of the breed and the action of the club done that it has become an impossibility for two public judges at our largest shows to write, as Mr. Charles Collins and Mr. Matthias Smith did ten years ago, that “the Dandie Dinmonts north of the Tweed are long-backed to strange deformity, legs shorter than any other breed (not excepting the dachshund of Germany), faces as long as crocodiles and jaws as strong, small pig-like eyes, ears small and erect (one may fall over at the tip), coat not very long, but hard and erect as bristles from top to toe. This is a Dandie.” Well might Mr. Bradshaw Smith write of this effusion, “such a description of this beautiful animal is enough to mak auld Dandie Dinmont himsel loup oot o’ his grave.”

Had Mr. Collins’s description not been written seriously, but as a caricature, it would have been excellent.

The character of the Dandie as a vermin dog is first rate; he is plucky, keen, and resolute, and at the same time easier kept under command than some other breeds; and the graphic terms in which Scott, in “Guy Mannering,” speaks of him in this capacity still holds good, for, when “regularly entered, first wi’ rattans, then wi’ stots or weasels, and then wi’ the tods and brocks, they fear naething that ever cam’ wi’ a hairy skin on’t.” They also, when trained, make excellent rabbiters, and can stand any amount of fatigue, although not so lissome on very rough ground as lighter and more leggy terriers.

As companion and house dogs I like them very much. They are quick

and watchful in the house, and, although they are not a beautiful variety of dog, or to be compared in symmetry with the fox terrier and some others, they possess a most distinct and unmistakable character that separates them, even to the eye of the least observant, from the "common herd," and their quaintness and great sagacity amply made up for lack of beauty.

The following description of the general appearance and special points of this dog were drawn up by Mr. W. Wardlaw Reid and myself, from the written opinions of members of the clubs and other old breeders and fanciers.

In forming an opinion of a dog's merits, the general appearance (by which is meant the impression which a dog makes as a whole on the eye of the judge) should be first considered. Secondly should be noticed the dog's size, shape, and make, *i.e.*, its proportions in the relation they bear to each other; no point should be so much in excess of the others as to destroy the general symmetry, and cause the dog to appear deformed or interfere with its usefulness in the occupations for which it is specially adapted. Thirdly, the dog's style, carriage, gait, temperament, and each of its other points should be considered separately.

Point 1. General appearance. The general appearance of the Dandie Dinmont terrier is that of a rough-coated, thick-set dog, very low on its legs, and having a body very flexible and long in proportion to its height; but broad, deep-chested, and compact. The head very large, with broad and well-domed skull, covered with light coloured hair of a softer and more silky texture than that on the body. This hairy scalp very often gives the head an appearance of being disproportionate to the body, when such is not actually the case. Jaws long and slightly tapering to the nose, which must be large and always black; covered with shorter and slightly harder hair than on the body. Neck thick and muscular; shoulders low, and back slightly curved down behind them, with a corresponding arch of the loins, which are broad and strong. Ears pendulous, and bearing low. Legs short and very muscular. The Dandie carries in his countenance the appearance of great determination, strength, and activity, with a constant and vigilant eagerness to be busy. In brief, he is an embodiment of docility, courage, strength, intelligence, and alertness.

Point 2. The head should be large, and rather heavy looking in proportion to the dog's size. Skull broad between the ears, with a very

gradual and slight taper towards the eyes. It should be long from back to front, with high forehead and cranium conical and well domed, measuring about the same from the point of the eye to back of skull as it does between the base of ears; and round the largest part about a third more than the dog's height at the shoulder. The head should always be covered with soft silky hair, not curled, but slightly wavy, and not confined to a mere top-knot; it is also of a much lighter colour than that on the body. The cheeks, starting from the ears, proportionately broad with the skull, should, without any unsightly bulge, taper very gradually towards the muzzle, the muscles showing extraordinary development, more especially those that move the lower jaw. The head of the bitch, as in nearly every other breed of dogs, is comparatively smaller and lighter in proportion to that of the dog.

Point 3. The muzzle should be long, deep, and very powerful; very slightly tapering to the nose, which should be large, well formed, well spread over the muzzle, and always black. The muzzle should measure from the corner of the eye to the tip of the nose about 3in. in length, or in proportion to length of skull as three is to five, and round close in front of the eyes, about two and a half to three times its length. The muzzle should be thinly covered with short and hardish hair of rather darker colour than on the body; the top of muzzle should be nearly bare for about an inch from the black part of the nose, coming to a point towards the eye. A foxy or snipey muzzle is very objectionable. The jaws should be long and powerful, with very strong teeth, perfectly level in front, the canines should fit well into each other so as to give the greatest available holding and punishing power. A pig-jawed or undershot mouth is very objectionable, though, as it occurs in the purest strains, it cannot be altogether considered a disqualification. The mouth should be very large and the roof of it very dark, almost always black.

Point 4. The eyes should be wide apart, large, round, moderately full, very clear, bright, and expressive of great intelligence, set low, and well in front of forehead. Colour, a rich brown or hazel, yellowness being a great fault. Frequently they have a dark ring round the eye, the hair of which is rather short and of a downy nature. This dark shade, together with that (already referred to) down the centre of the nose, contrasts beautifully with the bright silvery top-knot, and imparts

to them that gipsy, game, and genuine appearance which is an essential characteristic in the Dandie.

Point 5. The ears should be large and pendulous, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 4in. long, set far apart, well back, and rather low on the skull, hanging close to the cheeks, like a hound's or beagle's, but a little more pointed or almond-shaped, *i.e.*, broad at the base, and tapering to a small rounded point. The taper should be all, or nearly all, on the back edge, the front edge hanging nearly straight down from its junction with the head to the tip. They ought to show a little shoulder at the base, which causes the tips of the ears to point a little forwards towards the jaw. They should be moderately thick and leathery, and covered with a short, soft, darker and brighter sort of hair than on the body, having a smooth velvety appearance, showing no lint or silky hair, excepting in some cases a thin feather of lighter hair starting about an inch or so from the tip, and of the same colour and texture as the top-knot; this gives the top of the ear the appearance of a distinct point.

Point 6. The neck should be rather short, and very muscular, well-developed, and strong, showing great power by being well set into the shoulder. The length of neck should average about one-third of its girth.

Point 7. The body should be very long and flexible, measuring from top of shoulders to root of tail about an inch or two over one and a half times the height of dog at shoulder. Chest well developed and broad, with brisket round and deep, being well let down between the fore legs. The back should be rather low at the shoulders, and slightly curved down behind them, with a corresponding arch, the rise commencing about 2in. behind the shoulder blade; over the loins, which should be higher than the shoulders, broad and strong, with a slight gradual droop from the top of loins to root of tail. Ribs well sprung and rounded, back and front, forming a good barrel. Both sides of spine should be well supplied with muscle; in fact, every part of the dog seems to be abundantly supplied with muscle, giving it great compactness.

Point 8. The tail (or stern) should be in length a little less than the height of the dog at the shoulder. It should be set on at the bottom of a gentle slope about 2in. from top of loins, being rather thick at the root, getting very slightly thicker for about 4in., then tapering off to a fine point. It should be covered on the upper side with wiry hair, of

darker colour and stronger nature than that on the body, while the under side is lighter and less wiry, with a little nice light feather, commencing about 2in. from root, and from 1in. to 2in. long, getting shorter as it nears the tip, which is pointed. It should be carried gaily, or hound-like, slightly curved upward, but not directly curled over the back. N.B. When not excited nearly in a horizontal line, but otherwise hound-like.

Point 9. The legs. The fore-legs should be very short in proportion to the dog's size, very stout, and set wide apart, thick, and straight, with immense muscular development in the fore-arm; this, with the ankles being very slightly turned inwards, makes the dog appear somewhat bandy-legged, but the leg bones themselves should be stout and straight, and not curved. The feet should be well framed and broad, but not flat, standing firm, and well under the chest, with very little or no feather on the legs. Hind legs thick and strong, longer than the fore-legs, well spread, with a good bend in the hocks, the muscles of the thighs being very thick and well developed; the feet are much smaller, with no feather or dew-claws. The toes rather short, not hare footed. The claws black, and very strong. White claws, however, should not be a disqualification.

Point 10. Size. Height from 8in. to 12in. at top of shoulder, but never above 12in., even for a dog. Weight: Dogs, from 16lb. to 24lb.; bitches, from 14lb. to 20lb. The most desirable weight, 20lb. for dogs and 16lb. for bitches, but 24lb. dogs are very useful to give bone, muscle, and stamina to the produce of the smaller ones.

Point 11. The coat. This is a very important feature. The hair (about 2in. long) along the top of the neck and upper part of the body should be a mixture of about two-thirds, rather hard (but not wiry), with one-third soft, linty, not silky hair, which gives a sort of crisp feeling to the hand, and constitutes what old John Stoddart used to term "a pily coat." It becomes lighter in colour and finer in texture as it nears the lower part of the body and legs. The head is covered with hair of a longer, lighter, and much more silky texture, giving it a silvery appearance, but not so long as to hang completely over the eyes like a Skye or poodle. The lighter in colour and softer the better.

Point 12. The colour, either mustard or pepper, and their mixtures. Mustard is a reddish or sandy brown of various shades. Pepper is a bluish grey, either dark in shade, ranging from a dark bluish black to

slaty grey, or even a much paler or silvery grey ; sometimes a combination of both, in which case the back is grey, while the legs, inside of ears, chest, and under side of tail are mustard, verging on a pale red or fawn colour. No other colours admitted, and any white, even on chest, is objectionable.

The subjects of our engravings are Grip and Shamrock. Mr. W. Wardlaw Reid's well-known Grip, a very compact and muscular dog, a true and excellent specimen of the breed, and one likely to leave his mark on the Dandie Dinmonts of the future, judging from the specimens of his pups we have seen. He was bred by the Rev. S. Tenison Mosse, and is a grandson of the old patriarch and champion Dandie Shamrock, Grip has also, as will be seen, a strain of Mr. Nichol Milne's celebrated Old Jock, and is the son of Mr. E. Bradshaw Smith's Dirk, known as "the incomparable Dirk," a son of Mr. Smith's Pepper, a dog that, on account of his fighting proclivities, received the appellation of "Peter the Murderer."

Shamrock has been longer before the public than any other Dandie, and is acknowledged one of the best ever shown. The following are the pedigrees of the two :

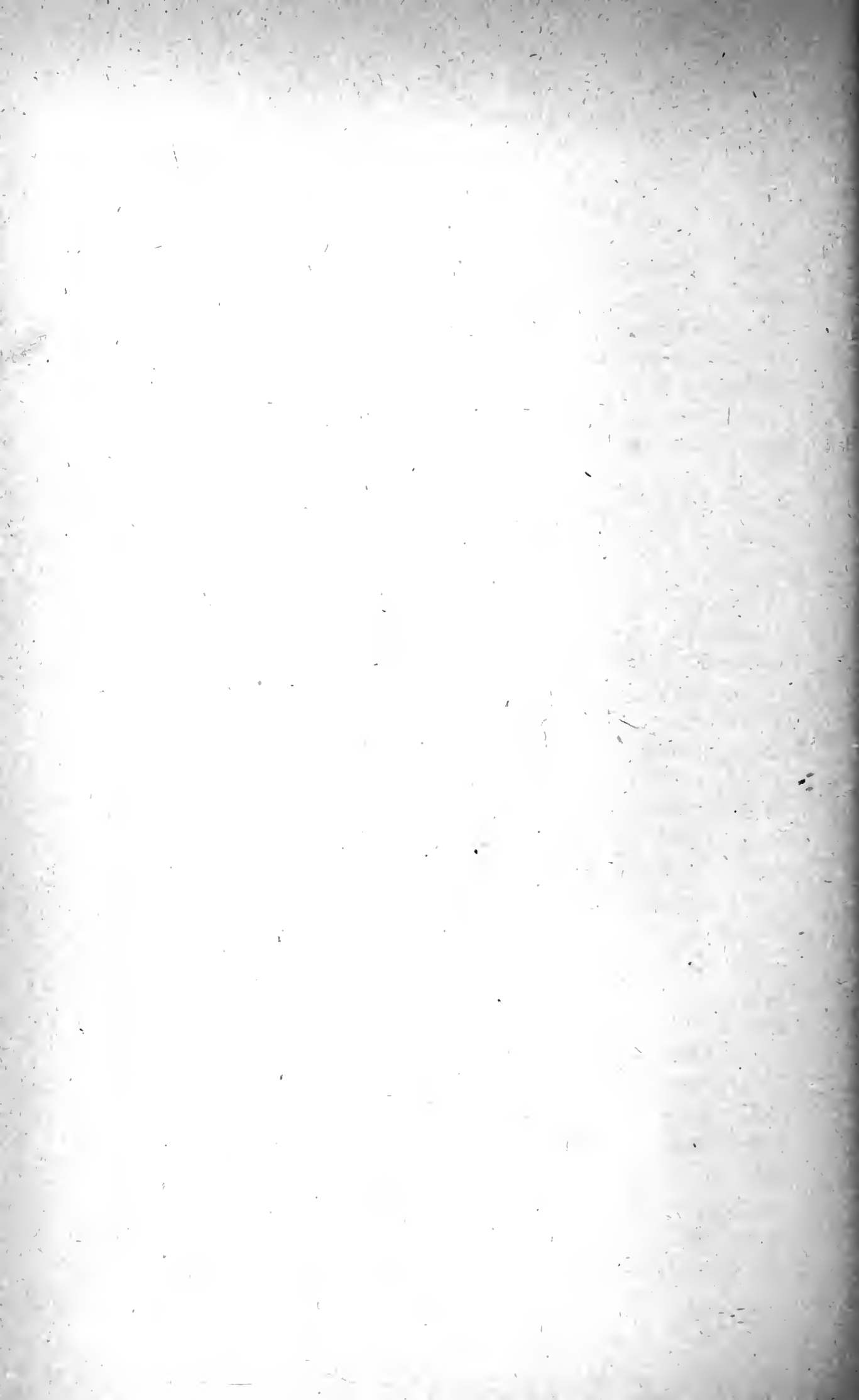
Pedigree of Grip.—Grip, sire Dirk (known as "the incomparable Dirk"), by Pepper : (known as "the murderer") out of Jenny, all bred by Mr. E. Bradshaw Smith, Blackwood House, Ecclefechan. Grip's dam was the Rev. S. Tenison Mosse's Schann II. by Shamrock out of Nettle.

Pedigree of Shamrock.—Shamrock, by Mr. Hodge's Mustard out of Broadwith's Vic, bred by Mr. W. Johnstone, by a dog of good blood belonging to an officer at the Purshill Barracks, out of Johnstone's Maud by Miss Mather's Spice, out of J. Scott's Wasp, by E. B. Smith's dog out of Scott's Little Spice, by his Brandy out of Johnstone's Spice, by Sir G. Douglas's Pepper out of Mr. Brisbane's Nettle ; Mustard by Mr. Scott's (of Newstead) Pepper out of Boyd's Nettle, by Sir F. Douglas's Pepper II. out of Scott's Vixen, by Brisbane's Pepper out of his Spice, bred by Mr. D. M'Dougall, of Cessford (celebrated for his pure breed) ; Pepper by Brisbane's Demon out of Nettle, bred at Kirkmichael ; Demon by Friar Tuck out of John Reed's Pepper ; Pepper II. by Sir G. Douglas's Pepper I. (bred by the Duke of Buccleuch, and descended from Old John Stoddard's blood) out of Schann, descended from Stoddard's Old Schann and Dandie ; Scott's Pepper, sire of Mustard, was by



MR. W. WARDLAW REID'S DANDIE DINMONT TERRIER "GRIP."

Sire Mr. E. Bradshaw Smith's Incomparable Dirk—Dam Rev. S. Tennessee Mosse's Schain II.



Scott's Brandy out of his Jezabel, by his Wasp out of his Bess, by Sir G. Douglas's Pepper (bred by Mr. Taylor) out of Scott's Mustard; Wasp by Scott's Pepper out of his Vic; Brandy by Dr. Brown's Puck out of Scott's Wasp, by his Dandie out of his Nettle, by Duke of Buccleuch's Dandie out of his Ringlet; Puck by Henry Dodd's Pepper out of his Pepper.

The following are weights and measurements of celebrated Dandie Dinmont terriers :

Mr. C. F. Henderson's *Bob Roy* : Age, 4 years and 5 months ; weight, 21lb. ; height at shoulder, 10½in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 29in. ; length of tail, 8in. ; girth of chest, 19in. ; girth of loin, 15in. ; girth of head, 14in. ; girth of forearm, 5¼in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 8in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8¼in.

Mr. Joseph Finchett's *Ruffs* : Age, 15 months ; weight, 19lb. ; height at shoulder, 11in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 27in. ; length of tail, 10in. ; girth of chest, 18in. ; girth of loin, 14½in. ; girth of head, 13½in. ; girth of forearm, 5in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 7½in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8in. ; colour, pepper.

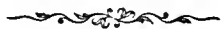
Mr. Joseph Finchett's *Cleg* : Age, about 2½ years ; weight, 17lb. ; height at shoulder, 10in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 26in. ; length of tail, 7in. ; girth of chest, 17in. ; girth of loin (being in milk impossible to ascertain) ; girth of head, 12in. ; girth of forearm, 4½in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 7in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7in. ; colour, pepper.

Mr. W. E. Jackson's *Bessie Bell* : Weight, 22lb. ; height at shoulder, 11in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 28½in. ; length of tail, 9in. ; girth of chest, 19½in. ; girth of loin, 15in. ; girth of head, 13½in. ; girth of arm, 4¼in. ; girth of forearm, 5¼in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 8in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7¼in.

Mr. J. Heritage's *Venture* : Weight, 20½lb. ; height at shoulder, 10½in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 30in. ; length of tail, 9in. ; girth of chest, 18¾in. ; girth of loin, 15in. ; girth of head, 14in. ; girth of arm, 5¼in. ; girth of forearm, 4½in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 8in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7in.

Mr. H. Nicholson's *Vic*: Weight, 18lb.; height at shoulder, 11in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 32in.; length of tail, 10in.; girth of chest, 19in.; girth of loin, 15in.; girth of head, 13in.; girth of arm, 6in.; girth of forearm, 4½in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 7½in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7in.

Mr. E. C. R. Goff's *Whiskey*: Weight, 21¼lb.; height at shoulder, 10in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 28in.; length of tail, 9½in.; length of ear, 4in.; girth of chest, 19in.; girth of loin, 16in.; girth of head, 14in.; girth of arm, 3in.; girth of forearm, 4in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 8in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 6½in.



CHAPTER XX.—THE BEDLINGTON TERRIER.

BY CORSINCON.

THE Bedlington terrier had a hard struggle to obtain from dog show committees that recognition to which he is so well entitled. He has, however, now gained his true position among modern terriers, and there are very few schedules issued that do not provide prizes for this breed.

As will be seen from the statements of the writers I quote, the Bedlington has long been a distinct breed, the strain from which the modern specimens have sprung having been peculiar to the district for at least thirty years before the name Bedlington was applied to them, the first dog so called being Mr. Ainsley's Young Piper, whelped about the year 1825.

The following, which appeared in the "Newcastle Chronicle," 24th July, 1872, gives a fair statement of facts respecting this breed, and is valuable as embodying the opinions of the late Mr. Thomas John Pickett, well known to exhibitors generally under his soubriquet of the Duke of Bedlington—a title earned by his great success as a breeder and exhibitor of these terriers:—"Of the breed of dogs for which this locality is noted, none has caused so much controversy as the Bedlington terrier, who is, I believe, the last new-comer amongst recognised breeds exhibited

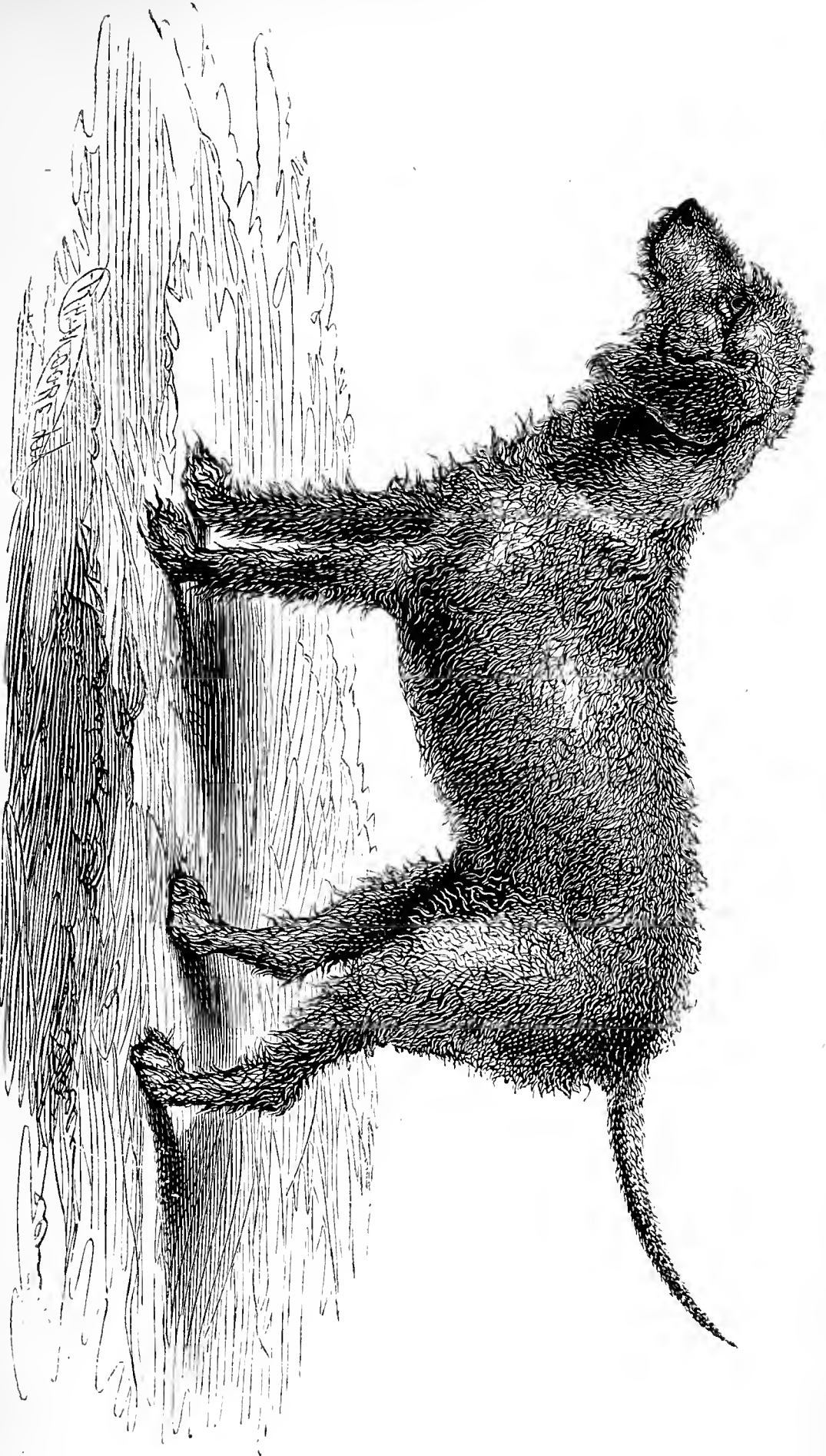
at the shows. Indeed, a furious controversy has been raging as to whether the strain is deserving of recognition as a fixed and well-defined breed at all, and some of our south country friends have made fun of the question 'What is a Bedlington terrier?' To this query the best answer that can be given is that furnished by perhaps the most successful exhibitor of the present day, Thomas John Pickett, of Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who says: 'The Bedlington is a light-made, wiry dog, with a bright, alert bearing, and whose cut and demeanour is indicative of fire and resolution. The head should be high and rather narrow, and when looked at from behind should be almost wedge-shaped; it should be surmounted with a fine silky tuft, and this with the ears and tail should, in the blue sort, be of a much darker shade of colour than the body. The eyes should be small and a little sunken, and the jaw long, quickly tapering, and muscular. The ears should be long, should hang close to the cheek, and should be slightly feathered at the tip, whilst the neck should be long and muscular, and should rise well away from widely-set shoulder blades. The legs should be rather high, and should be straight, hard, and sinewy. The body should be compact and well formed. The tail should be small, from 8in. to 12in. long, and slightly feathered. The coat should be rather wiry, and the colour blue-black, sandy, or liver. The dark blue dogs should have black noses; the liver or sandy are most approved of with flesh or cherry-coloured noses, but I would not object to a sandy dog with a black nose if from the blue strain.'

"Although the Bedlington terrier is only a new comer, I think he has a great future before him with regard to popularity and esteem. The breed can well afford to depend upon its merits to push its way to the front, and the more well-bred specimens get spread about, in the greater demand will the dog most assuredly be. The Bedlington, I take it, is a farmer's friend, or a country gentleman's companion. No breed of terrier can compare with him for stamina, fire, courage, and resolution. He will knock about all day with his master, busy as a bee at foxes, rabbits, or otters; and at night, when any other sort of dog would be stiff, sore, and utterly jaded, he will turn up bright as a new shilling, and ready for any game going. He takes to the water readily, has a capital nose, is most intelligent and lively, and, as I have said, as a rough and ready friend about the fields and woods he has no equal.

"Despite the vast body of evidence adduced to clear up the question

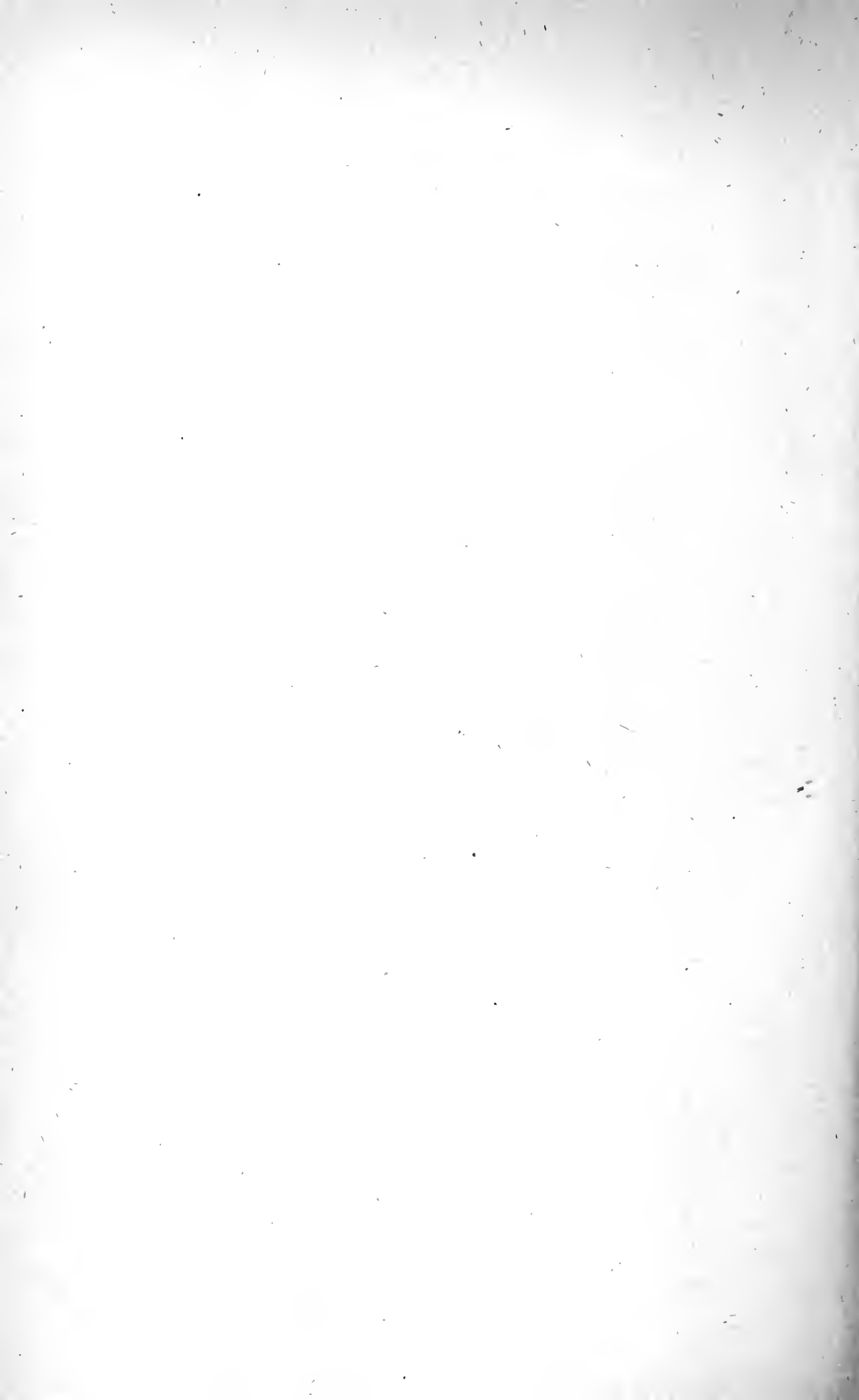
of the origin of this cross, I hold that the matter may yet be regarded as by no means satisfactorily determined. I have seen pedigrees of crack dogs of the breed extending over a period of 100 years, but then one has no means of knowing what the dog was like whose name we see figuring as having lived in the last century. No doubt some famous dogs of the breed of old Northumberland terriers were long ago located about Thropton, Rothbury, Felton, and Alnwick, and it is not at all unlikely that the Staffordshire nailmakers, who, some eighty or ninety years ago, were brought down from the south and employed at Bedlington, crossed the pure-bred native terrier with some of the stock they brought with them, having, probably, fighting purposes in view. But it does not matter how this clever and undoubtedly useful race has been produced; it is sufficient to know that we have it, and that it is as permanent and breeds as truly as any other cross we know of. At the same time, if the Staffordshire nailmakers made the cross with the intention of breeding a fighting animal, they failed, so far as raising up an antagonist to the bull-terrier is concerned. The Bedlington is as tenacious, as resolute, and as indifferent to rough usage as the professional gladiator he was pitted against; but he lacks the formidable jaw and the immense power of the bull-terrier, and the combat is emphatically no part of his business.

“The first show of Bedlingtons I can call to mind was got up by Henry Wardle, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a good judge, and an ardent admirer of the canine species. That show took place on 12th April, 1870, and the first prize was won by Thomas John Pickett, with Tip, a thorough game one, but I thought he had a dash of bull in him. I would like to do justice to the ability and care displayed in those early show days of the Bedlington by Thomas Thompson, of Wideopen, and Joseph Ainsley, of Bedlington, who stood foremost as reliable judges of the strain, and as acknowledged depositories of almost all that was known concerning it, but I have not space at command to enter into the intricacies of pedigrees, and I must hasten on to mention two or three of the most famous prize takers of the race. Mr. Pickett, who has bred Bedlingtons since 1844, has now three champions, who will often be referred to by breeders in after times, namely, Tear'em, Tyne, and Tyne-side, all descended from Thomas Thompson's strain, and inheriting pedigrees of portentous length. Tyne was first shown at the Crystal



MR. J. CORNFORTH'S BEDLINGTON TERRIER "NEWCASTLE LAD" (K.C.S.B. 6668).

Sire Mr. Liddell's Tip—Dam Mr. Morris's Suit.



Palace show in 1870, and went thence to Birmingham, where she was again not noticed; she was then sent to Manchester, but, from some mistake of the railway servants, was never taken out of her hamper. At Liverpool, to which show she was sent on, a similar mistake occurred; but the committee of the show becoming aware of the fact, sent Mr. Pickett a special prize. Despite this series of rebuffs, Mr. Pickett forwarded Tyne to the Glasgow show, when the judges pronounced her not to be a Bedlington at all. The 'Scotsman' of 2nd March, 1872, however, in its notice of the show, remarked that she was by a very long way the best in the class in which she was exhibited. This was a case of doctors differing with a vengeance; and Tyne managed to stultify the Glasgow decision by making a round of brilliant victories at York, Kendal, Bedlington, Blaydon, Seaton Burn, and other district shows, and won twice at Durham—viz., in 1870 and 1871—finally visiting the great Crystal Palace exhibition of 1872, and taking first prize in her class, which the 'Times,' of 2nd June, 1872, described as the best collection of Bedlingtons ever exhibited at any show. Tear-'em is the hero of the original show at Bedlington in 1870, where, in a class of fifty-two competitors—a number that has never been exceeded since—he was awarded first prize. Tyneside, a beautiful blue bitch, faultless in shape, coat, and colour, was placed first in a class of twenty-five at Bedlington in 1871; but in the Bedlington show of 1872, this distinguished branch of the family obtained its greatest triumph—Tyne (own sister to Tear-'em) being placed first, with Tear-'em second, and Tyneside third, in a class of twenty-three entries. I have been supplied with a pedigree of Tyneside for six generations back, but the limited space at my disposal prevents my giving it here. It may, however, be stated that she is inbred to a most curious extent, the name of Hutchinson's Tip occurring no less than five times in the course of her pedigree, while on the part of both sire and dam she is descended from such grand dogs as Bagille's Piper, Thompson's Jean, Burn's Twig, Jos. Shevill's Jean, Thompson's Boa Alley Tip, and Bagille's Nimble, &c. The dimensions of Tyneside are as follows: From lugs to tip of nose, 8in.; length of tail, 11½in.; length of lugs, 5½in.; breadth (tapering off in a filbert shape), 3in.; height from the claw to the shoulder blade, 14¾in.; weight, 20lb.; size round the chest, 19½in.; and fore arm, 7½in. So much for the Bedlingtons, and in taking leave of the race I may mention that most

of them known to me are terribly inbred, and that the usual consequences often follow ; also that many of them exhale an odour which, to say the least of it, is peculiar.’

The following quotation from a letter on the subject, by Mr. W. J. Donkin, secretary of the Bedlington Terrier Club, is in some points confirmatory of the above, and throws some additional light on the history of the breed. He says :

“ During the first quarter of the present century, Mr. Edward Donkin, of Flotterton—still dear to the old sportsmen of Coquetside by the familiar soubriquet of ‘ Hunting Ned ’—hunted a pack of foxhounds well known in the Rothbury district. At that time he possessed two very celebrated kennel terriers, called Peachum and Pincher. A colony of sporting nailors from Staffordshire then flourished at Bedlington (a village situated about twelve miles north from Newcastle), who were noted for their plucky breed of terriers. But reform was at hand, and the old favourites were obliged to make way for new blood. To Joseph Ainsley, a mason by trade, belongs this honour. He purchased a dog named Peachum from Mr. Cowen, of Rock Law, and the result of a union of this dog with Mr. Christopher Dixon’s Phœbe, of Longhorsley, was Piper, belonging to James Anderson, of Rothbury Forest. Piper was a dog of slender build, about 15in. high, and 15lb. weight. He was of a liver colour, the hair being a sort of hard woolly lint, his ears were large, hung close to his cheeks, and were slightly feathered at the tip. In the year 1820, Mr. Howe, of Alnwick, visited a friend at Bedlington, and brought with him a terrier bitch named Phœbe, which he left with Mr. Edward Coates, of the Vicarage. Phœbe belonged to Mr. Andrew Riddle, of Framlington, who subsequently made a present of her to Ainsley ; but from the fact of her home being at the Vicarage she was generally known as Coates’s Phœbe. Her colour was black, with sort of branded legs, and she had a light-coloured tuft of hair on her head. She was about 13in. high and weighed 14lb. In 1825 she was mated with Anderson’s Piper, and the fruit of this union was the Bedlington terrier in question, Mr. Ainsley being the first to claim that title for his dog Piper. Of the sagacity and courage of Piper, one of their offspring, a volume might be written.

“ The Bedlington terrier is fast, and whether on land or water is equally at home. In appetite these dogs are dainty, and they seldom fatten,

but experience has shown them to be wiry, enduring, and in courage equal to the bulldog. They will face almost anything, and some queer stories could be told about them ; they will seize a burning paper ; and Mr. Thos. Wheatley, of Newcastle, had a dog that carried a red hot poker in its mouth, the mouth after having much the same smell as when putting a new shoe on a horse's foot. The dog mentioned was a very little one, and was greatly in-bred. To their other good qualities may be added their marked intelligence and hostility to vermin of all kinds. They will encounter the otter, fox, or badger with the greatest determination."

The same writer, I may observe, in common with most fanciers of the breed, claims for them a pedigree going back to 1792 ; but it is quite clear from the above statement that an admixture of terrier blood from Staffordshire was introduced, and the colour of the Alnwick bitch bred from by Ainsley goes to show she was not in that point at least what we now recognise a Bedlington to be. The evidence, written and traditional, is, however, conclusive that a terrier of a distinct type had, prior to that, been recognised as peculiar to the district, and the infusion of a strain of foreign blood, although it might modify, would probably not greatly alter the original type.

In respect to the character of the Bedlington, I have been converted from a prejudice against him to a very strong feeling in his favour, and that by fairly studying the breed and finding that two, the only dogs of the breed I have owned, were all their most ardent admirers claim for them. I have found them easily kept under command, a remarkably lively and cheerful dog, with plenty of "go" in them, capital at vermin, showing plenty of courage and bottom, receiving punishment in silence and returning it with interest ; handsome I cannot say I think them, but they possess a style, and are stamped with character which removes them from any suspicion of mongrelism. I have found them first-class water dogs, and most intelligent, obedient, and useful as house guards and companions. In none of the specimens I have had to do with have I observed the disagreeable odour referred to by the writer in the "Newcastle Chronicle," quoted above.

In general appearance the Bedlington is somewhat leggy and flat-sided, but useful, active, and hardy looking. It is a practice very commonly indulged in to pluck the hair from the face and muzzle. Dogs

thus trimmed looking cleaner and longer in the jaw ; this is so commonly done that it seems to be accepted by judges as a matter of course, but it is better to discountenance faking, even in its mildest forms, and I think a trimmed dog should be penalised. The tail also often comes in for a share of the faker's art.

The following are the points adopted by the Bedlington Terrier Club. I must say I do not think the comparison of the Bedlington's head to that of a ferret a correct or happy one, in other respects the description may be accepted as authoritative :

“Head. The head rather resembles the ferret, and though wedge-shaped, like most terriers, should be shorter in the skull and longer in the jaw, and narrow or lean muzzled ; it should be a narrow, high skull, coned or peaked at the occiput, and taper away sharply to the nose.

“Ears. They should be filbert-shaped, lie close to the cheek, and are set on low like a Dandie, thus leaving the head clear and flat, and the ears should be feathered at the tips.

“Eyes. In blue, or blue and tan, the eyes have an amber shade ; in livers, &c., it is much lighter, and is commonly called the ‘hazel eye.’ It should be small, well sunk into the head, and placed very close together ; very piercing when roused.

“Jaw and Teeth. The jaw should be long, lean, and powerful. Most of these dogs are a little ‘shot’ at the upper jaw, and are often termed ‘pig-jawed.’ Many prefer what is called ‘pincer-jaw,’ that is, the teeth should meet evenly together, but it is not very often they are found that way ; the teeth should be large, regular, and white.

“Nose. The nose or nostrils should be large, and stand out prominently from the jaw. Blue or blue and tans have black noses, and livers, &c., red or flesh coloured noses.

“Neck and Shoulders. The neck long and muscular, rising gradually from the shoulders to the head. The shoulder is flat and light, and set much like the greyhound's. The height at the shoulder is less than at the haunch. More or less this is the case with all dogs, but is very pronounced with this breed, especially in bitches.

“Body, Ribs, Back, Loins, Quarters, and Chest. A moderately long body, rather flat ribs, short straight back, slightly arched tight and muscular loins, just a little ‘clicked’ up in the flank, fully developed

quarters, widish and deep chest; the whole showing a fine muscular development.

“Legs and Feet. Legs perfectly straight and moderately long; the feet should be rather large, that is a distinguishing mark of the breed; long claws are also admired.

“Coat. This is the principal point on which fanciers differ; some prefer a hard wiry coat, which several of the south-country judges ‘go in’ for, but the proper hair of these dogs is linty or woolly, with a very slight sprinkling of wire hairs, and this is still the fancy of the majority of north-country breeders.

“Colour. The original colours of this breed of dogs were blue and tan, livers, and sandies, and these are still the favourite colours of the old breeders. The tan of these dogs is of a pale colour, and differs greatly from the tan of the black and tan English terriers, and the blues should be a proper blue linty, not nearly black, which is sometimes seen now. In all colours the crown of the head should be linty or nearly white, otherwise white is objectionable.

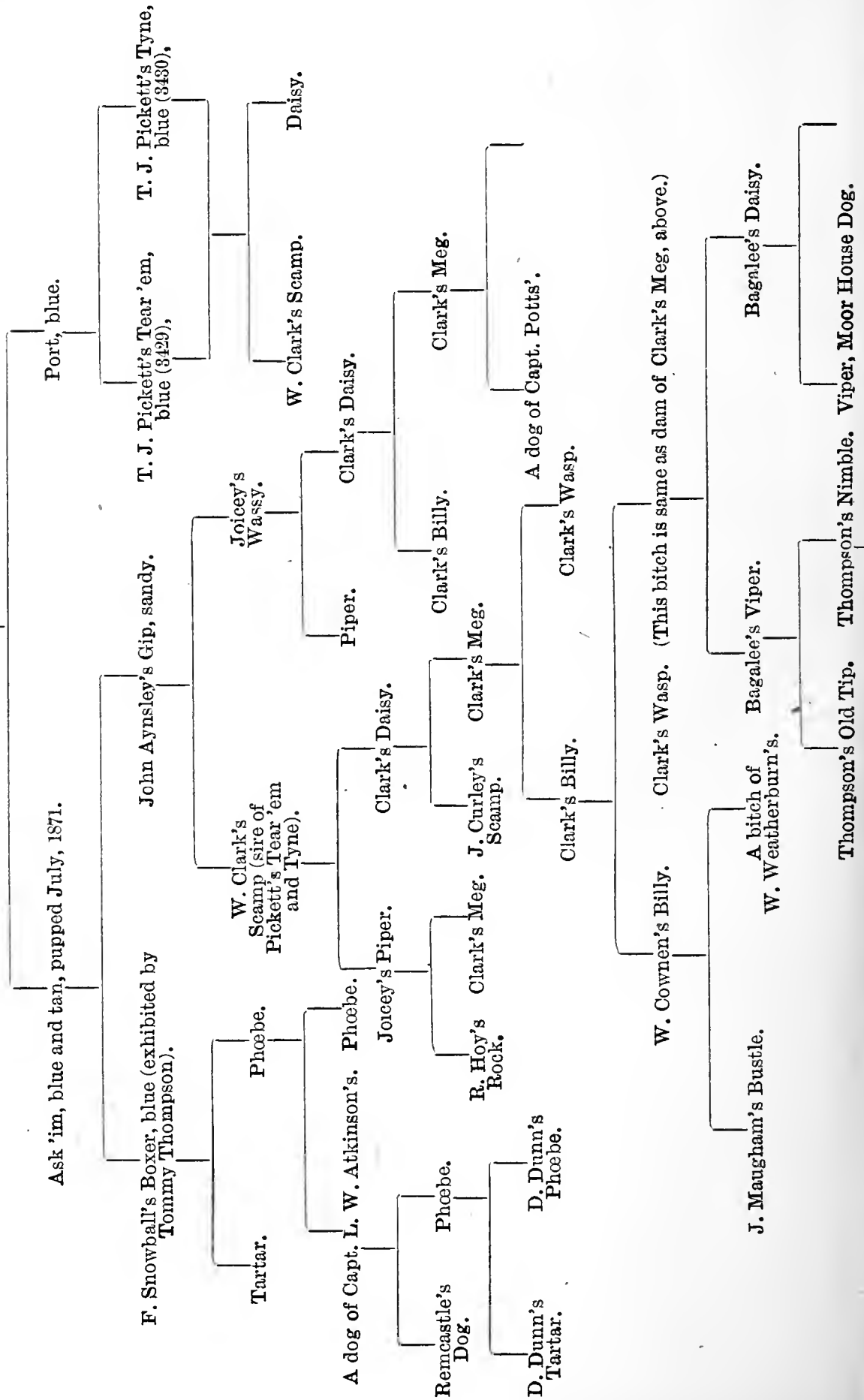
“Tail. The tail should be of moderate length (8in. to 10in.), either straight or slightly curved, carried low, and feathered underneath. The tail should by no means be curled or carried high on to the back.

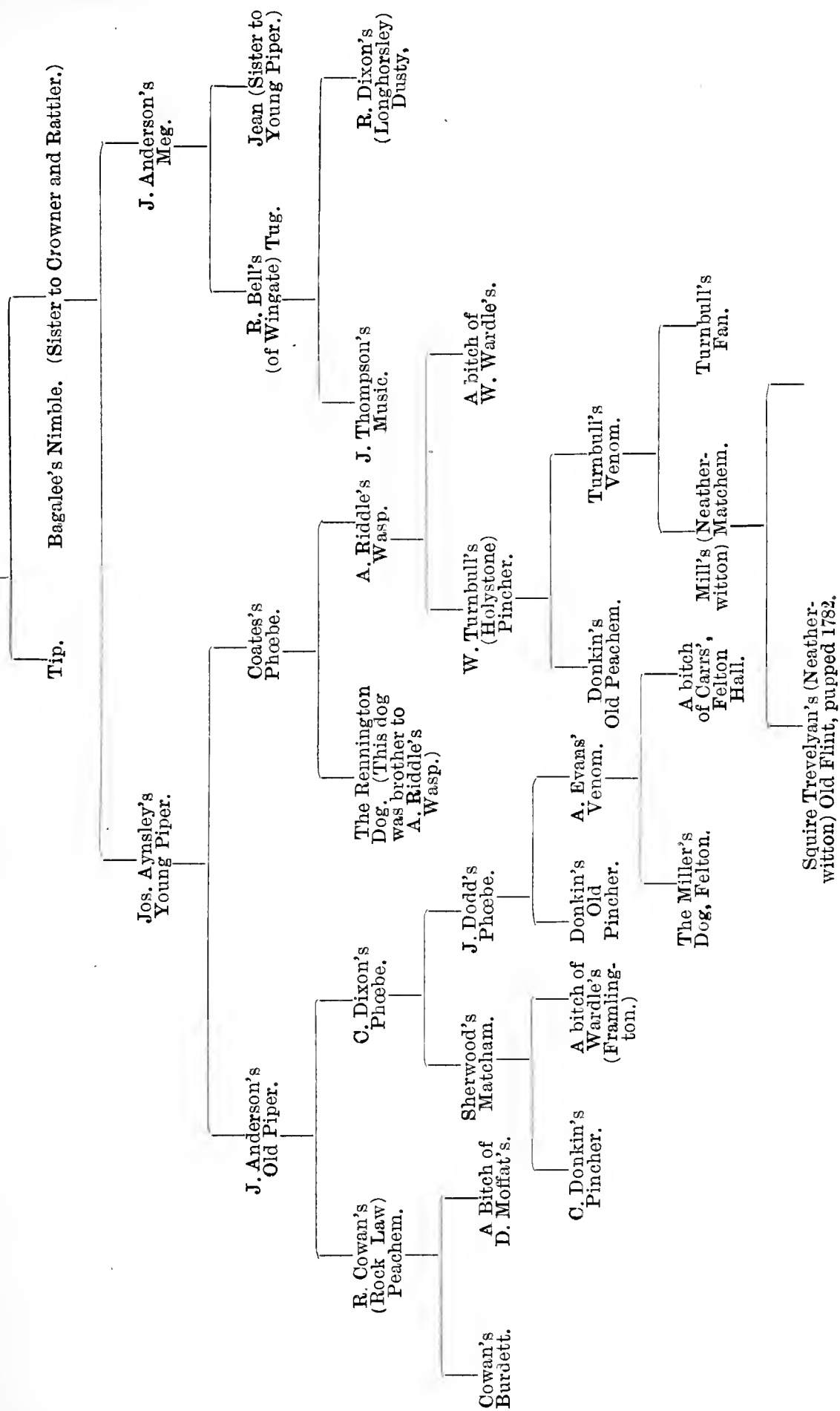
“Weight. The weight of these dogs varies greatly, but the average is from 18lb. to 23lb., or at outside about 25lb. weight.”

The table on the following pages is a well-authenticated pedigree of Lieut.-Col. John A. Cowan’s Bedlington Terrier Ask ’im II., going back to the year 1782, for which I am indebted to the courtesy of the owner.

I believe such an extended pedigree of a dog of any breed has never before been published.

JOHN A. COWEN'S ASK 'IM II., BLUE AND TAN, PUPPED 1874.



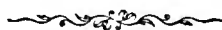


The following are weights and measurements of several good specimens of the breed :

Mr. R. L. Batty's *Matt* (K.C.S.B., 5580) ; Age, 7 years 5 months ; weight, 21lb. ; height at shoulder, $14\frac{5}{8}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $30\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; length of tail, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, $19\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, 15in. ; girth of head, 11in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. , girth of leg 1in. below elbow, 5in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $8\frac{1}{8}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; colour and markings, dark liver, with wiry coat and light linty crown.

Mr. R. L. Batty's *Young Topsy* (K.C.S.B., 6682) : Age, 4 years 11 months ; weight, 21lb. ; height at shoulder, $14\frac{3}{8}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $30\frac{1}{8}$ in. ; length of tail, 11in. ; girth of chest, 19in. ; girth of loin, 14in. ; girth of head, 11in. ; girth of arm, 1in. above elbow, $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. ; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 6in. ; colour and markings, sandy or light liver.

Mr. John Parker's *Tyneside II.* : Age, 2 years 9 months ; weight, 22lb. ; height at shoulder, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $31\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; length of tail, 11in. ; girth of chest, $19\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, 15in. ; girth of head, 12in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7in. ; colour and markings, blue.



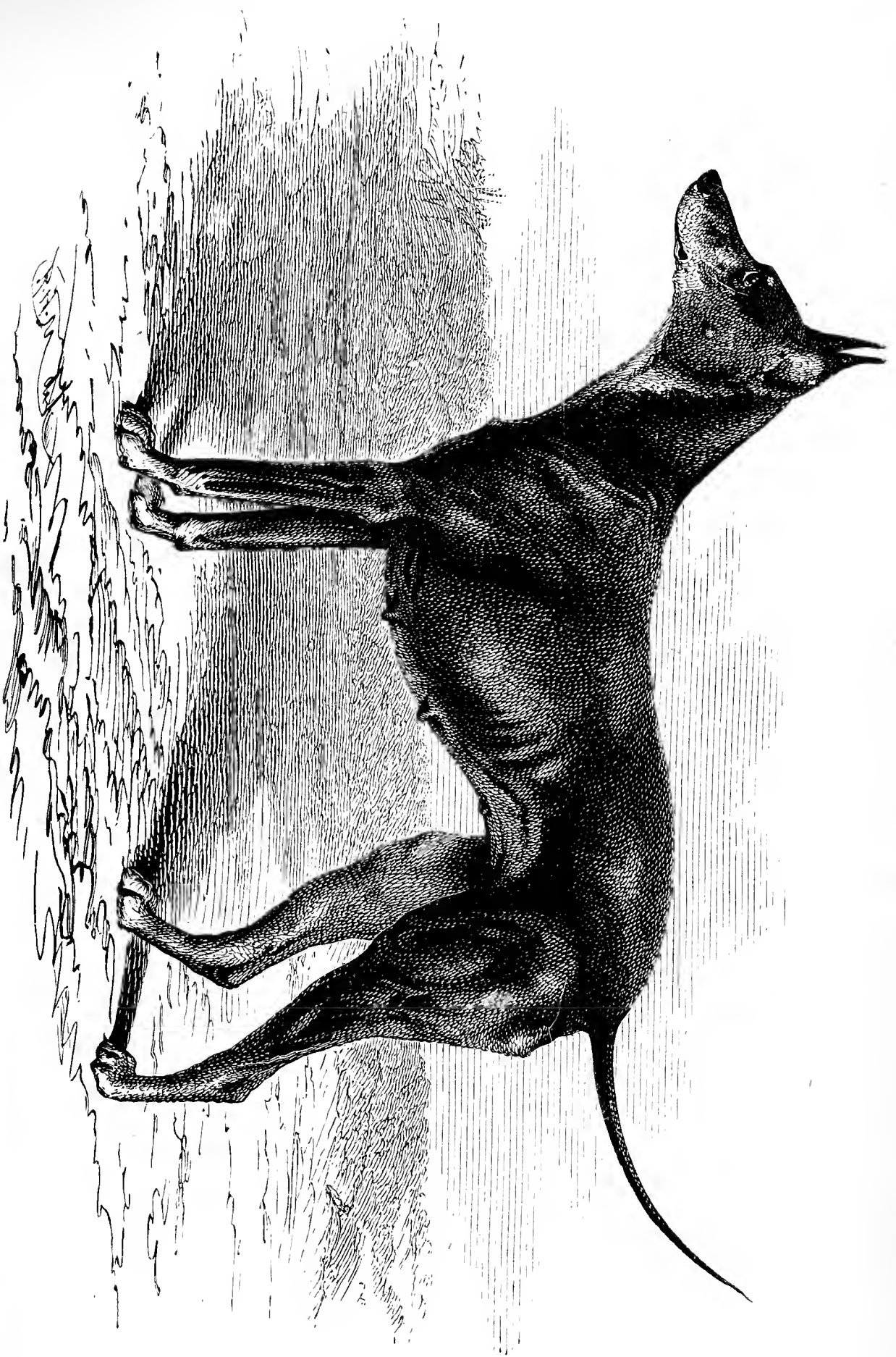
CHAPTER XXI.—THE BLACK AND TAN TERRIER.

BY CORSINCON.

AS far back as the history of British dogs goes we have mention of the terrier, the dog that went to earth after fox and badger, and by "conceaved fear drove them out of their hollow harbours."

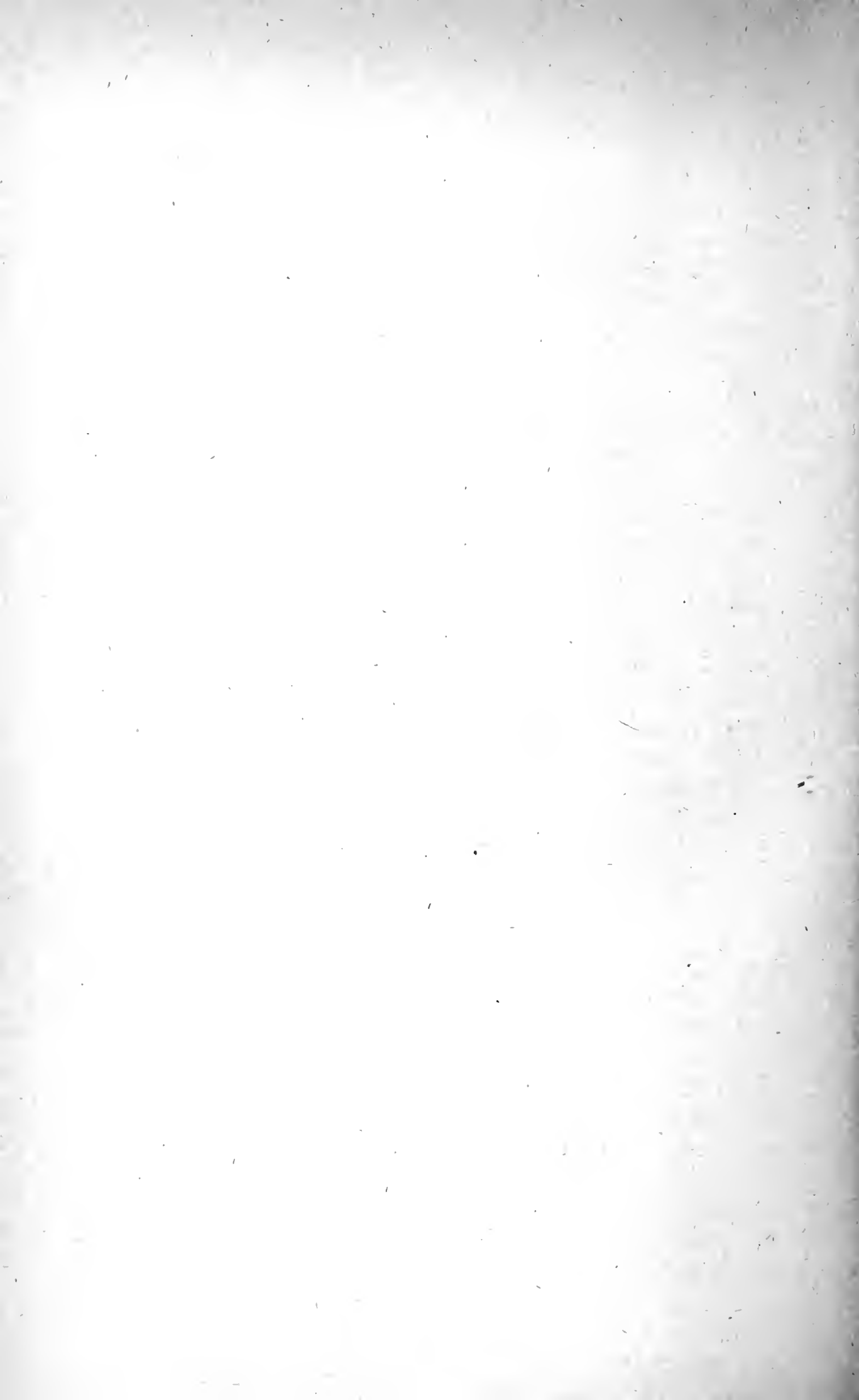
I have written of them in the past tense, for in the multitudinous varieties now called terriers there are many altogether unfitted for the work which gave the breed the generic name.

Justice compels me to say the modern black and tan, after the refining



MR. HOWARD MAPPLEBECK'S BLACK AND TAN BITCH "NETTLE" (K.C.S.B. 8646).

Sire Colonel—Dam Nell.



processes of the Manchester and Birmingham showmen, is one of those that would make but a poor figure at underground work. The legs and feet are too slender and elegant for digging, and their satin-like coat is not the sort of covering in which to face wet grass and dank woods.

Whilst on the subject of the coats of terriers I must notice a rather curious and, I think, altogether erroneous supposition of Youatt's on the subject. He says, "the rough terrier possibly obtained his shaggy coat from the cur, and the smooth terrier may derive his from the hound." The cur he elsewhere describes as a cross between the sheepdog and the terrier, but there are rough-coated as well as smooth-coated hounds, and the terrier was placed by Caius among the hounds, between the harrier and the bloodhound in fact, and he states him to be the "smallest of the kind called *Sagax*." Now, if there always have been hounds, both smooth and rough, it is surely quite as likely there have also always been smooth and rough terriers.

Caius says nothing about the length of coat or the colour of his terriers. Daniels, in his "Rural Sports," makes special mention of the elegant and sprightly smooth-coated terrier, black in body and tanned on the legs; and in foxhound kennels of the last and early in this century terriers of all colours were kept—red ones, brindled, brown pied, white pied, pure white and black with tanned faces, flank, feet, and legs, and all of these were kept for work, not for show—work requiring the strength, fortitude, ardour, and indomitable pluck of a genuine terrier, for a working terrier worthy of the name should be as "hard as nails," active as a cat, and lively as a cricket.

The old style of black and tan terrier was stronger but not so elegantly built as his modern representative, and still we may occasionally see the stouter-limbed, broader-chested, thicker-headed, and coarser-coated dog that illustrates the original from which our show dog has sprung.

Dog shows have, no doubt, had much to do with transforming the rather "cloddy" rough-and-tumble black and tan into the graceful and refined animal of our show benches; and noted among breeders who had a large share in producing this dog of the day stands the name of the late Mr. Sam Handley, who in the earlier years of dog shows successfully exhibited, and became generally recognised as the greatest authority and most expert judge of this breed especially, although also of many other varieties in which he took an interest.

I do not *know* that any cross has been resorted to in bringing this terrier up to the mark, but the great length of head, the tendency to show a tucked-up flank, and a something in the general contour gives one the impression that greyhound blood is in them, and if so, it was probably obtained through the whippet. The skull is certainly much narrower in proportion to length and to size of dog than in the greyhound, and rumour says this end is obtained by continued compression with wet bandages during puppyhood.

With improved elegance of form was introduced gradually a finer coat and richer and more decided contrast in the colours, and when Nature is not so kind as desired in this respect, some of the votaries of the breed assist her.

I believe, however, that staining, dyeing, and painting is not much resorted to now-a-days; careful breeding has done so much towards perfecting the dog that there is less need to introduce low tricks, which cannot be too severely censured.

Although the modern black and tan terrier is unfitted for the hard rough work at which his progenitor was an adept, it must not be inferred from anything I have said that he is a useless dog—he is, on the contrary, game enough and death to vermin, as all the terrier tribe are, but he is simply not fitted to stand rough weather. He is also a remarkably active and cheerful companion, and makes a first-rate house dog, being generally quite free from any objectionable smell, and he does not harbour fleas, nor carry the dirt on wet days into the house, as rough-coated dogs do.

The black and tan is sometimes called the Manchester terrier, but there is no sound reason for it; this I pointed out in an article on the breed, which I contributed to “Dogs of the British Islands,” and made it a cause of complaint against the Kennel Club that in their stud books they gave countenance to this misnomer; and I see in the volume of their “Stud Book” since issued the entries of these dogs are not called Manchester, but simply black and tan terriers, and this is as it should be, for far more good ones have been bred out of Manchester than in it, and the dog is really an old English terrier.

There is considerable difficulty in breeding dogs with all the desirable points, and when a specimen is found nearing perfection in shape, colour, and markings, very long prices are given for it.

Another point (of course, artificial, yet great stress is laid on it), is the cutting of the ears—unless this is what is euphonistically and most erroneously called artistically done, it mars the chance of an otherwise first-rate dog winning.

This is a custom I most strongly deprecate, and I hope to see it done away with, as it has been in the case of pugs, Dalmatians, and others. Whether it improves the dog's appearance is a matter of opinion; I think it does not, and I do not think without better reasons than I have ever heard given we are justified, for a mere whim or fancy, in exposing to all weathers one of the most delicate organs of the body, which nature has specially protected, thus leaving the poor beast easily liable to ear canker, deafness, and other evils. The following are the points required in a first-rate specimen :

The head must be long and narrow, clean cut, tight skinned, with no bulging out at the cheeks; the skull flat and narrow.

The muzzle should be long, lean, and tapering, with the teeth level, or the incisors of the upper jaw just closing over the under ones. The nose must be quite black.

The eyes are black, bright, and small, neither sunk in the skull nor protruding.

The ears are, for exhibition purposes, invariably cut, and much importance is attached to the result of this operation. It is required that the ears correspond exactly in shape and position with each other. They must be tapered to a point, stand quite erect, or slightly lean towards each other at the tip. This is a practice I strongly deprecate, and never miss an opportunity of protesting against; and I believe there is a general feeling arising against it. Among others who strongly condemned it I may name the late Mr. S. Handley. The supporters of the practice cannot offer a single valid argument in its favour, whilst there are many strong reasons against it. It is sheer nonsense to say the dogs look better cropped. It is not many years since people thought pugs looked better with their ears shorn off by the roots, but nobody thinks so now; and the practice as regards terriers could be effectually stopped by a resolution of the Kennel Club to the effect that no dog with cut ears would be eligible to compete at any of their shows after 1879. There is this practical evil, too, in cropping, that it places the dog with naturally defective ears on an equality in competition with the dog born with

perfect ears, if they have been equally skilfully manipulated. The natural ear is of three kinds—the button or drop ear, like the fox terrier; the rose ear, that is half folded back, so that the interior of the ear can be partially seen; and the prick or tulip ear. But I have never seen the last-named kind, except in coarse specimens. The leather of the ear is thin, and generally finest in the best bred dogs.

The neck must be light and airy, well proportioned to the head, and gradually swelling towards the shoulders; there should be no loose skin or throatiness. The shoulders are not so muscular as in some breeds, but nicely sloping.

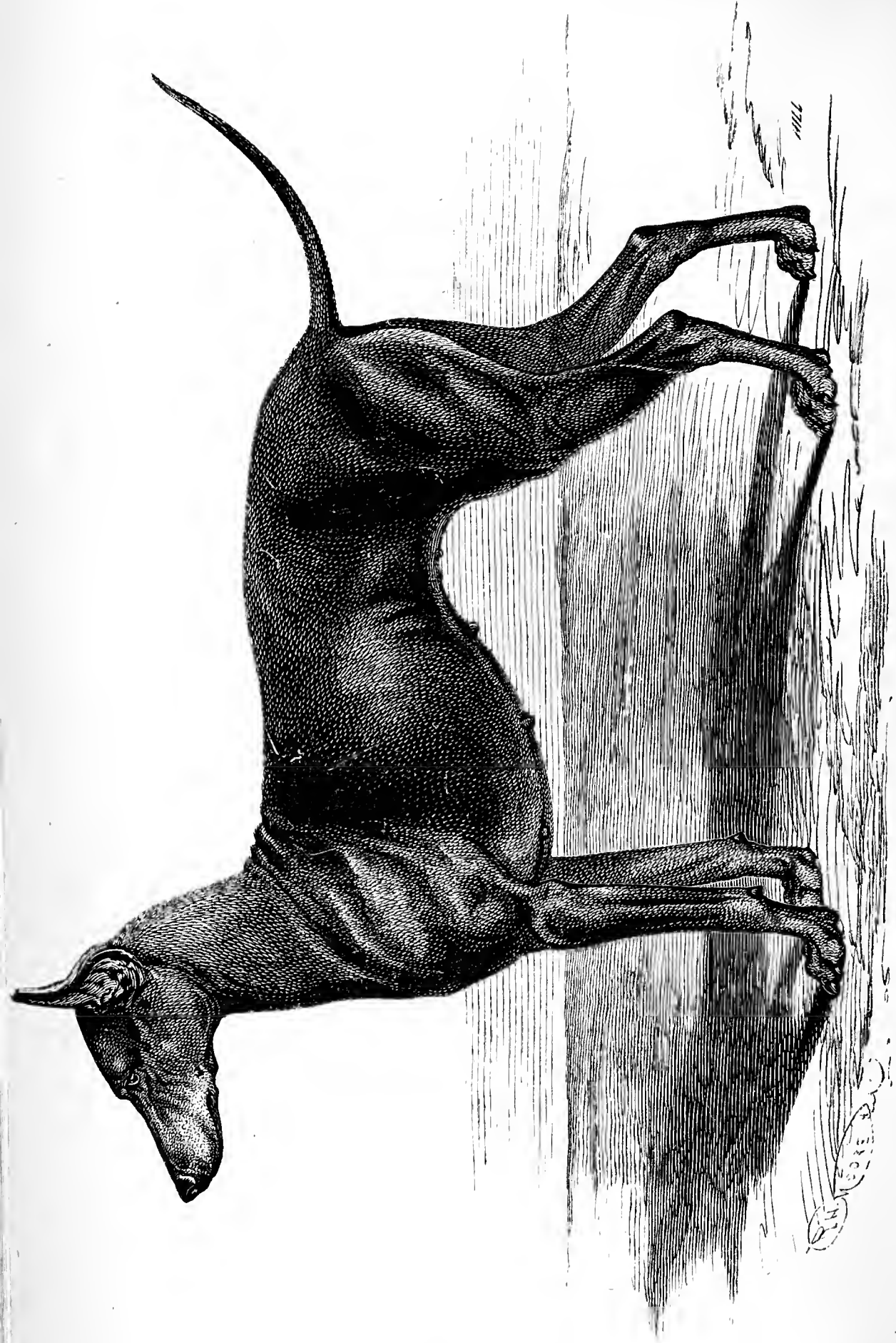
The chest must be deep, but not wide; the latter would indicate a bull cross, which would also be shown in the head and other points. The body is short, the ribs rather deep than round, the back ones pretty well let down.

The loins are strong and muscular; with this formation there is an absence of the cut-up flank which the whippet and Italian greyhound crosses give.

The legs are straight, light of bone, clean as a racehorse's, and the feet long, with the toes well arched, and the claws jet black.

The coat must be short and close; it should look fine and glossy, but not soft in texture.

The colour and markings are in this breed—which is now essentially a fancy dog—important. No other colour than black and tan or red is permissible, the least speck of white is fatal to winning chances, and it is in the richness, contrast, and correct distribution of these that excellence consists. The black should be intense and jet-like, the tan a rich warm mahogany; the two colours in all points where they meet being abruptly separated—not running into each other. On the head the tan runs along each jaw, on the lower jaw running down almost to the throat; a bright spot on the cheek, and another above the eye, each clearly surrounded with black, and well defined; the inside of the ears slightly tanned, spots of tan on each side of the breast, the forelegs tanned up to the knee; feet tanned, but the knuckles with a clear black line, called the “pencil mark,” up their ridge; and in the centre of the tan, midway between the foot and the knee, there must be a black spot called the “thumb mark,” and the denser the black, and the clearer in its outline, the more it is valued. The insides of the hind legs are tanned, and also



MR. F. W. PARRY'S BLACK AND TAN TERRIER BITCH "SAFF" (K.C.S.B. 8650).

Sire Mr. Harling's Tittler—Dam Mr. Bourne's Gipsy.

the under side of tail ; but tan on the thighs and outside, where it often appears in a straggling way, producing the appearance called "bronzed," is very objectionable. The vent has also a tan spot, but it should be no larger than can be well covered by the tail when pressed down on it.

The tail must be long, straight, thin, and tapering to a point. Its carriage should be low, and any curl over the back is a great defect.

The symmetry of this dog is of great importance, as this point is developed to as great an extent as in any other breed, not even excepting the greyhound.

The subjects of our engravings are Mr. F. W. Parry's Saff, acknowledged by most judges to be the best bitch of the breed living. Saff is perfection in symmetry, possesses all the points of the breed, and is remarkably rich in colour. In the engraving the head is depicted as carried rather high ; in a lower position the neck would have shown to greater advantage, but, on the whole, Mr. Moore has most successfully portrayed Saff, who well represents the breed.

Our other engraving represents Mr. Howard Mapplebeck's (now Mr. Vicary's) Wasp, a good specimen, and fairly successful in the show ring.

The following will show size and dimensions of a few good specimens :

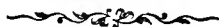
Mr. F. W. Parry's *Saff*: Age, 2 years 9 months; weight, 19½lb.; height at shoulder, 15in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 24in.; length of tail, 9in.; girth of chest, 20in.; girth of loin, 15½in.; girth of head, 11in.; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 6½in.; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, 4½in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 7¾in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 6¼in.; colour and markings, black and tan.

Mr. W. K. Taunton's *Swift* (K.C.S.B., 8631): Age, 2 years; weight, 24lb.; height at shoulder, 16in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 27in.; length of tail, 9in.; girth of chest, 21in.; girth of loin, 16in.; girth of head, 13in.; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, 5in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 7½in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 6½in.

Mr. W. K. Taunton's *Black Bess* (K.C.S.B., 8635): Age, 2 years; weight, 16½lb.; height at shoulder, 13in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 25in.; length of tail, 8in.; girth of chest, 17½in.; girth of loin,

13in. ; girth of head, 11in. ; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Mr. W. K. Taunton's *Stella*, by General (K.C.S.B., 2943)—Saff II. (K.C.S.B., 3024) : Age, 2 years and 2 months ; weight, 18lb. ; height at shoulder, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 26in. ; length of tail, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, $19\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 7in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 6in.



CHAPTER XXII.—THE SKYE TERRIER.

BY CORSINCON.

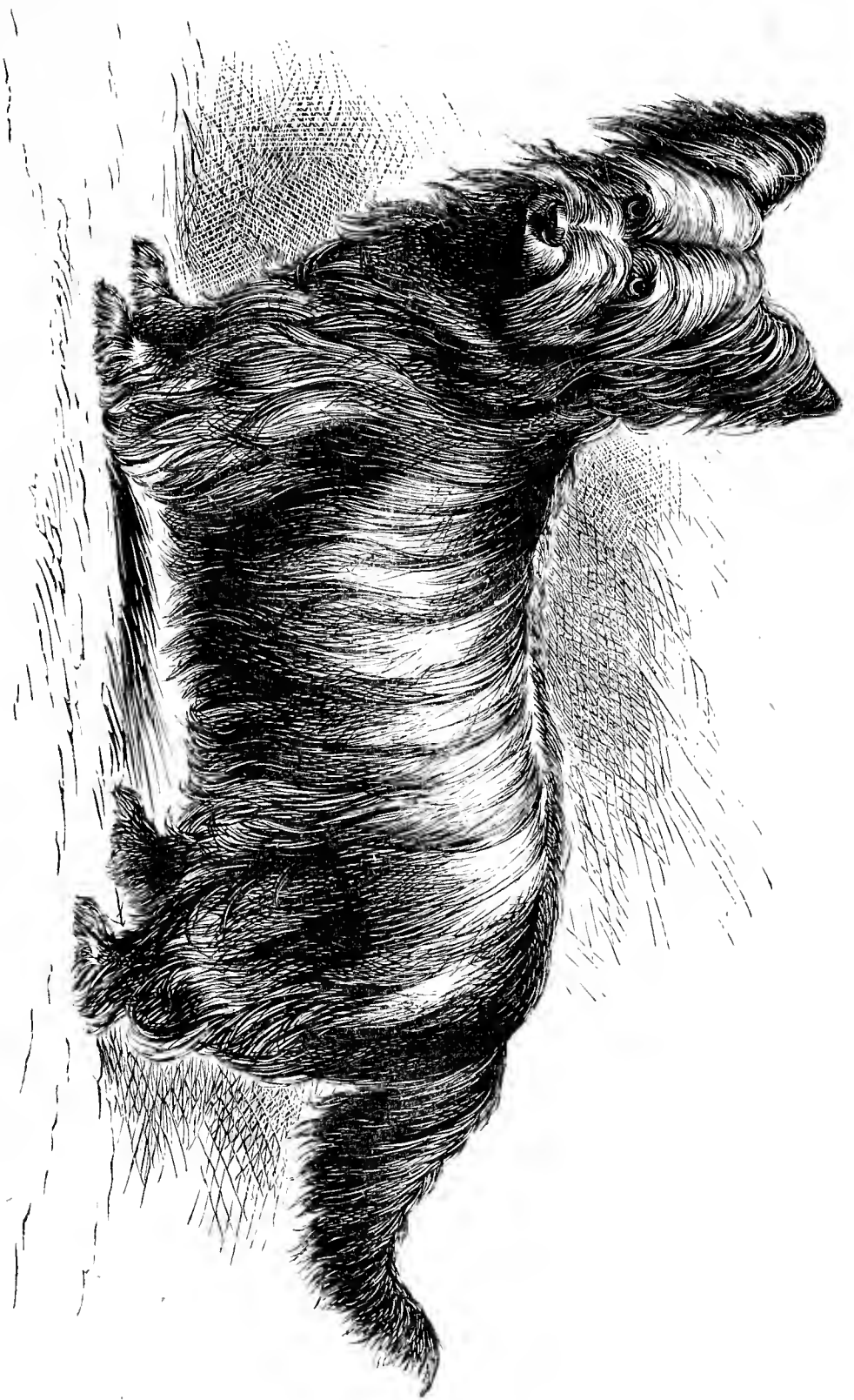
FOR several years past this game little dog and favourite pet has been much discussed in newspapers dealing with canine subjects. I am anxious that the views of each party should be fairly represented in "British Dogs," and with that view I consider it best they should speak for themselves.

This necessitates making the article on Skye terriers rather longer than I desired, but in the interests of fair play I can see no other plan to follow. I will, therefore, make my own remarks as brief as possible, whilst I feel compelled, from the position I have assumed, not to pass the opposing opinions over in silence.

Engravings of the three types advocated are also given, which will assist in elucidating the opinions expressed.

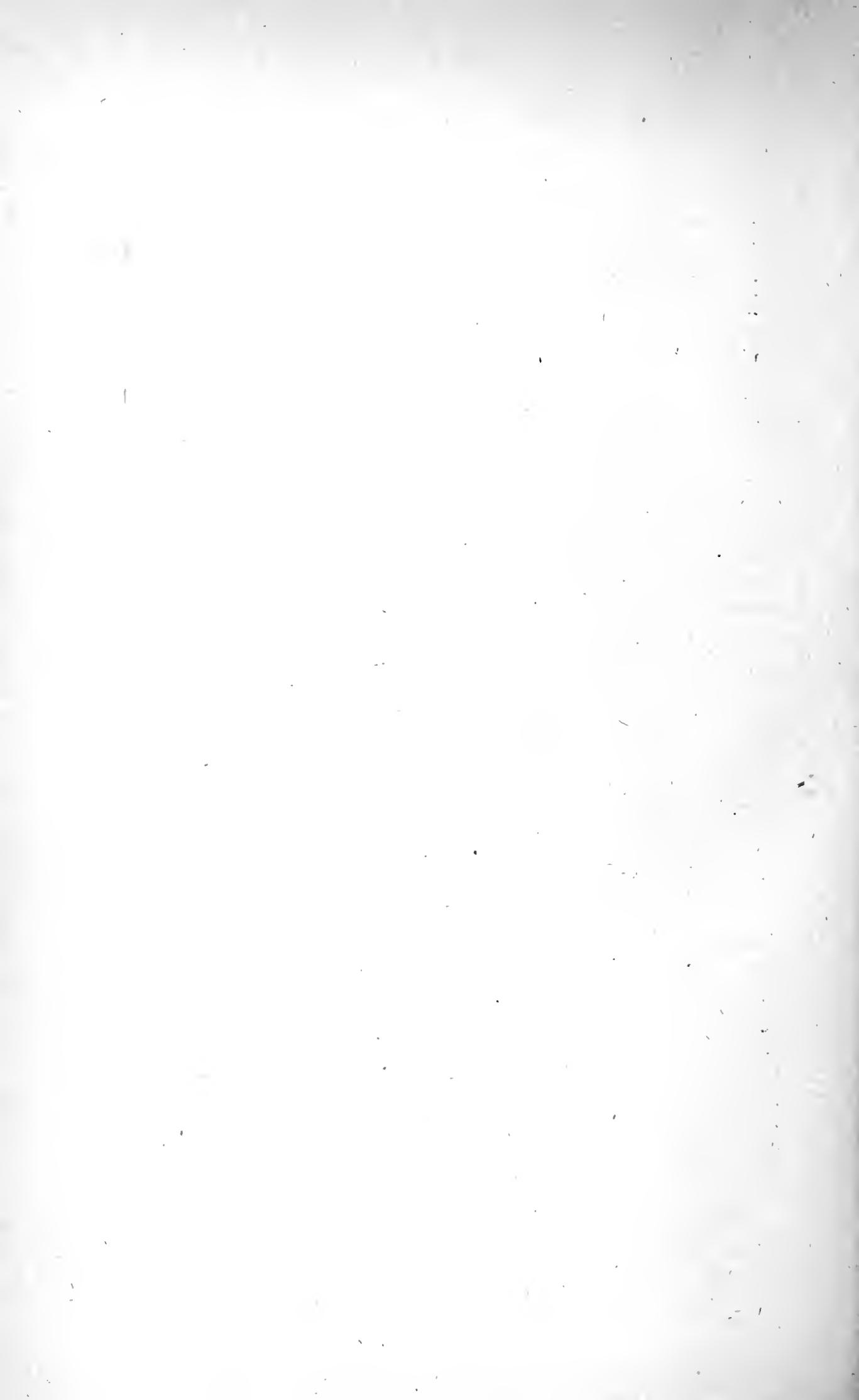
I will first give the opinions of those who advocate the stamp of dog represented by the woodcut of "Gareloch," which may be called the Roseneath type.

It is most unfortunate, in my opinion, that those who espouse this type should not be content with advocating its excellencies, but decry all others with a wantonness and inattention to strict accuracy most damaging to their own cause.



MRS. F. H. VICARY'S PRICK EARED SKYE TERRIER "MONARCH" (K.C.S.B. 6691).

Sire Mr. Thompson's Tommy—Dam Mr. Cunningham's Queen Bess.



They have, in correspondence which has been dragged through numerous newspapers, insisted that the dogs obtaining prizes at English dog shows have coats of soft silky texture. To make this statement is to show gross ignorance of facts, or wilfully to write that which is untrue. A dog with a soft silky coat, or of "Berlin wool" texture, may occasionally have won, judges not being infallible; but to say that English judges, by preferring soft-coated Syke terriers encourage mongrels, is altogether unsustainable by facts, and soft silky-coated dogs are now but rarely seen in a Skye terrier class. In June, 1879, I acted as judge at Exeter show, when, to my astonishment, there was a class of some ten or twelve, and every one hard-coated, and when we come to the principal prize winners at all good shows it is the same. Her Majesty the Queen's Toddy, Gretton's Sam, Pratt's Piper, Haggis, and others of his kennel, Brooke's Warlock, Pike's Oscar, Cunningham's Monarch and Venus, Locke's Perkie, and many more I could name are all remarkable for the hardness of the exterior coat.

Another objection taken to the prize winners is the length of the coat.

Prize winning Skye terriers in England are not regularly worked, and some of them not at all; if they were, every practical man knows their coats would soon be short enough; but the issuers of the manifesto I am about to quote insist that the length of coat could not be attained without crossing with a naturally longer haired variety. In this they answer themselves by stating that the Roseneath strain has a coat two-thirds longer than the original, and say this result has been obtained by "systematic breeding by selection." Just so the dogs prized in England may have obtained their long coats, and with prize dogs there have been other influences at work tending to the production of long coats—the constant attention to combing and brushing alone stimulates and increases the growth of hair, and attention to health and cleanliness keeps the dogs from scratching and breaking the hair. When the reader comes to Mr. John Flinn's able contribution, he will, however, find that although short-coated terriers may long have existed in the Western Highlands, very long-coated terriers were peculiar to these parts over 300 years ago.

Another objection taken to prize dogs, and strongly urged by the party I am now referring to, is that their owners give no account of their pedigree, or how or from whom they originally obtained the strain.

I do not care to characterise this as I think it should be characterised, the facts being that several great prize winners, of whom I may mention Mr. J. Pratt and Mr. Duncan Cunningham as examples, have, in the only public records of canine pedigrees existing, proved their prize dogs to be of long descent, whereas not one of the signatories to the manifesto have ever published a pedigree of one of their dogs.

Another charge against prize-winning Skyes is want of courage and ability to do the work of a terrier.

A more groundless statement could not be made, as I can testify from practical experience; and men must surely be absolutely blinded by prejudice who, by such reckless statements, would injure other people's property.

I will only further remark that the journal "which need not be named" was *The Country*, of which I was Kennel editor, and that the words attributed to me shows a lack of accuracy and candour on the part of the quoter.

The manifesto is as follows:

"The Skye terrier defined, as existing in the Western Isles and Highlands of Scotland.

"During the last three years a widespread agitation has been maintained in the columns of leading journals on sporting matters, with reference to the question 'What constitutes a Skye terrier?' and, however explicitly it has been demonstrated by gentlemen qualified to speak as to facts that the breed belongs to the Western Isles and Highlands of Scotland, and are essentially 'terriers,' being utilised in the destruction of all kinds of vermin to be met with in this country, strange to say, Southern breeders, as a class, are strongly opposed to this view, on no stronger ground, apparently, than it does not accord with their preconceived notions about Skye terriers. In one journal (the name of which need not be specified) a statement recently appeared from the pen of an editor professedly well versed in canine matters, to the effect that the term 'Terrier' is not now restricted to its original meaning; but it would have been more correct to say that the application of such term to dogs, such as are generally exhibited in the Skye terrier class, is to ascribe a meaning to the word 'Terrier' at variance with its derivation. The same authority adds that Skye terriers have for many years been bred, both north and south, for the drawing room rather than the otter's

'holt' and the badger's 'earth,' but this, if true at all, is only so in a very limited sense, *i.e.*, drawing-room pets are no doubt in vogue throughout England and some districts of Scotland, but they are not acknowledged in the Highlands as the native terrier, being neither bred nor kept by admirers of the gallant little mountaineers. Probably the most marked distinction between the old breed and the modern so-called Skye terrier to be met with at exhibitions, is that of 'coat,' which, on the fancy article, is frequently of a silky texture, and ranging from eight inches to about a foot in length, while the true breed has wiry hair, and rarely, if ever, exceeding in length one-third of the extreme limit above-named.

"Some theorists, who have been unable to shut their eyes to these marked differences, have ascribed them to two causes, *viz.*, the complete change in the mode of life to which dogs are subjected in England, coupled with the fact of a milder climate prevailing there than further north. But if these views were not fallacious, it would follow that Highland-bred terriers sent to England and reared there (many of them in the lap of luxury) would themselves, or their produce, in course of time, manifest a change of coat in harmony with their reputed descendants (the show animals). However, experience has shown beyond question that the covering provided for the Skye terrier by 'Dame Nature' is not liable to be influenced in its growth by external causes, or the habits of life becoming more artificial. As a matter of fact, the Skye terrier proper, whether lodged in the kennel, made a pet of in the drawing-room, or as you please in this country, is still a terrier, and not a substitute for a door mat. We do not wish to imply that only Highland-bred Skyes are genuine, but we submit that *bonâ fide* lineal descendants of such, and they alone, are entitled to be termed Skye terriers. We challenge breeders of the popular show specimens to declare when, where, and from whom in the Highlands the dogs were derived, from whom their present show Skyes are alleged to have originated, and further, to enlighten the public by explaining to them how the modifications as to 'coat,' and other points specified hereafter, are reconcilable with the statements made that the breed had been maintained *pur et simple*. Such, then, is the ground taken up by the subscribers, all of whom are familiar with the terriers bred in the Western Isles and Highlands of Scotland, and known there for at least eighty years as Skye terriers, the characteristics of

which breed differ widely from those of the dogs which win, and have for years won, at shows held throughout England, as will be manifest from the following detailed description of 'points.' Such description is declared by the subscribers hereto to be reliable and in all respects strictly accurate :

“Head. Medium size, muzzle shortish and rather broad, not ‘snipey’ like that of a fox. Jaws strong and well clad with muscle. Average length of head 7in., say, from end of nose to eyes $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., and from eyes to back of skull, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Girth of muzzle in front of eyes about 7in., and girth of head in front of ears from 11in. to 12in. Jawbone about $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length.

“Eyes. Dark hazel colour, very expressive, and of moderate size, overhung by bushy eyebrows, but never so as to obstruct the sight in the slightest degree, differing in this respect very prominently from the dense thatch (of hair) veiling face, muzzle, and even the nose of some of these nondescript animals, which are favoured by canine judges (?) under the erroneous idea (probably inspired by the door mat style of illustrations given in *Punch*) that they are real Skye terriers. The vicinity of the eyes, if disfigured by stains, would imply a poodle cross at no distant date.

“Ears. Small, broad at the root, but tapering to a point. They should be clad with soft hair, and slightly ‘feathered,’ but anything approaching the spaniel for ‘feather’ should be viewed with grave suspicion. The drop-ear should not lie flat against the side of the head, but drop towards the front. In the prick-eared variety the ears are carried erect. A ‘slouch’ ear, *i.e.*, the organ of hearing showing a decided tendency to fall outwards, is considered objectionable. When the dog is ‘at attention’ the ears ought to stand firmly upright, but when in a listless attitude the position of the ears is somewhat modified. Length of ears from $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 3in., breadth at the root about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., and tapering to a point; while the spurious so-called Skye terriers are generally distinguished by excessively coarse ears, almost rivalling those of a donkey in size.

“Neck. Should be strong and muscular, about 5in. long, and from 9 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. in girth.

“Body. Long in proportion to height of dog; chest and ribs deep, body neither flat sided nor yet round like a barrel, as, on entering a den

or cairn, where the formation of the rock causes the opening to be perpendicular, the dog gets easier through, and if the opening is horizontal, a terrier instinctively endeavours to gain an entrance sideways, *i.e.*, crawling on his side. Length from shoulder to root of tail, say, from 15in. to 17in., girth behind foreleg 15in. to 16½in. Dog should not be prominently 'tucked up' at the loins, but on the contrary, well ribbed home.

"Legs. Should be short and strong, with plenty of muscle; they may be slightly bandy, but the less the better. Hair on legs (like that on under-part of body) softer in texture as well as lighter in colour than that on the back of the dog. Foreleg 4½in. to 5in. in length, inside measurement, girth almost equal to length, if the muscles are well developed.

"Feet. Small, and more or less hairy. There should not be any dew-claws, which are considered very objectionable in any terrier.

"Tail. Short, and rather bushy, about 9in. long (hair inclusive), and the nearer straight in carriage the better it looks. A long 'whiphandle' style of tail does not belong to the breed.

"Height. From 8in. to 9in. at shoulder, and should not be lower behind.

"Coat. Should, on the body, be dense, and the outer (or longer hair) of a decidedly wiry texture, that underneath being much finer in quality.

"In different strains the length of coat varies, but the pure-bred Skye terrier never shows (within 5in. to 6in.) the extraordinary length of hair on the back of some show dogs, nor can such unusual length of coat be ascribed to any cause apart from cross breeding, to attain the distinction.

"Dogs bred in the recognised best kennels in the Isle of Skye exhibit hair on them measuring, say, about 3in., although apparently not above half the length here indicated. While the strains most popular in the 'Argyle Country,' bred for so many years at Inverary Castle, as well as in the Isle of Mull, and more recently at Roseneath, are generally longer coated, perhaps to the extent of about 2in., a circumstance which can be easily explained, without reference to 'differences of temperature' in the localities named. In short, it may fairly be ascribed to the fact of systematic breeding by selection, for moderately rough-coated terriers, being pursued in Argyleshire.

“Colour. A matter of taste. In the Isle of Skye dark-grey is the general colour of the breed, but there are also some very light-coloured specimens, and others nearly black; while the Skyes in Argyleshire are chiefly reddish-yellow, with some darker hairs intermixed. If the dog is of any light colour, a dark muzzle, with tips of ears and tail also dark, should be considered a strong recommendation, as lending to the dog a distinguished appearance. White on feet, breast, or any other part of the dog should be regarded as a blemish.

“Weight. Males from 12lb. to 16lb., females ranging about 3lb. less.

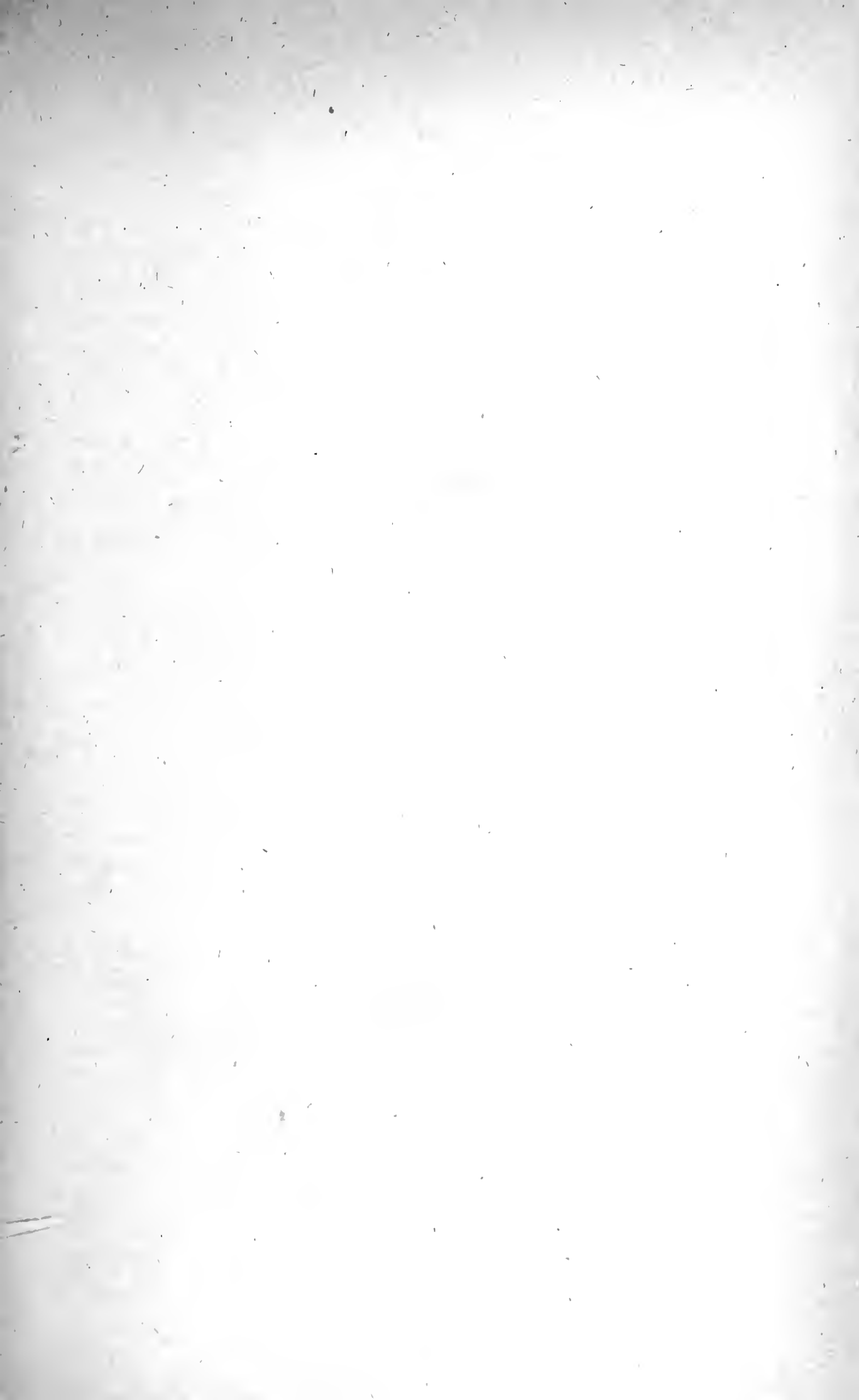
“Value of Skye terrier points: “Head (number indicating relative value), 15; jaws and teeth, 10; eyes, 5; ears, 5; body and neck, 25; legs and feet, 15; tail (carriage of), 5; coat (texture of) and colour, 10; symmetry, 10.”

Here follow the signatures of twenty-two persons.

Mr. J. Gordon Murray's contribution to our knowledge of the subject, which I now propose to give, at least does credit to his industry and his patriotism. Unfortunately his is not a judicial mind, the clan spirit crops out, and shows the bias. In his advocacy of what he calls the “very real and pure Skye terrier,” he reminds me of the anecdote of the two Scottish dames who were discussing the prospects of our arms on the eve of a great battle, when one wound up with the pious exclamation that she “hoped Providence would be on the side of those who were right,” when the other, showing the true national spirit, indignantly exclaimed, “Houts, woman! let Providence be on our folks' side, whether they're right or wrang.”

There is no praise too ridiculously fulsome, and no expression of opinion too absurd in favour of his “very real and pure,” which he hesitates to entertain, or, at least, express.

The comparison of the dog with a retriever in his work, and the statement that a dog 7in. to 9in. high at the shoulder could retrieve any “quadruped” bigger than “rats and mice and such small deer” is an injustice offered by Mr. J. G. Murray the partisan to J. G. Murray the sportsman, which the latter does not deserve. Mr. Murray's partisanship also carries him aside from facts which should be known to him as a frequent visitor at London and other large shows. He insinuates that the winning dogs at such shows have coats soft in texture; he says that their heads are round and apple shaped, and the tail carried “à la pug,”





MR. R. READ'S SKYE TERRIER "ROSENEATH."

*Sire Mr. Dodd's Foxy II., by Clark's Punch II. out of Clark's Spunky—Dam Clark's Whity I.,
by Marquis of Lorne's Ossian II., ex Jessie.*

whilst they have "almost no legs, and a caterpillar body"—that is, an excessively lengthy body. Every one of these statements are untrue of the principal winners at our best shows, for, although long in coat, it is hard and coarse in texture, the carriage of the tail is low, and the proportions of length of body to height at shoulder practically the same as he and his friends of the "manifesto" lay down as correct—that is, the length rather more than three times the height—their ideal of perfection being $3\frac{1}{3}$ to 1. I have not measured either Mr. Read's Roseneath dog Garelock, or Mr. Murray's Otter, but the illustrations* certainly give one the impression that they are each of them very much shorter in length than the written standard put forward by their admirers require, and, having seen Otter in the flesh, that impression of him is strong with me. In appearance, Otter has nothing but his decidedly "varmint" look to recommend him; he is decidedly ugly, and to ask fanciers of dogs and lovers of the beautiful in these animals to give up the charming Skye terriers, brought to their present perfection by careful and judicious breeding, and take in their place such a dog as Otter, or even Garelock, I can only consider one of those ponderous things known as a "Scotch joke."

It is very easy to understand that a hardy rough terrier, with a shortish wire coat, and something of the sort Mr. Murray describes, would be kept for vermin hunting, and, as at one time was the case with other breeds, their quality as workers considered almost entirely, and the beauty of appearance almost ignored, but it has been proved in Skye terriers, as in other breeds, that a beautiful exterior is quite consistent with good working qualities, and has, in fact, been produced without loss of hardihood, pluck, and endurance. That some of the prize Skyes are capital workers, as also some of those bred from prize winners, I can testify from experience of them, and when put to work the excessive length of coat would not be long in the way. To ask us, however, to change the coat of dogs principally kept for their beauty, one of the great charms of the modern Skye, for the short harsh uncultivated one, such as covers Otter, would be equivalent to ask the descendants of Highland gentlemen settled in the south to give up all the advantages of modern civilisation and culture and betake themselves to the garb of a *Dunniewassal* of the last century; but all this is giving Mr. Murray the

* The illustration of Garelock is a fac-simile, by a patent process, of a drawing by Mr. Barron.

benefit of his assertion, that a short coat is the correct thing and the original, which I do not grant.

The "Mogstads," "Drynocks," and "Camusennaries," referred to by Mr. Murray as "breeds," would be more accurately described as "strains" exhibiting those slight differences from others from the same parent stock which kennels quickly assume when bred within themselves.

Mr. J. Gordon Murray remarks :

"There can be no doubt but the Highland terrier rendered important services to our forefathers in assisting to destroy the large quantities of vermin with which Scotland, but especially the northern part, was much overrun a century ago or more. Being an animal possessed not only of great courage and sagacity, but also of energy and hardihood, and being of small size—seldom exceeding nine inches to ten in height, more frequently under the latter—they were enabled to follow foxes, wild cats, &c., into their dens and "homes" in cairns, where no other breed of dog could go—at least, such breeds as then existed in Scotland, to wit, the sheepdog, deerhound, and bloodhound. Hence the "Holt" dog or Highland terrier was in great requisition, and here I would beg to state that there is no such name in the Gaelic language as Skye terrier. That name, which has been such a bone of contention, is of very recent application, and, as I shall endeavour to show as I proceed, is quite a misnomer when applied to the modern show-going dog of that name.

"At one time many parts of Scotland were divided into districts, to each district a foxhunter, with a few of these terriers and a crossbred dog or two (something between the colley and blood or sleuth hound), was appointed, whose duty it was to destroy, if possible, all the vermin on his beat, which used to commit sad ravages on sheep, lambs, &c., and would, even in open day, attack poultry and carry them off, so daring had they become. I have read in an old agreement or lease a clause to the following effect—that the tenant was to provide a certain number of men and dogs for a specified time to assist in destroying the wild animals which committed such injury on the property of landowners and tenants. I have no proof that the terrier was used in the chase of boars or wolves, but I think it is quite possible they may have been used to 'track' those gentlemen, just as we find at the present day in Lower Canada. There is a small dog there not heavier than many of our fox terriers, which is of great use in following the bear, and assists much in bringing

him to bay. Many gentlemen in the north of Scotland kept a pack of terriers for otter hunting, and some do so still; and many at the present day use them for rabbit hunting, at which sport no dog can equal them, as they never get too excited, and are always ready to obey the commands of their master. In close creeping 'whins' or 'furze' they will go through the rabbit runs like ferrets, and Mr. Bunny is either obliged to bolt or be killed. They are capable of being trained to retrieve, and it is a very pretty thing to see one of these little dogs carrying a partridge, woodcock, or snipe. They will take to the water like an otter, and give excellent sport when flapper shooting. In fact, in my day I have seen a great many, and used a few of the so-called retrievers; but give me a well-broken Highland terrier in preference to any retriever I know, and if there is game to be had I should have little fear in losing a wounded bird or quadruped if it kept above ground. I shall now give the opinions of a few gentlemen well qualified, from a long experience of the dog under discussion, to describe what a Skye or Highland terrier should be, at the same time readers will observe that these 'opinions' were kindly furnished me in respect to a description of the animal I had previously sent them being anxious to have the advice of the very best living authorities on the breed.

"I shall now quote a letter from Mr. M'Intyre, head keeper, Armadale, Isle of Skye: 'Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 31st of October, I beg to state that I am entirely of the opinion stated in your description, except that in former days we thought more of the bandied legs than the straight. As to the dog given to Argyle by the late lord, he was of what was known in Skye as the 'Mogstad' breed of terriers, as all his lordship's were got from the late Mr. M'Donald, of Mogstad. As to the time the long-haired dogs became common in Skye, I think it is about sixty years since—a dog was landed from a French wreck, through which the long-haired originated.' I was aware previous to writing Mr. M'Intyre that the Mogstad breed were held in very high repute in old times, and I wrote to a gentleman in Skye, who holds a public appointment there, to obtain for me if he could a description of them and others with which I had reason to know he was well acquainted. This gentleman wrote as follows: 'Dear Sir,—I am favoured with your letter anent the pure breed of Skye terriers, as also your description of the different points in the right dogs, in the correctness of which I quite concur. The pure

Skyles were of all colours except spotted, long in body, short bandy-legged, strong wiry hair, from 3in. to 3½in. long—the creature looking very small when wet. The long-coated Skyles are believed to be by all experienced judges only a cross between the originally pure Skye and some foreign long-haired breed, the first of which was supposed to have landed off a wreck in Skye about sixty years ago, and the finest specimens of those long-haired dogs seen for the last fifty years were the property of Donald M'Leod, Esq., and were of a dark greyish colour, very long in body, bandy-legged, and drop-eared.'

“The Mogstad Skyles were of a dark greyish colour, with wiry hair, from 3in. to 3½in. long, with body low but long, and measuring well in girth, legs stout and short, and well provided with very strong claws; the greater part prick-eared, and all of them excellent workers.

“The Drynocks are another very splendid breed of the original pure Skyles, closely resembling the common Scotch seal in colour, short wiry hair, with body of a medium size, a good deal like the Mogstads, and all of them first-rate workers.

“The Camusennaries are another famous breed of the very real and pure Skye terriers, and derive their name from a wild and mountainous tract of land in Skye, extending from Coirnisk on the west town or the Spar Cave on the east. The breed were originally reared there by a Lieut. Macmillan, long passed away, the whole of them short wiry-haired, like the aforementioned breeds; colour almost always dark all over, middle part of hair in many instances grey, but again dark next the skin, no white on feet or chest; a thin medium-sized prick ear, and very pointed; and in every third or fourth litter a reddish-yellow one. This breed was excelled by perhaps no others of pure Skyles in the kingdom in point of courage, sense of smelling and readiness to work, in addition to many other excellent qualities. They would retrieve from the water, and one of these—a black, prick-eared dog, the property of the late J. Campbell, Esq., Lochard, in Appin, and residing in Skye eighty years ago—would follow the hounds for twelve hours over the steep and lofty Skye hills till the fox was traced to his den, where, in many instances, he had to succumb to this courageous and most powerful little dog, the exploits of which will be long remembered in Skye. Another of the same breed, black and prick-eared, the property of Mr. M'Intyre, head gamekeeper to the Lord M'Donald, has been known to break the jaw-bone of a full

grown fox and kill him. Some of the Camusennaries have been known to enter a pool of water three feet deep, enter a crevice below the water, and bolt an otter.

“The next letter is from a captain, late of the 42nd Highlanders, residing in the Island of Mull: ‘Sir,—Mr. G. (Knoch) has asked me to give you some information regarding a breed of Skye terriers kept by the late Col. Campbell, of Knoch. I remember them when I was a boy, now many years ago. They were generally of a dark grey colour, some quite black when young, but used to turn blue and grey when some two or three years old. There were also among his terriers some reddish-brown, with dark muzzles; both colours equally good at all sorts of vermin. They were kept purposely for otter-hunting, and no dogs could beat them at that sport. Their coats were short, thick, and wiry—no silky brutes among them; they were short-legged, and pretty long in the body, but not much out of proportion; small, sunken eyes, with very thick eyebrows; the ears were small, but not erect; their tails were carried by them pretty high, with a slight curve. To the best of my belief there is not one of the breed in Mull. A friend of mine, a Capt. M’Donald, of Waternish, Skye, is one of the best authorities on what a real Skye ought to be in all the highlands. Should you apply to him, I am sure he would be glad to give all information on the subject.’

“I shall now give another quotation from the letter of another gallant officer, residing in Skye, who used to keep a pack of these game little dogs: “Sir,—I have always heard that the long-haired fancy terriers were the result of a cross from some Russian poodles, and not by any means native. Your description of what I have and hold to be the real original Skye working terrier is as near as possible correct. I had them from dogs bred by Capt. Martin M’Leod, Gesto; Donald M’Askill, Rhuedunner; Donald M’Leod, Esq., Kingsburgh; John M’Norman, Esq., Pyleahin. Pure, they are very scarce and rare, of late years have been much crossed, and, in some instances, were spoilt by in-and-in breeding; but the chief reason has been the demand by visitors for anything in the wool. I have only one dog alive now, as for many years I have given up keeping a pack. I liked them, and those I gave them to had the same value for them, as ‘very cool hands,’ once well entered. They are perfect for otters and foxes, never ‘giving a cheep’ till in grip—

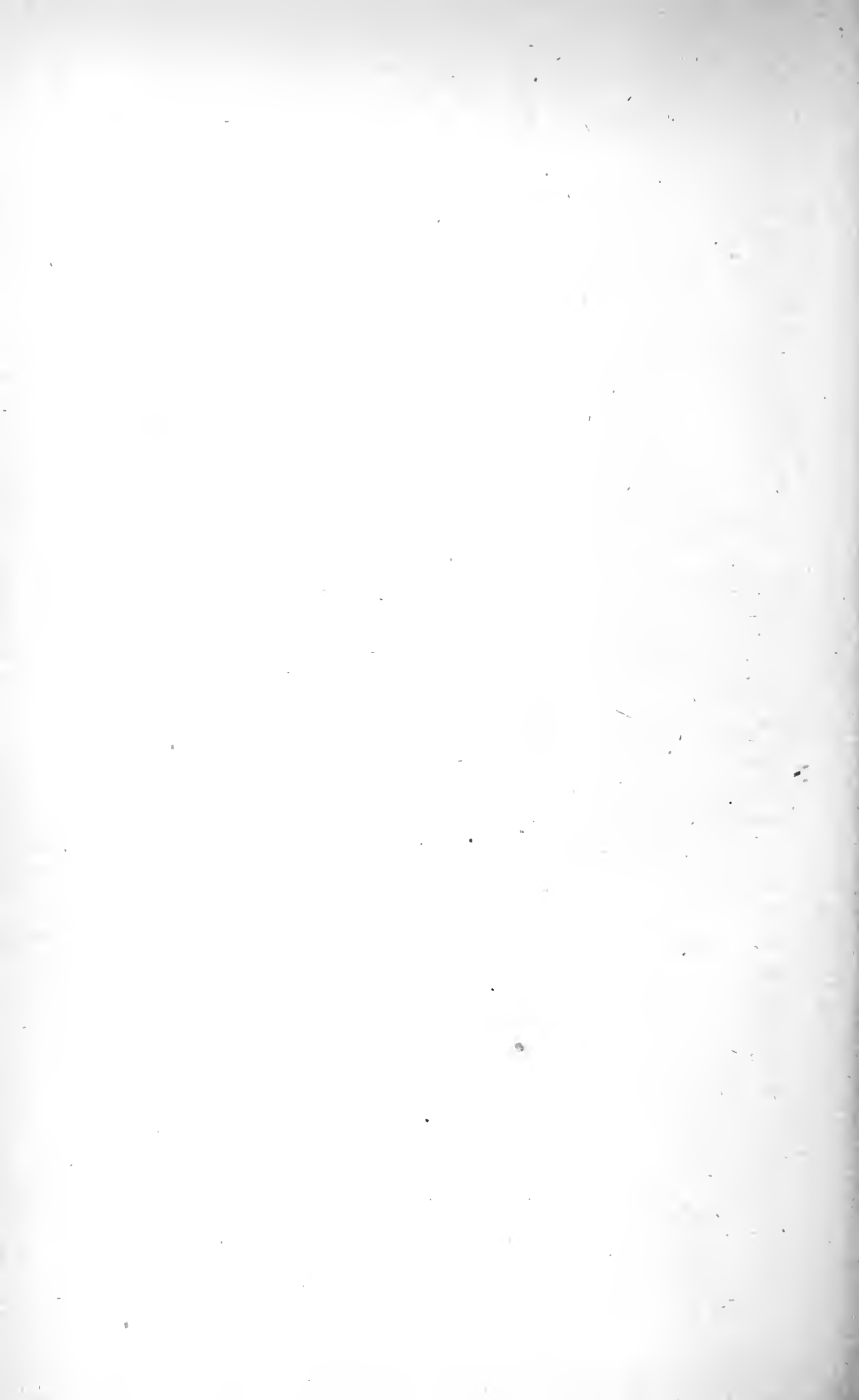
then look out ! Seldom twice mauled in a lifetime, almost always once ; excellent noses (scent) and hardy feet, running all day on shore cairns without complaining. One great virtue also is, they are kindly towards each other, even when their blood is up.

“ Now, anyone who knows what Dandie Dinmonts (pure) are knows how unsafe they are when roused ; or any cross with bull blood, how apt to quarrel in a cairn. I think I have adduced sufficient evidence to prove, what I shall presently show, is the proper description of the genuine Skye. I might adduce a great deal more, but consider it would be perfectly superfluous, considering the position of the gentleman supplying the information and their long experiences of this most valuable terrier. To begin, then, with head, it should be longish rather than round, muzzle broad, not snipey, jaw strong and muscular. Eyes dark brown, not so large or prominent as those of the Dandie, but they are very expressive of determination and intelligence ; any watery stains near the eye show a decided cross. Ears are V shaped, broad at the roots, but tapering to a point ; they are covered with short soft silky hair, not like the body coat, which is hard or wiry. The drop ear should drop to the front, and the prick-eared variety should stand erect and be entirely free of long hair, either falling down or standing out like awns or barley corns. There can be no doubt but dogs having the above appendages are more or less crossed with some other breeds, and yet some I have seen on the show bench, with this addition to their ears, were, in many other respects, very good dogs. The dog Otter, of which an engraving is given, and to which the artist has done full justice, is scarce eleven months old, and is descended from the black wiry-haired Camusennaries on the dam’s side, and the famous Mogstads on that of the sire, was bred at Armadè, Skye, by J. Shaw, Esq., who has made the pure Skye a speciality for many years ; and Otter has been pronounced by several eminent judges of the breed to be all but faultless, and possessing the best head and ears, as a Skye terrier, ever sent across the Border. Length of ear from $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 3in. Neck strong and muscular, about 5in. long, and from 9in. to 10in. in girth. Body, long in proportion to the dog’s height, but not by any means a ‘caterpillar’ one ; chest and ribs deep, body flat, not round. This seems to be a great provision of nature, as these dogs, when forcing their way into a burrow or den, can work as well lying on their sides as on their bellies. Length from shoulder to root of tail, from 13in. to 17in. ;



MR. J. GORDON MURRAY'S SKYE TERRIER "OTTER."

Pedigree unknown.



girth round chest, from 15in. to 16½in. ; tail, about 6in. or 7in. long, slightly curved ; height will vary from 7½in. to 9½in. Legs should be short, and well covered with muscle. Many of the breed are bandy-legged, but some breeders prefer straight ones. The length of foreleg will vary from 4in. to 5in. (inside measurement), and the girth of ditto should be equal, or nearly so. A dog requires legs to walk and run upon, also to scratch with ; hence a leg of, say, 3in. would be rather unsuitable to a vermin terrier, though it might be much prized in the show ring. Coat should be short, exceedingly thick, and wiry ; no curls—this would show a cross. The best and most practical sportsmen with whom I am acquainted prefer the coat not to exceed from 2½in. to 3in. or 3½in. in length, as a longer coat would very much impede the dog when working. This fact I have, and many others as well, practically tested, and invariably found a long coat of, say, 6in., prove a great obstacle to a terrier, either under the earth or above it. However, many try to obtain as long a coat on their dogs as possible, especially those who keep them for exhibition purposes, as English judges generally select a long coat, which is entirely wrong, and is not a characteristic of the pure Skye or Highland terrier, and a long coat greatly loses in density and hardness of texture, giving the animal more the appearance of a Maltese terrier, from which many of the so-called Skye terriers are, no doubt, descended. I remember, many years ago, seeing in London ‘white Skyes,’ which were brought from Portree, and one of these was honoured with a prize at an English show. The proper colour of a genuine Skye is either dark grey, reddish yellow, or black, but if of a reddish colour, they ought to have a dark muzzle and dark ear-tips ; these are greatly valued by gentlemen in the north. The weight of the Skye terrier may vary from 9lb. to 12lb. in females, and from 12lb. to 16lb. in males. However, for my own use, I should like one about 14lb. ; still, I would not be particular to a pound or two in weight, were the other points of the dog good ; but any terrier over 18lb. I should not much fancy for work. Now let us look at the generally accepted type of dog of this breed selected for honours at shows by English judges, but whose opinions should have little weight, for the simple reason that many of these gentlemen, who are valued authorities on setters, retrievers, and other breeds, know absolutely nothing of the Highland terrier, having neither studied their points nor characteristics, nor used them at work ;

hence they have adopted the English popular fallacy with reference to this breed, that it must have almost no legs, a caterpillar body, and a coat which might be measured by the yard. The head of the show dog is generally round or apple-shaped, with a great quantity of silky hair falling over and almost concealing his eyes, body exceedingly long, and a flag as finely feathered as a setter's, which he sometimes carries on one side (*a là* pug) or over his back, and he may be of any weight from 14lb. to 23lb.

“I may be told that lots of dogs, such as I have now described, are bred at Portree, Paisley, Greenock, and Glasgow. This is unfortunately too true, but they are nevertheless a cross-bred animal, and should be placed in a class for ‘fancy drop or prick-eared terriers.’ The sooner they are relegated to this class the better, and would very shortly be if the judges were gentlemen who had a thorough knowledge of the valuable Highland terrier. For hardiness, gameness, faithfulness, and attachment to their masters no dog excels the genuine Skye, and for sagacity they are equalled by none. An elegant writer as well as a distinguished sportsman remarks, speaking of this breed, ‘he is almost human in his love, and more than human in his fidelity.’”

I will now introduce to readers an article on the Skye terrier, written by Mr. John Flinn, and with whose opinions I entirely concur. By authoritative quotation Mr. Flinn shows conclusively that a long-haired terrier was peculiar to the Northern Islands more than three centuries ago—written history when dealing with such matters must be allowed to be more reliable than tradition. Mr. Murray and his *confrères* of the “manifesto” go back sixty or ninety years to find a wrecked vessel landing dogs on the coast of Skye to account for the long-haired terrier, whilst others go back to the wreck of one of the ships of the Spanish Armada. This hypothetical foreign cur is sometimes called a French poodle, sometimes called a Spanish poodle, sometimes a Russian poodle, and at other times it is described as a Maltese. That a dog was so landed on the Isle of Skye is highly probable, and that such a dog or dogs would be crossed with the native dogs is also highly probable, but, admitting that to be so, there is no proof brought forward that the prize winning dogs of to-day are the descendants of the cross, which is what Mr. Murray and his friend have tried hard, using clamour and assertion as a substitute for argument, to establish, and have utterly failed to do. In all points but

length of coat, the facts are dead against them, as anyone may see who will examine our best prize Skye terriers at the London, Edinburgh, or other first-class shows; and their assertions respecting the coat are refuted by Mr. Flinn, who brings forward the writings of long established authorities in support of his opinions. Dr. Caius wrote his book long before the Spanish Armada was thought of, and since that lately most rare work has been reproduced by the publishers of this book at a cheap rate, it is within the reach of all to consult for themselves.*

I cannot help thinking that if the authors of the "manifesto" were to give up fighting about a name, seeing that "Skye terrier" is but a modern one after all, and establish classes for their hard short-haired working terriers under the name of Highland terriers, they would be doing practical good, instead of which such constant reiterations in praise of a certain strain looks more like an advertisement than having the good of the breed at heart.

Mr. John Flinn says: "Early writers on natural history have not left sufficient material to enable us to arrive at the origin of the different breeds of terriers native to this country, consequently, we are left to conjecture what it may have been, and this is all the more unsatisfactory when we consider, as Darwin says, that 'a breed, like a dialect of a language, can hardly be said to have a definite origin.' Some theorists assert that the Skye terrier and the Dandie Dinmont are both descended from the original Scotch terrier; but as the first-named appears to have existed as a distinct breed as early as there is any mention of the Scotch terrier, it would be difficult to prove this assertion. The first mention made of the Scotch terrier is by the Bishop of Ross, who wrote in the latter half of the sixteenth century, but his description is too meagre to furnish data on which to base any argument as to its affinity to the other breeds. He says, 'There is also another kind of scenting dog of low height, indeed, but of bulkier body, which, creeping into subterraneous burrows, routs out foxes, badgers, martens, and wild-cats from their lurking-places and dens. Then if he at any time finds the passage too

* Of Englishe Dogges: The diuersities, the names, the natures, and the properties. A Short Treatise written in latine by Iohannes Caius of late memorie, Doctor of Phisicke in the Uniuersitie of Cambridge. And newly drawne into Englishe by Abraham Fleming, Student. *Natura etiam in brutis vim ostendit suam.* Seene and allowed. Imprinted at London by Rychard Johnes, and are to be solde ouer against S. Sepulchres Church without Newgate. 1576. Reprinted verbatim, 1880. London: "The Bazaar" Office, 170, Strand.

narrow, opens himself a way with his feet, and that with so great labour that he frequently perishes through his own exertions.'

“No subsequent writer, until comparatively recent times, describes the Scotch terrier with any minuteness; but Caius, who wrote his work on ‘*Englishe Dogges*’ a few years before the Bishop of Ross, mentions Iseland ‘*dogges*,’ which, there can be little doubt, were of the same breed as afterwards came to be known by the name of Skye terriers. They were fashionable in his time as lap dogs, and were ‘brought out of barbarous borders from the uttermost countryes northwards,’ &c.; and ‘they,’ he says, ‘by reason of the length of their heare, make show neither of face nor body, and yet these cures, forsooth, because they are so straunge, are greatly set by, esteemed, taken up, and made of, in room of the spaniell gentle, or comforter.’ It would be vain to conjecture whence this ‘straunge’ animal came, or when it first found a home in the Western Islands, but it seems certain that it was there three centuries ago. Once there, everything was favourable for its preservation as, or development into, a distinct breed. The sea forms a natural barrier, which would prevent contamination, and the only influences likely to effect any change in the characteristics of the dog would be food, climate, and selection, unless other dogs were brought to the island.

“An incident did happen in 1588, as we are told, on the authority of the Rev. J. Cumming Macdona, in Webb’s *Book on the Dog*, by which a foreign blood was introduced amongst them. He informs us that the late Lady Macdonald, of Armadale Castle, was possessed of an extraordinary handsome strain of Skye terrier, which was descended from a cross of some Spanish white dogs that were wrecked on the island at the time when the Spanish Armada lost so many ships on the western coast. So far as this particular strain is concerned, great care appears to have been taken to keep it pure and distinct from the breed common in the island; however, other dogs may have found their way to Skye in a similar manner, although there is no record of the fact. At the time when Professor Low wrote, the distinctive features of the Skye terrier were well marked. He says ‘the terriers of the Western Islands of Scotland have long lank hair, almost trailing to the ground.’ There could not be a happier description than this. There is no ambiguity about the length of the coat, and the word ‘lank’ conveys the idea that it lay straight

and free, and, therefore, could not be soft or silky in texture. The coat Professor Low described so many years ago as a feature of the terriers of the Western Islands—he does not call them Skyes, as probably they were not generally known by that name then—has always been and is still considered the proper coat of the true Skye terrier. He also mentions a terrier peculiar to the Central Highlands, and describes it as rough, shaggy, and not unlike the older deerhounds in general form. Richardson likewise mentions this dog, and says it is commonly called the Highland terrier. A gentleman of high standing in the medical profession in Edinburgh, and whose name is well-known in literature, informs me that he remembers seeing terriers in the island of Skye resembling ‘miniature deerhounds.’

“The fact that terriers, similar to those of the Central Highlands, but probably with a slight admixture of Skye blood in them, were also bred in the island of Mull, seems to have caused confusion in the minds of a few people as to what really is a Skye terrier. The name of Skye terrier is of comparatively recent application, and it was applied to the terriers of the Western Islands of Scotland, which were covered with long lank hair almost trailing to the ground. Richardson describes the Skye as long in the body, low on the leg, and covered with very long hair; and he says the name was given ‘from its being found in greatest perfection in the Western Isles of Scotland, and the island of Skye in particular.’ Any other name might have been given to this breed of terrier, and had it been known by a different one it would be absurd to think of changing it now. The dog for which the name has lately been claimed, if not the Highland terrier itself, appears to be closely related to it, and its being bred in Skye can change it into a Skye terrier in no other sense than it would change a Dandie Dinmont into a Skye terrier if it were bred there.

“The researches of naturalists prove that the covering of animals adapts itself to the climate in which they are placed. Many examples might be given to show that the coat Nature provides to quadrupeds which have to endure cold and wet resembles that of the Skye terrier in having an outer covering of hair and an inner coat of short wool. The colley may be taken as one. There is no dog in this country so much exposed during all weathers as the Scotch sheepdog, and his coat, like that of the Skye, is a combination of hard and soft hair. However great

the advantage of the outer coat may be in throwing off the rain and sleet, unless the dog were also provided with the inner coat, which not only excludes the wet, but keeps him warm, he would be unable to withstand the rigorous climate of the Scotch Highlands. The swine native to the northern parts of Scotland were covered with short wool, and the sheep of Shetland and Iceland had, in addition to their wool, an outer covering of hair.

“How long Nature might take to change the coat of any animal it is impossible to say, but in the case of the Skye terrier there was at least three centuries during which the process of adaptation to climate might be going on. That it would require such a length of time is not likely. The fact that the descendants of dogs brought from Skye about forty years ago, and which have all along been carefully housed and fed, continue to exhibit the same peculiarity of coat, shows that it does not change readily, and that the adaptation must have been completed long before these dogs left the island, else the hereditary influences could not be so great. Martin, Pennant, Macculloch, and others, who wrote of the Hebrides, informs us that the houses of the inhabitants were of the rudest description in their time, and where men are themselves badly housed it is not likely they would pay much attention to the kennels of their dogs. That Skyes were left a good deal to their own resources at one period of their history some of their habits sufficiently prove.

“A gentleman who wrote about forty years ago says of them: ‘The terriers which I have had of this breed show some curious habits, unlike most other dogs. I have observed that, when young, they frequently make a kind of seat under a bush or hedge, where they will sit for hours together, crouched like a wild animal. Unlike most other dogs, too, they will eat (though not driven by hunger) almost anything that is given them, such as raw eggs, the bones and meat of wild ducks or wood pigeons and other birds, that every other kind of dog, however hungry, rejects with disgust. In fact, in many particulars their habits resemble those of wild animals; they always are excellent swimmers, taking the water quietly and fearlessly when very young.’ It is only in young animals that the habits of remote ancestors can be seen. Training speedily obliterates all trace of them.

“It is seldom they quarrel amongst themselves; however, if they do begin, they fight viciously and take every opportunity of having a new

settlement of their differences. Two of unequal weight sometimes fall out, and the weaker, instead of acknowledging defeat, requires upon every fresh occasion to have it demonstrated that he is not the better dog of the two. To all vermin they are determined enemies, but when attacking the larger sorts they do so with generalship; yet a bite from the adversary often makes them forget their tactics, and when they do close they can both give and take as much punishment as any dog of their weight. They are keen hunters, have good scent, and are fond of the gun. Their speed is not great, but they stick to a scent most pertinaciously, and will follow a wounded animal for miles.

“For all purposes for which the terriers are used they are of service. As house dogs they have much to recommend them. They are watchful to a fault; and they require less exercise to keep them in health than almost any other terrier. When kept as house dogs merely, it is of little consequence what weight they are; but when required to go to ground they must neither be big in size nor too light in weight. There has been much difference of opinion expressed as to what should be considered the proper weight of a Skye terrier. The claim has frequently been made on behalf of the Dandie that there is no terrier so game as he is. This claim may or may not be a just one; but it does seem very strange, if it is just, that the Dandie Dinmont Club should consider 20lb. not too heavy for a Dandie, and professed judges of the breed outside the club should think an additional half stone not too heavy to exclude from the prize list, while men who at least pretend to know about Skyes maintain that dogs of this breed should not exceed 14lb., and that preference should be given to even lighter weights. Both breeds are used for the same kind of work, and surely it is too much to expect a 14lb. Skye to be successful in doing what it requires a 24lb. Dandie to accomplish, especially when the latter is the ‘gamest of all terriers.’ Fox terriers are not considered too large at 20lb., and as a Skye has the advantage of two or three pounds in shape, breeders cannot be called unreasonable if they limit themselves to that weight. It does not follow that because a Skye weighs 20lb. he must necessarily be of large size. Bone and muscle weigh well, and if he has plenty of these, properly put together, he will look smaller than an ill-made dog four or five pounds lighter. This holds true, to a certain extent, with all breeds.

“Speed is not so much necessary with the Skye as strength The

chief end of his existence is to go to ground, and power to grapple with his subterranean foe is the first consideration. That power must, however, be in a body small enough to enable him to reach the enemy in its stronghold; and it follows that the particular build or shape by which the greatest amount of strength can most easily get into a small hole is the shape best suited for the purpose. All animals intended by Nature to hunt their prey in holes—such as the weasel, stoat, marten, &c.—are very long in the body and short on the leg, and it is safe to assume that this form is the most suitable for that purpose. The Skye is the longest and lowest of all terriers, and is, therefore, better adapted to do the work of a terrier than any other. The proportion of length to height, even in the longest Skye, falls far short of what it is in animals of the weasel kind; yet objections are sometimes made to the Skye because of the shortness of his legs. The advantage in going to ground which a short-legged dog has over a longer-legged one must be apparent to everyone, as the former can do his work in a natural position, while the latter must crouch, and so lose power. Again, if there is burrowing to do, the short-legged one has also the advantage of the other, as it is impossible to use long legs properly in a hole. The shortest-legged of all burrowing animals is the mole, and it is credited with being able to make a new hole for itself in less time than any other animal can.

“In general appearance the Skye terrier is a long, low dog, with a large head, a very long, flat-lying, straight coat, and a sharp, intelligent look. The head is long from the occipital bone to the eye; it is also broad, and has the appearance of being broader above the eyes than between the ears. This is owing to the position of the ears, which are set on high. The skull is flat, not domed like that of the Dandie. The muzzle is long and broad, the jaws strong, and the teeth very large. It is a much greater objection to the mouth of a Skye to be undershot than overshot.

“The perfect mouth is, of course, level, or, as many breeders prefer to have it, with the upper teeth fitting closely over the under ones. The eyes are dark brown or hazel in colour, of medium size, and are not prominent. There should not be much falling away under the eye; and there is almost no hollow or stop between the forehead and the muzzle. The ears should not be large, and if pendant, should hang straight down and lie close to the side of the head; if erect they should be set on high

and carried without any outward inclination. The hair on the ear should hang gracefully down and mingle with that on the cheek, which should also be plentiful. The long hair on the face and ears has been called superfluous, but if those who think it so had ever seen one protected in this way go to ground in a sandy bank, they would be satisfied of its great advantage to the dog in keeping the sand out of his eyes and ears. The neck is long, slightly crested, and very muscular. The shoulders and forelegs feel as if they had been intended for a much larger dog. The chest is deep and somewhat wide, but not too much so. The back is very long, and nearly level. Breeders have a great abhorrence of a roach, or, as they call it, a "Dandie" back. The ribs are well sprung, the barrel round and well-ribbed home. No Skye terrier should be flat-sided or tucked up in the flank. The loins are broad, and, like the quarters, well clothed with muscle. The thighs are strong and well developed, the second thighs prominent and reaching almost to the hock. Allowance is sometimes made for the forelegs being a little bandy, but they certainly ought to be straight. The elbows and stifles should not incline either inwards or outwards, as the Skye should stand as fair and square on his legs as a foxhound, and both the fore and hind feet should always point straight in front. The tail should be carried low, with a very slight curve. When the dog is not excited the proper position of the tail is a little below the level of his back. The feather of it should be long but thin. The coat, which has been already referred to, is composed of two distinct qualities or kinds of hair—an under coat of short soft woolly hair, and an outer coat, which is long and hard in texture. It should lie close to the dog, and be free from either wave or curl. A soft-coated dog looks larger than he really is. One of the best ways of judging a Skye is to wet him, and if he is made as he ought to be, and has a correct coat upon him, he will look nearly as large when wet as when dry, whereas if he wants substance, or has a bunchy or soft coat, he will not appear half the size.

“The usual colours of Skyes are a slate blue, and all the intermediate shades between light silver-grey and black. Fawns still crop up occasionally, but as they are not general favourites, they are gradually becoming scarcer. Whatever the colour of the dog, the muzzle, ears, and tip of tail should be black, and the head and legs should always be as dark as the body. A lightish grey, with black points, is, perhaps, the

colour most fancied by the public, but breeders prefer the darker colours, as there is a tendency with Skyes to throw stock lighter than themselves."

Weights, measurements, &c., of celebrated *drop-eared* Skye terriers :

Mr. James Pratt's *Piper* (K.C.S.B., 4852) : Age, 6 years ; weight, 16lb. ; height at shoulder, 9in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 30in. ; length of tail, 9in. ; girth of chest, 19in. ; girth of loin, 15in. ; girth of head, 15in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 5½in. ; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, 4in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 8in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7in. ; colour and markings, slatey blue.

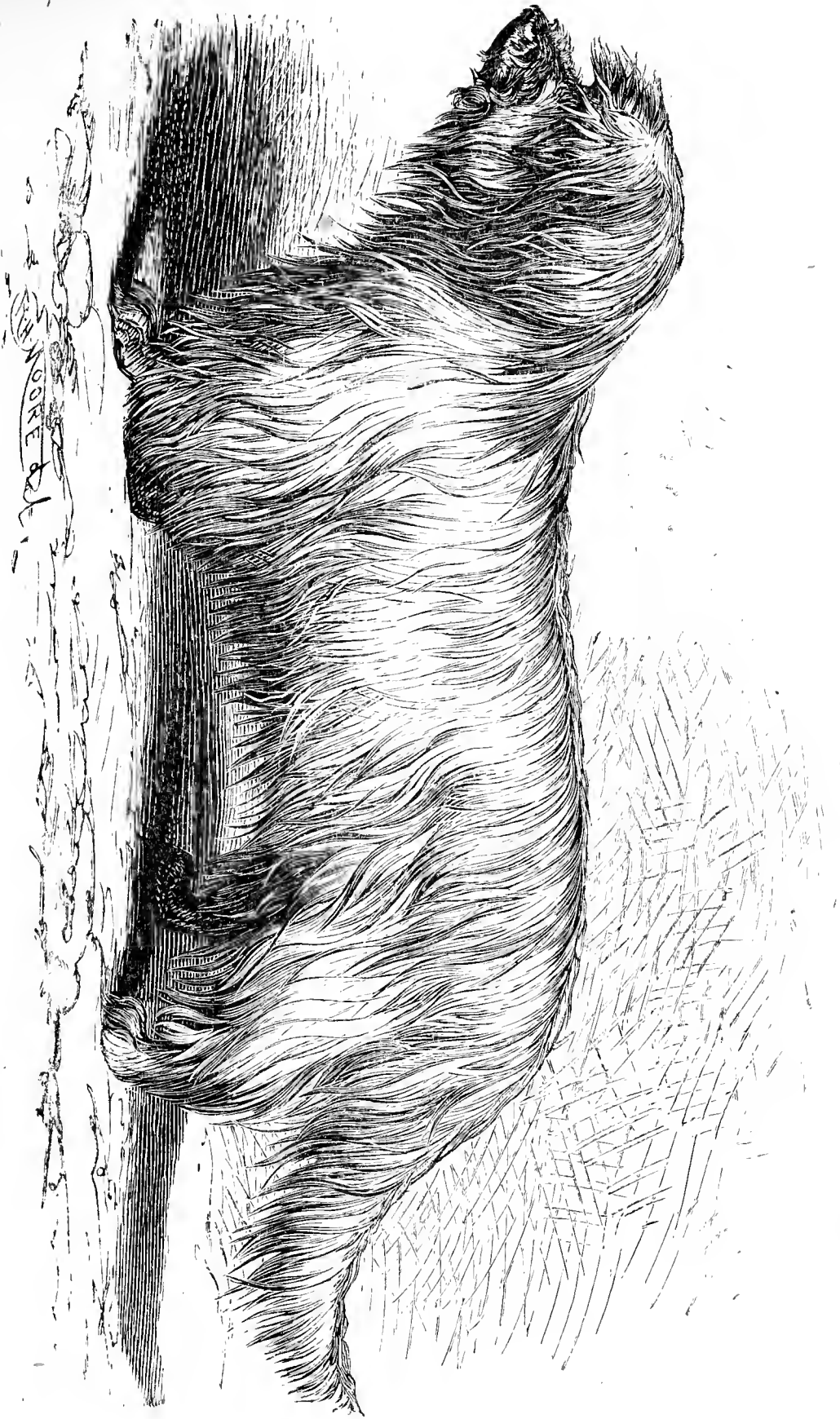
Mr. James Pratt's bitch *Heatherbloom* (K.C.S.B., 6695) : Age, 4 years ; weight, 14lb. ; height at shoulder, 8½in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 28in. ; length of tail, 7½in. ; girth of chest, 16in. ; girth of loin, 12½in. ; girth of head, 12in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 4in. ; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, 3in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 7in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 6½in. ; colour and markings, blue.

Weights, measurements, &c., of celebrated *prick-eared* Skye terriers :

Mr. Duncan Cunningham's *Elcho* : Age, 14 months ; weight, 17lb. ; height at shoulder, 9in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 29in. ; length of tail, 9in. ; girth of chest, 17in. ; girth of loin, 15½in. ; girth of head, 13½in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 6in. ; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, 5½in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 7¾in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7½in. ; colour and markings, silver grey.

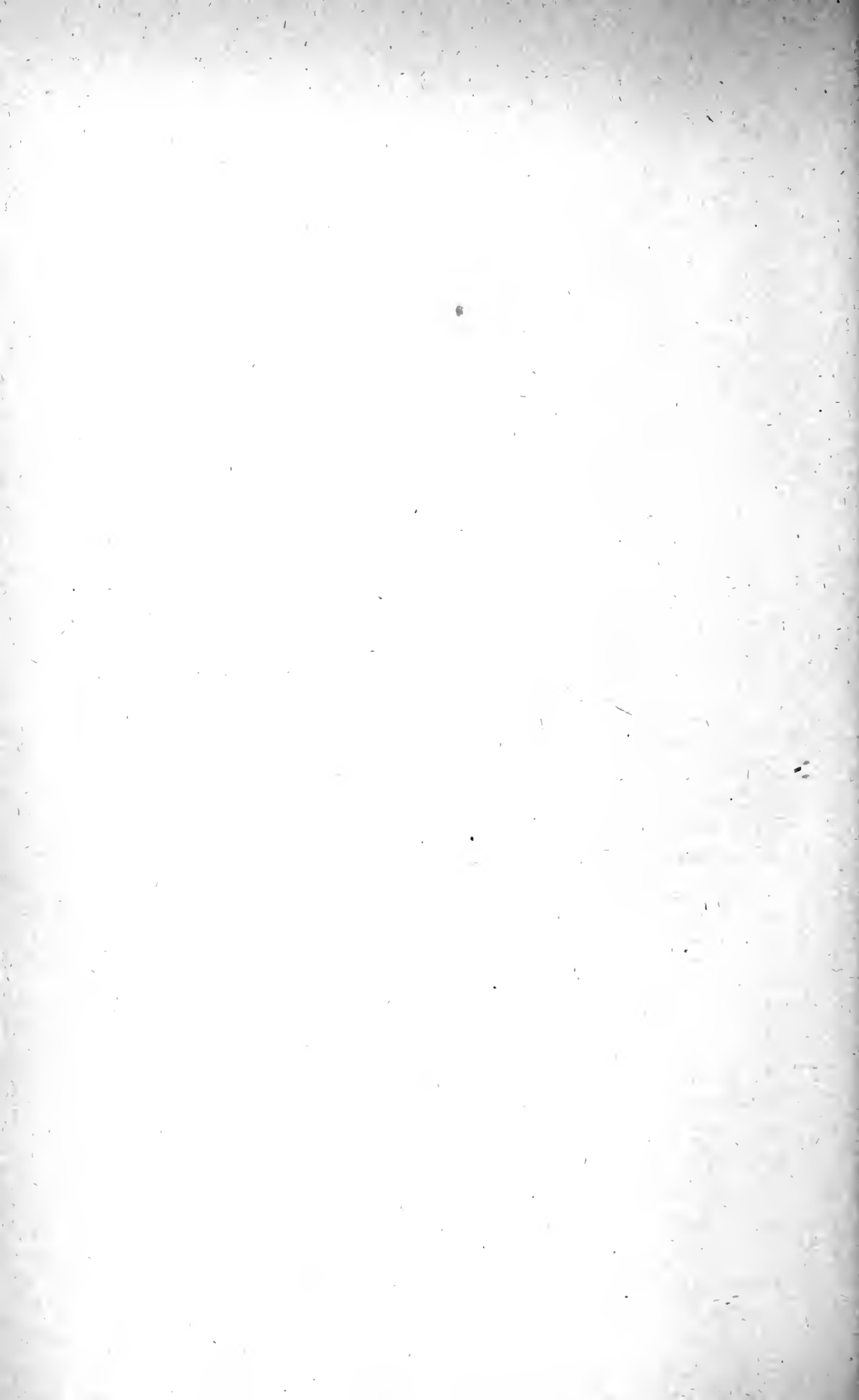
Mr. Duncan Cunningham's bitch *Thistle* : Age, 2 years 7 months ; weight, 15lb. ; height at shoulder, 8in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 27in. ; length of tail, 7¾in. ; girth of chest, 16in. ; girth of loin, 13in. ; girth of head, 12in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 5in. ; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, 4½in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 7in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 6¼in. ; colour and markings, steel grey.

Mr. Duncan Cunningham's *Monarch* : Age, 4 years 8 months ; weight, 20lb. ; height at shoulder, 8¾in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 31½in. ; length of tail, 9in. ; girth of chest, 18in. ; girth of loin, 15in. ; girth of head, 14in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 6in. ; girth of leg 1in. below



MR. J. PRATT'S SKYE TERRIER "PIPER."

Sire Toddy (K.C.S.B. 3513)—Dam Mist, Sister to Dunreagan (K.C.S.B. 3455).



elbow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8in. ; colour and markings, blue.

Perkie (K.P.R., 282) : Age, 2 years and 7 months ; weight, 16lb. ; height at shoulder, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 30in. ; length of tail, 8in. ; girth of chest, 17in. ; girth of loin, 14in. ; girth of head, $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm 1in. below elbow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; colour and markings, steel grey or blue.



CHAPTER XXIII.—THE BULL TERRIER.

BY W. J. TREDINNICK.

THE bull terrier is understood to be the produce of a cross between the bulldog and the terrier, but it is generally admitted that there are other elements in the bull terrier of the present day. What the source of those elements may be, whether the greyhound, pointer, or foxhound, we can only suspect in the absence of direct proof. The bull terrier is noted for its beautiful form with great substance and its innate attachment to everything domestic, which, with its indisputable pluck, makes him a most excellent companion. Although the fashion of testing his courage by pitting one against another has ceased to exist, we still expect to find in him all the essential attributes of the "fighting dog," as the breed is judged by that standard. "Stonehenge" commends the bull terrier as a vermin dog, and I agree so far as work above ground, but for going to earth, my experience has told me he is scarcely suitable, for if the game be "fox" he will invariably prove "too hard" for Reynard, and, on the other hand, if it be "badger" or "otter," he will stick so close to his work that he will be placed *hors de combat* for many a day, even if nothing worse happens to him.

The bull terrier, like all other breeds of dogs, has been greatly improved in general appearance since dog shows have become so general, for now,

instead of having a variety of types, colours, and sizes, some of which were far from prepossessing in appearance, we have one recognised type and colour, which has found favour with many gentlemen who would never think of possessing a specimen of the smut, brindle, or patched varieties. The late Mr. James Hinks, Birmingham, will long be remembered as one who did more than any other individual to improve the bull terrier, and many of our best specimens bear testimony to that fact, as they date from his strain. There are two strains that breeders go back to for pedigree, one known as that of a celebrity called Madman, and the other Old Victor, both of which passed through the hands of the late Mr. Hinks, but the latter is the fashionable blood of the day.

The best of the celebrated Old Victor's descendants now living is the stud dog known by that name, to be found among the team left by the late Mr. Hinks, and the champion bull terrier Tarquin (late the property of Mr. Vero Shaw, and now owned by Sir Wm. H. Verner, Bart.), a grandson of Old Victor.

Breeders should not go too much for great weight in the large-sized specimen. I consider 45lb. quite large enough for any specimen, especially for exhibition purposes, as when we get above that weight we lose more important detail, such as formation of skull, tightness of lip, straight legs, and symmetry, points which should not be sacrificed to get weight. The best sizes for exhibition purposes are 16lb., 20lb., 25lb., and as near to 45lb. as can be. I do not mean to say that a pound or two either way in the large-sized specimens would be objectionable, but the nearer they can be bred to the weights named the better chance of their success upon the show bench. I adopt the points as given by "Stonehenge," which are worthy the attention of all interested in the breed. The points are as follow :

The skull should be long and flat, wedge shaped, *i.e.*, wide behind, with the smaller end at the place of the brow, which should not be at all prominent. The line from the occiput to the end of nose should be as straight as possible, without either brow or hollow in front of the eyes. This line is never absolutely straight, but the nearer it approaches to a straight line the better. The skull should, however, be "broken up," but not to anything like the same extent as in the bulldog.

Face, eyes, lips, and teeth. The jaws must be long and powerful,

nose large and black. Eyes small and black, with black edged eyelids for choice. The upper lip should be as tight over the jaw as possible, any superfluous skin or approach to chop being undesirable. The under lip should also be small. The teeth should be regular in shape, meeting exactly without any deviation from the straight line. A pig jaw is as great a fault as being under hung.

The ears are always cropped for show purposes, and the degree of perfection with which this has been accomplished is generally considered. They should be brought to a fine point and exactly match. In their uncropped state they vary a good deal in shape, and seldom reach their full proportion till after teething.

The neck should be rather long and gracefully set into the shoulders, from which it should taper to the head, without any throatiness or approach to dewlap, as in the bulldog.

Shoulders and chest. The shoulders should be strong and slanting, with a wide and deep chest, but the last ribs are not very deep, though brought well back towards the hips.

The back should be short, and well furnished with muscle, running forward between the shoulder blades in a firm bundle on each side.

The legs. The fore legs should be long and perfectly straight, the elbows lying in the same plane as the shoulder points, and not outside them, as in the bulldog. The hind legs should also be long and muscular, with straight hocks well let down, *i.e.*, near the ground.

The feet are rather long than catlike; but they should be well arched and close together.

The coat must be short and close, but hard rather than silky, though when in show condition it should shine from constant friction.

The colour for show purposes, must be pure white, though there are many well-shaped dogs of other colours. This is, however, purely a fancy breed, and as such there is not the slightest reason why an arbitrary rule should not be made, as it was without doubt in this case, and it is useless to show a dog of any other colour.

The tail or stern, should be set on low, fine in bone, and carried straight out, without any curl over the back.

Of symmetry this dog shows a considerable amount, all his points being agreeable to the eye of the artist. Any deviation from a due proportion should therefore be punished accordingly.

Among the principal exhibitors of this breed are: Sir Wm. Hercules Verner, Bart.; Messrs. R. J. Hartley, Altrincham; J. S. Day, Oldham; W. J. Tredinnick, St. Austell; C. E. Firmstone, Stourbridge; C. L. Boyce, Birmingham; J. R. Pratt, Stoke-on-Trent; W. Adams, Ipswich; Mrs. James Hinks, Birmingham; and Mr. Alfred George, Kensal Town.

The subject we have selected for illustration is Mr. W. J. Tredinnick's champion Young Puss, a well-known prize winner, and a specimen possessing the important points in great force.

Weights and measurements of a few celebrated bull terriers:

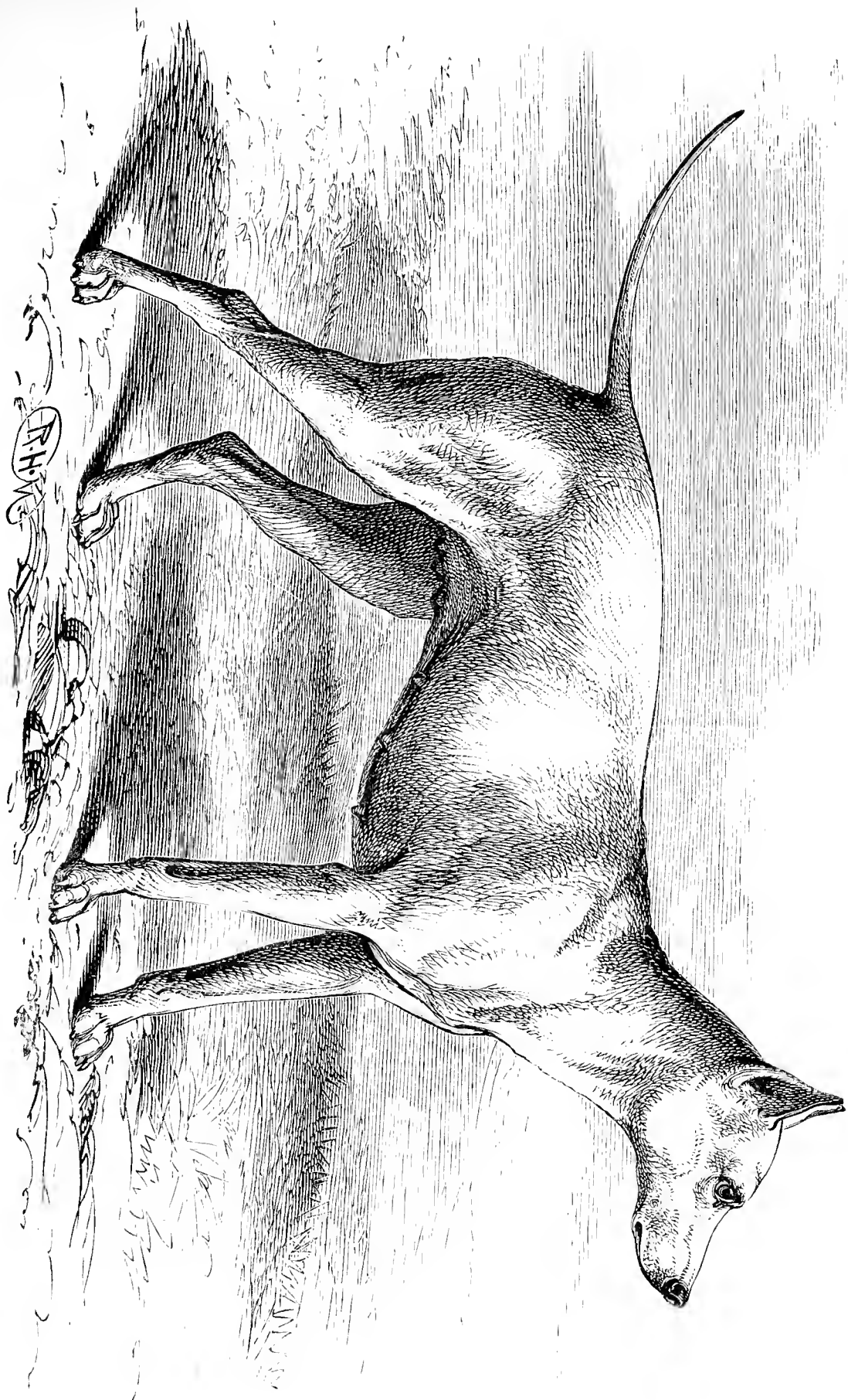
Mr. Robt. D. Graham's *Tarquin II.*: Age, 3 years; weight, 50lb.; height at shoulder, 21in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 36½in.; length of tail, 12½in.; girth of chest, 25¼in.; girth of loin, 19in.; girth of head, 18in.; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 9½in.; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, 6¼in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8¼in.; colour and markings, white.

Messrs. R. B. and T. S. Carey's champion *Scarlet* (K.C.S.B., 7635): Weight, 24lb.; height at shoulder, 15in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 30in.; length of tail, 8in.; girth of chest, 21in.; girth of loin, 17in.; girth of head, 13in.; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 5½in.; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, 4½in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 8¼in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7in.; colour, white.

Mr. P. L. King's *Sankey*: Age, 4½ years; weight, 23lb.; height at shoulder, 14in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 26in.; length of tail, 9in.; shoulder to shoulder, 7in., and right round, 17in.; girth of loin, 18in.; girth of head, 13½in.; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 6½in.; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, 4½in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 3in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7½in.; colour and markings, white with black nose.

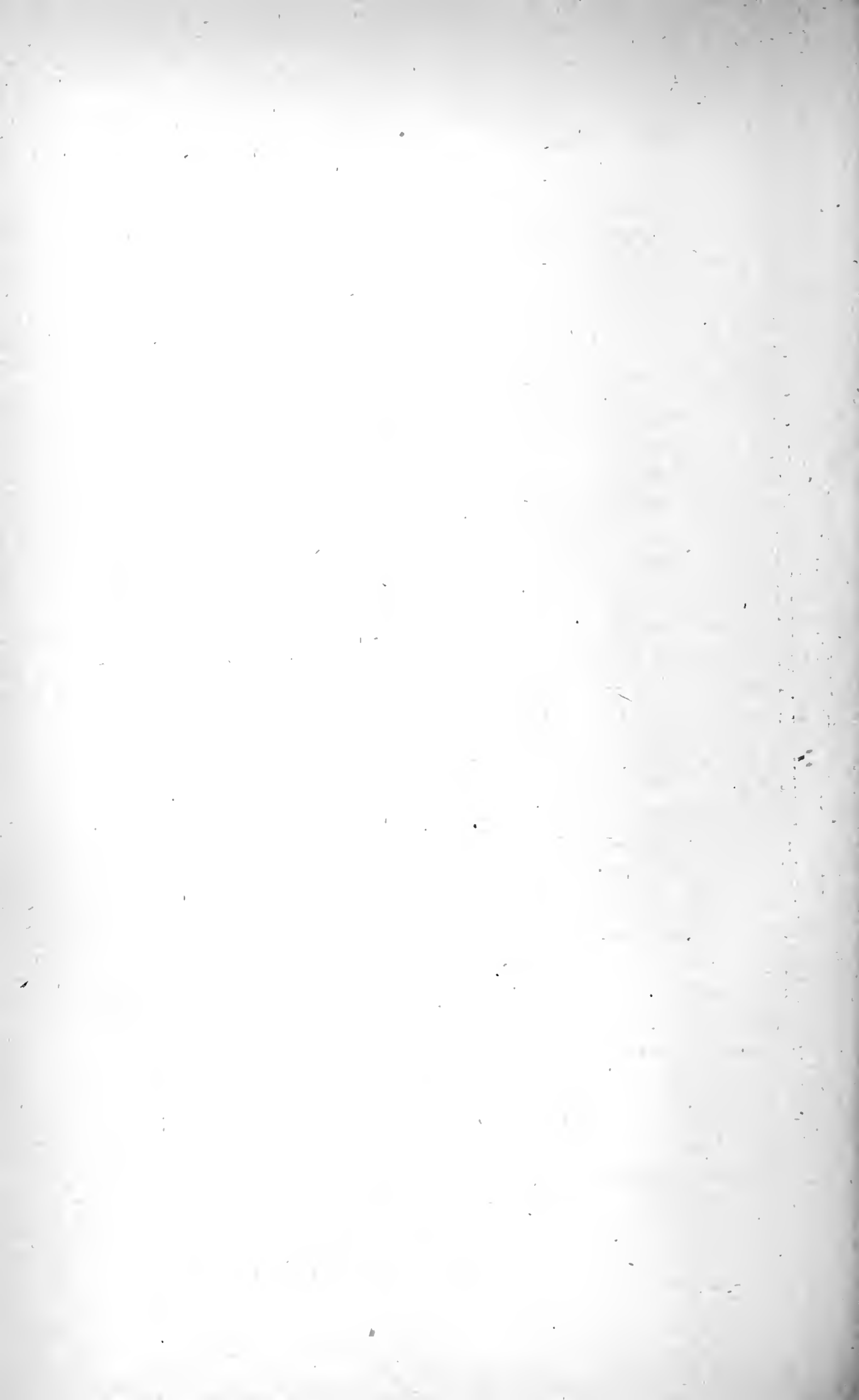
Mr. James Chatwin's *Thyra*: Age, 1 year 11 months; weight, 15lb.; height at shoulder, 13¼in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 24½in.; length of tail, 7⅞in.; girth of chest, 19in.; girth of loin, 14¼in.; girth of head, 12in.; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 6¼in.; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, 4⅜in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 7in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 6¼in.; colour and markings, white.

Mr. W. J. Tredinnick's champion *Young Puss*: Age, uncertain; weight,



MR. W. J. TREDINNICK'S BULL TERRIER "PUSS" (K.C.S.B. 2819).

Sire Mr. Mayher's Victor—Dam Mr. Steel's Puss.



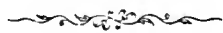
38lb.; height at shoulder, 18in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 31in.; length of tail, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of chest, $26\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of loin, 21in.; girth of head, 16in.; girth of forearm, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8in. This is the bitch represented in our engraving.

Mr. W. J. Tredinnick's *Little Princess* (late Daisy): Age, about 4 years 6 months; weight under 16lb.; height at shoulder, 14in.; length from nose to set on of tail 17in.; length of tail, 9in.; girth of chest, $18\frac{1}{4}$ in.; girth of loin, $15\frac{1}{4}$ in.; girth of head, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of forearm, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. *Little Princess* is winner of ten first and three second prizes, including second Birmingham, second Bristol (twice).

Mr. J. M. Marshall's *Noble* (K.C.S.B., 6593): Weight, 41lb.; girth of neck, 16in.; girth of shoulders, 28in.; height at shoulder, 19in.; length from nose to set on of tail, $30\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of tail, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of chest, 24in.; girth of loin, 19in.; girth of head, 18in.; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 8in.; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in.; colour and markings, white.

Mr. R. J. Hartley's *Magnet*: Age, $4\frac{1}{2}$ years; weight, 42lb.; height at shoulder, $18\frac{1}{4}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, $30\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of tail, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of chest, 25in.; girth of loin, 19in.; girth of head, $15\frac{7}{8}$ in.; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, $9\frac{5}{8}$ in.; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in.; girth of pastern, 4in.; hock to ground, 5in.; between ears, 4in.; colour, white.

Mr. R. J. Hartley's *Violet*: Age, $3\frac{1}{2}$ years; weight, 45lb.; height at shoulder, $18\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, $31\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of tail, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of chest, $26\frac{1}{4}$ in.; girth of loin, 22in.; girth of head, $16\frac{5}{8}$ in.; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in.; girth of muzzle, 10in.; girth of pastern, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.; hock to ground, $5\frac{1}{8}$ in.; between ears, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.; colour, white.



CHAPTER XXIV.—THE SCOTCH TERRIER.

BY CORSINCON.

SCOTLAND is prolific in terriers, and for the most part these are long-backed and short-legged dogs. Such is the Dandie Dinmont, the Skye, and the Aberdeen terrier; but the old hard and shorthaired "terry" of the West of Scotland, as I recollect him when a boy, was much nearer in shape to a modern fox terrier, but with a shorter and rounder head, the colour of their hard wiry coat mostly sandy, the face free from long hair, although some showing a beard, and the small ears carried in most instances semi-erect, in some pricked.

The Kennel Club has on several occasions instituted classes for the old Scotch terrier at their shows, but these have never obtained sufficient entries to encourage the club to keep the class open, until at their summer show, 1879, when they received the support and co-operation of the recently formed Scotch terrier club, or of those who had discussed the propriety of forming such a club, and who, I believe, subscribed the prize money, found or suggested the judge, and made most of the entries, which latter amounted to fifteen.

Unfortunately, those selected for prizes, although undoubtedly hard-haired Scotch terriers, as the schedule described them, were not *the* old hard-haired Scotch terrier, but a well-known distinct variety yecept the Aberdeen terrier, several of the winners being in fact imports from the granite city or the district. The best in the class, judged as an old Scotch terrier, was Mr. J. C. Carrick's Pig, and as the judge, Mr. J. B. Morrison, was brought specially from the West of Scotland to judge this class, his going for the short-legged Aberdonians was the more astonishing. It may, however, be accounted for, if we recollect that Mr. Morrison is a Skye terrier fancier, and suppose that breed, in common parlance, to have "filled his eye."

The true old Scotch terrier should be a stoutly built dog, leggy in comparison with the Skye, Dandie, or Aberdeen, varying in size, as all breeds little cared for do, but easily to be kept near to a standard of 15lb. to 18lb., which I hold to be the most useful for a working "varmint" dog, even if he is not wanted to go to ground.

The head rather short and the skull somewhat round, the jaws being strong and also short—more or less bearded; a long lean punishing jaw, as the phrase goes, is a modern feature in terriers of any variety, and the idea is often carried to great excess.

The eyes bright and keen, peering through short shaggy hair.

The ears small, covered with soft short hair, semi-erect, falling over at the tip.

The neck short and strong.

The chest moderately deep, ribs strong, the back ones fairly developed, the back short as a fox terrier's, with strong loins and good muscular square buttocks.

The legs stout, well covered with hard hair, stifles only moderately bent, front legs straight, all covered with hard short hair; the feet compact, and hard in the sole, and the claws strong.

The tail, if undocked, 8in. to 10in. long, brush-like, not fringed, the covering being hard hair.

The prevailing colour sandy, sometimes a dark grizzle, and I have occasionally seen them brindled.

The coat hard and very dense, from 1in. or rather less to 2in. in length at the greatest.

I give the above, written from memory, as a rough description of the Scotch terrier, as kept by my father, and such as were commonly met with in the West of Scotland some forty years ago.

The above admittedly rough description first appeared in *The Bazaar* newspaper, and drew forth rather strong letters expressing views antagonistic to those of mine.

Mr. J. B. Morrison, the judge referred to, naturally adheres to the type he selected as best illustrating the breed of the old Scotch terrier at the Alexandra Palace Show, and "The Badger," who owned the prize winners, as naturally followed suit.

I respect both these gentlemen and their opinions, and wishing that both views might find expression in "British Dogs," I offered, at "The Badger's" request, to give publicity to his remarks on the breed; but after waiting some time, to the inconvenience of the publishers, without receiving anything on the subject from "The Badger," I can only say that I believe his views and description of an old hard-haired Scotch terrier will be found given, as well as I was able, under the heading Aberdeen Terrier.

I have, however, had the pleasure of receiving a letter from Mr. S. D. Hine, a gentleman who has for many years bred Scotch terriers, and whose description differs both from the gentlemen above referred to, and from mine on some points, whilst on others we are all agreed. Mr. Hine says: "He is a square-built dog, about 10in. high, not over 14lb. in weight, and with a hard straight coat, no tendency to curl, and in texture more allied to badger bristles, with a total absence of any approach to silkiness. His coat is abundant and rough, but more thick than long in the hair; colour any shade of brown, tan, yellow or grey, *seldom* black, *never* white in the pure breed, and blue invariably indicates a cross with the Italian greyhound. In body he is rather long and low, not weasel-shaped like a Skye, still less leggy, like a Bedlington terrier, thicker in bone in the limbs than a Fox terrier, with very muscular thighs. In conformation of head he is inclined to squareness, with rather full frontal development, the jaws closing level with each other, not snipey or pointed. The eye is rather full, and the irides brown, the darker the better; ears short and drop, never pricked. The neck is thickish and rather shorter than any other breed of terrier. In temperament the Scotch terrier is rather grave than gay, always looks full of business, but is seldom savage. I have bred a great many, but never knew one turn out morose or sulky in disposition. Very attached and affectionate to his master; very plucky, but not quarrelsome. They are hardy and robust in constitution, and mostly good water dogs. I think it is a breed of dog not so well known as it should be, and only wanting to be known to be very highly valued."

I have pleasure in giving Mr. Hine's description, although it does not alter my opinion that a more leggy dog than one 10in. high was, and is, in many parts of Scotland recognised as the right stamp. It appears to me that in this, as in all breeds when not specially bred to a standard, considerable difference is sure to arise, and one style of dog will be found peculiar to one district, another to another, all having sprung from one parent stock.

Whilst, therefore, I look upon the Aberdeen terrier as a Scotch terrier,—as I have endeavoured to describe him he differs considerably from what in youth I knew as the Scotch terrier, and as these terriers exist in such numbers, I think in this age of sub-division of varieties and minute description, he deserved to be separately treated.

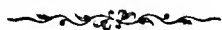
I will now give quotations from two justly eminent writers on dogs, and it would be easy to quote many others who have written similarly on the subject. Youatt says: "There are three varieties, first the common Scotch terrier, 12 or 13in. high; his body muscular and compact, considerable breadth across the loins, the legs shorter and stouter than those of the English terrier, the head large in proportion to size of body, the muzzle small and pointed . . . the hair long and rough, colour black or fawn . . . Another species has nearly the same conformation . . . legs apparently, but not actually, shorter; body covered with longer, more curly, and stouter hair. . . . A third species, of considerably larger bulk, and 3in. or 4in. taller than either of the others; its hair is shorter than that of the others, and is hard and wiry."

"Stonehenge" says: "The Scotch terrier closely resembles the English terrier in all but his coat, which is wiry and rough, and hence he is sometimes called the wire-haired terrier; a name, perhaps, better suited to a dog which has long been naturalised in England, and whose origin is obscure enough. Beyond this difference in externals there is little to be said distinctive of the one from the other, the colours being the same, but white being more highly prized in the southern variety, and the black and tan when more or less mixed with grey, so as to give the dog a pepper and salt appearance, being characteristic of the true Scotch terrier; but there are numberless varieties in size, and also in shape and colour."

I hold that such writers as I have quoted, and others who have similarly written, should not be ignored by "fanciers," who are too apt to possess themselves of the dog first, and from him frame their standard by which to judge, regardless of the views and opinions of others.

As already said, I see no reason to alter my rough description. I look upon it as an attempt only to draw a more marked line between varieties which differ considerably in character, far more in fact than drop-eared and prick-eared Skye terriers, which are now bred distinct, and are given separate classes at shows.

I repeat, without the slightest disrespect to Mr. Morrison, that the dogs awarded prizes by him as Scotch terriers are nearer in type to Skye terriers than the one I consider the lowland Scotch terrier, and are what I have attempted to describe as Aberdeen terriers.



CHAPTER XXV.—THE IRISH TERRIER.

BY CORSINCON.

THE enthusiasm characteristic of Irishmen has, within the last few years, brought this terrier to the front with a dash.

Lovers of the breed, those who best knew its inherent good and useful qualities, worked hard, and patiently to gain for it public recognition as a distinct variety, and laboured long before success crowned their efforts.

Many influences hindered the advance of the Irish terrier in public esteem, and not least among these may be reckoned the internecine war carried on in the public prints by the fanciers of the breed, with all the gusto with which Irishmen are supposed to fight.

The law of compromise in debateable points was at first ignored, and, it is to be feared, is still but partially recognised and acted upon among them, although the formation of the Irish Terrier Club has done wonders in welding into unanimity opinions and prejudices which it appeared impossible to harmonise.

If the leaders themselves were for long irreconcilable in their opinions as to what an Irish terrier was, or should be, it is not to be wondered at if this added to the confusion in the public mind. Classes for the breed were instituted at the principal Irish and some of the Scotch dog shows, and as every Irishman who owned a terrier thought—and small blame to him—that he possessed the genuine article, the benches were filled with animals of the most astonishing diversity of character; and the critics and the public, who looked at them as the supposed representatives of a distinct breed, were principally struck with the intense mongrelism exhibited by them as a whole.

The impression thus produced was greatly strengthened by the contradictory decisions of judges; and I confess that, between the war of words raging between breeders and the eccentric awards alluded to, it was some considerable time before I could get fixed in my mind the ideal of an Irish terrier as now accepted by all the best breeders and exhibitors.

Of those who have done so much to popularise this useful hardy terrier,

I may mention as among the pioneers Messrs. Morton, Erwin, Ridgway, Montgomery, Jamison, Crosbie Smith, and Dr. Marks, some of whom are still prominent in the fancy with their able coadjutors in forwarding Irish terrier interests—Messrs. A. Krehl, G. R. Krehl, Despard, Dr. Carey, and others.

The first practical step that produced marked results in consolidating the conflicting interests and influences that had previously hindered the true progress of the breed, was the drawing up of a standard, agreed to and signed by twenty-five breeders and exhibitors, for publication in “Dogs of the British Islands.”

“Stonehenge” had refused to recognise in his book a dog about which no two seemed to agree, and which he believed in no way differed from the old Scotch terrier commonly met with in England in the early part of the present century.

At the request of some friends—Irish terrier fanciers—I endeavoured to mediate in favour of a recognition of the breed in so important a work, and found that the author had taken the wise resolve to publish, on condition of a standard being drawn up and agreed to by a sufficient number of breeders, so as to ensure unanimity. The next important step was getting separate classes instituted for them at Kennel Club shows, and in the attainment of this end I also had the pleasure of acting as an advocate. These classes filled well, and with a higher bred and more level lot than I had ever previously seen shown, and led, I think, to that most important step, the formation of the Irish Terrier Club, which has done so much to improve and popularise the breed. To Mr. G. R. Krehl, I believe, belongs the chief honour of founding the Club, and certainly to his untiring energy much of its success is due.

In general appearance the Irish terrier is not taking, except to the eye of those who can detect merit under an unpolished exterior; but as so many warm and generous hearts beat under “cloth of frieze,” so under the rough unkempt coat of the Irish terrier there is a spirit of “derring-do,” a strength of affection for his master equal to his pluck, and a stamina that carries a little racing-like wiry frame through the hardest of days.

As a terrier he is bred too large for going to earth after the smaller vermin, but for all above ground work he is unexcelled, although *not* as injudicious admirers will have it, unequalled; added to his undeniable

“varmint” look, his racing build shows speed and nimbleness, most useful qualities in rabbiting, ratting, and kindred sports. They are excellent, too, as water dogs, and the coat short and hard, with a close soft inner jacket, is a first rate wet resister.

Irish terrier fanciers have not been free from the weakness of claiming for the breed a long and pure descent.

Mr. Ridgway says: “It is a pure breed indigenous to Ireland;” that it “has been known in Ireland as long as that country has been an island, and I ground my faith on their age and purity on the fact that there exists *old manuscripts in Irish* mentioning the existence of the breed at a very remote period.”

Surely man never yet “grounded his faith” on a more slender basis. The patriarch Job, in an old manuscript written in a language older than Irish, refers to the “dogs of his flock,” so when his descendants take to sheepdog showing they may “ground their faith” in the antiquity and purity of their colleys by Mr. Ridgway’s example, and with as much logical and historical support. In English manuscripts of the 13th century, the existence of terriers in this island is referred to, but which, if any, of the numerous varieties we now have, approach in form the dog of that time it would be difficult to say.

No matter whether the terrier under consideration was “indigenous” to Ireland, or whether he is of still more ancient blood, a true Milesian engaged in worrying Grecian rats before Ireland was the island of the Irish, Mr. Ridgway did a vast deal better service to the breed by drawing up a standard of excellence and code of points descriptive of the dog than by vain attempts to prove his long and pure descent.

It has been felt that the descriptive points, originally drawn up by Mr. Ridgway, and agreed to by twenty-four others, is scarcely elaborated enough for the increasing difficulties that arise in distinguishing between merit when the competition is close, and I therefore have pleasure in submitting remarks on the breed, and a more minute description of points drawn up by Mr. G. Jamison.

These I place following those of Mr. Ridgway as given in “Stonehenge’s” work, and as I think there is a tendency to swerve from the original lines, which is very different from a necessary elaboration of points, I offer comments, explanatory of my own views, leaving readers interested in the breed to form their own conclusions.

As I understand the club are about to frame a standard and code of points, and that those of Mr. Jamison's may form the basis of discussion, I venture to point out what appears to me a danger of altering the character of the dog as at present recognised, and *sure* (if I may use an Irishism) that would be a sad thing to befall a dog so ancient and pure that he has been referred to in old manuscripts in Irish.

Mr. G. Jamison writes :

“The Irish terrier, as his name denotes, is the representative of the Emerald Isle, and specially suitable for his native damp country, being able to stand much more wet, cold, and fatigue than most other terriers ; the coat is so hard and flat on the body that wet cannot penetrate, and, not being too long, does not hinder them in cover work. This breed is more used as vermin destroyers than for any other purpose, which principally accounts for breeding for size being neglected ; however, within the last four or five years the breed has been much closer looked after, and at the present time there are a number of these dogs that in point of show qualities approach as near perfection as most breeds. There are a certain number of enthusiasts who have been writing this breed up in fancier papers as the only genuine working terrier ; this, of course, is nonsense ; at the same time it is a recognised fact that from their peculiar hardy and active habits they at least are deserving of a front rank among working terriers. In the beginning of the year 1879 the Irish Terrier Club was inaugurated for the protection and breeding of pure specimens ; the club has been the means of the breed being brought more prominently before the public.

“Head. Skull must be flat and moderately narrow between ears, getting narrower towards the eye, without much stop ; the jaw must be strong and muscular, not too full in the cheek and of a fair punishing length, but not so fine as a black and tan or white English terrier ; there should be a little falling away or chiselling out below the eye, so as not to give a greyhound appearance ; teeth should be strong and level ; nose must be black ; eyes generally of a dark hazel colour, small, and full of life and fire ; ears, when uncut, small and V shaped, of moderate thickness, set well up on the head, and dropping forward closely to the cheek ; the ear must be free of fringe and the hair thereon shorter and generally darker in colour than the body ; as long as the present demand for terrier character is prevalent we are afraid the adversaries to

cropping will have a poor chance in the show ring, for undoubtedly cropping gives character and smartness of appearance.

“Neck. Should be of a fair length and gradually widening towards the shoulders, well carried, and free of throatiness.

“Shoulders and chest. Shoulders must be fine, long, and sloping well into the back, the chest deep and muscular but not broad.

“Back and loin. The back should be strong and straight, with no appearance of slackness behind the shoulders; the loin broad and powerful and slightly arched; ribs well sprung and well ribbed back.

“The hind quarters. Well under the dog, should be strong and muscular, the thighs powerful, hocks near the ground, stifles not much bent.

“Stern. Generally cut, should be free of fringe or feather, set on pretty high, carried gaily, but not over the back or curled.

“Feet and legs. Feet should be strong and round and moderately small, toes arched, and neither turned out nor in; black toe-nails are preferable, but of little value over light ones. A much greater objection is white toes; once white toes are thoroughly got rid of, there will be very few light coloured toenails; legs moderately long, with plenty of bone and muscle, must be straight viewed from all directions, the elbows working freely just clear of the side; pasterns short and straight, hardly noticeable; both fore and hind legs should be moved straight forward when travelling, the stifles not turned outwards, the legs free of feather and covered, like the head, with as hard texture of coat as body, but not so long.

“Coat. Hard and wiry, free of softness or silkiness, not too long, perfectly straight and flat, no shagginess, and free of waviness, lock, or curl; the hair on head and legs is shorter than on body, but must be hard and wiry.

“Colour. Must be ‘whole coloured,’ the most preferable being bright red, next yellow, grey, or wheaten; white very objectionable on either chest or feet, in fact much white is a disqualifying point.

“Size and symmetry. Weight, in show condition, from 16lb. to 24lb., but in a short time we hope to see the largest reduced to under 22lb., which is a nice, stylish, and useful size; the dog must present a gay, lively, and active appearance, lots of substance, at same time free of clumsiness, as speed and endurance as well as power are very essential.

“Disqualifying points : Nose white, cherry, or spotted to any considerable extent ; mouth much undershot or cankered ; colour brindle or much white ; coat curly or soft.”

First as to ears. Mr. Jamison implies that *cropping* gives a “terrier character” to a dog ; this seems to need no contradiction, as the opinion is no more than one hastily made. Have the Skye, Bedlington, Dandie Dinmont, and Fox terriers no “terrier character?” and yet their ears are not cropped.

The only character cropping gives is that of mongrelism, and association with the lowest in taste and most uneducated of the fancy ; good reasons can be shown for “rounding,” although they may not be uncontrovertible, but who ever heard a reason satisfactory to a sane and humane mind in favour of cropping ? That in dealing with their dogs, gentlemen of education and refined taste in most matters should permit themselves to be ruled by the practices of the ignorant and vulgar, is to me a mystery. It is to be expected that the ignorant and thoughtless should be unaware or overlook in indulging a caprice, or what they wrongly call taste, that they are exposing to constant danger of inflammation, canker, and other evils, one of the most delicate organisms ; but the higher class of fanciers have no excuse for the evil they do in following a fashion which destroys nature’s necessary provision against danger and accident to a sensitive organ. I hope the Irish Terrier Club will put their veto on the abominable practice.

The other point I wish to comment on is the ribs. Mr. Jamison says : “ribs well sprung and well ribbed back.”

It has always been held that this terrier should possess speed, that he should be of “a racing build.” Spuds was admitted to be the correct type to breed to by those who signed Mr. Ridgway’s code, and she is not only a fast bitch but looks it, and is certainly not “well ribbed back,” if by that is meant that the back ribs are well let down, which is what I understand by the expression.

To be well ribbed back is to give strength at the sacrifice of speed, to create not a fast but a cobby dog. The Dandie Dinmont and the pug should be well ribbed back, but they are not built for speed, and any dog to be fast must be more or less up in the flank after the manner of a greyhound, not with deep back ribs like a mastiff.

The front ribs should be rather deep than round and well sprung,

implies roundness and that carries with it a *wide* chest. That formation makes a dog slow, and if we have the *deep* chest *with* the round ribs, we have this intensified. In my opinion the ribs should come well out from their insertion, and show a very slight curve in their descent, the dog appearing by comparison with a Dandie Dinmont to be flat sided, whereas well sprung ribs would give a barrel shape, and this is inconsistent with other points; the head, for instance, which in this breed is long, and all fast dogs are long in the head and deep but not wide in the chest and more or less cut up in the flank, and the latter point is inconsistent with deep back ribs.

The subject of our illustration is Spuds, a celebrated bitch that has won many prizes and served as a model for breeders, although now equalled, if not outstripped, by younger ones.

The descriptive points, drawn up by Mr. R. G. Ridgway and endorsed by signatures of twenty-four other breeders, are as follow :

Head. Long and rather narrow across skull; flat, and perfectly free from stop or wrinkle.

Muzzle. Long and rather pointed, but strong in make, with good black nose, and free from loose flesh and chop.

Teeth. Perfectly level, and evenly set in good strong jaws.

Ears. When uncut, small and filbert shaped, and lying close to head, colour of which is sometimes darker than rest of body, hair on ears short and free from fringe.

Neck. Tolerably long and well arched.

Legs. Moderately long, well set from shoulders, with plenty of bone and muscle, must be perfectly straight, and covered, like the ears and head, with a similar texture of coat as the body, but not quite so long.

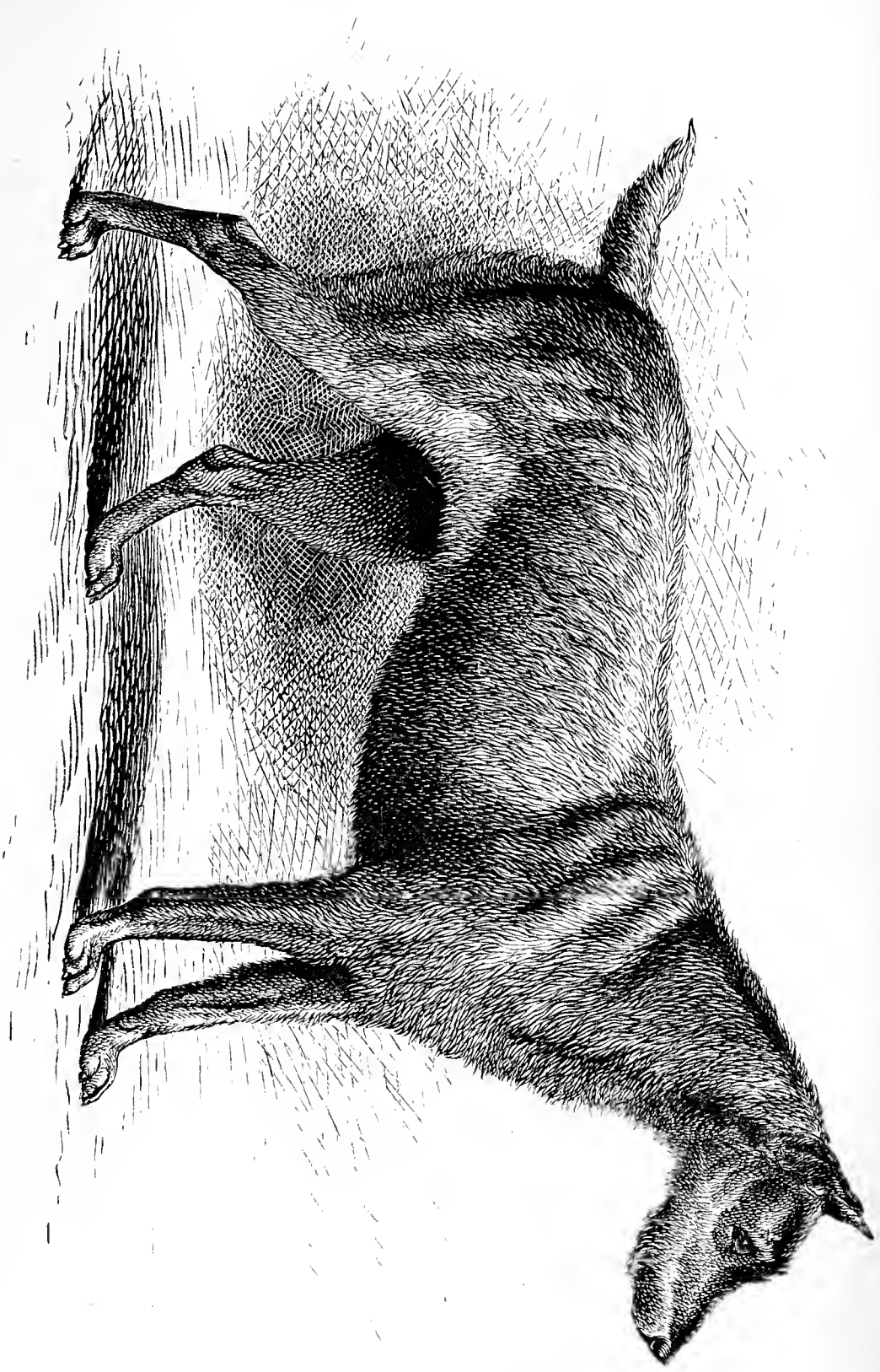
Eyes. Small, keen, and hazel colour.

Feet. Strong, tolerably round, with toes well split up; most pure specimens have black toe nails.

Chest. Muscular, and rather deep, but should not be either full or wide.

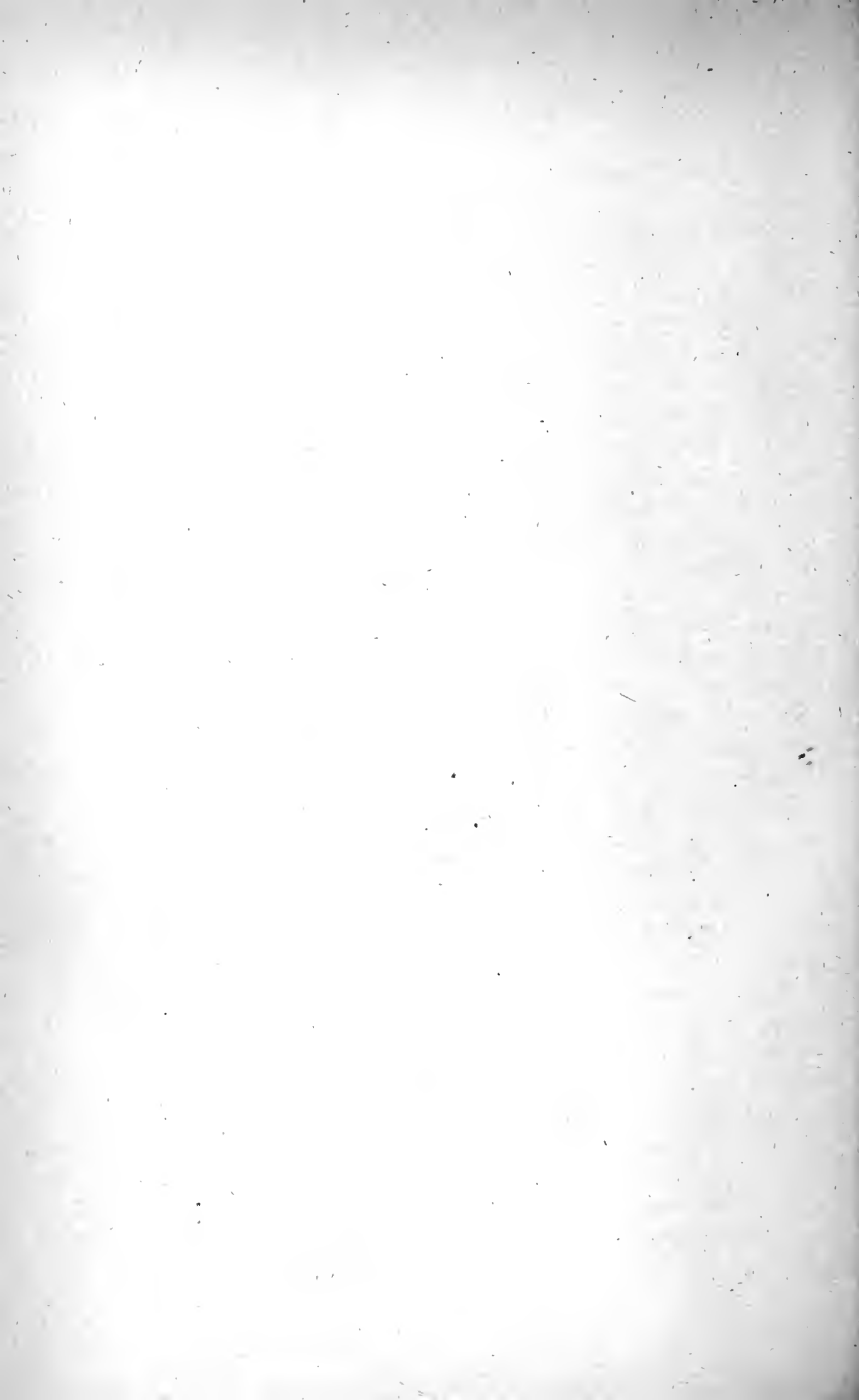
Body. Moderately long, with ribs well sprung; loin and back should show great strength, and all well knit together.

Coat. Must be hard, rough, and wiry, in decided contradistinction to softness, shaggyness, silkyness, and all parts perfectly free from rock or curl. Hair on head and legs not quite so long as rest of body.



MR. J. J. PIM'S IRISH TERRIER "SPUDS" (K.C.S.B. 6846).

Sire Jack—Dam Mr. Ahem's Virgil.



Colour most desired is red, and the brighter the colour the better, next in order, wheaten or yellow, and grey, but brindle is to be objected to, thereby showing intermixture of the bull breed.

Tail. If uncut, carried gaily without a ring, and showing absence of feather and bushiness.

Weight of good working Irish terrier varies from 17lb. to 25lb.; in olden times I understand that they ran up to 30lb. and 35lb., but it is better to fix the standard weight as mentioned, viz., 17lb. to 25lb.

Measurements, &c., of celebrated Irish terriers :

Mr. J. J. Pim's champion *Spuds*: Age, $2\frac{1}{4}$ years; weight, 27lb.; height at shoulder, 17in.; length from nose to set on of tail, $31\frac{3}{4}$ in.; tail cut; girth of chest, 22in.; girth of loin, 18in.; girth of head, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, 5in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of neck, 12in.; colour and markings, red.

Mr. G. R. Krehl's bitch *Blarney*: Weight, 14lb.; height at shoulder, $12\frac{5}{8}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, $25\frac{1}{2}$ in.; tail docked; girth of chest, 19in.; girth of loin, 15in.; girth of head, 12in.; girth of arm, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of forearm, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.; cropped.

Mr. R. B. Carey's bitch *Colleen Dhas*: Weight, 21lb.; height at shoulder, 15in.; length from nose to set on of tail, $27\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of tail, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of chest, $18\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of loin, 15in.; girth of head, 12in.; girth of arm, 6in.; girth of forearm, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; cropped.

Mr. E. F. Despard's *Jaque*: Age, 1 year 4 months; weight, $16\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; height at shoulder, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 23in.; length of tail, 4in.; girth of chest, $18\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of loin, 15in.; girth of head, 11in.; girth of arm, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of forearm, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 6in.; colour, bright red, not a white hair; toenails, black.

Mr. E. F. Despard's *Kitty*: Age, 1 year 4 months; weight, 23lb.; height at shoulder, 15in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 29in.; length of tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of chest, $21\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of loin, $17\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth

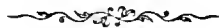
of head, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of arm, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, 5in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $6\frac{2}{3}$ in. ; colour, red, not a white hair ; toenails, black.

Mr. R. B. Carey's dog *Nabocklish* : Weight, 20lb. ; height at shoulder, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $27\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, 19in. ; girth of loin, 15in. ; girth of head, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of arm, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; cropped.

Messrs. R. B. and T. S. Carey's dog *Shamrock* (late *Gaelic*) : Age, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ; weight, 23lb. ; height at shoulder, 16in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 26in. ; length of tail, 6in., docked ; girth of chest, 22in. ; girth of loin, $19\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, 13in. ; girth of arm, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; colour and markings, red, black nails ; ears cropped.

Mr. G. Krehl's *Sporter* : Weight, 22lb. ; height at shoulder, 16in. ; length from nose to set on tail, 28in ; tail docked ; girth of chest, 22in. girth of loin, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, 13in. ; girth of arm, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of forearm, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 7in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7in. ; not cropped ; all black toenails.

Mr. A. F. W. Krehl's *Paddy II.* : Age, 2 years 3 months ; weight, 25lb. ; height at shoulder, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $28\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; tail docked ; girth of chest, 24in. ; girth of loin, 17in. ; girth of head, 14in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; colour and markings all bright red ; ears cropped.



CHAPTER XXVI.—THE WHITE ENGLISH TERRIER.

BY CORSINCON.

THE white English terrier, like many other breeds, has undergone considerable modification since public dog shows came into being. How the modern dog of that name was manufactured I do not pretend to say with certainty. Mr. James Roocroft, Mr. Peter Swindells, and a few other Lancashire fanciers could throw light on the subject, but I shall not be very far out if I say a small dash of a light coloured and rather weedy fox terrier, a strong dash of bull terrier, and a double dash of whippet are about the proportions, and the correct ingredients used.

The dog shown in the early days of exhibitions was a comparatively thick-headed and a heavier made dog than those of to-day. The Lancashire breeders appear to have taken the black and tan terrier as their model, and moulded the white terrier to his form, and it was a good line to take, and the idea has been worked out with considerable success, although in many specimens we are still unpleasantly reminded of the Italian greyhound in the wheel back and hooped tail that take off from their terrier character.

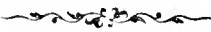
Among the old show celebrities, Mr. Walker's (of Bolton) Old Tim stood high, winning at all the principal shows, and sired some good ones, some of his own name, whilst a host of others were called after him—for, in nomenclature, dog fanciers are as imitative as parrots. Gem, by Old Tim, out of Swindell's Empress, was another great success in the ring, and his son Joe, out of Pink, was like his sire and dam, a great prize winner—indeed, when the three last named were in one kennel and at their best, they were invincible. Since they went off from their best form, Roocroft's, now Mr. Alfred Benjamin's Sylph and her son Silvio by Joe have held supreme sway, and Mr. Mather's Vril and his Snow have also at recent shows taken premier honours. These may all be said to be of the same blood, being more or less related, and close inbreeding will still be of advantage in fixing the type that it has been the desire to establish.

Of course in doing this a selection of the fittest must be made, for it is one of the facts connected therewith which should never be lost sight of in breeding, that there is a strong tendency in nature to reproduce individual characteristics as well as the generic features common to the family. I think it will also be admitted that the closer dogs can be bred without loss of vitality the better, when the desire is to preserve type; for in-and-in-breeding is the best safeguard against throwing back to any one of, it may be, the somewhat discordant elements out of which the breed was originally formed.

That the white English terrier is sufficiently established as to breed true, a litter out of Mr. Alfred Benjamin's Sylph by Silvio, by Joe out of Sylph, shows as far as one instance can do. I have had many opportunities of seeing them, and they all show the main characteristics of the breed in a decided manner.

As to points, with the exception of colour, they may be judged by those of the black and tan terrier—they should be pure white, the eye small and black, the nose black, the head well balanced, level, and gradually tapering. The ears are always cropped, which is a great pity, for some of them have naturally pretty drop ears, thin and neat. Smartness of build, a close, dense, but smooth coat, and what is known as a "terrier expression," are desiderata, and as already said, the wheel back and hooped tail, inherited from no very remote ancestor, are very objectionable, and are generally accompanied by a soft "unvarmint" look.

Mr. Alfred Benjamin's *Silvio*: Age, about 3 years; weight, 22lb.; height at shoulder, 16½in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 25in.; length of tail, 8½in.; girth of chest, 19½in.; girth of loin, 16in.; girth of head, 12in.; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 7in.; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, 4½in.; girth of muzzle, 6in.; colour, white.



CHAPTER XXVII.—THE AIREDALE OR BINGLEY
TERRIER.

BY CORSINCON.

THE following first appeared in the "Country" newspaper, and led to correspondence, in which I was urged by breeders and owners to call the dog the Airedale, not the Bingley Terrier, as being more applicable, the breed not being restricted to Bingley, but well known all over that district of Yorkshire as Airedale.

"I have," I then wrote, "no intention of setting up a new breed, or to claim that I have manufactured one; I merely take the liberty of giving what appears to me a suitable name to an old and established variety manufactured by accident or design probably before I was born. The dog I allude to has already got 'a local habitation,' and names enough to pick and choose from, and yet I have ventured to give him another in my gallery of 'dogs of the day.'

"My reasons for doing so are that Bingley terrier is a more ready name and less confusing than some of his cognomens—'broken-haired or working terrier,' for instance, by which title he is called in dog show catalogues; a name which, although correctly descriptive of my Bingley terrier, is equally so of quite a legion of British dogs that differ from him widely in many points.

"Then I have so many precedents for adopting a local name. There is the Yorkshire terrier, that was wont to be called the Scotch terrier, and still is by some committees of shows and others, for no apparent reason, except that it is so unlike the Scotch terrier proper; the Aberdeen terrier, a varmint little dog, which the Scotch Terrier Club also call the Scotch terrier, and also probably for no other reason than that he is not; there is, too, the Manchester terrier, the Bedlington terrier, and others with cognomens borrowed from the localities whence they sprung or where they abound. I might, it is true, have called it with much propriety the Airedale terrier, for the Agricultural Society 'of that ilk' appear to have at their shows taken him specially under their fostering care; but then they make Bingley their head-quarters, and at Bingley Show of all others, in my experience, he is to be met with in much the strongest force,

both in quantity and quality. Or, yet again, I might have called him 'The Waterside Terrier,' for by that also he is known well, and a very applicable name it is for this rough-and-tumble customer, who is equally happy wet or dry, and is not to be excelled in questing and hunting, either game or vermin, by land or water; but, applicable as it is, I fear the partisans of several other kinds would, with good show of justice, lay equal claim to it, and, what is more, prove their right; so, although he may be—indeed, is—*par excellence* the waterside terrier of his native vales, I cannot give him an exclusive right to the title, and fall back on my selection, the Bingley Terrier, as being at once short, unambiguous, distinctive, and easily said—which is in itself no mean advantage.

"The 'Bingley Terrier,' as I shall call the dog, gives one the impression of being a sort of giant relation of the Dandie Dinmont and the Bedlington. That he has a lot of hound blood in him, whether the infusion be recent or remote, there can be no doubt, and I hold that both the other breeds have the same. He is considerably larger than either, ranging from 35lb. to 45lb., very strongly built, the ribs rounder, and the haunches wider and more muscular than the Bedlington, and he is much longer in the leg, and consequently proportionately shorter in the body than the Dandie; he is, like the latter, very strong in the jaw, and the whole head is large; the ears fall close to the cheeks, rather wider and shorter for the size of the dog than in either of the other two breeds; the neck rather strong than neat; the whole body stout and compact, and good muscular shoulders, over useful straight strong legs and good feet; the hind quarters are firm and square, finished off by a thick coarsish tail, docked to about 6in. or 7in.; the coat is a right useful one, short, and broken, much harder to the feel than it looks, being a good mixture of hard and soft hair, and, in fact, just the coat to get dry after an immersion with a few good shakes and a roll in the grass; the prevailing colour is grizzle of various shades with tan, variously distributed, but showing a saddle back with tan legs, tan about face, &c., and with the hair on the top of the head lighter and much softer than on the body, as in both Bedlingtons and Dandies.

"I am told he is generally a generous-dispositioned, good tempered dog, bold and resolute in work, very hardy, the day never being too wet, too cold, or too long for him, so long as there is sport; and whether for rat or otter, duck or water hen, he is equally good, unexcelled in nose, eager at questing, and as game as obedient."

The following descriptive points of the Airedale terrier have been drawn up by breeders and supplied to me by Mr. H. R. Knight, Chapel Allerton, near Leeds :

Head, flat, and of good width between the ears.

Muzzle, long, but by no means light, the nose being black, the nostrils large, and the lips free from "flews."

Jaw, strong.

Mouth, level.

Eyes, small, bright, and dark in colour.

Ears, thin, and somewhat larger, in proportion to the size of the dog, than a fox terrier's, carried forward like the latter's, but set on more towards the side of the head, devoid of all long, silky hair, and without the least tendency to "fall."

Neck, strong, rather than neat, and free from dewlap and throatiness.

Shoulders, well sloped.

Chest, full and wide, but not too deep.

Hind-quarters, square, and showing a good development of muscle. Thighs well bent.

Back, of moderate length, with short and muscular loins.

Ribs, well sprung and rounded, affording ample scope for the action of the lungs.

Legs, straight, and well furnished with bone.

Feet, round, and with no tendency to "spread."

Tail, stout, and docked from 4in. to 7in.

Coat, broken or rough, and hard in texture.

Colour, a bluish grey, of various shades, from the occiput to root of tail, showing a "saddle back" of same, also a slight indication on each cheek; rest of body a good tan, richer on feet, muzzle, and ears than elsewhere.

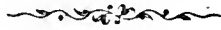
Weight, from 40lb. to 55lb. for dogs, and from 35lb. to 50lb. for bitches.

The following are weights and measurements of a few of the breed :

Mr. Matthew Hainsworth's *Crack* : Age, 1 year ; weight, 53lb. ; height at shoulder, 23in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 35in. ; length of tail, 7in. ; girth of chest, 26½in. ; girth of loin, 20in. ; girth of head, 17in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 8in. ; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, 6½in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10in. ; girth of

muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10in. ; colour and markings, dark mangle back, tan legs and head, wire haired, tan ears.

Mr. Joseph Jackson's *Young Drummer*: Age, 16 months ; weight, 52lb. ; height at shoulder, 23in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 36in. ; length of tail, 5in. ; girth of chest, 29in. ; girth of loin, 23in. ; girth of head, 17in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 10in. ; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, 7in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; colour and markings, grizzle back, tan legs.



CHAPTER XXVIII.—THE ABERDEEN TERRIER.

BY CORSINCON.

VARIETIES of the dog multiply, and in no class more than in the terriers. At one time "terrier" was the generic name for all and every vermin dog that was used to go to ground, and the name was restricted in its application to dogs so used, as indeed the term implies.

Now, however, its application has been broadened, and many varieties are included in it that are far from being "earth dogs," their size alone forbidding they should follow even the badger into his "lurking angles, dark dungeons, and close caves," whilst they would scarcely get their head into the holt of the otter, or some of the narrow and tortuous passages in which sly Reynard seeks shelter. Others, again, are so small, soft, and toyish they would not fright a mouse. The Aberdeen terrier is not of either of these kinds, for, although varying in size considerably, none are such small and silken toys as to be out of the working class, and none of them are too big to prevent them doing the real work of the terrier. They are about as "varmint" a looking set as I ever saw, rough-and-tumble customers, that will stand any work and any weather, however rough, that such a *multum in parvo* of strength, hardiness, and pluck as a good specimen represents can by the utmost stretch of physical laws be expected to perform. Shorter in the

leg, and not so nimble as the old hard-coated Scotch terrier, they equally show the true terrier "fire" in their eagerness for the fray, and the indomitable courage, the "dourness" with which they hold on, marking them as real "die-hards" among the terrier race.

Those who saw the prize winners in the Scotch terrier classes at the Alexandra Palace Show, 1879, saw the stamp of the Aberdeen terrier, and it seems to me a very great pity that the Kennel Club Show should on that occasion have been used so to misdirect public opinion, and to stultify the judgments previously given at their shows, when terriers nearer the type, or at least built more closely on the lines of the old Scotch terrier, won.

There is much in the general appearance of the Aberdeen Terrier that suggests to the mind a Skye terrier in the rough. Low on the leg, long in the back, an abundance of bone and muscle, a rough hide covering a big heart, a concentration of strength, a head of the useful punishing sort, and a countenance lit up by a keen and piercing eye, he is the best and merriest of companions for those who eschew the "pretty" and prefer in their peregrinations round the homestead to have the society of a dog that will take the sow by the ear and turn her out of the garden, or that if a rat presents itself, it is "dead for a ducat" before you can utter the words.

These dogs have natural prick ears, the muzzle is a medium length, teeth strong and level set, the whole body covered with a very hard coat of the horsehair texture taken from the mane, and about an average of a couple of inches in length. A dog's coat as hard as "pig's bristles or pin wire," as it is often said to be, I have never met with, and I hope I never shall.

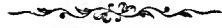
I am quite sure these dogs—which, I understand, are plentiful not only in Aberdeen but throughout the north-eastern counties of Scotland—only require to be better known among English terrier lovers to be appreciated, and as I know several gentlemen in the south have taken to them and are breeding them, I have good hopes ere long of seeing classes for Aberdeen terriers at our shows.

The following are measurements of a couple of the breed :

A bitch owned by Mr. H. B. Gibbs: Age, about 3½ years; weight, 17lb.; height at shoulder, 8¼in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 30¼in.; length of tail, 7in.; girth of chest, 18½in.; girth of loin, 13½in.; girth of

head, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 6in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 7in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; colour and markings, red.

A dog owned by Mr. H. D. Gibbs : Age, 4 years ; weight, 18lb. ; height at shoulder, 9in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $25\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of tail, 8in. ; girth of chest, $19\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of loin, $15\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of head, 13in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 6in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7in. ; colour and markings, dark steel grey.



CHAPTER XXIX.—DOG SHOWING.

BY CORBINCON.

THE exhibition of dogs has taken a strong hold on popular fancy, and is now a source of interest and pleasure to thousands in this country.

When fairly and honestly conducted, competition at these exhibitions gives rise to healthy excitement, and furnishes a stimulus to breeders to still further improve the several varieties of dogs.

Every season brings with it a new set of exhibitors spiritedly entering the arena, and courageously endeavouring to wrest the coveted laurels from those who have been earlier in the field and won successes.

It often happens that the tyro in exhibiting meets with most disheartening rebuffs through his own ignorance of, or inattention to, matters without which success is impossible.

I desire to point out, as clearly as I can, for the benefit of inexperienced exhibitors, rules of conduct and treatment in preparation for competition, each and all of which it is necessary more or less closely to observe, in order to succeed. First and foremost let me impress on the young exhibitor to make up his mind firmly never to entertain even the desire to win by resort to any subterfuge, dodge, or trick ; unfortunately such things are done, but also, fortunately, by the few, otherwise, what honourably followed is a most interesting pursuit, would speedily loose character, and become that which no man of self-respect could take part in.

Forthcoming dog shows are announced in the various newspapers that

treat of canine subjects, and the first thing the intending exhibitor has to do is to select at which show his dog shall compete. Before doing so, a schedule of prizes offered, with copy of rules, should be obtained from the secretary. Read carefully the conditions under which you can exhibit; if you approve of them, fill up the entry form according to the requirements, and in all things abide rigidly by the rules to which you have subscribed.

Having determined to show, you have now to consider the amount of preparation your dog requires, so that on the day of competition he may be shown at his best.

Many people are disposed to treat the condition in which a dog is shown too lightly; it is really of great importance, it adds or detracts much from the good impression the dog should make on the mind of the judge if the animal is to stand a chance of winning. Of course condition is not everything, still rank bad ones at times have won through the splendid form in which they were shown, for superficial polish does much in creating a favourable impression at first sight. True, he is but a poor judge who can mistake veneer for solid mahogany, but be your mahogany of the very highest quality it should not be needlessly handicapped by being exhibited in a dirty and unprepared state.

Some dogs require but little preparation, the main thing in all breeds is to have them in perfect health, so that they shall be seen to advantage through the fire and vigour of life displaying their forms to the best.

Fatness is not required in any breed of dogs. It throws the natural form out of proportion, and, whilst it may hide faults, it, on the other hand, obliterates good points. In all—and especially is it seen to effect in smooth haired varieties—there should be flesh hard and firm, with the sinews brought up and standing out like cords; nothing like softness or flabbiness should appear. This is specially required in such breeds as greyhounds, bulldogs, pointers, terriers, &c. In bloodhounds and mastiffs attention to condition is often neglected, and they are to be seen loaded with fat and looking as soft and unwieldy as prize pigs. In all breeds, long or short coated, excess of adipose matter causes sluggishness of action, whereas activity is a great characteristic of all dogs in health.

To get dogs into the best condition for exhibition attention to numerous matters of detail are necessary, and may best be here considered separately. First:

Constitution and State of Health.—No trainer of greyhounds who can

hope to be successful treats his dogs as if they were lumps of inorganic matter, to be individually kneaded by identical processes into exactly the same thing.

Dogs vary in constitution, and on that depends the amount and quality of the training he must receive in preparation for a show; some are gross feeders, others very dainty; some are naturally disposed to lay on flesh, others the reverse; and these and many other peculiarities will be observed and acted on by the intelligent kennelman. Again, the state of health at the time the dog is to commence his preparation must not be overlooked. A single dose of physic will rarely do harm, and if the dog is sluggish, and especially if there appears a tinge of yellowness about the eyes, such a pill as the following will be most suitable: Podophyllin resin 3gr., powdered rhubarb 24gr., powdered compound extract of colocynth 36gr., extract of henbane 24gr., mixed and divided into twenty-four pills, two of which should be sufficient for the largest breeds, and others in proportion. It should be made a rule in giving dogs pills which are to act on the bowels that they have soft sloppy food the day before, and also the day the pill is given. For toy and very delicate dogs a dose of castor oil and syrup of buckthorn combined may be substituted.

It should also be considered whether the dog is at the time infested by worms. Few dogs escape these pests, and, although some dogs remain fat and sleek whilst enduring their presence, as a rule the animal has an unthrifty look; the food he takes seems to do him no good, the coat is either harsh or constantly coming off, and, under these circumstances, the extra feeding and all the unusual care to get him fit is thrown away. A vermifuge or worm medicine, judiciously selected and properly given, may always be tried with safety and hope of advantage, and if worms are present it should be repeated in a week. The time to give it is the morning, after the purge has been administered, and, whatever the worm medicine, it should be followed by a dose of olive or castor oil in two hours. Areca nut is a good vermifuge; it should be given freshly grated, and a sound and heavy nut selected—a worm-eaten nut, as many of them are, is of no value. The dose may be taken as two grains for every pound weight of the dog. Spratts Patent Cure for Worms is in the form of a powder very easily given, and I have found this invariably effective in expelling worms of all kinds, and safe to give even to the

most delicate dogs. They are also remarkably cheap, and are, in fact, invaluable as a kennel adjunct. Oil of male fern often proves most effective as a vermifuge; the dose is from ten drops to forty drops, and, from its irritating effect on the coats of the stomach causing vomiting, it should be given sheathed in such a vehicle as mucilage of acacia.

Dainty feeders are sometimes much benefited by a course of tonics, which stimulates the appetite and assists in digestion and assimilation. I have found cinchona most suitable, and, perhaps, the liquid extract of the bark is the most convenient form.

Feeding.—I do not think it wise to adopt any strict formula in feeding, much must be left to the observation of the feeder, who will see that what does well for one does not answer with another in getting the dog up in firm flesh and muscle; sloppy food and fat, and fat-making articles should be avoided. Many make the mistake of changing the diet suddenly from a comparatively poor one to a rich one, and gorge their dogs with flesh, with the consequence of throwing more work on to the assimilative organs than they can perform, and hence we have a break out of surfeit or blotch just at the time we want the dog's skin to be faultless and his coat to be bright and clean.

Supposing a dog's ordinary fare to be ordinary dog biscuits, with, perhaps, house scraps or some equivalent for them added, there should be no change further than the gradual addition of more, perfectly lean meat, and, if this is stewed, the biscuits broken, and the meat and liquid from it poured over the biscuits previously broken, and covered up till cold enough to give, and, with the addition daily of a modicum of boiled green vegetables, no better food for training on can be given. If this plan be judiciously followed, the dog may towards the finish be having about equal parts meat and biscuits. Two meals a day are, as a rule, best, and regularity is of great importance.

Exercise.—It is imperative that, whilst thus highly fed, the dog should be regularly exercised—some will require clothing when having walking exercise, and especially if it is necessary to take off excess of fat—whatever kind of exercise is given, whether walking with a horse or in slipping them for spurts, it should be regular, and managed to suit the strength of the dog—of course, with some breeds this is unnecessary. These remarks are designed to assist those who already have mastered the elements of dog management. The exercise should always be given before feeding,

and immediately on the return to the kennel the process of grooming should be undertaken.

Grooming.—This is far more important than many people suppose. It is not merely for cleanliness, although that in itself is much, for dirt is, in all forms, as injurious to health as it is offensive to the senses; but judicious grooming not only brightens the coat, giving to it a lustre additional to that of health, but it develops the muscles, and thereby improves the form.

In long coated dogs an ordinary stable dandy brush suits in some, in others the metallic brushes, specially designed for the kennel by Messrs. Ashworth, of Manchester, answer best. In smooth coated dogs Dineford's hound glove answers well, but even the old fashioned hard straw swab works wonders if there be patience and elbow grease behind it. It is very important that the friction be applied along the line of the muscles; the groom must not, for instance, rub down the top of the dog's back, but along each side of the spine, right from occiput to stern, and particularly at the loin where bands of sinews connect the hind-quarters with the trunk.

Washing.—When this is necessary it should be done with consideration. The water should be not more than tepid. Soda, potash, or any strong alkali should be avoided, as they rob the coat of its natural yelk. Carbolic acid soaps, too, make the coat harsh and dry.

The best water softener and cleanser for our purpose is Hudson's extract of soap, sold by grocers in 1d. packets, and by far the best soap yet introduced is the dog soap, made by Spratts patent, it is equal in quality to a toilet soap, is non-poisonous to animals, yet a perfect insecticide, killing fleas, lice, and ticks instantly, and being colourless, or nearly so, is far more suitable for washing white dogs than others.

In cases where the hair has become matted it will be easier combed out when saturated with water.

Always finish by thoroughly rinsing in clear water with the chill taken off, and in the case of white dogs if the water is tinged with indigo blue it improves their appearance.

Drying should be most thorough. In the case of large dogs those who can let them have a roll among clean straw will do well to do so, but small pets should be hand dried, before a fire or in the sun.

Putting the Polish on.—After all has been done it will be found that

dogs, like children, are at war with artificial smartness, or that at the last moment, to ensure that the work of the past has not been spoiled, just before showing, the dog should be looked over, brushed, combed, or wiped over, as the case requires ; and, in fact, have the final polish put on.

Faking.—I do not know how this word came into kennel use ; its very existence in connection with dogs shows it is a disgrace to us.

I am disposed to think it was first applied to the cutting the cartilage of fox terriers' ears, so as to give them the desired set or fold, and Dr. Ogilvie's definition of the word is in that sense. The word now, however, has in kennel circles a wider application, and Pierce Egan's meaning of the word, as given in his slang dictionary, is, unfortunately, the correct one, when the word is used in reference to the "tricks of the ring," namely, to cheat or swindle.

Unfortunately it has not yet been defined what is to be considered "faking," and what legitimate preparation for exhibition. I cannot for the life of me see why a fox terrier man may not make an incision in his dog's ear, if a bull terrier man may cut three parts of his dog's ear away, the object of both being to artificially improve the appearance. Again, if shaving or trimming with scissors is permissible in one breed, why should not the cutting out of a piece of white from the chest of a black spaniel be so also ?

I am opposed to all such practices, and I cannot help thinking that the Kennel Club, who have taken upon themselves the welfare and guidance of canine matters in this country, should find it among their most urgent duties to define faking ; and, as far as their power and influence extends, put laws against these malpractices in force. That is supposing the Kennel Club to be in earnest about anything more than their own interests, which, however, their conduct of canine matters often leads me to doubt.

Bull terriers and others are clipped, trimmed, and shaved. I have even seen the whiskers shaved off a fox terrier. Fox terriers, and sometimes other dogs, have an ear with an awkward conque let down with the knife or the needle.

Bedlington terriers have the rough hair on their faces, and sometimes elsewhere, pulled out. Black and tans are done with lampblack and oil. Yorkshire toys are not always innocent of plumbago ; even dogs for field sports are subjected to such processes that their owners are ashamed to

own to it, and the "faking," if faking it be, is always done *sub rosa*. I do not know that to use the watering can on the back of a curly retriever just before taking him in the ring can be called faking, but pulling the coat of the same dog is, and yet that practice is, if not approved, winked at by those in authority.

I have no wish to spread a knowledge of faking further than to ensure contempt for it, and its thorough condemnation by all good men and true, hoping that public opinion may ere long bring about reforms which those who have assumed the reins in canine matters seem to have no heart to undertake.

Sending to Show.—Having made your entry you will in due course have received address label and a metal number with instructions what to do with them.

Let these instructions be obeyed to the smallest minutiae, or you may give the show authorities unnecessary trouble, and yourself also.

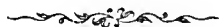
Basket or Box.—The comfort of the dog in transit may considerably affect his chances of winning. A close box without efficient means for the admission of fresh air and the emission of that which has been consumed and altered in process of respiration is sure to cause illness, if not death, a plain sided box with a few holes bored in it does not do, many instances of suffocation have occurred through this, or through packing two in a box only big enough for one. This is false economy, for if suffocation escapes the dogs, one is almost sure to suffer, and the want of sufficient air, together with the excitement of the journey, not unfrequently brings on a sudden attack of diarrhoea. Give space commensurate with the size of the animals, and provide air in like ratio. If your box is flat topped have ventilation secured by square pieces cut out of top and sides, and over these strong iron rods bent outwards, so that nothing placed on or against it can lie flush, and prevent ingress of air. Have strong handles to the box, it is a convenience to railway porters, and removes the temptation to indulge in what appears to be a natural tendency in them, viz., to turn everything they handle upside down, whether it contain a live creature or not.

Baskets, because of their lightness, are preferred for small dogs, but if used for terriers they should be lined inside with perforated zinc, or they will seldom last a journey.

In the Ring.—It is the right and duty of every one to show his dog

before the judge to the best possible advantage, but nothing is gained by forcing a dog on the judge's attention obtrusively ; often the reverse effect is the consequence. It is a great advantage with most dogs to be led by those they know, as it gives them confidence, and they show themselves better. All dogs intended to be shown should have been previously accustomed to be led, for if not the odds are great that they will resent it when in the ring, and by pulling back and wriggling about make it impossible for the judge to form a true opinion, and the dog's chance of winning is thereby lost.

Last of all, whatever the fiat of the judge, keep your temper. If you think the judge wrong, at least let him finish his work undisturbed either by your grumbling or by reasonable question. Your interest in the show may be over with the judging of a class, but the judge has to go on with his work class after class, and it is no more than just to him to let him finish his work undisturbed.



CHAPTER XXX.—STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE
FOR DOGS USEFUL TO MAN.

I.—Rough Coated Colley.

	POINTS.
Head and muzzle	15
Eyes and ears	5
Neck and shoulders	10
Body, chest, back, loin ...	15
Hindquarters, legs, and feet	15
Coat	20
Colour	5
Tail	5
Symmetry and condition ...	10

Total 100

II.—Smooth Colley.

The same points, except that ten points be taken from the coat and given to symmetry.

III.—Bearded Colley.

Rarely shown, and no scale of points have been allotted.

IV.—Bob Tailed Sheep Dog.

The same scale as for the Rough Colley.

V.—Esquimaux Dog.

No scale of points allotted.

VI.—North American Wolf Dog.

No scale of points allotted.

VII.—Truffle Dog.

No scale of points allotted.

VIII.—The Bull Dog.

The Club scale.		POINTS.
General appearance ... ..	...	10
Skull ... ..	...	15
Stop ... ..	...	5
Eyes ... ..	...	5
Ears ... ..	...	5
Face ... ..	...	5
Chop ... ..	...	5
Mouth ... ..	...	5
Neck and chest ... ..	...	5
Shoulders ... ..	...	5
Body ... ..	...	5
Back ... ..	...	5
Tail ... ..	...	5
Legs and feet ... ..	...	10
Coat ... ..	...	5
Size ... ..	...	5
Total ... ..	...	100

IX.—The Mastiff.

	POINTS.
Head	20
Eyes	5
Ears	5
Muzzle... ..	5
Neck	5
Shoulders and chest	10
Back and loins	10
Legs and feet	10
Coat	5
Colour	5
Tail	5
Size and symmetry	15
Total	100

X.—St. Bernard.

	POINTS.
Head and muzzle	20
Eyes and ears	5
Neck and shoulders	10
Chest, back, and loin	15
Legs and feet	15
Coat	10
Colour and its distribution	10
Size and symmetry	15
Total	100

XI.—Newfoundland.

	POINTS.
Head	20
Ears and eyes	5
Neck and shoulders	10
Body, chest, back, loin	15
Legs and feet	15
Coat	10
Colour	5
Tail	5
Size and symmetry	15
Total	100

XII.—Dalmatian.

	POINTS.
Head	10
Neck	5
Body, chest, back, loins	15
Legs and feet	15
Tail	5
Coat	5
Colour	10
Markings	25
Symmetry and condition	10
Total	100

XIII.—Thibet Mastiff.

No scale of points allotted.

XIV.—Great Dane.

No scale of points allotted.

XV.—German Mastiff or Boarhound.

No scale of points allotted.

XVI.—Fox Terrier.

	POINTS.
Head and ears	15
Neck	5
Shoulders and chest	15
Back and loin	10
Hindquarters	5
Stern	5
Legs and feet	20
Coat	10
Symmetry and character	15
Total	100

XVII.—Wire-haired Fox Terrier.

The same as Fox Terrier.

XVIII.—Dandie Dinmont Terrier.

	POINTS.
Head	10
Eyes	10
Ears	10
Neck	5
Body	20
Tail	5
Legs and feet	10
Coat	15
Colour	5
Size and weight	5
General appearance	5
Total	100

XIX.—Bedlington Terrier.

	POINTS.
Head	20
Ears	5
Eyes	5
Nose	5
Jaws and teeth	10
Neck and shoulders	5
Body, ribs, back, loins, quarters, and chest	15
Legs and feet	5
Coat	15
Colour	5
Tail	5
Weight	5
Total	100

XX.—Black and Tan Terrier.

	POINTS.
Head	5
Jaws and teeth	5
Eyes	5
Ears	5
Neck and shoulders	10

Black and Tan Terrier (contd.)

	POINTS.
Chest	10
Loin	10
Legs and feet	10
Coat	5
Colour	25
Tail	5
Symmetry	5
Total	100

XXI.—Skye Terrier.

	POINTS.
Head	15
Ears and eyes	10
Coat, length and texture	20
Colour	5
Body	20
Legs and feet	15
Tail	5
Symmetry and condition	10
Total	100

XXII.—Bull Terrier.

	POINTS.
Skull	15
Jaws and teeth	10
Ears	5
Neck	5
Shoulders and chest	15
Back	10
Legs and feet	15
Coat	5
Colour	5
Tail	5
Symmetry	10
Total	100

XXIII.—Scotch Terrier.

	POINTS.
Skull	10
Jaws and teeth	10
Eyes	5
Ears	5

Scotch Terrier (contd.)

	POINTS.
Neck	5
Body	20
Legs and feet	15
Tail	5
Coat	5
Colour	5
Condition and symmetry	10
<hr/>	
Total	100

XXIV.—Irish Terrier.

(Drawn up by Mr. G. R. Krehl,
English Vice-president of the
Irish Terrier Club.)

	POINTS.
Head and jaw	15
Ears	5
Coat	15
Feet and legs	15
Back, loin, and stern (in- cluding general make of body)	15
Colour	10
Shoulders and chest	10
Hindquarters	5
Neck	5
Size	5
<hr/>	
Total	100

*XXV.—White English
Terrier.*

	POINTS.
Head	10
Jaws and teeth	10
Eyes	5
Ears	5
Neck and shoulders	10
Chest	10
Back	10
Legs and feet	15
Coat	5
Colour	5
Tail	5
Symmetry and condition	10
<hr/>	
Total	100

XXVI.—Airedale Terrier.

	POINTS.
Head	10
Jaws and teeth	10
Eyes and ears	10
Neck	5
Shoulders and chest	15
Back and hindquarters	20
Legs and feet	10
Tail	5
Coat and colour	10
Condition	5
<hr/>	
Total	100

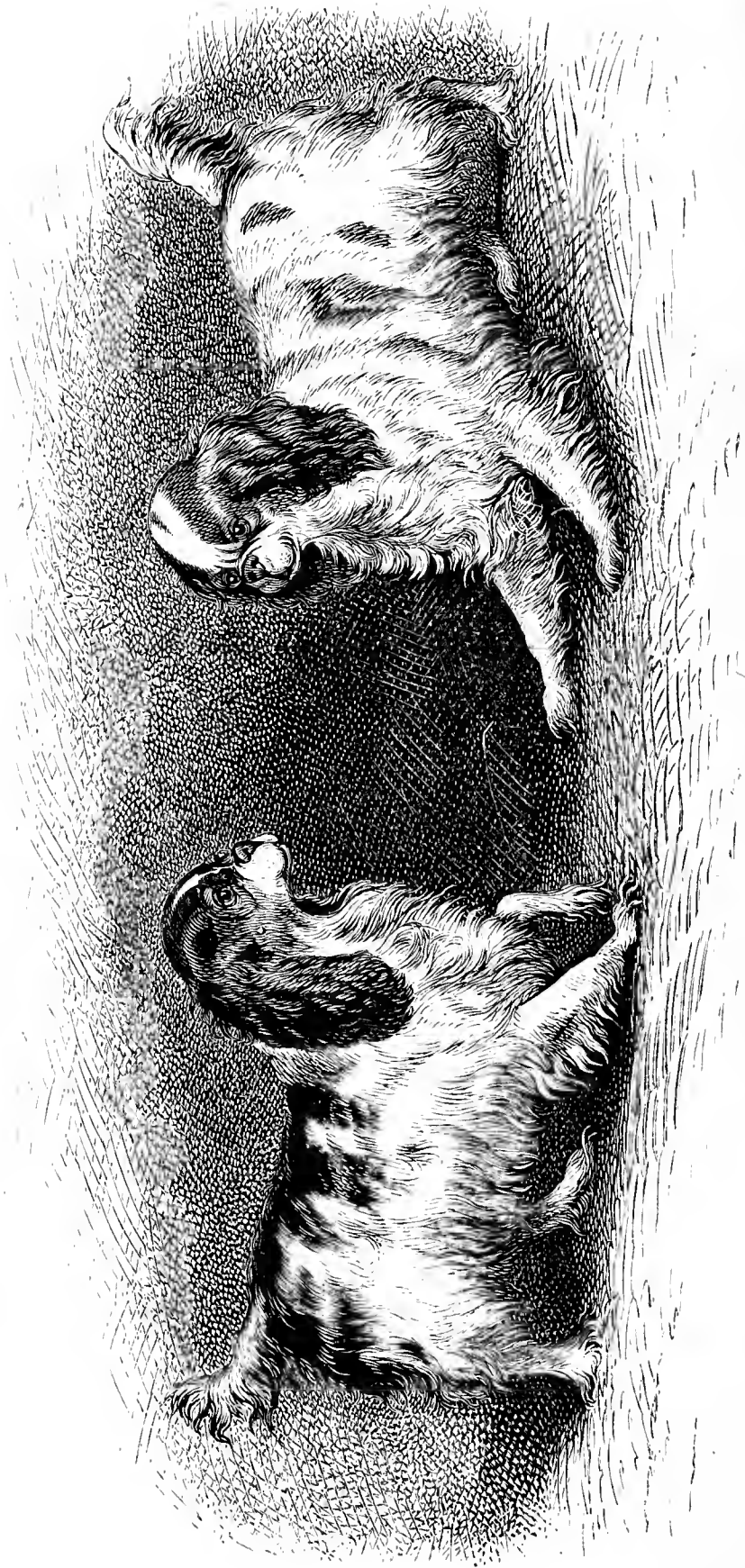
XXVII.—Aberdeen Terrier.

Same valuation of points as in
Scotch Terrier.



DIVISION III.
HOUSE AND TOY DOGS.





MR. RUSSELL EARP'S WHITE, BLACK AND TAN KING CHARLES SPANIEL "TWEEDLEDEE."

Pedigree unknown.

MR. M. A. FOSTER'S BLENHEIM SPANIEL "DUKE OF BOW" (K.C.S.B. 7794).

Sire Mr. E. Short's Charley (K.C.S.B. 4717), by Old Charley out of Minnie—Dam a bitch by Mr. T. Hawks's Charlie (K.C.S.B. 3841).

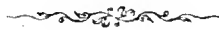
GROUP I.

Dogs which are distinct varieties from those already described.

Including :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>The Blenheim Spaniel.</i> | 4. <i>The Pomeranian.</i> |
| 2. <i>The King Charles Spaniel.</i> | 5. <i>The Poodle.</i> |
| 3. <i>The Pug.</i> | 6. <i>The Maltese Terrier.</i> |
| | 7. <i>The Yorkshire Terrier.</i> |

This group, with some of those included in the next, are pre-eminently the ladies' dogs, and form the natural class of lap dogs. In outward form they vary much from each other, so that from the naturalist's point of view they occupy positions far asunder. The poodle, pug, and toy spaniels have short round skulls and truncated muzzles, and in these respects the others included in the group are just the opposite, and it is only their holding the same relative position to man as the toys and pets of the canine race that justifies their being grouped together.



CHAPTER I.—TOY SPANIELS.

BY CORSINCON.

AT what date in the history of the human race ladies took to caressing small dogs I do not know, but the *fashion* is a very old one, and has been a very general one, if not universal, among nations at all advanced in civilisation.

The fashion only changes in the selection of the reigning favourite, and caprice ordains that the bandy-legged dachshund, lolling in the lap of luxury yesterday, may, by the fickle goddess, be to-day dethroned in favour of that natty little dandy, the Yorkshire terrier, who, in his turn, struts his brief span of power upon the stage, most tyrannically governing the mistress who lavishes the exuberance of her affections upon him, till he again has to give place to some aspiring and successful rival.

In this country, at the present day, we see the taste for dogs of all kinds more developed and indulged in than, probably, at any previous period in the world's history; and the number of varieties of toy dogs is now so increased, and the tastes shown in their selection as lap dogs so varied, that it would be difficult indeed to ascribe to any one breed an ascendancy over the others in that most enviable position so many of them occupy in the affections of the ladies.

Toy spaniels, of one kind or another, seem to be the oldest of our ladies' favourites. Dr. Caius, 1576, calls him the "Spaniell gentle, or the comforter, a chamber companion, a pleasant playfellow, a pretty worme, generally called *Canis delicatus*," and adds, "These puppies the smaller they be the more pleasure they provoke, as more meet playfellows for mincing mistresses to bear in their bosoms, to keepe company withal in their chambers, to succour with sleep in bed, and nourish with meat at board, to lay in their laps and lick their lips as they ride in their wag-gons; and good reason it should be so, for coarseness with fineness hath no fellowship, but featness with neatness hath neighbourhood enough."

Jessop, in his "Researches into the History of the British Dog," gives the above quotation, but ascribes it, and the severe censure on the ladies for the lavishness with which they caressed their pets,—which the learned doctor, who was a great moraliser, did not omit,—to Harrison, writer of the description given in Hollingshead's "History," edition, 1585; quite overlooking the words of Harrison himself, who says, "Howbeit the learned doctor Caius, in his Latin treatise upon (*sic*) "*Gesner de canibus Anglicis*," bringeth them [that is, English dogs] all into three sorts,—that is, the gentle kind serving the game, the homely kind for sundrie uses, and the currish kind meet for many toies,—*for my part I can say no more of them than he hath done already*; wherefore, I will here set down only a sum of that which he hath written of their names and natures."

The italics are mine, as I wish to emphasise Harrison's words for a reason which will presently disclose itself. Harrison admittedly merely quoted Caius, and, by inference, I should say from the Latin text in which Caius's book on English dogs was originally written; although Abraham Fleming's English translation of Caius's book,* printed in London, 1576, two years before the death of Caius, was open to him.

Now, according to Fleming, the description of the toy spaniel given by Caius runs, "these puppies the smaller they be the more pleasure they provoke;" but in Harrison's quotation, after the words "the smaller they be," the following important words appear, "and, thereto, if they have an hole in the fore parts of their heads the better are they accepted."

Whether Fleming overlooked and omitted this sentence in his translation, or Harrison interpolated it, I am unable to say; but it is just possible that Caius himself had omitted the mention of this point of importance, and that Harrison supplied the omission from his own knowledge of the fashionable toys of the period. Be that as it may, "the hole in the fore part of the head," which we now call "the stop," is eminently a characteristic of our modern toy spaniels, and it goes far to prove that the toys of Queen Elizabeth's time were true spaniels, and not Maltese dogs, as Harrison says, inaccurately quoting Caius, who gives Callemachus as his authority for calling them Meliteos, and giving Malta as the place where they had their principal beginning.

Caius, throughout his book, more fully describes the character of each breed than the differences in their physical features, of which he only gives us glimpses; and in inveighing against some of the practices of the "dainty dames" who indulged in luxury these "pretty, proper, and fyne" "instruments of folly," charged both the ladies and their dogs as Sybaritical; and as strict accuracy is not so marked a feature in Caius's book as a readiness on the part of the writer to be content with hearsay evidence, even on points which the most gullible might be expected to question, it is probable, I think, that the natural association of ideas had more to do with his favouring the ascription of Malta as the original home of those pets than any proof he had in favour of it.

I am disposed to think that not only is this special feature the indentation, or stop, in the forehead strong presumptive evidence in favour of

* "*Englische Dogges*, by Johannes Caius, done into English, by Abraham Fleming, 1576," a reprint of which, exact in every particular, is now published at 170, Strand.

the toy dogs of that time being true spaniels, but also that that presumption receives powerful corroborative support in Dr. Caius's remarks on the colours of spaniels in general, when he describes them thus, "the most part of their skins are white, and if they be marked with any spots they are commonly red, and somewhat great therewithall, the hairs not growing in such thickness but that the mixture of them may be easily perceived. Others, some of them, be reddish and blackish, but of that sort there be but a few."

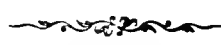
Now, although the latter is written of spaniels in general, I see no reason against, but every reason for, taking it as applying to his *spaniel delicatus* with equal force as to the varieties used in the pursuit of game; and, if I am right, we had the colours of our two great varieties of toy spaniels recognised and described more than 300 years ago.

That, at the present day, dogs have been considerably modified there can be no doubt; ideas of what constitutes beauty changes, and dogs, like ladies' bonnets, have to be made to suit the prevailing fashion, although some people seem, by persistent dinning into the ears of the unthinking, to achieve ephemeral success in making or adopting a dog, and then bringing fashion to smile upon it, much to their own benefit, both in praise and profit.

The old name of the spaniel gentle "The Comforter" is still preserved in use by old fashioned folks. When a child, I had a red and white toy spaniel which my seniors versed in dog matters, called a "Comforter," it was a pure Blenheim, and it or its parents had been obtained from Blenheim Palace. "Trifle" stands out in my memory as a bright and sprightly playfellow, good in all the points of a Blenheim, but that by modern fanciers he would have been voted too long nosed.

The name "Comforter" was an expressive one, when we consider the belief that obtained with our ancestors, that by the dog being borne in the bosom of afflicted persons, the patient was comforted, and often cured, the disease passing out of the human frame into that of the dog.

Further remarks on toy spaniels will be more conveniently, and with greater appropriateness, made in considering the two popular varieties—the Blenheim and the King Charles spaniel.



CHAPTER II.—THE BLENHEIM SPANIEL.

BY CORSINCON.

THE modern Blenheim spaniel is a very different dog from the original of that name, so long kept by and associated with the Marlborough family.

It is an instance of the breeder's skill 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.

Whether the Blenheim may be reckoned as one of the "Sybaritical puppies" of the "daintie dames" of Caius' time may be doubted, and at what date this little spaniel was taken under the fostering care of the House of Marlborough, and became so closely connected with that illustrious family as to be given the name of their palace I do not know, but there exists abundance of proofs that the dog now recognised at shows as the Blenheim spaniel is greatly modified by crossings, and with features the possession of which—although fashion demands them—widely differs from the original.

An old writer, referring to the Blenheim spaniels of the end of last century, says: "The smallest spaniels passing under the denomination of Cockers is that peculiar breed in the possession and preservation of the Duke of Marlborough and his friends; these are invariably red and white, with very long ears, short noses, and black eyes; they are excellent and indefatigable, being in great estimation with those sportsmen, who can become possessed of the breed." What "sportsman," I wonder, would hold in estimation many of the exhibited specimens of the day, animals in which stamina and physique have been so utterly sacrificed that, instead of being able or disposed to hunt, it is only a select few that possess spirit and strength enough for a gambol. True, they are no longer wanted to flush woodcocks or drive coney, and the beautiful coat and feather, which is one of the most attractive features of our modern dog, would be destroyed for the time being, at least, by such work; but granted that for the development of some desirable points of beauty the utility of the dogs as workers must be to a greater or less extent sacrificed, I can see no good grounds for the natural and far more beautiful shape of

head and muzzle of the original being superseded by the one in vogue. The writer I have quoted describes the nose as short, but the present fashion is to encourage the noseless, and, indeed, Mr. Julius, about two years ago, exhibited several almost, if not quite noseless, which he named "the noseless," in ridicule, as I understood, of the present fashion, for he has exhibited several great beauties with a development of nose more in accordance with Nature's designs and the dog's requirements, and, I might add, the comfort of the owner.

There are few things more annoying and disagreeable than the noisy breathing and snuffing of these artificially short-nosed pets, unless it be the paralysed protruding tongue, which is a concomitant evil. Let us have a short-nosed dog by all means—the best authorities describe the original as such—but that is a very different thing from a nose so deformed that it can only exercise the functions of that organ so indifferently as to make the animal a nuisance.

I am quite aware that it is practically useless to attack or oppose the omnipotent goddess Fashion, but I comfort myself with the reflection that she is as capricious as powerful—only wear a thing long enough and it is sure to come in, were it only a broad-brimmed hat, and I do not despair of seeing that occult power exercise her influence on Blenheims in a more sensible direction than at present.

"Idstone," a most trustworthy authority on the breed, expresses my views so entirely—views I held long before his book was published—that I quote and adopt his words: "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. Such animals are offensive from their snuffing and snoring; and if tolerated in sanded parlours are not fit to be admitted into drawing rooms, where I should expect to see a spaniel with a pretty face, well coated all over, large eared, large eyed, rich coloured, with a bushy flag, well feathered feet, and diminutive in stature, in preference to the snuffing 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."

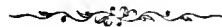
The points of the Blenheim and King Charles spaniel, taking the

present style of show dog as the type, are closely identical; the greatest difference is, of course, the colour, in which good specimens of each present a striking and pleasing contrast. In the Blenheim the depth and richness of the red, the purity of the white, and the distribution and distinctness of the markings are important. A broad blaze up the forehead and over the skull, with the red spot or lozenge in the centre, the cheeks and ears being red, although generally of a paler shade than on the body markings; the neck and front of chest, where the hair is longer, and called the mane, pure white, which is also the body colour, and the deep red markings on back, sides, &c., are esteemed by the picturesqueness of their distribution. The pale colour is now by some exhibitors valued, and such specimens are called *mace coloured*. The coat should be free from curl, a fault which some inherit from the King Charles spaniel; it should be abundant all over the body, and long, soft, and silky on the front of chest, ears, legs, feet, and tail.

The size ranges from 5lb. to 10lb.; I think below 7lb. or 8lb. they are too puny and wanting in physique to give pleasure as pets, and likely to require too much nursing; to this, of course, there are exceptions. The following are the weights and measurements of two of Mr. J. W. Berrie's, a gentleman who has given much attention to the breeding of Blenheims:

Mr. J. W. Berrie's *The Earl*: Age, 3 years; weight, 8½lb.; height at shoulder, 11in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 19in.; length of tail, 5in. (cut); girth of chest, 16in.; girth of loin, 11½in.; girth of head, 11in.; girth of forearm, 4½in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 3in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 6in.; ears from tip to tip, 19½in.; from stop to tip of nose, 5⅔in.

Mr. J. W. Berrie's *Little Blossom*: Age, 7 years; weight, 10lb.; height at shoulder, 10in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 18in.; length of tail, 3in. (cut); girth of chest, 17in.; girth of loin, 12in.; girth of head, 10¾in.; girth of forearm, 4in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 3in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 5¾in.; ears from tip to tip, 17½in.; from stop to tip of nose, 7⅔in.



CHAPTER III.—THE KING CHARLES SPANIEL.

BY CORSINCON.

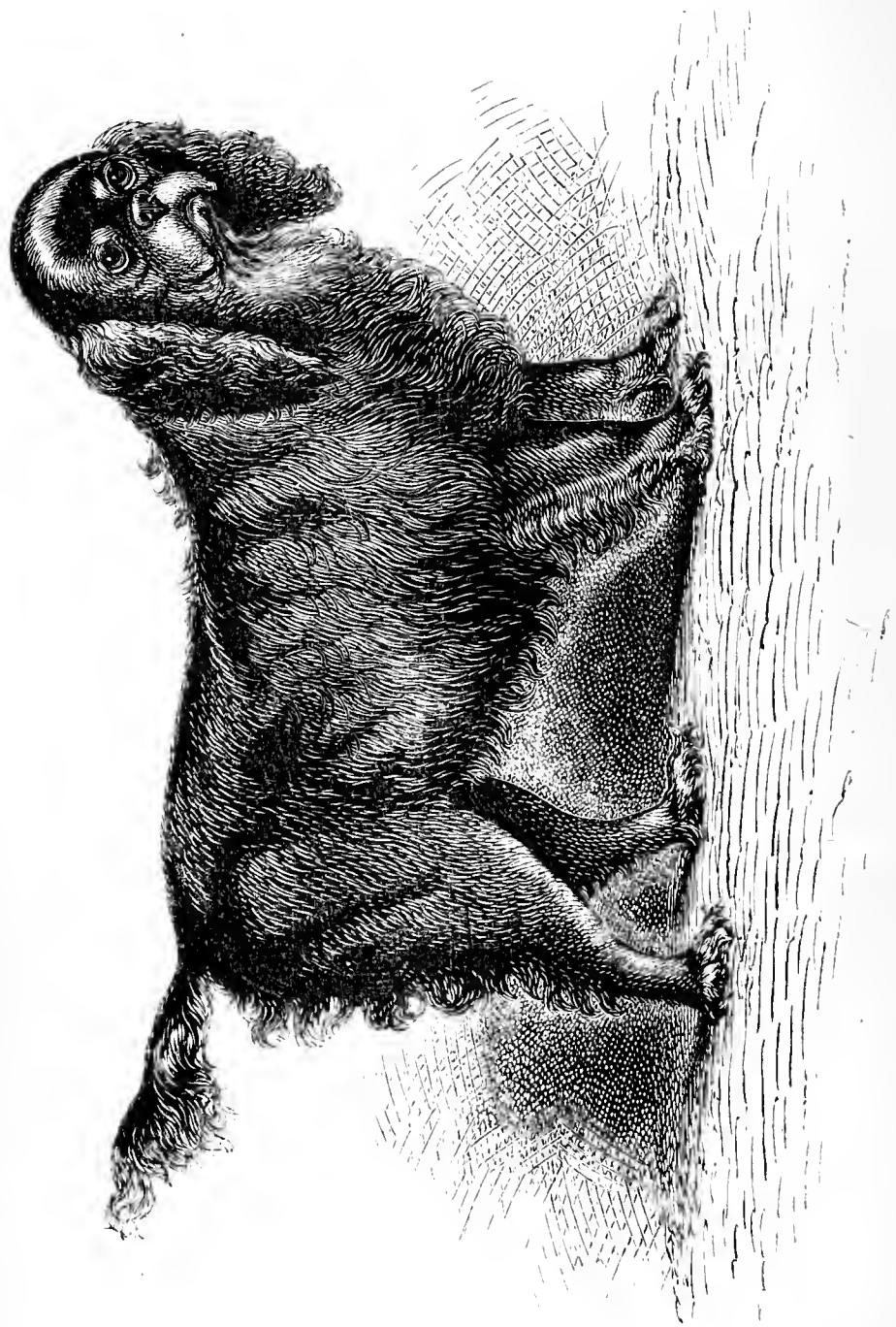
THE "Merry Monarch" did many more foolish things than take under his royal care and favour, thereby raising to the position of a court idol, the beautiful toy spaniel that still bears his name. Harsh censors may say this trifle is a fit emblem of a frivolous time, and sneer at court voluptuaries toying with pets which in greater times had been by their sterner and manlier forefathers contemptuously treated as "fisting cures," and only looked upon as "meet playfellows for mincing mistresses."

Be that as it may, the royal favour of Charles has secured for this dog a popularity which has ebbed and flowed ever since, and is never likely to disappear. No matter what pet dog may be in the ascendant, for the time being the royal spaniel has always his votaries, and on the whole succeeds pretty well in keeping the pride of place due to his exalted association.

Being a court favourite, he of course got painted, and no less an artist than Vandyke has immortalised him on canvass, but there he is represented as a liver and white dog, although doubtless they varied in colour. There is but little difference between dark liver and black, and both these, as also red are specially spaniel colours. It is easy to conceive the ones selected by the painter to be individual favourites, and not chosen as representatives of the breed in that one particular.

Landseer and Frith have both chosen the black, white, and red in painting these dogs, doubtless as the more effective from an artistic point of view, and the tri-coloured variety was the most popular half a century ago and to a later time. A writer in 1802 referring to the breed of King Charles, says "they were supposed to be the small black curly sort which bear his name, but they were more likely to have been of the distinct breed of cockers, if judgment may be consistently formed from the pictures of Vandyke, in which they are introduced." From this writer, it would appear that, eighty years ago, the black, by which probably he meant black and tan, were considered the correct thing.

From all of these facts and statements, with many others of a similar



MR. JOSEPH NAVE'S BLACK AND TAN KING CHARLES SPANIEL "COVENT
GARDEN CHARLIE."

*Sire Mr. W. Forder's champion Young Jumbo (K.C.S.B. 5710)—Dam Mr. J. Garwood's Daisy out of
Mr. J. Wells's Siss, by Mr. J. Garwood's Bertie by his Old Duke.*

kind, it appears to me that the breed has been modified to suit the fashion of the day.

At present the jet glossy black, with rich warm tan markings, are in favour, and no other colours have a chance with these in the judging ring.

The breeders of these toys, in London and elsewhere, have certainly brought them in form and colour to a high state of perfection; and, judged by the standard set up—whether the lines be approved or not—both these and the modern Blenheims are marvels of the breeder's skill.

In respect to colour, and the close connection between the black and tan, and red, or liver, it is worthy of notice that Mr. Garwood, one of the oldest London breeders, took first prize at the Alexandra Palace show, 1878, in a class for King Charles spaniels of any other colour than black and tan, with a red dog, Dandy, the same dog having been second to Miss Dawson's Frisky in an open King Charles spaniel class, 1875, and Garwood has assured me the dog was black and tan bred on both sides for some generations.

This is at once accounted for when we remember that the black and tan King Charles and the red and white Blenheims have been repeatedly crossed by the trading breeders of fancy dogs, so that even now a well bred bitch of either sort, mated with one like herself, may throw a pup of the other variety.

Such occurrences are, however, becoming rare, for the two are bred distinct, except where the cross is purposely resorted to to produce specimens of the charming tricoloured pets once so much in vogue.

Although the black, white, and tan variety is at present rather out of fashion, it is not without its admirers, and I believe they are on the increase, so that I quite look to them taking a prominent place at shows at no distant date. Two of the most beautiful specimens of these I know are Mrs. Russell Earp's Tweedledee, a winner at the Alexandra Palace, of which we give an engraving, and Conrad, brother to Tweedledee, and the property of Miss Violet Cameron.

When the colours are rich and nicely distributed, this variety is much more attractive and gay than the black and tan King Charles, or even the red and white Blenheim; and if encouragement were given at shows to these beautiful toys, they would soon appear in numbers, and regain the popularity they have temporarily lost.

They are a variety of pet dog that are at least worth preserving, and for this purpose, whilst good specimens are so scarce, I would recommend good rich coloured King Charles bitches to be crossed with Blenheim dogs, as most likely to produce desirable specimens.

The King Charles, too, is generally rather the largest, which is a distinct advantage.

The produce might be depended on to be stronger and more easily reared than the in-and-in bred of either of the parent variety.

The following are the points of the modern King Charles spaniel, together with those of the Blenheim, drawn up by "Stonehange," which I do not think can be improved upon.

If fashion changes, or if, without neglecting the present style, a miniature spaniel on the lines of our best field spaniels, should be introduced, a set of descriptive points forming a standard to breed up to can be easily arranged and agreed to by those interested; in the meantime, it is much more to be desired that the standards already drawn up for existing breeds should be made practical use of than merely reproduced by different writers with variations.

The present standard would well apply to the black, white, and tan variety.

Points of toy spaniels :

The 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.

The "stop," or hollow between the eyes, is as well marked as in the bulldog, or even more so; some good specimens exhibiting a hollow deep enough to bury a small marble.

The nose must be short, and well turned up between the eyes, 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.

The lower jaw must be wide between its 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.

The ears must be long, so as to approach the ground. In an average sized dog they measure 20in. from tip to tip, and some reach 22in., or even a trifle more. They should be set low on the head, and be heavily feathered. In this respect the King Charles is expected to exceed the Blenheim, and his ears occasionally extended to 24in.

The eyes are set wide apart, with the eyelids square to the line of face, not oblique or fox-like. The eyes themselves are large, lustrous and very dark in colour, so as to be generally considered black; their enormous pupils, which are absolutely of that colour, increasing the description. From their large size, there is almost always a certain amount of weeping shown at the inner angles.

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, broad back, and wide chest.

The symmetry of the toy spaniel is of some importance, but it is seldom that there is any defect in this respect.

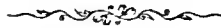
The colour varies with the breed. In the King Charles a rich black and tan is demanded without white, the black tan and white variety being disregarded, though, in the best bred litters, occasionally a puppy of this colour appears. Tan spots over the eyes and on the cheeks, as well as the usual marking on the legs, are also required. The Blenheim, on the other hand, must on no account be whole-coloured, but should have a ground of pure pearly white, with bright rich chesnut red markings, evenly distributed in large patches. The ears and cheeks should be red, and there should be a blaze of white extending from the nose up to the forehead, and ending between the ears in a crescentic curve. In the centre of this blaze there should be a clear "spot" of red, of the size of a sixpence.

The coat in both varieties should be long, silky, soft, and wavy, but not curly. In the Blenheim there should be a profuse mane, extending well down in front of the chest.

The feather should be well displayed on the ears and feet, where it is so long as to give the appearance of their being webbed. It is also carried well up the backs of the legs. In the King Charles the feather on the ears is very long and profuse, exceeding that of the Blenheim by

an inch or more. The feather on the tail, which is cut to a length of about three and a half or four inches, should be silky, and from five to six inches in length, constituting a marked "flag" of a square shape.

In size, both breeds vary from 5lb. to 10lb. in weight; the smaller the better, if otherwise well proportioned.

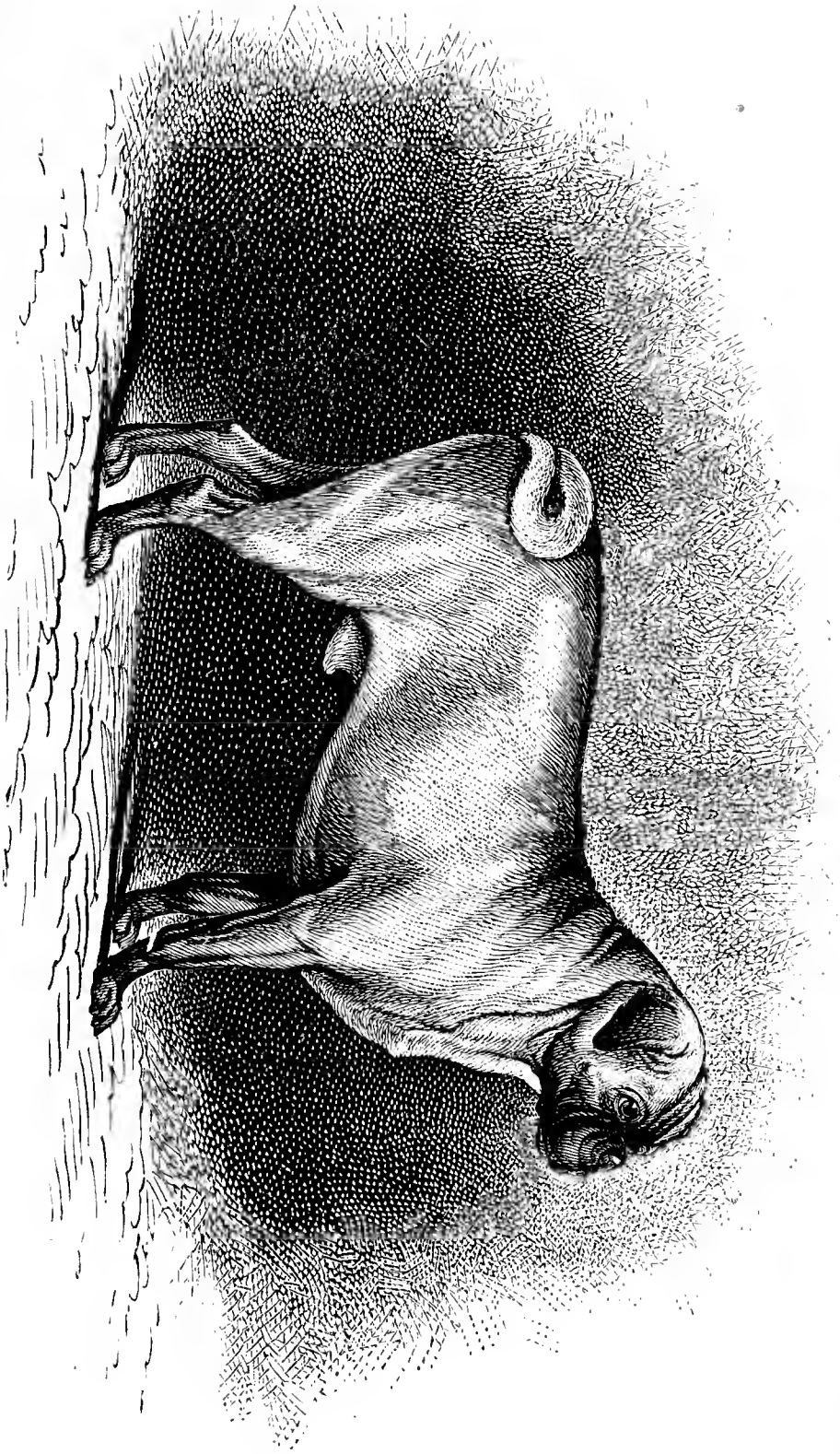


CHAPTER IV.—THE PUG.

BY CORBINCON.

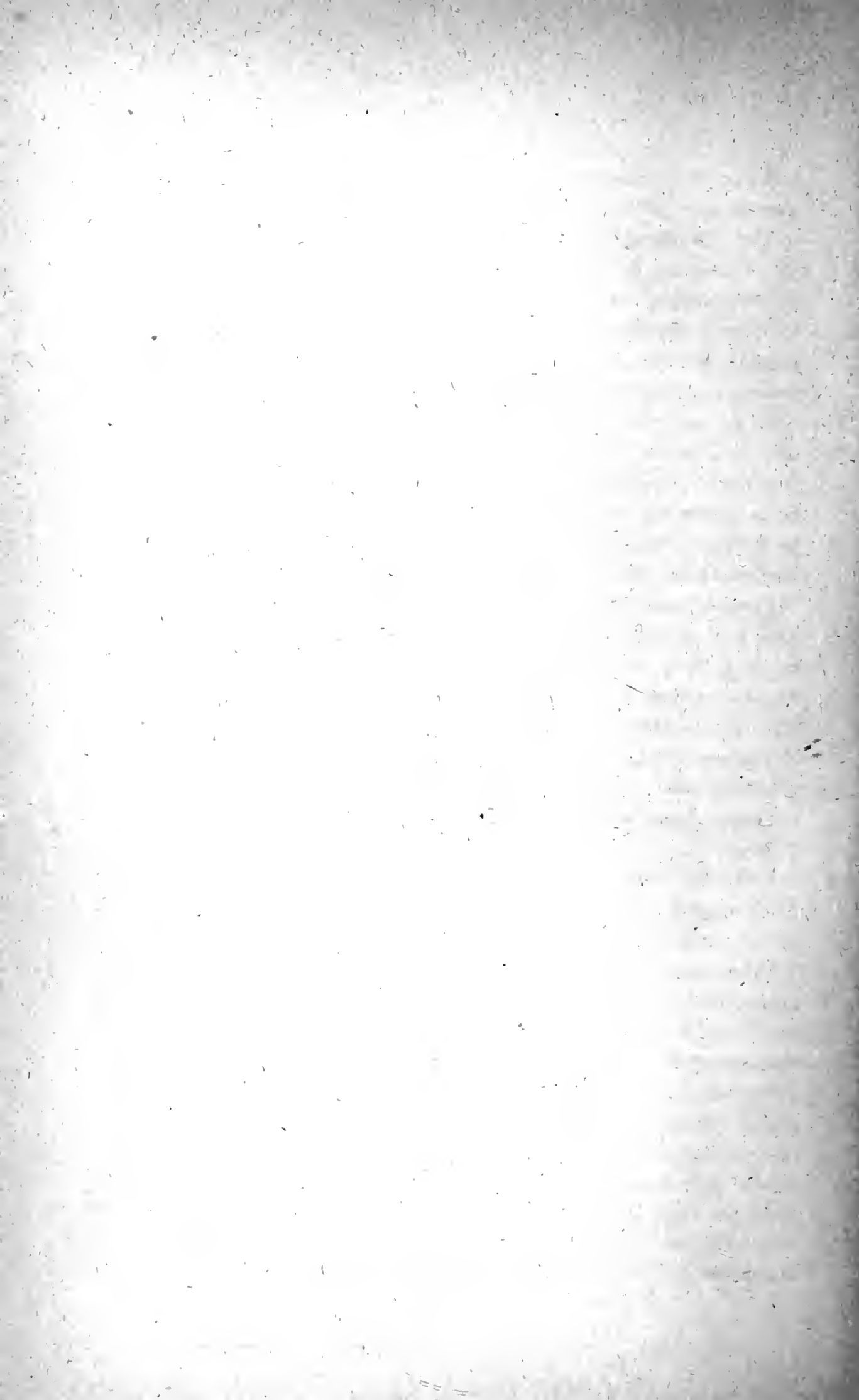
I AM relieved from the necessity of following in the footsteps of every writer on pugs since the issue of "Stonehenge's" work in 1859. One and all of them have informed their readers that twenty, twenty-five, or thirty years ago—according to the date of their writing—the pug dog was exceedingly scarce, and indeed all but lost. There is no need to lament any such scarcity now. As soon as the tide of fashion turned and again set in for pugs the creation of the supply commenced, and now, like so many others, the pug market is over-stocked, and everywhere in town and country these animals swarm.

"Idstone," writing in 1872, hazards the opinion, or rather expresses a doubt, whether we could produce half a dozen specimens equal to what existed a century ago. I should say "Idstone" undervalued the pugs of the day when he penned the remarks quoted, and ever since there have been dozens of first class pug dogs shown, and there are and always have been a very much greater number in private hands which are never exhibited. There are, however, still too few good ones, an immense quantity of mediocre ones, and a superabundance of weeds. The fact is dog shows have given a tremendous impetus to breeding. Very few who take up dog breeding as a sort of "hobby that can be made to pay" seem to have any idea that there are certain laws of breeding which must be followed if success is to be attained, and that, together with the exercise of a grasping spirit which will turn every pup, however worthless, into coin of the



MISS A. A. L. JACQUET'S PUG DOG. "TUM TUM."

Sire Mr. Lock's Punch—Dam Mr. Weekly's Vic.



realm—fills the country with rubbish. It is quite certain there are far more puppies of this and other breeds born than ought to be allowed to live. Many are so weak in vitality that they are sure, if they live at all to grow up diseased and weedy, and a majority are so wanting in the essential qualities of the breed that no one with a real desire to improve our dogs would think of rearing them. But such dogs *are* reared and bred from, on account of a supposed value attaching to their pedigrees, and so faults are propagated and confirmed.

Much has been written on the origin of the pug, but I have been able to discover nothing authentic—all seems to be merely conjecture. One writer says we first obtained the pug from Muscovy, and that he is an undoubted native of that country. Another that he is native to Holland; whilst others assert the pug to be a cross between our English bulldog and the small Dane.

I merely state these theories without adopting any of them, and I have not one of my own to offer. Of whatever country he is a native he is, I think, clearly an import to this, and although his breeding was for a time so neglected that he was nearly lost to us, we can still boast of having the best in the world.

The pug is widely distributed; a dog nearly akin to him is met with in China and Japan, he is well known in Russia, a favourite in Germany, plentiful in Holland and Belgium, and common enough in France.

From the date of his resuscitation in this country his history is much clearer, and, by the aid of the stud books and other means, will be kept so. In the last edition of “Dogs of the British Islands,” “Stonehenge” states, and no doubt on the best authority, that in the decade 1840-50, among other breeders who attempted to bring the breed up to its former distinguished position in this country, foremost and most successful was the then Lady Willoughby d’Eresby, who succeeded by crossing a dog obtained in Vienna with a bitch of a strong fawn colour imported from Holland, and afterwards, by careful selection in breeding from their stock, in establishing the now celebrated Willoughby strain. The same excellent authority states the pale coloured Morrison strain to be lineally descended from a stock in the possession of Queen Charlotte, and through them no doubt to inherit the blood of the favourites of Dutch William; the late Mr. Morrison having, it is

assumed, obtained the breed through the servants, and his careful breeding has established a strain that bears his name, and by this we see that both the Willoughby and Morrison strains are strong in Dutch blood, the Morrison being, in fact, the most purely Dutch.

No doubt there were many other sources to which the present race of pugs is due, and it is now usual to call every fawn or stone coloured pug a Willoughby, and the paler yellowish ones Morrison's; but the two strains have been frequently united, and in a class of twenty almost every shade of colour between the two that mark these strains is met with.

The popularity which the pug has again enjoyed for the last quarter of a century is an instance of the caprice of fashion. A writer on the breed says of him, "perhaps in the whole catalogue of the canine species there is not one of less utility or possessing less the power of attraction than the pug dog; applicable to no sport, appropriated to no useful purpose, and susceptible of no predominant passion and in no way remarkable for any extra eminence, he is continued from era to era for what alone he might have been originally intended, the patient follower of a ruminating philosopher, or the adulating and consolatory companion of an old maid." With these views and sentiments I have no sympathy, as my friends who are pug lovers, whether "ruminating philosophers," maids or matrons, may rest assured. I am not so utilitarian as the writer, who I presume to have been a cantankerous old bachelor, caring for nothing but his pipe, his pointer, and his gun.

The pug, when made a companion of, shows a high intelligence; as house dogs they are ever on the alert, and promptly give notice of a stranger's approach, and from their extremely active, I may say merry, habits, they are most interesting pets, and well repay by their gratitude any affection and kindness bestowed on them. One quality they possess above most breeds, which is a strong recommendation of them as lap dogs, and that is their cleanliness and freedom from any offensive smell of breath or skin.

Many ladies, by lavishing mistaken kindness on their pugs, do them serious harm. Over feeding, feeding too often, and on too rich diet, together with insufficient exercise, cause obesity, with a host of evils in its train, asthma among others, which make the dog's life a

burden to itself and a cause of discomfort to the owner. Nothing does so well for house dogs as plain biscuits, dry bread, or well boiled oatmeal porridge, varied with a few scraps of meat from the stock pot, a little gravy, and boiled green vegetables. such as cabbage, turnips, and carrots, and occasionally large rough bones to gnaw and play with, and smaller ones to crunch and eat.

Before proceeding to give a detailed description and value of each point, I think it will be very useful to reproduce here in a condensed form a correspondence from the columns of the "Country," which created very considerable interest at the time, everyone of the writers being pug breeders, and most of them successful exhibitors. The writer, to open the ball, was Mr. Theodore Marples, and I think I cannot do better than let each writer speak for her and himself, omitting matter in the letters which had merely a passing or personal interest:—

"As an admirer of this breed of dog, which is nowadays one of, if not the, most fashionable canine appendage to the drawing room, I venture to make a few observations as to their points. I have procured many opinions on the pug, including 'Stonehenge,' 'Idstone,' Mayhew, &c., who differ little as to the essential points requisite in a 'perfect specimen.' I have attended many of our shows in various parts of the country, but have failed to discover the type of dog required, there being such a discrepancy in the decisions at shows. One judge seems to favour one dog and another judge prefers another, and in many instances, I will not say all, they seem to ignore altogether the points as laid down by the authors before named. At one show you will see a big dog, with a turned-up tail, not the 'curl,' win; at another, one with a long muzzle and leggy, or a black face and the coat all 'smutty,' instead of a distinct trace. Now, I think, and have no doubt most of the fancy will bear me out, that what I may term the modern pug should, in the first place, be 'small'—being a toy, the smaller the better. I adopt myself the standard weight of 12lb., and if a little less all the better; but I contend if they are much over that it is a fault, and should be looked upon as such. They should also be low on leg, with short round body, well ribbed up; shortness of muzzle also is a very important point, but how few you see really good in this respect. It is easy to breed them the other way, the head to be rather large and lofty, or

high forehead if you will, with a full dark eye and set rather wide apart, ears small and to drop nicely at the side of the head, tail well-curved on the back, or what is termed 'double curled.' The old style was dogs to the right and bitches to the left, though I like to see them myself in the centre; but the important thing is that they be well-curved, and not merely turned up on the back like many street dogs. With regard to colour, the muzzle, eyebrows, ears, and centre of head only should be black, with the requisite moles on cheek and distinct line or trace down centre of back extending to root of tail. Most old writers maintain that the trace should extend to the tip of the tail, but this is seldom seen now. They also should have what is called hare feet—that is, toes well split up—and black toenails. Inasmuch as there is a fixed number of points given by several of our best known breeders and writers on the pug whom no one disputes, I think if judges at our shows would adopt the point system to a greater extent it would assist breeders in knowing what to breed to, and so to cross the many types of pugs we have, and eventually get at the desired result."

To the above the following responses were made :

"I read with considerable pleasure Mr. T. Marples's letter about 'pugs' in your impression of last week, for, like him, I am an admirer and a breeder of these canine aristocrats; but I take exception to some of the points as he describes them.

"First as to size. Such loose expressions as 'the smaller the better' are objectionable in descriptions of our pets. Mr. Marples is quite justified in making 12lb. the maximum standard for his own breeding, but he cannot tie others to it; a very small dog might be preferable if intended to be constantly nursed in a lady's lap, but others prefer a dog that can take exercise on its own legs and disport itself in park or field without being knocked up; and I do not think a 16lb. pug too big for a companion and pet, and size I consider as nothing in comparison with shape, points, and markings.

"I know Mr. Marples has 'Stonehenge' on his side in this, that eminent writer stating that a pug should weigh from 6lb. to 10lb.; but on this and one or two other points I think 'Stonehenge' contradicts himself, which I will endeavour to show presently; but first let me say I also take exception to the term 'low in the leg' or to

their 'being short-legged,' unless it is qualified or used relatively, and its exact meaning more clearly defined. I know a great many writers have used these terms in describing the pug, but I hold that this shortness of leg is more apparent than real, and that it is the wide and deep chest and round barrel that make the fore legs especially look shorter than they are. Meyrick, who, on the whole, gives an excellent description of the pug, also says that he should stand low on the leg; but all of these writers use similar terms in speaking of the Skye terrier, Dandie Dinmont terrier, and the dachshund, and, therefore, I do not think they should be used in describing the pug.

“ ‘Stonehenge’ says, ‘the general appearance is low and thickset,’ and ‘the body as close to the ground as possible,’ which latter expression is, I think, absurd, as no such dog could have what he also insists on, ‘an elegant outline.’ The same writer adds, ‘chest wide, deep, and round.’ Now, I would ask, how can you have a dog agreeing to that description stand ‘Stonehenge’s’ maximum height of 15in., and not exceed his maximum weight of *ten pounds*? Meyrick, too, I consider, contradicts his own expression, ‘low on the leg,’ by giving as a maximum height 14in. Now, taking ‘Stonehenge’s’ figures of height and weight, suppose a 14in. dog to weigh 9lb., he would stand from 3½in. to 4in. higher at the shoulder than a 16lb. Dandie Dinmont. I have just roughly measured the engravings in ‘Stonehenge’s’ ‘Dogs of the British Islands’ and ‘The Sportsman’s Cabinet,’ and should say the length from outside of hips to front of chest is not more than one-fifteenth over the height at shoulder, and such proportion will not apply to what is generally understood by a short-legged dog. I would describe a pug as a squarely built, thickset dog, standing on straight legs of moderate length, the height at shoulder and length of body being nearly equal. If we are to have short legged dogs we shall have a race of King Koffees—that much overrated animal, whose conformation of body and legs approaches the dachshund.

“I think it would be interesting if owners of acknowledged good pups, such as Mrs. Bligh Monck’s Tom and Sambo, Mr. Chapman’s Leo, Mr. Hicken’s Max, Mr. Key’s Jumbo, Mr. Nunn’s Barron, Miss G. E. M. Croker’s Punch, and others, would give the height at shoulder, length of body, and weight of their dogs. Perhaps Mrs. Foster would also give your readers weight and measurement of King

Koffee, and Mr. Faire of Mrs. Crusoe, both of which, I fancy, will be found to differ considerably in measurement to the others. The measurement should be taken with the dog standing square on a table, with an upright stick and cross-piece at the shoulder, and for length a foot rule along the side, with a crosspiece at back of the hips, and one across front of chest.

“There is another point on which I differ from Mr. Marples, if I understand him aright, and that is, ‘ears to drop nicely at the side of the head.’ This is rather vague. I go with him if he means they must not be tulip ears, or carried back on the neck like a whippet’s; but, if he means that they are to drop like a fox terrier’s, fall like those of a Dandie or a Bedlington, or be as Nunn’s Barron’s are—the button ears of a bulldog—I there join issue with him.”

Another gentleman, writing under the *nom de plume* of “Eileen,” says:

“I agree with Theo. Marples in nearly all particulars, especially about the feet, yet how few judges think about them; and as for black toenails, that is usually considered a mere nothing.

“The modern pug, in my opinion, ought to be like the pugs of long ago, except for the cropped ears. There is no doubt that the breed of days gone by was dark cream, or clear light fawn colour, as described by ‘Stonehenge,’ decidedly not the smutty animals that are to be seen so frequently at present. I should like to know if Theo. Marples has ever seen a pug perfectly clear in colour and with a black trace down the back. I find that when the trace is black the coat is invariably smutty, and particularly about the chest. I object to any smuttiness, and especially on the chest. The mask ought to end abruptly under the chin, and there should not be the slightest trace of black below that; but I usually see a smutty chest when there is a black trace. There certainly should be a decided line darker than the coat, and when the pug is angry the line or trace should stand up in a ridge.

“With regard to the point system for pug judging, it would be very desirable. ‘Stonehenge’ gives fifteen for pure colour, ten for trace; yet how many judges take the trace as the *sine quâ non*, and pass over all other deficiencies for sake of a black line. The head ought to be the first consideration; then the colour, shape, feet, and tail. With regard to the

latter, I like the old style, right and left, and decidedly object to a centre curl; it should lie close on the hip, either side. The highest number of points is fifteen for pure colour, and therefore it is quite clear that colour is the first thing to be thought of. I do not object to a pug weighing from 12lb. to 15lb.; I do not like them much less than 12lb. When they are smaller they have a very shrill, disagreeable bark; but, of course, that has nothing to do with points; but in a drawing-room pet a shrill bark is objectionable. I find that the fawn pugs have a round, full bark—contralto in tone, if I may use such a term—while the bark of the small dark mouse-colour pugs is shrill and piercing.

“I also agree with Theo. Marples that the ears should drop close to the head, and that the muzzle should be very short, the eyes dark and prominent, and I like the black smudge on fore-head; I also like a good wide chest. I have seen so many different kinds of pugs awarded prizes that I am sometimes quite puzzled. Nearly every judge has a fancy of his own, and until there is some uniformity of opinion on the pug subject there is little chance of any improvement in the breed.

“If the point system was adopted, there would be a line to guide exhibitors, at all events; and I think that good would result from it.”

Another fancier, signing himself “Xerxes,” says:

“I am glad to see the increasing popularity of this breed. . . . ‘Eileen’ says a dog with a smudged head is not the correct thing! I differ from ‘Eileen,’ inasmuch as I acknowledge two different types of pugs, the light shaded and the dark shaded.

“The only markings of the former are black mask, ears, moles, and toe-nails, and a dark shade running down the back.

“The markings of the latter are black mask, ears, thumb mark on head, toenails, and a dark shade down the front, and trace down the back, behind, and under the forearms and between the hind legs, and the head of these is always better wrinkled.

“The pug should be a very stout, squarely built, cobby, and hardy animal, standing on straight legs, very broad across the chest and stern; back level, neck stiff and head held well up; colour silver or golden fawn; a smudged body and white are faults; the trace should be very distinct and narrow, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide; head large, round, and wrinkled, eyes bold and prominent. . . . muzzle bold, square, and short, say, for a 12lb. dog $\frac{7}{8}$ in., not more; the mask should be jet black just

enveloping the eyes; the toes well split up, and the nails black; the tail should curl as near the centre as possible, and not on either side; the hair should be plentiful, soft, and piley at the roots, and feel very soft to the touch; the weight of a good pug should not exceed 13lb., nor be less than 9lb."

In a second letter, Mr. Theo. Marples says, of the protruding of the tongue: "I do not consider this an essential point, but where it occurs I think it an acquisition;" and "Eileen," in a subsequent letter, says, "Victor [Mrs. Tufnell's] is my *beau idéal* of a pug; he is clear light fawn in colour, with dark shade down back; tail curled to the right; good broad chest; black mask, ending under the chin; moles; ears falling close to the head, and in the very centre of the head a distinct black smudge or thumb mark."

Mr. J. Brookes says: "I have been a breeder of pugs some time, and have taken first prizes. The points often overlooked by judges are the moles on cheek and carriage of tail, which should be—bitch at near side, dog at off side."

Mr. J. Nunn, an old London breeder, says: "There are two varieties, the gold fawns and silver fawns. . . . I find the lighter the body colour the blacker the mask, ears, trace, moles, &c. With the golden fawn, the ears and trace are seldom more than a dark brown, nothing approaching a black, and when they have good masks I find their noses very often wanting in colour."

Mr. S. B. Witchell, breeder of King Koffee, Mrs. Crusoe, and other winners, said he objected to a protruding tongue. Mr. Marples expressed himself in favour of drop or button ears. Mr. Vero Shaw considered the rose ear the prettiest; and a considerable number of other breeders gave their views in accordance with one or other of the preceding. It will be seen that there is a very general consensus of opinion on main points, although different views are held on minor ones, and, as these differences principally express mere individual taste and fancy, they are likely to continue.

I give the following as my own opinions on the points of the pug:

General appearance and symmetry of the pug is decidedly square and cobby; a lean leggy dog and a long-backed short-legged one are equally out of harmony with the ideal pug, which, although not so graceful in contour as the greyhound and some of the terriers are, should yet be so

well proportioned that each part is, as to size, in harmony and conformity with every other, and in combination, forming a symmetrical whole. Condition, which materially affects a dog's chance in the judging ring, alters the general appearance and destroys the symmetry when it represents extreme poverty or excessive obesity. The pug is a *multum in parvo*, but this condensation, if I may use the word, should be shown by compactness of form, in well knit proportions, and hardness of developed muscle.

The head should be round and short, the skull well domed and large, to correspond with the general size—bigness is the better word—of this delightful little ladies' pet. The muzzle must be short and square (a pointed muzzle is a serious drawback); the nose is short, but the pug is not "up-faced," like the bulldog. His nose should be decidedly of the snub variety, but not *retroussé*. The protrusion of the tongue is a deformity often arising from partial paralysis of that useful organ, and apt to appear in all short-faced dogs, but it should always be looked on as a fault.

The ears should be small, thin, soft, and velvety, and black in colour. Some are carried flat and close to the face, corresponding to the "button ear" of the bulldog; others have the ears partially thrown back, the edge again slightly folding forward, and a portion of the interior shown. This also corresponds with a variety of ear of the bulldog, called the "rose ear." I prefer the "rose" to the "button" ear in both breeds, the latter, giving a dull, heavy, almost sulky look to the countenance.

The eyes are dark in colour, very large, bold, and prominent, globular in shape, soft and solicitous in expression, and very lustrous, and, when excited, full of fire. There should be no tendency to water, or weep, as it is called.

It has been insisted that there should be a black mole on each cheek, with three hairs growing out of it. "Stonehenge" gives 5 in his valuation of points for this. "Idstone" lays it down as important, and hundreds re-echo them. I am of opinion that these two eminent writers have themselves merely echoed the extremely foolish cant of dog fanciers. A mole on each cheek is not peculiar to pugs, but will, on examination, be found in every breed, and is easily enough seen on all smooth-faced dogs, and I cannot, therefore, see why these marks should be claimed as a special point in the pug. I would not allow a single point for them.

The mask is the black colour of the face. The more intense it is the better, and it should include the eyes, running in a straight line across the forehead; the more sharply defined this mask is the better, as the contrast between it and the body colour is thereby more strongly marked. Separate from the mask is a black patch or thumb mark but rarely met with, but much to be desired, and no pug can be considered absolutely perfect without it. The loose skin of the head forms into wrinkles, which alter in depth with the varying emotions of the dog; when seen at their greatest they give a frowning look to it. The lines of these wrinkles can be traced when the skin is stretched, or smooth, by deeper shades of colour.

The trace is a dark line—the blacker the better—running along the back right to the end of the tail. It should be clearly defined and narrow, half an inch to an inch at broadest.

The colour of the pure Morrison is a yellow fawn, the pure Willoughby a cool stone or light drab; but the two strains are now much interbred, and good pugs of many various shades are met with. What is called the “apricot fawn” is now in vogue with many, but the great consideration is to get the colour—whatever its shade—decided enough, and with a very pronounced contrast between it and the black of the mask, trace, and vent. The most common fault in colour is *smuttiness*, the mask spreading over the whole head, the trace extending down each side; and the fawn hairs of the body being more or less shaded with black. A correspondent informs me that Mr. Beswicke Royd’s family, who for many generations owned a very fine breed of pugs, now lost, had one pair—the last—that invariably threw one pure white pup in each litter. The eminent veterinarian, Blain, records a similar instance in a pug bitch of his own, which in three consecutive litters had one pure white pup. A white pug with good points would be a curiosity, and the production of a strain of them does not seem impossible, and is well worth the attention of speculative breeders.

A great fault with many pugs shown now is coarseness of coat. It should be fine, smooth, soft, and glossy. The skin is extremely loose, and when a handful is taken, the coat, although thus handled, must on one side be felt against the grain, should be neither hard nor woolly.

The neck is short, thick, and fleshy, and with the skin loose and

free ; although there is seldom a decided dewlap, still there must be an abundance, or the head will be tight-skinned and void of wrinkles.

The pug is wide across the chest, wide through the barrel, and square in the quarters ; the back is fairly broad, and the whole body stout and thick set.

The legs must be straight and well under him, of moderate length. The dog should stand about twelve inches high, and at that height should weigh about 15lb. The legs should be strong, and the feet rather long or hare-shaped, the toes well split up, and the toenails black.

The tail is of great importance. The more tightly and closely it is curled over the hip, the more is thought of it ; and in a winner nowadays the double curl is almost indispensable. Many fanciers insist that the dog should curl the tail over the right hip, and the bitch curl her tail over the left hip, and this is very often the case ; but I have seen these positions reversed, and many good specimens curl the tail straight between the hips.

The following are actual weights and measurements of good representative dogs :

Mr. S. B. Witchell's *Topsey* (dam of King Koffee and Mrs. Crusoe) : Weight, 14½lb. ; length from chest to stern, 13¾in. ; height at shoulder, 12in. ; height from elbow down, or length of leg, 6in. ; width of chest between forelegs, 5½in. ; girth of chest, 21in. ; ditto of loins, 16in. ; width of skull between ears, 4in. ; length of nose, 7⁄8in. ; width around snout, 7in. ; ditto around skull, 12in.

Mr. T. Morris's *Punch* : Weight, 17½lb. ; height at shoulder, 12in. ; chest to stern, 16in. ; length of leg, 6½in. ; girth of chest, 19½in. ; muzzle, 7⁄8in. ; girth of muzzle, 7in.

Mr. Vero Shaw's *Milly* : Length of body, 12½in. ; height at shoulder, 11½in. ; width round chest, 18½in. ; ditto round skull, 12¼in. ; ditto round snout, 6in. ; length of tail, 6½in. ; ditto nose, 1⅓in. ; width of skull, 3¾in. ; length of leg, 6½in. ; weight, 15lb. 9½oz.

Mr. S. B. Witchell's *Young Friday* : Weight, 14¾lb. ; length of leg, 6in. ; height at shoulder, 12in. ; length from chest to stern, 12½in. ; girth of chest, 20in. ; ditto of loins, 16in. ; around skull, 14½in. ; length of nose, 1⅓in. ; around snout, 8in. ; width between ears, 4½in.

Mr. Hobson Key's *Jumbo* : Length of body, 12½in. ; height at shoulder,

12in. ; from ground to elbow, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; girth of skull, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, 19in. ; weight, $15\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Mr. W. Louis Faire's *Mrs. Crusoe* : Height at shoulder, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from chest to stern, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, 15in. ; skull, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; weight, 10lb.

Mrs. P. R. Pigott's *Judy* (K.C.S.B., 5686) : Age, $5\frac{1}{2}$ years ; weight, $16\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $23\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of tail, 7in. ; girth of chest, $19\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, 16in. ; girth of head, 13in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 5in. ; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; colour and markings, light fawn, black ears, muzzle moles, brownish trace.

Mrs. P. R. Pigott's *Patti II.* (Irish Kennel Club Show, 1879) : Age, 14 months ; weight, 13lb. ; height at shoulder, 10in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 23in. ; length of tail, 7in. ; girth of chest, $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of loin, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of head, 11in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 5in. ; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 5in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 6in. ; colour and markings, dark yellow fawn, distinct black trace, black ears, and smudge on forehead.

Miss Alicia A. L. Jaquet's *Tum-Tum* : Age, 2 years 4 months ; weight, 19lb. ; height at shoulder, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 22in. ; length of tail, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, 20in. ; girth of loin, $17\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of head, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, 5in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 5in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; from corner of eye to tip of nose, 1in. ; between eyes, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; depth of chap, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; colour and markings, stone fawn, black points.

Mrs. Foster's *Banjo* : Age, 2 years ; weight, 12lb. ; height at shoulder, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, $19\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length of tail, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of chest, 17in. ; girth of loin, 14in. ; girth of head, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. ; colour and markings, cold stone fawn, with black ears and good trace ; fair good eyes set wide apart, and black toe nails.

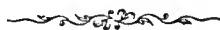
Mrs. Foster's *Sambo*: Age, $4\frac{1}{2}$ years; weight, $17\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; height at shoulder, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 24in.; length of tail, 6in.; girth of chest, 20in.; girth of loin, 17in.; girth of head, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8in.; colour and markings, cold stone fawn, with black ears and black toe nails, with large full eyes set wide apart.

Mrs. Jolliffe Tufnell's *Victor*: Age, 7 years; weight, 20lb.; height at shoulder, $12\frac{3}{4}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, $22\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of tail, 8in.; girth of chest, 21in.; girth of loin, $19\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of head, 14in.; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7in.; colour and markings, apricot colour, mask entirely black, terminating at the level of eye.

Mr. E. Weekley's *Vic*: Age, 3 years 11 months; weight, 20lb.; height at shoulder, 12in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 21in.; length of tail, 8in.; girth of chest, $22\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of loin, $16\frac{1}{4}$ in.; girth of head, $12\frac{3}{4}$ in.; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 5in.; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 5in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 6in.; colour and markings, apricot fawn.

Mr. E. Field's *Swizzle*: Age, 2 years 11 months; weight, 15lb.; height at shoulder, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 20in.; length of tail, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of chest, 19in.; girth of loin, 16in.; girth of head, 13in.; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 6in.; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, 5in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 5in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7in.; colour and markings, light fawn, distinct mark down the back.

Mr. E. Field's *Snub*: Age, 4 years 3 months; weight, $16\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; height at shoulder, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 23in.; length of tail, 6in.; girth of chest, 20in.; girth of loin, 16in.; girth of head, 13in.; girth of arm 1in. above elbow, 6in.; girth of leg 1in. below elbow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; colour and markings, light fawn, distinct mark down the back.



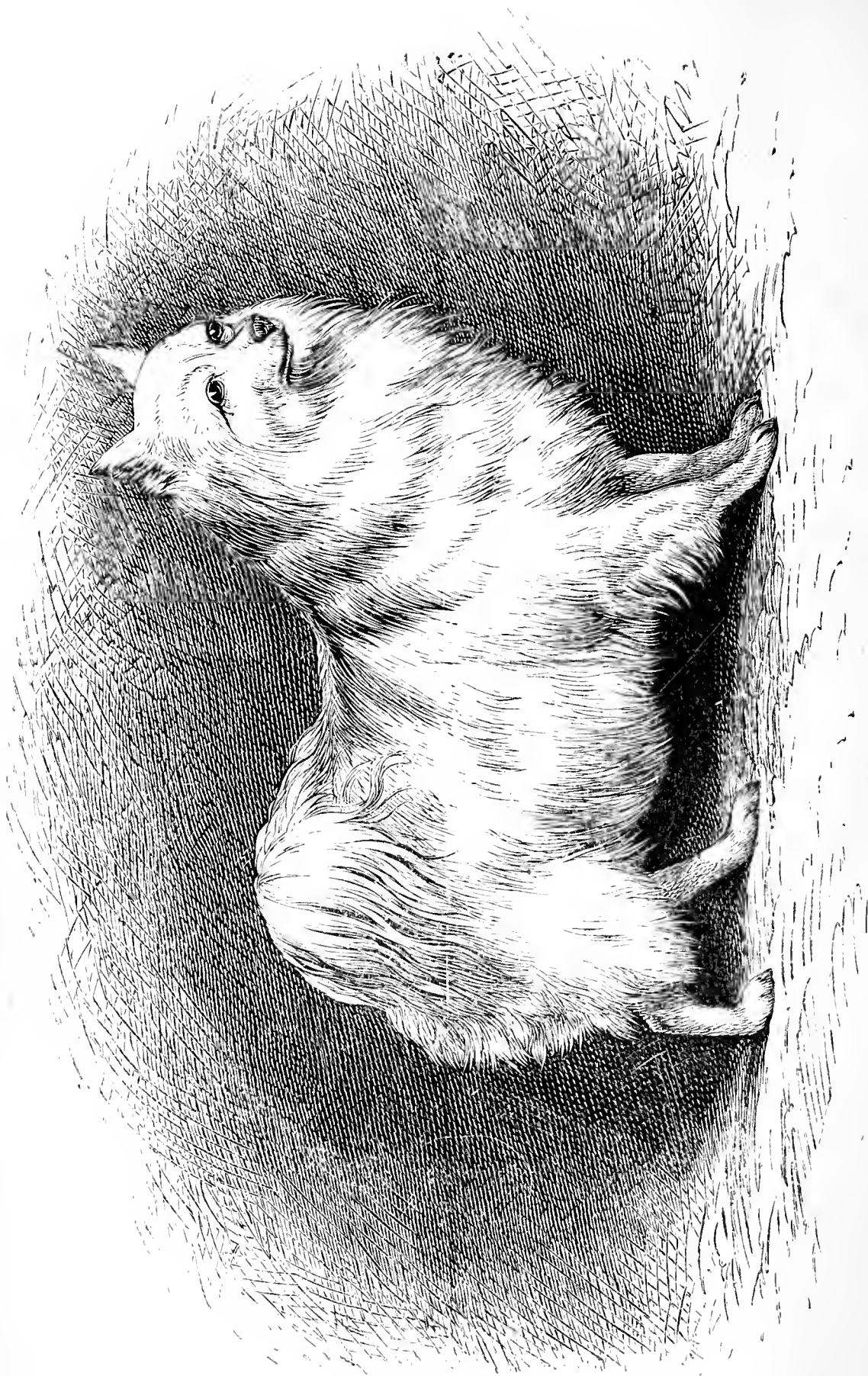
CHAPTER V.—THE POMERANIAN.

BY CORSINCON.

THIS variety of the dog is now an established favourite in this country, although it has never attained the great popularity of some other breeds of house and companion dogs. He has been written of as the wolf dog, the fox dog, the spitz, the loup loup, &c.

There is a pretty large tribe of dogs peculiar to northern latitudes, varying in minor points from each other, but agreeing in general form and outline, that are often roughly called wolf dogs from an approach to the wolf form of body and head, and I have little doubt to one or other, or a commixture of several of these, the Pomeranian of to-day owes his origin. My reasons for thinking so are that in big and coarse specimens of what we now call well-bred Pomeranians there is a decided approach to the lank gaunt form seen in all the varieties of northern dogs shown as Esquimaux, Greenland, Siberian—sleigh dogs, &c., and there is in all much correspondence in shape of head, with the invariable prick ears and pointed muzzle, dense furry under coat, and short curled tail. In their native home Pomeranians are said to be used as sheep dogs, but such specimens as are seen in this country are quite unfitted physically for shepherding on our hills, even if they possessed the requisite patience and intelligence, which I am not disposed to grant them as a class. The Pomeranian is a bright, active dog, indeed, almost too active, and many specimens would be better described as restless and fidgety; they are also apt to be too noisy, and their yelping becomes annoying; that, however, is a fault good training can cure or modify. These traits in his character enhance his value as a house watch, for, ever on the alert, he is quick to give tongue, and wise enough in his own interest to keep a safe distance from the intruder whilst he gives the alarm.

Although not ill-tempered dogs, they are rather impatient and not very tractable, yet I have known several that were very tricky. They are capital jumpers, and are easily taught steeplechasing, jumping through hoops, &c., and the handsomest black specimen I ever saw was also the cleverest performer, walking and dancing on his hind legs, feigning death, and other clever tricks at the word of command. As ornamental dogs



MR. JAMES FAWDRY'S POMERANIAN DOG "CHARLIE" (K.C.S.B. 7744).

Pedigree unknown.

they stand high when kept in good order; the white ones should be occasionally washed, roughly dried only if the weather is fine, and turned into a heap of straw or into a good grass field. The coat should be kept from getting matted by the use of brush and comb, but if the combing is overdone, they are robbed of the under growth, which gives density to the coat, which then assumes a limp and frizzy appearance. They should not be allowed to lie by the fire; they are sufficiently well protected from cold by nature, and indulgence by the fire causes the hair to come off, which is a great nuisance, as well as detracting from their appearance; and although I cannot explain it, I have known several instances where the nose of a Pomeranian, perfectly black, has become brown or flesh coloured from no other apparent cause.

Although one of the numerous breeds we have introduced from abroad and naturalised, the Pomeranian has been known here for at least a century, as the following description, I think, clearly proves. He appears, however, to have been rather bigger than we now like him, and the then prevailing colour is now discountenanced, if not altogether lost. A writer in the "Sportsman's Cabinet," 1802, thus describes him: "The dog so called in this country is but little more than 18in. or 20in. in height, and is distinguished by his long, thick, and rather upright coat, forming a most tremendous ruff about the neck, but short and smooth on the head and ears. They are mostly of a pale yellow or cream colour, and lighter on the lower parts. Some are white, some few black, and others, but very rarely, spotted; the head broad towards the neck, and narrowing to the muzzle; ears short, pointed, and erect; nose and eyes mostly black; the tail large and bushy, and invariably curled in a ring upon the back. Instances of smooth or short coated ones are very rarely seen. In England he is much more familiarly known by the name of *fox dog*, and this may originally have proceeded from his having much affinity to that animal about the head; but by those who in their writings describe him as a native of Pomerania, he passes under the appellation of the Pomeranian dog."

I cannot refrain from giving the same writer's description of the character of the Pomeranian, although, as applied to those of the present day, it is decidedly too sweeping in its condemnation. He says the Pomeranian is "by nature frivolous, artful, noisy, quarrelsome, cowardly, petulant, deceitful, snappish and dangerous to children, without one

predominant property of perfection to recommend him." If he deserved this terribly bad character in the beginning of the century, he must have been a sad dog indeed, and I am glad to be able to say that Master Pomeranian has largely profited by the happy influences of English home life, and is now morally a respectable, as he is physically an ornamental, member of the canine family.

In respect to colour, fashion seems to rule the day, but surely we ought not to let fashion and prejudice injure a breed when all the while dog show promoters and others profess to be doing all in their power to promote canine interests. What could be prettier than a good cream-coloured Pomeranian or a rich reddish fawn?

Some fifteen or twenty years ago there was a strain of the latter colour in the neighbourhood of Handsworth, Birmingham, perfect models in all points, and two years ago I saw a beauty of the same colour in an open carriage in London, and I do not think it would be very difficult to produce them. There was one, two or three years ago, at a butcher's shop in Clapham, and a fair one is to be seen any day now in Drury-lane.

The white ones that now appear at our shows are for the most part coarse and indifferent specimens, and the black ones a great deal worse. The best black I have ever seen is the property of the proprietor of Dolen's Hotel, Amsterdam.

There are numbers of better Pomeranians in the hands of people who never exhibit than nineteen out of twenty seen on the show bench. I know of no class exhibited where there is more room for improvement.

In judging Pomeranians but few points are considered, and these I would describe and assess as follow:—

General appearance, symmetry, and condition. He presents the appearance of being as square built as a pug, although he is not, his thick outstanding coat causing the deception, aided by the cut-off look behind, owing to his tail lying so tightly on his back; yet that he is active and nimble, his straight forelegs, well bent clean hocks, neat feet, sharp muzzle, and bright little dark eyes assure the judge; out of condition he looks thin, meagre, flat-sided, and ragged.

Size. I think a standard for size should be established. As it is, we have them all sizes, from 10lb. to 25lb. As they are essentially a lady's dog, I would say the nearest to 16lb. for dogs and 14lb. bitches the better.

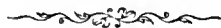
Head. Skull flat, broad at occiput, narrowing to the forehead, which should not be too bold; cheeks wide, muzzle narrowing to a fine point; ears small and quite erect; eyes dark, quite black preferable; nose also black, but a brown nose should not disqualify; the whole head very fox-like; head and face covered with smooth short hair.

Coat. Thick, straight, outstanding, free from curl or frizziness, very abundant all over the body, and superabundant round the neck, forming a thick deep ruff, and long, straight, and flowing on the hams; underneath the longer hair there should be a thick soft underjacket.

Colour. Self colours—white should be a pure flake white throughout, coloured patches, fawn, or other being very objectionable. Other colours I think should be encouraged are black, cream, fawn, red, buff.

Legs and feet. Straight fore legs, feathered behind; hocks well let down, with but scant feathering below the joint; feet small, neat, round, and the toes well sprung.

Tail short, tightly curled on the back, exceedingly well feathered, with the feathering spreading out from each side of it over the hips, fan-like.



CHAPTER VI.—THE POODLE.

BY CORBINCON.

IN dogs ordinarily spoken of as poodles we find a multiplicity of type, which is doubtless to be accounted for by the commixture of pure poodle blood with that of other varieties.

The poodle has been long known in this country. According to the writer on domesticated dogs in “Jardine’s Naturalists’ Library,” he is of German origin. He says, “The water dog or poodle of the Germans rose first in favour in Germany, and was, during the revolutionary wars, carried by the soldiers into France, and that in the later campaigns only became familiar to the British, who met with it in Spain and the Netherlands.” The work in which this statement is made commands for it respect; but I confess that to me it not only lacks lucidity but is unsus-

ported by proof, and certainly, so far as the date at which it became known to the British is concerned, it appears to be contradicted by the fact that Hogarth represents the poodle in his time as the clipped, shaven, and befooled canine fop he is still made by some of his admirers, so that if the writer referred to is correct, the dog and the whimsical fashion of making him as grotesque as possible must have at least spread rapidly. I am not aware that he is referred to by any one of the few English writers on dogs prior to Hogarth's time, whereas Gesner, the German writer, to whose book on animals Dr. Caius contributed the chapters on English dogs, describes the poodle as a German dog.

Linnaeus recognised two varieties, the large and the small barbet or water dog, which I take to mean the poodle. Dr. Fitzinger, in his book, "Der Hund und seine Racen," describes no less than six varieties. This I give on the authority of "Wildfowler," who wrote the article on poodles in "Dogs of the British Islands," and gave there in detail Fitzinger's description of each; but I do not see that it would be of practical value to transcribe it here. To obtain the six varieties there is a considerable amount of hair-splitting, and where the class division is not a question of coat it is merely one of size. We have poodles spoken of as French, Spanish, German, and Russian, but the terms do not convey a very clear means of identification, or, indeed, express any concise thought of the speaker in most instances.

The black variety has been very fashionable of late years, and they have been dubbed Russian poodles, and probably those exhibited may have been brought from Russia; but black has by all writers been recognised as a poodle colour, and is, therefore, not peculiar to any Russian breed of them.

The fact appears to be that they have, whatever their origin and native home, spread over most of the countries of Europe, and doubtless have been in different places more or less modified by various crosses.

Our water dog of the early part of this century appears to have been an impure poodle, and I have no doubt (as I stated in an article on the breed, published in the "Country" a number of years ago) that the Irish water spaniel has in him a considerable amount of poodle blood. These are the only two breeds I know of who have the hair on any part of the body growing in long spiral ringlets, or quills, which is peculiar to the poodle.

Linnaeus says of the poodle, "hair long and curled, like a sheep,"



MADAME FELIX'S POODLE "SIR BEVYS."

Pedigree unknown.

although the curls are thinner and harder than the variety of sheep I presume the great naturalist here to take for his illustration. Fitzinger accurately describes the coat as falling down "regularly in rows of straight cords," and I imagine this is the most marked characteristic of the breed, and that the fluffy and coarse and open woolly coated are impure, except, of course, where the open coat has been artificially obtained by brush and comb. This, I think, is the case with some of the best samples of those black shaven ones now in vogue. I lately saw at Westgate-on-Sea a splendid specimen, identical in size and shape with the present winning dogs, but unshaven, black as jet in coat, which consisted of beautiful corded ringlets throughout.

The white corded variety, with shorter legs, has long been cultivated in our northern counties, but one of the best specimens in England, shown by Mr. Walter Potts at Hanover, in 1879, stood no chance against the German exhibits, which included the finest specimens I have ever seen, perfect in the long equal quill-like curls or cords, of a rich creamy white, which covered every part of their bodies.

The poodle, or what I take to be a poodle cross, is, I understand, in great request among the "one-horse" sportsmen of the Continent, those gentlemen who think of the currant jelly, and mean the pot to boil, and who are still in the backward stage of sport our ancestors are represented to have occupied in the words of the song—

Shoot how you can was then the plan,
Some hundred years ago.

For such a purpose a large poodle with a dash of spaniel would seem the very thing to be desired. There is no lack of reasoning power in the poodle, and his widespread olfactories seize the slightest particle of the tainted gale and unerringly lead him to his prey, whilst the spaniel cross, or even a rough terrier or a hound one, would improve his coat for marsh and river work, and give him more dash and go.

In this country pure poodles are not worked, nor are there any longer to be found, unless it be in rare instances, his close ally, the old water dog, common in the beginning of the century, and specimens of which I have seen at work in its fifth decade. There has of late been in the columns of the *Field* a suggestion made to introduce poodle blood in our retrievers, and the idea met with considerable support. I cannot see the necessity for it, but I should not hesitate to introduce it into my kennels

were I an Irish water spaniel breeder, and, indeed, I think I could safely undertake, in seven or eight generations at most, to manufacture a breed identical with these by crossing poodle and large land spaniel.

The remarkably high intelligence of the poodle and his marvellous powers of scent mark him out to the sportsman as worthy of a higher destiny than to be compulsorily habited as the buffoon of the canine race merely to pander to a frivolous taste.

I by no means object to any person indulging in the exercise of his own peculiar eccentricity in dealing with his dog if no injury can follow, but to three-parts shave a long thick coated dog, and in this climate exhibit him on a show bench in mid-winter, is not right. Youatt, whose name is still and will continue to be honoured by his veterinary brethren, writing of this dog, says, "It should be remembered that he was not designed by nature to be thus exposed to the cold of winter, and that there are no dogs so liable to rheumatism, and that rheumatism degenerates into palsy."

From a show point of view I also object, unless the system of prize giving be somewhat modified, and the skill of the perruquier, who most successfully displays his fantastic tricks on the dog, should receive the prize, and not the substitute for a dog which his craft has created.

The poodle is *par excellence* the "tricky dog;" a high intelligence, strong love for his master, a naturally cheerful temper, and a liking for fun make him at once a bright and cheerful companion and a very apt scholar, and innumerable are the tricks he may be taught. This, however, is not the place to go into that subject.

In classifying the poodles for show purposes, I would be disposed to recognise only the corded, or, as I prefer to describe them, those whose hair falls in regular hard ringlets, the thickness of goose quills or less; and to divide these into the black and the white. I would ignore the coarse and open woolly coated or fluffy sort, as unmistakably having a bar sinister in their escutcheon. Popular opinion—or rather, let me say, the views of those who rule over us in doggy matters and wield public opinion by the power of their position—is for the time against me, so I can no more than act up to our motto, "I Dare" 'vent my own opinions, and, in the words of another, "bide my time."

There are a vast number of small white dogs, or white with lemon patches, open haired, with a more or less strong tendency to curl,

accepted by the general public as small poodles, which, I believe, for the most part, to be a cross of small poodle and Maltese terrier. These run from 4lb. up to 8lb., or even 10lb., and are much prized by ladies. I wish a breed of these small white curly-coated pets could be established for the sake of the judges at our shows, where these pets often turn up, and under circumstances which would render it more agreeable to give a prize than to pronounce the inevitable fiat which condemns them to the abyss of mongrelism. They are certainly both prettier and more amusing as pets than those shivering, semi-nude wretches, yclept smooth-haired toy terriers.

I should describe the poodle, when in his natural state, as a well-built and fairly-proportioned dog—a medium between the lightness of the whippet and the heaviness of the bulldog. The length and density of his coat make him look heavier and less active than he really is. In height he may vary from, say, 14in. to 19in. or 20in.

The head should be large, the skull well domed, with considerable width between the ears.

The muzzle should be rather short and truncated; when shaved and a moustache left it has a pointed appearance, but it is really not so, or should not be so.

The forehead should be high and prominent.

The eyes should be small, dark, bright, and intelligent to a high degree. They should light up the face, which, as the dog seems to study his master, wears a peculiar expression of combined gravity and drollery.

The nose should be expanded, that is, the nostrils wide, and black in colour.

The ears should be long, and covered with the fine ringlets described above; they should be set on low and lie close.

The neck should be rather short than long, the thick clothing shortening its appearance.

Chest must be pretty deep and not very wide, or the dog will be slow and clumsy; the back straight, with loin strong.

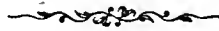
The fore legs must be straight, the hind legs fairly bent and stiffler hock well let down; the feet large for the size of the dog, and rather spreading, although not flat or weak.

The tail is usually docked, when left on it is of moderate length, carried well up at an angle of about 45deg., and well covered with hair in ringlets.

As to the coat, I have already stated that I look upon the ringlet coat as the true poodle coat, and the open woolly one as a modification of it from crosses.

In colours, the pure white or pure black are to be preferred, but there are good specimens combining these colours, in which cases they appear in patches. Youatt gives an engraving of one, a black and white, which was copied in Stonehenge's "The Dog," and a dog exactly corresponding to that engraving, and a first-rate specimen of a poodle was some years ago in the possession of an innkeeper in Burton-on-Trent. There are also specimens of a rufus colour, and although a black or a white may be preferred, red coloured ones with all points good should rather be encouraged than tabooed.

The proportions of weight to height at shoulder may be put as about 1½lb. to the inch, but in some of the white corded specimens the proportion of weight would be greater.



CHAPTER VII.—THE MALTESE TERRIER.

BY CORSINCON.

ALL English writers, new and old, that I have consulted, agree in one thing, and that is, that in centuries long past Malta furnished toy dogs for the "dainty dames and mincing mistresses" of both Greece and Rome.

It also appears to be a general agreement among these writers that the island of Malta is identical with the Melita ascribed by ancient writers as the home of these pet dogs, and, further, that we originally obtained the breed from that place, although some of them recognise the fact that no proof of that exists.

Dr. Johannes Caius says (writing, he it remarked, of the toy spaniel of his time): "They are called *Meliti*, of the Island of Malta, from whence they were brought hither."

In the part of this work dealing with toy spaniels I have expressed myself respecting the looseness and inaccuracy of Caius, and the habit he evidences of taking things at secondhand, and his tendency to moralise

rather than describe, and I ventured to offer the opinion that he really was describing the true, though diminutive, spaniel of his time, and had got his historical recollections mixed up with his facts of the day. I think it is not at all unlikely that there existed in England toy dogs from the Mediterranean of the type we now recognise as the Maltese, and that the learned doctor was not sufficient of "a fancier" to discriminate the minute differences between one toy and another.

Strabo, who, so far as I am aware, was the earliest writer to refer specially to these toys, does not give Malta as the native place of these dogs, but, on the contrary, writes as follows: "There is a town in Sicily called Melita, whence are exported many beautiful dogs, called *Canes Melitei*. They were the peculiar favourites of the women; but now (A.D. 25) there is less account made of these animals, which are not bigger than common ferrets or weasels, yet they are not small in their understanding nor unstable in their love."

Strabo must have been wanting in the organ of comparativeness, or the weasels of his time were of Brobdignagian proportions compared with ours; but the point is if Melita, in Sicily, was the birthplace of the Maltese so-called dog, why ascribe its origin to the island of Malta?

As I have said, every English writer I have consulted seems to have taken it for granted that the dog we call Maltese originally came from Malta, but not one offers the slightest proof in support of the assumption. It would be needless to go through the works of these writers *seriatim*. From "Idstone" I should have expected something more accurate and scholarly than the slovenly article he has given in his book, and coming to "Stonehenge" I am aghast with wonder and amazement. He seems to have lost his compass, and at the mercy of wind and tide goes see-sawing between Malta and Manilla—those wide extremes—a hopeless wreck out of whose hull we cannot get any cargo worth landing.

In his earliest work on the dog he describes the breed as nearly extinct; but, although "scarce, still to be obtained in Malta." He, however, in the same work gave an engraving of a dog, as a Maltese, imported from Manilla. In "The Dogs of the British Islands," still hankering after Malta as their birthplace, he confesses his inability "to trace any records of the dog, after many inquiries made amongst residents in Malta." Well, if Strabo is right this is not to be wondered at any more than

that these and other inquiries should have created in Malta a supply of a factitious article to meet an unintelligible demand.

Whether the dog we now call a Maltese terrier be a descendant more or less pure from the breed Strabo wrote of, it is now impossible to say ; but there is one thing of more practical value, and that is that those who affect the breed nowadays, at least know the sort of dog they refer to by that name, and in the minds of breeders, judges, critics, and fanciers, there should be a clearness of meaning as to the points which, aggregated, make up the dog, from which there should be no getting away.

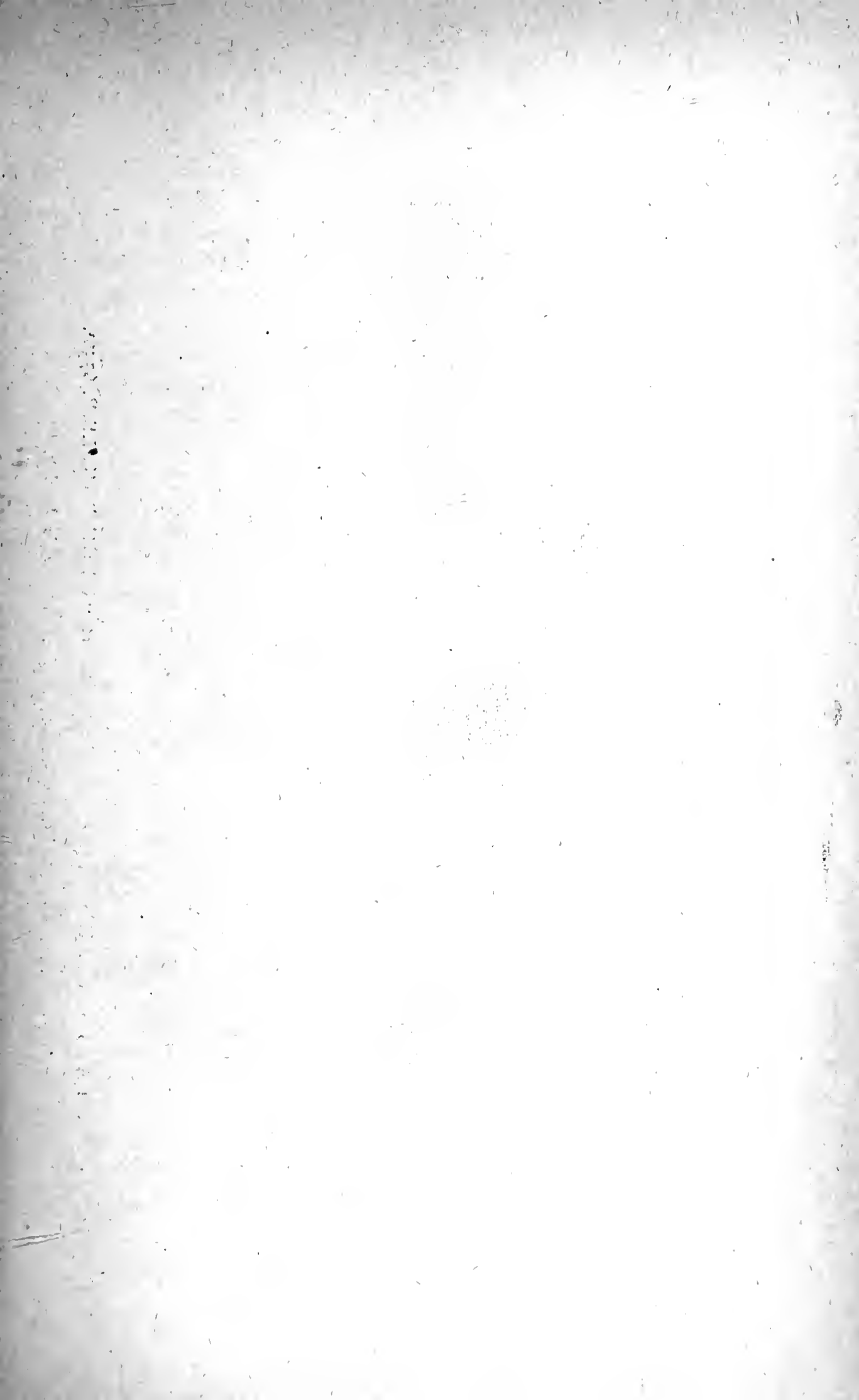
From this point of view it is lamentable to think that "Stonehenge," who has been accepted as an oracle on such subjects, should have given the weight of his name to the contradictions and absurdities which mark his several articles on this breed.

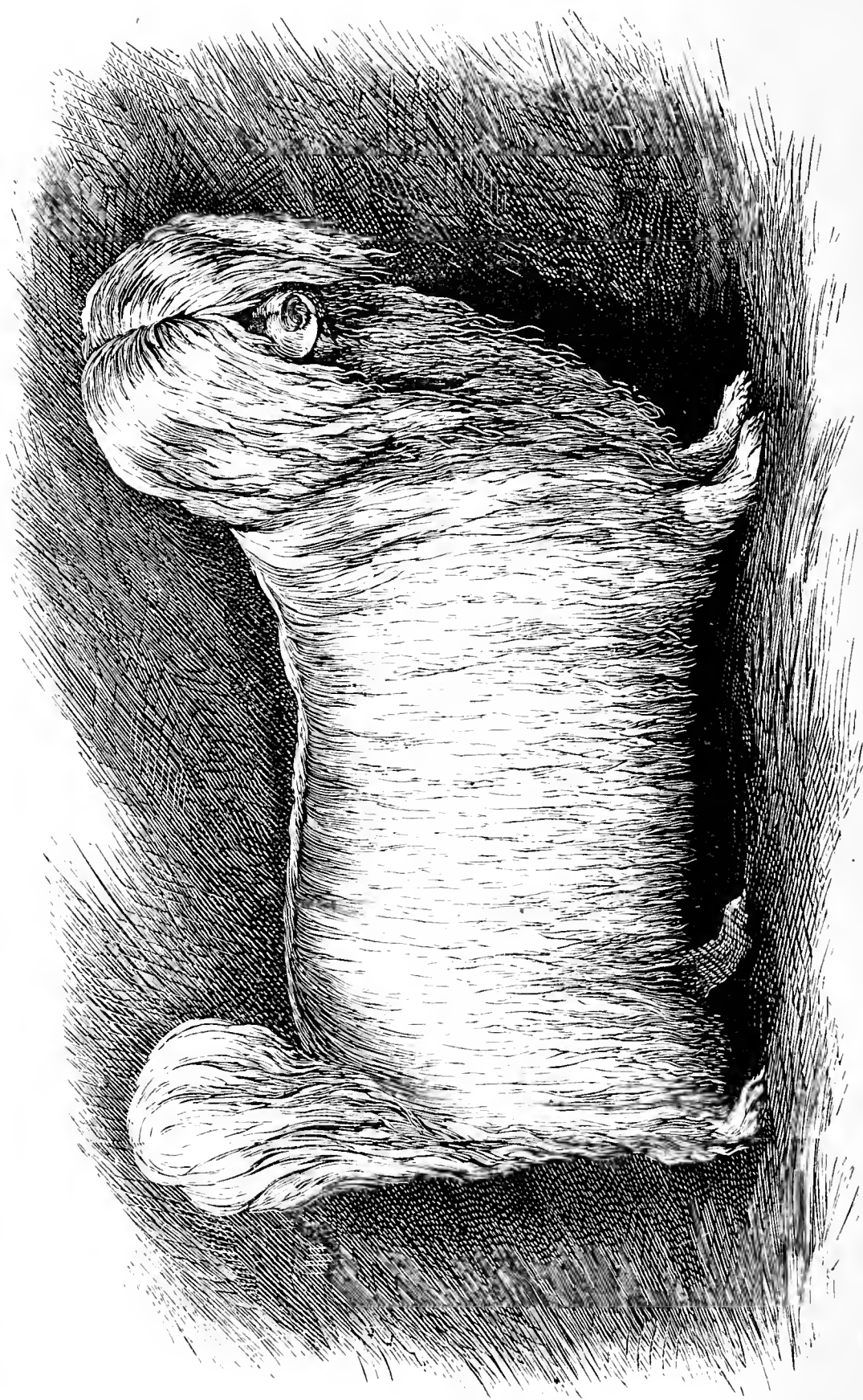
In the 1872 edition of his "Dogs of the British Islands" he discards the Manilla dog, and gives his readers an engraving of Mandeville's Fido, then at the zenith of his fame, and states the dog's height to be 11in. at shoulder to a weight of 6½lb., whilst from tip to tip of ears the dog is said to have measured 21in. These figures condemn themselves. In this edition we are told that the coat "should be long, and fall in ringlets, the longer the better." In the 1878 edition it is said "there is a slight wave but no absolute curl." In the six years, I suppose, the tyre women who dress these toys had succeeded in ironing the ringlets out.

"The eyes," he says, "should not show the weeping corner incidental to the King Charles and Blenheim." Enquiry among exhibitors would have shown him that "Weeping" is one of the most tiresome things exhibitors of Maltese have to contend against. The watery discharge stains the white hair a dirty red.

"The ears," we are told, "are long," which is not the case ; the skin, or flap of the ear is short, but the hair upon it is long. Further, "the roof of the mouth is black." I seldom look into a dog's mouth, except to examine his teeth, and consider that, as a proof of quality or purity of breed, we might as well consider the colour of his liver. Finally, "Stonehenge" objects to this dog being called a terrier, because "it has none of the properties of the terrier tribe," and that "it approaches very closely to the spaniel."

Rather strange, this, from the same pen that wrote, "This beautiful





LADY GIFFARD'S MALTESE TERRIER "HUGH" (K.C.S.B. 6736).

Sire Mr. Jacob's Prince—Dam Lady Giffard's Madge.

little dog is a Skye terrier in miniature," and I should think most admirers of the breed will agree with me that comparison to a bulldog would have been quite as near the mark as comparison to a spaniel.

By what system of selection these dogs have been brought to their present form I cannot say, although it is not difficult to imagine several ways of arriving at the end which has been gained. I, however, accept the dog as he is, and call him a Maltese terrier, quite certain that at least he has as good a right to be called terrier as Maltese.

Among the earliest and most successful of exhibitors of this variety stands Mr. R. Mandeville, who for a considerable time held undisputed sway. I believe Mr. Mandeville still breeds a few, but rarely exhibits. The last time his Fido competed was at the Crystal Palace Show, 1878, when I, acting as judge, placed him second to Lady Giffard's Hugh, and before Lord Clyde, a decision which Mr. Mandeville expressly endorsed.

Hugh and Lord Clyde are brothers, being out of Madge by Mandeville's Fido, and their sire, Prince, is by his Old Fido; and, indeed, all the Maltese terriers of any note that are shown are more or less purely of Mandeville's strain.

Breeders of this variety are few in number. At the present time, Mr. J. Jacobs, Maltese Cottage, Headington Quarry, Oxon, is, I think, the principal one; whilst on the show bench Lady Giffard's exquisite little pets Hugh, Lord Clyde, Rob Roy, Pixie, Mopsey III., &c., are each more charming than the other, and prove invincible wherever they are shown.

The general appearance of these dogs depends much on how their toilet has been attended to. In show form they are little animated, heaps of pure white glistening silk. The long straight hair falls evenly all over the body, on the head it is so long that it quite covers the whole face, but it is kept parted down the centre and brushed aside, to show the long Dundreary whiskers and moustache, with the bright black peery eyes shining like diamonds, and almost outdoing the jet-like nose in depth of colour. The head, face, and muzzle, if carefully examined, will be seen to show more terrier than spaniel character, and the ears, though small, should fall, and are well covered with long, soft, straight hair, which falls almost to the ground.

Although the coat hides the shape of body, enough is seen to show the dog is short backed, and the carriage of tail adds to this appearance.

It is carried over the back or hips, but not so tightly as should be the case with the pug and Pomeranian. The tail should be abundantly fringed with long flowing hair.

The subject of our woodcut is Hugh, the property of Lady Giffard, Brightley Oakley, Redhill. Hugh, when drawn, was between 4 and 5 years old, so just at his best, Maltese not maturing early. He has taken prizes wherever shown; and, indeed, there is now no Maltese to come near him except his younger brothers, Lord Clyde and Rob Roy.

The following are measurements of dogs owned by Lady Giffard:

Hugh: Age, 4 years; weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; height at shoulder, 8in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 16in.

Lord Clyde: Weight, 5lb.; height at shoulder, 8in.; length from nose to set on of tail, $16\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mopsey III.: Age, 4 years; weight, $4\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; height at shoulder, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Pixie: Age 5 years 4 months; weight, 5lb.; height at shoulder, 8in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 16in.

Rob Roy (K.C.S.B., 8732): Age, 2 years 3 months; weight, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; height at shoulder, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in.



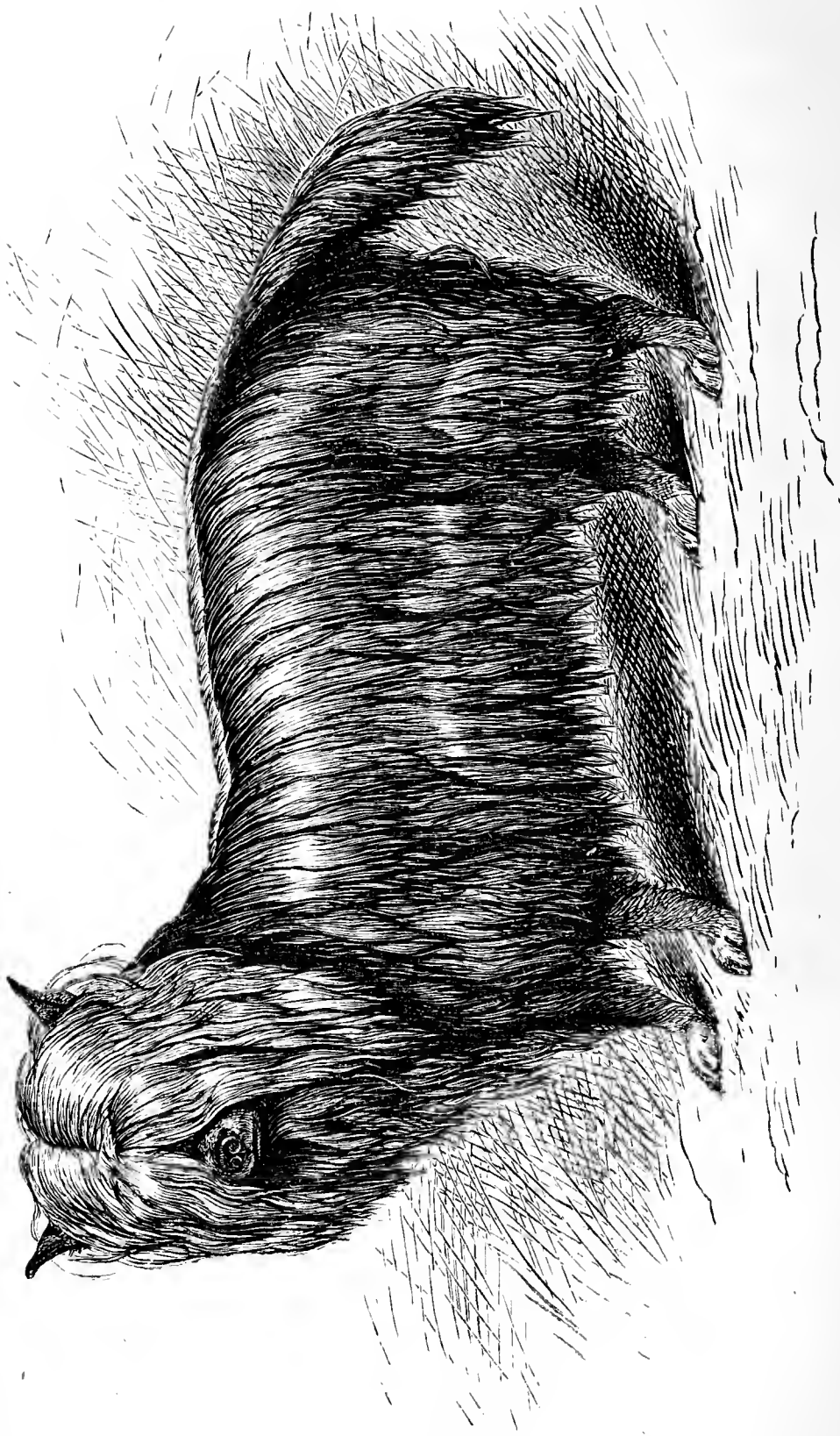
CHAPTER VIII.—THE YORKSHIRE TERRIER.

BY CORSINCON.

NOWHERE in England are dog shows so popular, numerous, and flourishing as in the counties of Lancaster and York, and their immediate borders, and each of the two counties named has given us a new breed—for the Manchester terrier which we owe to Lancashire is, it must be admitted, so widely different from the old black and tan terrier as to be almost, if not quite, a new breed, and the Yorkshire terrier is assuredly a manufacture of comparatively recent years.

This dog long went by the name of rough or Scotch terrier, and many dog show committees in issuing their schedules still include them under that heading; but to call them Scotch terriers is quite a misnomer, the true Scotch terrier being a much rougher, shorter, and harder coated dog,





MRS. M. A. FOSTER'S YORKSHIRE TERRIER "PRINCE" (K.C.S.B. 7822).

Sire Peter, by Huddersfield Ben—Dam Lady, by Bruce.

of greater size and hardiness, and altogether a rough-and-tumble working vermin dog, with no pretensions to the beauty and elegance of the little "Yorkshire swell," so that it is rather startling to find this petit exquisite still called a Scotch terrier in the catalogue of such an important and excellently managed show as that of Darlington. The Kennel Club, and others who have followed them, in making a class for these dogs, and naming it Yorkshire terriers, have yielded to the persistence of the "Country" in pointing out the absurdity of the misnomer in general use, and in passing I would observe that to the same paper very much of the credit is due of exposing the fallacy, and turning into ridicule the idea prevalent seven to ten years ago, and encouraged by the newspaper critics and judges of the time, that a colley should be in colour "black, marked with rich orange tan."

That the Yorkshire terrier should have been called Scotch by those who, although they may have the credit of producing this dog, probably did not know of the existence of the real Scotch terrier as a breed, suggests that at least a terrier of Scotland has had something to do with his manufacture. Now, among terriers recognised as Scotch, if not now peculiar to the country, we have the old hard short coated Scotch terrier *par excellence*; the short-legged and mixed-coated Dandie; the Skyes, with the long weasel-like bodies and long hard coat; and the perky little prick-eared hard and short coated Aberdonian; and, in addition, the Glasgow or Paisley Skye, a more toyish dog, shorter in the back, and comparatively soft and silky in coat, which it probably inherits from a Maltese terrier cross. My theory, then, is, respecting the origin of the Yorkshire terriers (and I admit it is only a theory, for the most diligent and repeated inquiries on my part in all likely or promising quarters have failed in elucidating reliable facts, and none certainly contradictory of my views), is that the dog was what gardeners call "a sport" from some lucky combination of one of the Scotch terriers, either the genuine Skye or the Paisley toy, and one of the old soft and longish coated black and tan English terriers, at one time common enough, and probably one with a dash of Maltese blood in it.

However first obtained, we have at least got them now, and most owners are satisfied if they can claim a strain of the blood of the famous Huddersfield Ben, who combined in himself the blood of three

illustrious predecessors — Walshaw's Sandy, Ramsden's Bounce, and Inman's Don ; and most of the celebrities of the day boast of Ben blood, and there is never any lack of good ones to come to the front when there is a chance to jostle the holders of show honours from their coveted position. It must never be forgotten, however, that those we see at shows are the *crème de la crème*, shown at their very best, and in parade uniform ; and it is not all that are pure bred that turn out fit for show. Much depends on their preparation, but there are pure specimens that cannot be prepared, and always look scrubby and ragged.

Although they are essentially toys, they are not wanting in pluck, and some of the breed have been good rat killers. A noted breeder has told me one of his celebrated show specimens once won fourth prize in a considerable sweepstakes, although quite without training or preparation, and many of them are perfect little spitfires, sharp as needles, and make excellent house dogs from their alertness.

Artificial means are used to encourage and stimulate the growth of the hair. The hind feet are kept encased in chamois leather boots, so that, even should they scratch, the claws being covered, the coat is neither broken nor pulled out, and the diet is carefully regulated so as to obviate heat of the blood and skin disease. Various applications to the skin are used to stimulate the growth of the hair, concerning which much mystery is affected. Some years ago I recommended to a breeder in Hanley a preparation for this purpose, and as he has recently written to *The Bazaar* newspaper recommending it to others as having proved successful in his own hands, it may be of use to repeat it here. It is a liniment consisting of the following ingredients, and mixed *artem secundem*, as any chemist and druggist knows how :—Strong mercurial ointment 1oz., spirit of hartshorn 1oz., tincture of cantharides $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., essential oil of nutmeg $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and camphorated oil, 17oz. A little of this should be well rubbed into the skin at the partings ; the whole of the body should not be dressed at once, but the liniment should be used daily on portions of the body alternately—for instance, one side one night, the other side the following, and the head, neck, and breast the third. Cocoa nut oil, too, is a capital thing for promoting the growth of and softening the coat, and when at home and in preparation for shows the coat may with advantage be freely dressed with it. It may be necessary to say, in respect to the use of the liniment recipe, for which is

given above, that as some dogs are much more tender in the skin than others, its effect should be watched, and if undue irritation is produced by it, it should, for use on such dogs, be weakened by mixing with it a portion of plain olive oil, and the bottle should always be well shaken before using its contents.

The crowds of ladies attracted to the range of crystal and mahogany palaces, where these little beauties luxuriate on silk and velvet cushions, see little of their make and shape, concealed as it is with an abundance of flowing hair, arranged with all the art of the accomplished perruquier; and it is quite amusing to see the amount of preparation these little creatures undergo before being carried before the judge.

When born the pups are very dark, and a story is told of a celebrated judge who, having had a bitch about to become a mother, presented to him, when the pups came duly to hand drowned them "right off," and wrote to his friend that there must have been some mistake, as the pups were as black and tan as Manchester terriers. The tail is docked whilst the pups are with the dam, a discreet proceeding, or it is to be feared some of them would show their Maltese origin by carrying the caudal appendage tightly over the hips.

The head is small, rather flat on the crown, and, together with the muzzle, much resembles in shape the Skye terrier.

The eyes, only seen when the "fall" or hair of the face is parted, are small, keen, and bright.

The ears, when entire, are either erect, with a slight falling over at the tip, or quite pricked. Lady Giffard's Katie, a very good specimen, had perfect natural prick ears, but the ears in most specimens are cropped.

The general shape, as seen in show specimens, is to a considerable extent formed by the coat, which, brushed down to the ground on each side, gives a square and level appearance, the back being straight and level, must not be too long, but a happy medium between the proportions shown by the Dandie and fox terrier.

The legs and feet, although scarcely seen, must be straight and good, or the dog would have a deformed appearance.

The tail is usually docked, and shows abundance of feathering.

The coat must be long, straight, and silky; any appearance of curl or crimping is objectionable, and if wavy at all, it must be very slightly so; but many excellent specimens have the coat slightly waved. I do not

know the utmost extent to which the coat has been grown, but should suppose 10in. or 12in. not uncommonly reached, and it should be abundant everywhere.

The colour is one of the most essential things to be looked for in the Yorkshire terrier ; so important is it, and so fully is this recognised by exhibitors, that it is said some specimens are shown at times not quite innocent of plumbago, and other things judiciously applied. They are really blue and tan terriers, and the blue ranges from the clear silvery hue to a deep sky blue and a blue black, all dogs getting, I believe, lighter in colour as they age. The tan on the head should be golden, and the "fall," or hair, over the face, gets silvery towards the ends; the tan is deeper on the whiskers, and about the ears, and on the legs.

They vary in size considerably, so much so, that I advocate most strongly making two classes for them, for it is utterly absurd to class any of this breed as a broken-haired terrier, as the Kennel Club do, regardless of the plain meaning of the words. What can be more stupid than to give one of these terriers a prize in his own proper class, and under his proper designation, and his own mother a prize in the broken-haired toy class ?

The principal breeders and exhibitors are Mrs. M. A. Foster, who, indeed, seems to have quite a monopoly of this breed, and to be invariably successful as an exhibitor ; Miss Alderson, of Leeds, who, however, seems of late to have retired from the arena ; Mr. Abraham Bolton, of Accrington ; Mr. Cavanagh, of Leeds ; and Mr. Greenwood, of Bradford.

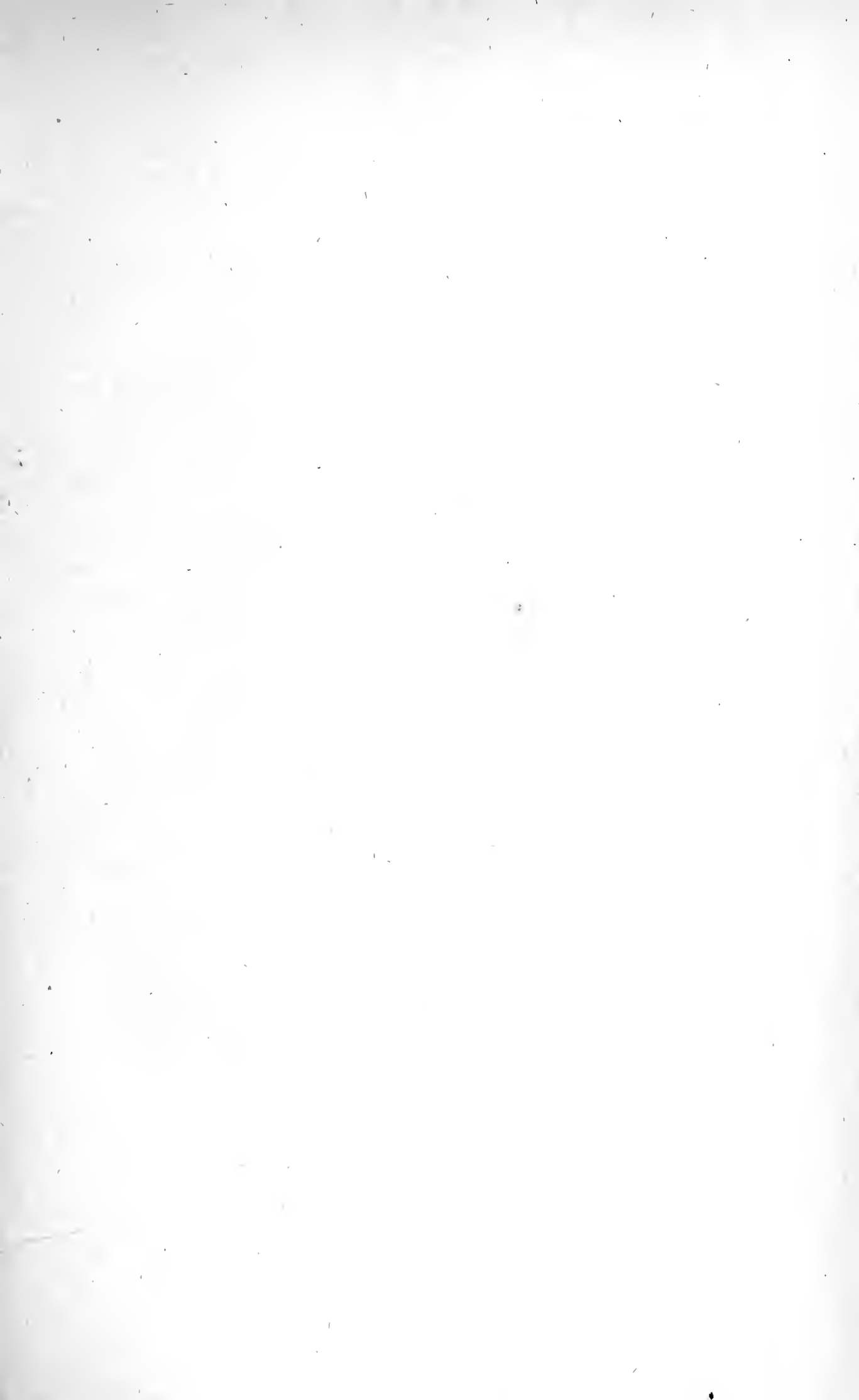
Measurements of Yorkshire Terriers :

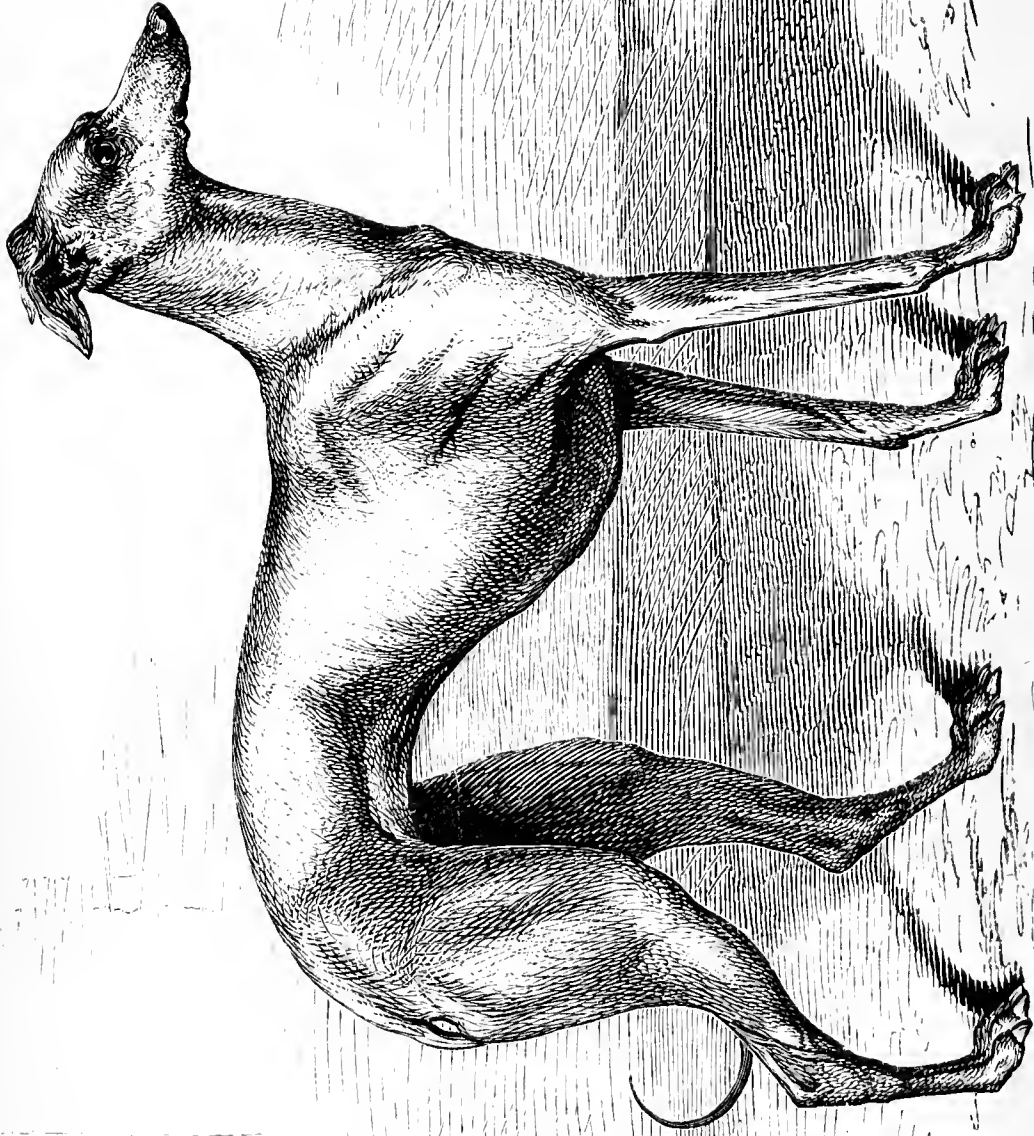
Mrs. M. A. Foster's *Smart*: Age, 3 years ; weight, 10lb. ; height at shoulder, 12in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 22in.

Mrs. M. A. Foster's *Sandy*: Age, 2 years ; weight, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. ; height at shoulder, 9in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 19in.

Mrs. M. A. Foster's *Pride*: Age, 4 years ; weight, 4lb. ; height at shoulder, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; length from nose to set on of tail, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.







MR. JAMES FLETCHER'S ITALIAN GREYHOUND "WEE FLOWER" (K.C.S.B. 7763).

Sire Prince—Dam Beauty.

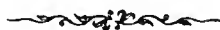
GROUP II.

Diminutives of already mentioned varieties and foreign toy dogs occasionally met with at our shows.

Including :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>The Italian Greyhound.</i> | 6. <i>The Japanese Pug.</i> |
| 2. <i>The Black and Tan Toy Terrier.</i> | 7. <i>The Broken-haired Toy Terrier.</i> |
| 3. <i>The Blue and Tan Toy Terrier.</i> | 8. <i>The Chinese Crested Dog.</i> |
| 4. <i>The White Toy Terrier.</i> | 9. <i>The Chinese Edible Dog.</i> |
| 5. <i>The Long-haired Toy Terrier.</i> | |

The dogs I have classed together here are widely different in their physical traits, and it is only as toys and curiosities that they are akin, and can be ranked together.



CHAPTER IX.—THE ITALIAN GREYHOUND.

BY CORSINCON.

No more elegant dog exists than a good specimen of the Italian greyhound.

There is in such a refinement of form and a grace in every movement that inevitably attracts the dog lover and compels his eulogies.

The beauty of form is matched with a delicacy of frame exquisitely

attractive, and mark this pretty pet as fit only for the companionship of women, whose tender handling alone is light enough to save from effacement the peach bloom that seems to adorn them, and preserve from destruction a frame too fragile for the rough touch of masculine hands.

This view may arise from some unusual and unaccountable idiosyncrasy on my part, for certain it is that these most frail specimens of canine flesh are almost entirely exhibited by men, rarely by women; but I must confess I always experience a feeling of relief when I see such brittle looking goods as Italian greyhounds freed from the coarse and heavy hands of men exhibitors.

As the name imports, Italy is the native home of these exquisitely lovely dogs; yet it is not under the azure skies of Italy that they are brought to the greatest perfection, but rather under clouds of dense London smoke, and in defiance of the raw, chilling mists that surround them in their Scottish home. Those sent us from Italy are comparatively coarse, but, under the magic skill of English breeders, the lines of beauty natural to the breed are retained and developed, all coarseness is smoothed away, and the delicacy and refinement which is their inheritance improved upon.

As a breeder of Italian greyhounds at the present time I should say Mr. Bruce, of Falkirk, is *facile princeps*, although Mr. Steel makes a good second, and between them they make the Italian class at the Edinburgh shows one of the features of that gathering, for nowhere else is seen classes of this kind so strong in numbers and quality, and the best of winners at English shows of recent years, Wee Flower, Crucifix, Rosy Cross, Bankside Lily, and others have been bred by these two gentlemen.

Mrs. Temple, of Morley Wilmslow, Cheshire, also possesses a good strain, which she brought from Italy more than forty years ago, and has improved upon by careful selection in breeding. This lady does not exhibit and, therefore, her dogs are not so well known as they deserve to be; but several from her stock have, I understand, successfully competed in the show ring.

For a number of years there was nothing that had a chance in a show against Mr. Macdonald's famous little Molly, a dove-coloured specimen, diminutive in size, and of exquisite proportions. Molly lived to the very considerable age of twelve years, and literally went to her grave burdened

with honours. Unexceptionally good as she was, I am of opinion that a small lovely dove-coloured specimen of Mr. Bruce's, the name of which I am uncertain, is all over quite as good as Molly was, and it is quite certain that competitors now are much superior as a whole to those Molly had to meet in her time.

The Italian greyhound is a diminutive of the gallant coursing breed; but whereas, in the latter we look not only for beauty of outline, but also insist on strength, as shown in great muscular development, in the former we are satisfied with elegance, if there is but sufficient vitality to give activity and playfulness. In play, the graceful movements of the Italian greyhound are seen to perfection, their attitudes being strikingly beautiful; in their ordinary walk they have a mincing gait, varied by more spirited motions, prancing like a high stepping and restive horse.

The weight of the Italian greyhound for show purposes should not exceed 7lb., and those between 4lb. and 5lb. are preferred.

One of the greatest defects met with in this breed is the high forehead and prominent skull, introduced, probably, by resorting to a cross with the apple-headed toy terrier in the desire to reduce the size. The head should be flat in the skull, long, and gradually tapering to the point of the muzzle.

The eyes should be rather large, and with a languishing expression. This dog is of a very loving disposition, showing strong affection to its owner. Eyes too full and watery are not uncommon, and are a great blemish.

The ears should be small and thin in texture, carried *à la* greyhound.

The neck must be long, thin, and supple.

The coat should be remarkably fine, soft, short, and silky. The colours are various, and all very beautiful, red fawn, golden fawn, blue fawn, dove colour, lavender, cream colour, white with dark points, blue, and parti-coloured. The latter is not generally admired, yet there is a fawn and white, shown by Mr. Bruce, which I consider very handsome; brindle I do not remember to have seen.

The question of colour must always be one of individual taste, but self colours are preferred, and the chief consideration is to have them decided and rich.



CHAPTER X.—THE BLACK AND TAN TOY TERRIER.

BY CORSINCON.

SOME score years ago a large proportion of the black and tan toy terriers were of the sort called by "fanciers" apple-headed ones—that is, round skulled with prominent foreheads—and this variety owed the features referred to to a cross with the King Charles spaniel.

Another variety, finer in the head and generally showing the wheel back and tucked-up flank of the Italian greyhound, owed its peculiar features to a cross with the last named dog.

Both of these have now, however, given place entirely, or to a great extent, to a much neater animal, showing truer terrier character, being, in fact, the Manchester, or black and tan terrier, dwarfed by constant selection of the smallest, and continued in-and-in breeding.

This continued consanguineous breeding is not, however, an unmixed good, and in some instances appears to have already been carried to the utmost brink it can be with safety, great delicacy of constitution being one result, and another is the loss of hair; many specimens being almost bare on head, face, and neck.

This is a great disfigurement which can be permanently remedied by judicious breeding. I have, however; in another breed lately found astonishing results in the quick growth of hair by rubbing in twice a day a mixture in equal parts of petroline—such as is burned in lamps with wick—the oil, not the spirit, Field's ozokerine, and the lotion, Spratt's patent make for growing hair on dogs. As the use of this mixture was eminently successful, I think it is worth mentioning that others may try it.

The points are the same as in the larger breed, and to that standard readers are referred. There is more difficulty experienced in producing a good one, well marked and rich in colour of the desired size, which is from 3lb. to 5lb. at most than there is in breeding dogs 20lb. and over.

As they are thin in the skin and but lightly covered with hair, these fragile creatures should be kept clothed when out of doors.



CHAPTER XI.—THE BLUE AND TAN TOY
TERRIER.

BY CORSINCON.

THIS very pretty toy dog receives scant justice at shows where he has either to compete against his black and tan brother, or take his place in a variety class, and in either case generally goes down before a better known and more fashionable rival.

This dog possesses distinct character, and is well worth cultivating; the colour is a pale or greyish blue, and the tan markings should be distributed as in the black and tan variety; the tan is, however, always pale, and I have not seen specimens with the distribution of the markings and their clearness quite satisfactory.

All the more reason for breeders to take them up and improve on their present form.

At one time in London, and also in the West of Scotland, and, probably, other parts of Great Britain, there existed a blue terrier known as the Blue Paul; these are still at rare intervals to be met with, and I think it highly probable that the toy blue and tan is a descendant of the Blue Paul. According to tradition the latter was brought to this country by the notorious pirate, Paul Jones, but where brought from tradition sayeth not.

The toy blue and tan is generally apple-headed and small and pointed in the muzzle, and generally wanting in coat.

This dog should, bearing these differences in mind, be judged by the same scale of points as the toy black and tan.

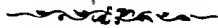


CHAPTER XII.—THE WHITE TOY TERRIER.

BY CORSINCON.

OCCASIONALLY a diminutive white terrier of 3lb. or 4lb. weight turns up at a show, but they do not seem as yet to be looked on as worthy of distinct classification.

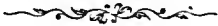
Those I have seen have all been too bullet-headed, but by close in-breeding of the now well established white English terrier, a very pretty class of toys might be produced, and, if bred in sufficient numbers, a class would soon be made for them at our best shows.



CHAPTER XIII.—THE LONG-HAIRED TOY TERRIER.

BY CORSINCON.

IN the classes for toy terriers other than smooth-haired, the winners are invariably small Yorkshire terriers, and it would be far better to make two classes for the last named, dividing them by weight, than have the small ones shown under the title now adopted.



CHAPTER XIV.—THE JAPANESE PUG.

BY CORSINCON.

I must confess this is a dog I know very little about; they crop up, however, pretty often at our shows, and give one the impression of being a cross between a King Charles spaniel and a pug.

In "Jesse's Researches" the following quotation from Sir Rutherford Alcock, long resident in Japan, is given: "And first I am to find a pair of well bred Japanese dogs, with eyes like saucers, no nose, the tongue hanging out at the side, too large for the mouth, and white and tan, if possible. My dogs are chosen, a species of King Charles spaniel intensified; and, by-the-bye, there is so much genuine likeness that I think it probable the Merry Monarch was indebted to his marriage with a Portuguese princess for the original race of spaniels."

The Japanese, it is said, give their toy dogs, when puppies, a spirit called *saki* to keep them small. It is a singular coincidence that a similar habit obtains among the lower order of dog fanciers in this country, where gin is given to stop the growth of puppies.

The following remarks on the breed are from the pen of Mr. Marples:—

"This variety of dog, specimens of which I have heard Mr. Lort remark he had seen some twenty years ago, and which have since been occasionally imported into this country, but not to any great extent, owing, no doubt, to the great distance, has not been propagated much hitherto, as the breed is almost a rarity, and up to the present has not even been introduced into any work upon dogs that I am aware of.

"Since coming into possession of the Japanese pug Ming Seng, I have been led to make some little inquiries respecting the breed, and the information I have gathered places the matter beyond dispute that such a breed does exist in Japan, and is as distinct as the pug of our own country and quite as common. It has been inferred by some that it may have been obtained by a cross with our King Charles and English pug or some other dog, but this I consider quite fallacious. The dog resembles a King Charles but little, excepting that it is short in face, while in build and general contour it is totally different, and the coat is perfectly straight, and being more profuse than the Charlie is scarcely a likely result from a cross with a smooth-haired dog.

"Mr. G. W. Allen won the silver medal at the Kennel Club's Alexandra Palace Summer Show in 1878, in the class for small sized foreign dogs, with Shantung (so named after a province, in which is the Palace of Peking, where the dog was born). This is a black and white specimen, possessing the same characteristics as Ming Seng, but a little larger, being about 14lb. weight. The Rev. G. F. Hodson won at Birmingham,

in 1873, with a light red and white Japanese pug, the parents of which were imported by a friend of his in the 1st Dragoon Guards, and obtained by him from the Summer Palace of the Emperor of China. This dog was also of the same type, and an excellent specimen. A Mr. Currie, of Manchester, has a bitch with which he has also won a prize or two at local shows; and together with others that I have seen, coupled with other facts, are conclusive evidence that the breed is one peculiar to Japan, where it is kept in its purity and highly prized by the aristocracy of that country, as well as being a Royal favourite there.

“ A Japanese gentleman, now residing at Blackburn, where he is acquiring a knowledge of the cotton business at the mills of Messrs. Briggs, heard of my Japanese pug, and on seeing it, to satisfy a friend of mine, favoured me with the following :—

“ [COPY.]

“ ‘ Rose Hill Mills, Blackburn, September 19, 1879.

“ ‘ I have seen Mr. Marples’ Japanese pug, and I, being a native of Japan, can testify to its being a very good one; in fact, I have seen scores in my native country, and I do not remember ever seeing a better. They are mostly black and white in colour, and in coat, size, and general conformation I should say the little dog Ming Seng is a correct representation.

“ ‘ (Signed). YAMANOBE TAKEO,
Tokio, Japan.’

“ The prevailing colour is undoubtedly black and white, though there are some of a different colour—red and white, brown and white, and self colours—the Rev. Mr. Hodson’s to note. The coat, in texture, resembles most to my mind that of a good colley, and also the architecture of the animal, excepting, of course, his extremities. In disposition the dog is very lively and intelligent, and, like our own pug, extremely sensitive. He soon becomes attached to his home and its inmates, to whom, under kind treatment, he shows great affection, but is somewhat sullen with strangers, and feels and remembers the least chastisement. Like the French poodle, however, he is remarkably intelligent and may be taught many tricks.

“ Ming Seng is now a little over 3½ years old, and was imported by a sailor on board a merchant vessel trading between London and Japan,

in tea and fancy Japanese goods, and sold to a gentleman in London, who afterwards sold him to a Mr. W. J. Lucas, of Blackburn, an old fancier, from whom he was purchased by me. I have exhibited the dog at several shows in 1879, in variety classes, under Messrs. Lort, Hodson, Cowen, Gamon, Skidmore, Brierley, and Adcock, with the following result:—Equal 1st at Manchester (Royal Liverpool and Manchester Society's Show), Preston, Bootle, and Farnworth; 1st Southport, and very highly commended Wigan, &c.

“Ming Seng is black and white in colour (showing a preponderance of the former), 9lb. weight, measuring only $\frac{5}{8}$ in. in muzzle which is square, and, like many of our pugs, he has the protruding tongue; head lofty, eyes large and lustrous, being set in wide apart, ears small and dropping forward at the side of head. He is very symmetrically built, being short in back, has a deep chest, straight limbs, and is harefooted; his tail is twisted tightly over the hip, the hair upon which, as on the rest of the body, being long, profuse, and perfectly straight; the fore legs are well feathered, the hair on the hind legs being short up to the hock, resembling, as I said before, a colley in this respect. He is very sensible and affectionate to those with whom he is acquainted, and can perform several tricks, which, no doubt, have been taught him on board ship during his somewhat long passage.”

I do not necessarily endorse Mr. Marples' opinions. On the subject of evidence he appears to be much more easily satisfied than I should be. When he compares this dog in “coat and architecture” to a colley, I must emphatically express my dissent.

Mr. Marples would have been as near the mark had he compared the Japanese pug to a hippopotamus.

Since writing the above, I saw at the New York Dog Show, where I acted as one of the judges, a class of nine, very level in quality, and all of Ming Seng's type; they were classed as Japanese spaniels.

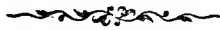


CHAPTER XV.—THE BROKEN-HAIRED TOY TERRIER.

BY CORSINCON.

THESE are, as their name imports, small broken-coated terriers, alike in every point but size to their larger congeners.

They have to compete at shows against Yorkshires, which is unfair to them. The Kennel Club have even designated the class as for "broken-haired terriers," and allowed long-haired Yorkshires to win, which is not only absurd but unfair to exhibitors of true broken-haired terriers. Their weight should be under 5lb.



CHAPTER XVI.—THE CHINESE CRESTED DOG.

BY CORSINCON.

THIS is quite a rarity in this country, but a few have been exhibited, and attracted considerable attention as curiosities.

Rather higher than a fox terrier, they are also longer in the back, and altogether lighter in build, approaching nearer to the greyhound in conformation.

They are, except on the head, along the top of neck, and at the end of tail, quite hairless, if we further except single hairs scattered about the body at wide intervals.

On the head the hair is rather profuse, forming a crest, and the tuft on end of tail is quite bushy; and these, with the spotted or marbled skin, give the dog to English eyes a more singular than attractive appearance. Along the top of the neck the hair grows short and fairly thick, something like the "hogged mane of a pony."

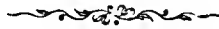


CHAPTER XVII.—THE CHINESE EDIBLE DOG.

BY CORSINCON.

DOGS so described in catalogues and frequently shown are mostly of a rufous colour, and in appearance resemble Pomeranians, but are much coarser made.

I know nothing further of them than having seen them at shows, and include them in this list solely because few London exhibitions are without specimens in the class for foreign dogs.



CHAPTER XVIII.—EXHIBITING TOY DOGS.

THE condition in which dogs are shown has much to do with their success or failure to secure the coveted premier position in the ring, and this is especially the case with toy dogs.

These varieties are often valued on account of quite arbitrary points of excellence, such as, it may be, length and straightness of coat, richness of colour, or certain markings, and although these exist they will not be seen to perfection unless the dog is shown in perfect health, and properly prepared for exhibition. The show is a gala day for them, and every dog should, when paraded in the ring, wear its best bib and tucker.

In long-haired varieties, such as Yorkshire and Maltese terriers, Pomeranians, &c., preparation must be commenced some time before the show, and sedulously carried on day by day.

Constant combing and brushing tends to increase the growth of coat, as well as to make it lie in the desired orderly manner.

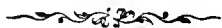
They should receive a final polish immediately before being taken into the ring.

Taste should be observed in the furnishing of the exhibition box in which they are exposed to public view and admiration.

The smooth-haired sorts, such as pugs, Italian greyhounds, and toy terriers, must also have their share of grooming—for pugs an ordinary flesh glove does well to dress them with, but for the very fine skinned

Italians and some toy terriers that is too rough, and nothing suits better for dressing them with than a soft chamois leather.

In all varieties it is important to have them neither fat nor lean. The points are best shown when the dog carries an average quantity of flesh, put on by plain feeding, which preserves the health and develops spirit and playfulness.



CHAPTER XIX.—TRAINING PET DOGS.

THE first thing to be taught a house dog is habits of cleanliness.

It stands to reason that to ensure this the animal must be let out at regular intervals during the day, and this should be done both the last thing at night and first thing in the morning.

Regularity in feeding has also an excellent effect.

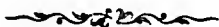
Whenever a dog offends it should be scolded or whipped and put out, care being taken that the dog knows what he is being punished for. When he learns to connect the offence with the punishment he will cease to offend.

If these lessons are persistently given, most dogs will learn to *ask* when they want to go out, by going to the door, barking, or otherwise indicating their wishes.

It is a good plan to have one certain place to feed the dog in, and bones should not be given in the house, or the dog will probably contract the habit of hiding them in inconvenient places.

Small dogs generally give a preference to a box or basket to sleep in, and something of the sort should be provided; but it is quite a mistake, even with the most delicate, to wrap them up in blankets, &c., as is often done. This makes them supersensitive to cold when taken out.

Pugs have naturally a thick, warm coat, although it is short, and do not require to be clothed; but the very thin-skinned Italian greyhounds and toy terriers should, except in very warm weather, be clothed when taken out of doors, and when at exhibitions.



CHAPTER XX.—STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE
FOR TOY DOGS.

*I.—The Blenheim Spaniel
and the King Charles
Spaniel.*

	POINTS.
Symmetry and condition ...	25
Head	15
Stop	5
Muzzle... ..	10
Eyes	5
Ears	10
Coat and feathering ...	15
Colour	15
Total	100

II.—The Pug.

	POINTS.
Symmetry, condition, and size	15
Body	10
Legs and feet	10
Head and muzzle	15
Ears	5
Eyes	10
Markings (mask, wrinkles, and trace)	15
Tail	10
Coat and colour	10
Total	100

III.—The Pomeranian.

	POINTS.
Condition, symmetry, and size	20
Coat	15
Head and muzzle	15
Eyes and ears	10
Legs and feet	20
Tail	10
Colour	10
Total	100

IV.—The Poodle.

	POINTS.
Condition and symmetry ...	20
Head and muzzle	15
Eyes	10
Ears	5
Coat	20
Neck and shoulders	10
Back, loin, and quarters ...	10
Legs and feet	10
Total	100

V.—The Maltese Terrier.

	POINTS.
Size, symmetry, and condi- tion	25
Coat	25
Colour	20
Eyes	10
Nose	10
Tail	10
Total	100

*VI.—The Yorkshire
Terrier.*

	POINTS.
Symmetry	15
Clearness in blue	15
Distinctness and richness of tan	15
Length of coat	10
Texture of coat	10
Straightness of coat	10
Ears	10
Tail	5
Condition in which shown... ..	10
Total	100

VII.—The Italian Greyhound.

	POINTS.
Size, symmetry, and condition	30
Head	10
Ears and eyes	10
Legs and feet	10
Conformation of body ...	20
Coat and colour	15
Tail	5
Total	100

VIII.—The Black and Tan Toy Terrier and the Blue and Tan Toy Terrier.

The same scale of points as Black and Tan Terriers.

IX.—The White Toy Terrier.

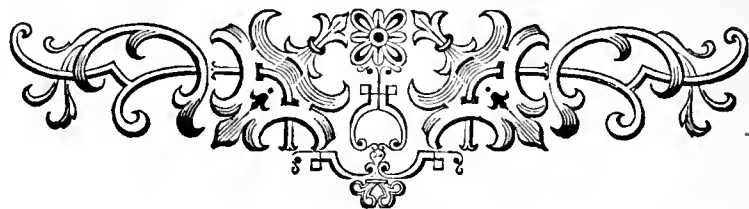
The same scale as applied to White English Terriers.

X.—The Long-haired Toy Terrier.

Same scale as for Yorkshire Terriers.

XI.—The Japanese and Chinese Dogs.

No scale of points for judging these has been settled.



APPENDIX.

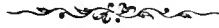
BREEDING, REARING, AND GENERAL
MANAGEMENT OF DOGS.

APPENDIX.

The Management of Dogs.

Including :

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Object of Breeding.</i> | \| | 3. <i>Rearing.</i> |
| 2. <i>Breeding.</i> | \| | 4. <i>General Management.</i> |



CHAPTER I.—OBJECT OF BREEDING.

BY CORSINCON.

THE immense rise in market value of dogs of all breeds during the last twenty years, as a consequence of the competition promoted and encouraged by exhibitions and of the constant free and full discussion carried on in the press respecting the points of value of the several varieties, together with the general increase of wealth and wider interest taken in the sports in which dogs are useful and participate, has led numbers of persons to take up dog breeding, partly as a hobby, and partly with a view to the profits it is supposed and hoped may be made thereby.

When people read about puppies being sold for £10, £15, and £20 each, which in their youth it would have been difficult to find homes for at one-tenth the money, the conclusion is so temptingly in accord with the desire that it is too often accepted without sufficient examination, and as often leads to disappointment and loss.

In this, as in so many other ways of life, I believe we have two very distinct classes, each in their way successful; but the two classes I refer to hold ideas of success as wide asunder as the poles.

The one I call the *genuine breeder*: the man who takes hold of a variety and says, this dog would be improved for purposes of utility and

beauty, by the breeding out or modifying certain points he exhibits strongly, and the development of others of which he is deficient; and who with this as his *primary* object sets about the work on certain intelligible and accepted lines, which, however, does not necessarily preclude experiment which reason, stimulated by observation, may suggest and approve.

Sooner or later, in defiance of ill-luck, accidents, and all adverse circumstances, that man will make a name for himself as a breeder, for he will have attained an object in itself worthy, and which, by its inherent excellence, compels recognition and praise. Such a breeder was the late Mr. Laverack, and, following a similar course with like success, I point with equal force to Mr. R. Ll. Purcell Llewellyn, whose kennel of setters is among the largest and is the highest and most equal in quality I have seen.

Men who are guided by these high and worthy motives are not so few as many suppose, for they are often the least heard of, as they value much more highly the improvement of their kennels than the taking of prizes. Dogs these breeders must, as a matter of course, have to dispose of; but they do not breed to sell; that is rather an accident of their pursuit.

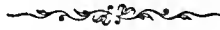
I have not a word to say against breeding for sale; it is a perfectly legitimate business and an interesting pursuit, and intelligently followed may be made profitable; but to improve the various breeds of dogs and still make things pay is by no means easy, because such breeders have to compete with another and altogether less worthy, and sometimes even unscrupulous, class.

Profits on the sale of goods of almost every kind depend very much on the publicity the goods and their owners receive. Most of us have to trust to our tailor for the quality of cloth he supplies us with; and in dogs there is not one buyer in a hundred capable of making a selection for himself farther than pleasing his own fancy.

Taking advantage of this, there are a very large number of breeders who, possessed of prize dogs, breed them with no reference to their fitness to mate, and with no other object than to sell their produce at the highest possible price. To select the good and put down the useless is never dreamt of. The weedy and the ricketty, if they can boast of prize winning relatives, will bring so many pounds from some foolish person or

another, and so the dealing breeder does his best to degenerate whatever breed he takes in hand.

It is hopeless to reform these mercenaries; but as I wish this book to be really serviceable, I warn the tyro, and all who desire to possess good dogs, to beware of a class that is so widespread.



CHAPTER II.—BREEDING.

BY CORSINCON.

I SHALL not attempt to deal with the subject of breeding in all its aspects. There are many questions connected with it still unsettled, and, however interesting the discussion of these, this is not the place for it, even were the writer capable of doing it justice.

I shall endeavour to confine myself to, and make as clear and explicit as possible, laws to be observed and lines to be followed by all who would breed dogs successfully. That there are such laws enunciated by physiologists and proved correct by experience no one can doubt, and the want of attention to them is a fruitful source of disappointment.

One of the very commonest errors of the inexperienced is to expect that the union of two good-looking dogs must of necessity produce handsome pups; another common and still more fatal mistake is to accept prize winnings, however great, as sufficient credentials of a good sire; and a third mistake is to look for good pups from a worthless ill-bred bitch, however good the dog she has been bred to.

Like produces Like.—That *like produces like* is a good maxim for breeders to remember if it be correctly valued, which it can be only when taken in conjunction with other weighty considerations.

The laws of heredity play an important part, and cannot be left out of the account. But with dog breeders, as a rule, too little attention has been paid to it.

Throwing Back.—Everybody who observes at all knows how common it is to see a child who bears a much stronger resemblance to an uncle, aunt, cousin, or other collateral than to the parents, or in direct line the

child may inherit the features or peculiarities of one of the grandfathers or grandmothers. And so it is in the lower animals; and this tendency to throw back is seen to go still farther in some instances of crossing when the artificial distinctions produced by domestication and selection in breeding are thrown down, and an effort is made by nature to reproduce an animal in, if not its original, at least in a long past, form. This, in the dog, is shown in the gaunt form seen in many mongrels, and in its most pronounced form often assumes that of his congener—the wolf. I do not say that the crossing of any two varieties of our domestic dog will produce one or more pups with a wolfish semblance, but that, if allowed to breed promiscuously, unmistakable traits of the wild dog will be developed.

We have here, then, two rules to be observed in breeding, which, at first sight, appear to be antagonistic, but are really not so. Like breeds like, but as each sire and dam have also had a sire and dam that may have possessed very distinctive characteristics, the proneness to throw back is merely a proof and confirmation that like does produce its like, although a generation may have been skipped in the development of a special feature or set of features.

Importance of Pedigree.—The foregoing shows the vast importance of pedigree, and on both sides this should be studied, and the prevailing family characteristics carefully considered. The kennel chronicles, calendars, stud books, and systems of registration, public and private, now accessible, are of the greatest help to the breeder, and will become more so year by year, although the best of them are far from being so useful as they might be made. For instance, if in the registration of puppies the date of service, relative to the period of œstrum, were carefully given, we should soon have data on which to determine the disputed point as to whether the time of service influences the sex of the progeny.

I presume readers to be acquainted with the theory held by many observant breeders, that if the bitch is served at the early period of her heat the progeny will be mostly bitches, and, on the contrary, if near the end of the œstrum, the majority of the puppies will be dogs. No one person's experience, however extensive, can be taken to settle this question, which is of very great practical importance, not only in respect to dogs but other stock.

If, however, the Kennel Club were to adopt a system of careful registration, they would have in a few years an accumulation of facts from which deductions could be safely made ; and the same means might be used to elucidate points which, if at present they can be called facts, are at least doubtful and obscure.

In-and-In Breeding.—This is a phase of the subject which has given rise to much discussion, opinions in favour of and against the practice being pretty equally divided.

From my own observation and lessons gathered from the experience of others, I am of opinion that close consanguineous breeding is the most powerful means we have to determine character and establish type ; but, if continued without a resort to the renovating influence of blood from a removed, although, it may be, a collateral line, the result will be loss of stamina and the production of a too nervous temperament.

In-and-in breeding, in its strictest sense, is, of course, mating dogs from the same sire and dam, and continuing that course. Sir John Sebright, a high authority on such matters, carried out a series of experiments in this direction with the result that his dogs became weak, small, and weedy ; and other experimentalists agree with him. In-and-in breeding is not, however, to be entirely neglected, for, as already observed, when it is required to fix and determine a desirable mental characteristic or physical trait possessed in common by brother and sister of the same litter, to breed them together is the most certain way to ensure its perpetuation ; and in this way only, I believe, can type be established. And, to keep up the physique of the breed without destroying its distinctive features, *breeding in the line*—that is, from animals of collateral descent—should be resorted to, and not from dogs of entirely different blood.

Breeding for Colour—Breeding for Size—or with any other such specific object, must be undertaken on established physiological laws, and fully taking into account that there are always complex influences at work, all of which have to be considered and allowed for ; that *like breeds like* is true only in a limited sense, for inherited characteristics on both sides, even such as are latent in the individual, assert their influence and re-appear. On this subject there is a pamphlet by Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier and Mr. W. W. Boulton, M.R.C.S., called “Breeding for Colour, and the Physiology of Breeding,” which is well worth the careful perusal of

every breeder. Both of these gentlemen are well known as scientists and most successful practical breeders of various domestic animals, and both have succeeded in establishing new varieties. Mr. Boulton's black spaniels possessed such a distinctive family character that they could be recognised at a glance. As a result of Mr. Boulton's great experience, he has come to a conclusion of much importance, namely, "that the sire influences the progeny principally in colour and outer contour, and the dam in constitution and all vital characteristics and peculiarities of temperament, instinct, and family or hereditary stamp, quality, or feature." Whether that view receive complete endorsement from other breeders or not, no one of any practical experience will undervalue the importance of breeding only, or with rare exceptions, from pure bred dams. It would be impossible to establish a kennel of even character and high quality from brood bitches of different and of mixed blood.

Œstrum or Heat of Bitches.—The desire to reproduce is not constant in the dog, but occurs at periods varying in individuals even of the same variety, in some as often as every six months; but whether six, seven, or eight months, the period is generally kept to with tolerable regularity, so that an observant breeder who keeps a kennel record can tell pretty nearly when his bitches will be in season.

It is not necessary to describe in detail the symptoms of heat—there is general disturbance and excitement of the whole system; it is, I believe, in many instances possible to tell by the eye of the dog, certainly the expression is altered, as well as the manners and action. Often, with the careless owner, the fact first becomes evident to him by the nuisance of a pack of strange dogs about the place, making night hideous by occasional prolonged sounds, between a howl and a whine; but before that he should have been aware of a change in his dog, and have kept her up. On examination the external organs of generation are seen to be enlarged and vascular, and for some days, about the middle of the time, there is bleeding from the vulva; when this has stopped is by most breeders considered the most favourable time for her to visit the selected mate; the period of heat lasts about three weeks.

Thirst is an accompaniment of heat, and the bitch should have access to water constantly. If it is not intended that she should breed, care must be taken to keep her locked up, for many show great cunning at

this time, and will not miss a chance to steal away and seek mates for themselves. If not intended to breed it is absolutely necessary she should have cooling medicine—a dose of ordinary black draught answers well, and may be given twice a week; the food, too, should now be light, and the proportion of vegetables increased and flesh meat decreased. This course will often prevent fits, which, in those predisposed to them are apt to appear at this time.

When the bitch has been kept up there will, in all probability, at the end of the usual period of gestation—nine weeks—be a secretion of milk. This should be drawn off, or the accumulation in the teats and other lactiferous glands will produce indurations ending in tumours. The mammæ should in such cases be bathed with warm water, and afterwards rubbed with camphorated oil, or, if there is much heat and swelling, add to the camphorated oil one-third part of brandy and the same proportion of spirit of hartshorn. At the same time recourse should be had to doses of black draught twice a week and a light diet.

It is a practice too general to keep bitches year after year and prevent them from breeding. This is strongly to be condemned. It appears to me an unjustifiable interference with nature, and it is certain that the consequences to the animal are seriously detrimental. Not only are they from this cause liable to suffer from scirrhus tumours, but it begets a plethoric state of body and partial deposits of fat around the ovaries and elsewhere that interferes with the healthy functional operations of important parts, and leads often to acute disease, and, where life is prolonged, it is as a burden to the dog and a nuisance to her owner.

Breeding is a natural, healthy, and necessary thing. It is specially required by highly fed dogs living luxuriously, as a means of using up their excess stock of material, and, therefore, all bitches should be allowed to breed at least occasionally.

Selection of Sire.—This must be made after consideration of the various phases of the subject of breeding and the several influences at work affecting the character of the future progeny.

In the present day the rage with inexperienced breeders is for dogs that have taken prizes. Except for the purpose of giving a fictitious value to the puppies, prize winnings have no value in a stud dog. On the contrary, a dog that has been much shown, and, in consequence, con-

stantly undergoing preparations, being, as it were, wound up to the highest tension his system will bear, is not so likely to get good stock as another equally good dog of the same strain that has been allowed to live more naturally. Just so in breeding greyhounds. I would rather breed from an own brother than from a great winner who had to stand numerous trainings, if the brother was a fair dog, and had not been hard run or often severely trained, than I would from the winner himself.

Impregnation.—On this subject Blaine observes, that in some cases it takes place at the first connection, at others not until the second, third, or fourth, and states that in one instance he had decided proofs that impregnation did not ensue until the seventh warding, and he recommended, to ensure prolific intercourse, that the dogs should be left together for some days, adding that this course is specially likely to be necessary in the case of delicate and pampered animals.

I think it may be stated as the general practice of those who place their stud dogs for hire at the service of the public to allow two visits at an interval of a day or two. It is also a common occurrence that the animals are perfect strangers to each other, and are never together except during the necessary time.

Probably these facts, taken together, supply a sounder reason in accounting for the large percentage of disappointments owners of brood bitches meet with than, as is done, by loosely referring to the season as the cause. I confess I do not know how the phrase and the belief it expresses, "This has been a bad breeding season," originated, but it is very common, and appears to me to be baseless if it implies that the meteorological conditions of the seasons influence impregnation and the prolificacy of the bitch.

As opposed to such an opinion, in support of which I have never heard a reason advanced, I am rather disposed to credit these frequent disappointments to ignoring, or at least not fully complying with, the laws and conditions under which nature has ordained that reproduction in the dog shall take place. That one or two visits only should in all cases be held as sufficient, seems to be contradicted by facts however convenient it may be to owners of stud-dogs, who, of course, have an eye to fees, and naturally wish to utilise to the fullest the fee earner.

Again, we must remember that not only are the organs more directly

concerned in generation in a highly susceptible state, but the entire system is affected, and during heat the bitch is subject to deeper and more lasting impressions than at any other time. All breeders of experience know that bitches at that time take strong fancies. I had, some years ago, a Dandie Dinmont that became enamoured with a deerhound, and positively would not submit to be served by a dog of her own breed. There are on record reliable instances where the mental impression made on the bitch by a dog that has not had access to her, has been clearly seen in one or more of her litter, sired by a totally different breed of dog. Taking these facts into consideration, I think the common practice of permitting merely flying visits of the shortest possible duration more likely to account for the disappointments alluded to, than the peculiarity of the season to which they are so often referred, and advise that the animals should be kept together for some reasonable time, which is assuredly what takes place when the dogs are left to themselves.

Superfætation.—The bitch having a compound uterus is capable of impregnation by two or more dogs during the same heat, and will produce in one litter pups clearly distinguishable as the produce of different sires. The appearance of these uterine brothers and sisters in the litter of a bitch that had been put to a valued dog of her own breed is, of course, most annoying, and in all cases must be the result of another having had access to her. Frequently this arises from the carelessness of servants, and it is always safest to keep the bitch under lock and key, for with the slightest chance given she will steal away in search of a mate of her own selection. Only in one or two other ways, so far as I know, can these objectionable *strangers* in the litter be accounted for. These ways we will now consider.

Antecedent Impressions.—It is one of the most strange and remarkable facts, as it is one of the least understood in connection with breeding, that the union of a bitch for the first time with a dog by which she conceives frequently exerts an influence on subsequent litters, or, as my own observations lead me to think, on individual pups, but not all, in subsequent litters. Instances of this must have come under the notice of most breeders, and the most careful and observant have from their experience recorded instances in proof of it, so that it is now an accepted fact.

This shows the urgent necessity, especially with young bitches, of acting on Somerville's advice—

Watch o'er the bitches with a cautious eye,
And separate such as are going to be proud.

If this is not done an undesirable union will almost certainly be the result, and the value of the bitch for stock greatly reduced.

In such a case many breeders would at once put the strayed bitch down or discard her from their kennels; but as it is not absolutely certain to follow in every such instance that subsequent litters will be affected, and, as before stated, I do not think that in any case all pups in any subsequent litter would be so affected, I should not, if the bitch was much valued for brood purposes, go so far, but keep her for future use and see the result.

Perhaps, still more curious and inexplicable is the startling fact that the mental impression made on the mind of a bitch by a dog she has been denied sexual intercourse with, affects most sensibly the progeny resulting from a sire of a totally different form and colour. On this subject I cannot do better for readers than quote at length from such a high authority as Delabere Blaine, who had the distinguished honour of being called by his contemporaries "the father of canine pathology." Mr. Blaine says :

"Superfecundation is apt to be confounded with, or its phenomena are sometimes accounted for by, another process, still more curious and inexplicable, but which is wholly dependent on the mother—where imprintings which have been received by her mind previous to her sexual intercourse are conveyed to the germs within her, so as to stamp one or more of them with characteristic traits of resemblance to the dog from which the impression was taken, although of a totally different breed from the real father of the progeny. In superfecundation, on the contrary, the size, form, &c., of the additional progeny all fully betoken their origin. In the instances of sympathetic deviation, the form, size, and character of the whelps are principally the mother's, but the colour is more often the father's. It would appear that this mental impression, which is, perhaps, usually raised at some period of œstrum, always recurs at that period, and is so interwoven with the organization even, so as to become a stamp or mould for some if not all of her future progeny, the existence of which curious anomaly in the reproductive or breeding system is

confirmed by acts of not unfrequent occurrence. I had a pug bitch whose constant companion was a small and almost white spaniel dog of Lord Rivers's breed, of which she was very fond. When it became necessary to separate her on account of her heat from this dog, and to confine her with one of her own kind, she pined excessively; and, notwithstanding her situation, it was some time before she would admit of the attentions of the pug dog placed with her. At length, however, she was warded, impregnation followed, and at the usual period she brought forth five pug puppies, one of which was perfectly white, and although rather more slender than the others, was nevertheless a genuine pug. The spaniel was soon afterwards given away, but the impression remained; for at two subsequent litters (which were all she had afterwards) she again presented me with a white pug pup, which the fanciers know to be a very rare occurrence."

I have not met with an instance such as the above in my own experience, but cases almost identical have been told me as coming within the scope of the experience of friends. Mr. James Pratt, who has been so successful a breeder of Skye terriers, has told me that one of his bitches produced a pure white Skye under similar conditions; and I could multiply such, but that must suffice on the subject of results from mental impressions.

Dr. Boulton, to whose and Mr. Tegetmeier's instructive pamphlet on the "Physiology of Breeding" I have already referred, quotes from Mr. E. L. Layard an instance of a blood mare whose progeny, a stallion and afterwards a mare, were submitted to the judgment of an observant naturalist, who declared in both instances, fine as the animals were, they bore the impress of a donkey, and, although this opinion was at first received with derision, subsequent investigation proved that the dam of these animals whilst running loose as a filly had been covered by a jackass and produced a mule foal. In the "Philosophical Transactions," 1821, it is on record that Lord Morton, having bred from a Quagga and a chestnut mare, and afterwards bred the mare to a black Arabian horse, the progeny exhibited in colour and mane a striking resemblance to the Quagga. Similar results have been seen in breeding pigs, and a curious effect of terror on a pregnant cat is given in "Transactions of the Linnæan Society," vol. IX: "The tail of the cat was accidentally trodden on with such violence as to cause the animal intense pain. When

she kitted five young ones appeared perfect in every other respect except the tail, which was in each one of them distorted near the end and enlarged into a cartilaginous knot." Owners of long and straight tailed bull bitches may perhaps learn from this how to give the caudal appendages of expected puppies the desired kink.

From the foregoing it will be seen that even very close intimacy between a bitch during œstrum and a dog she fancies may influence the progeny, although the dog has not warded her; and further, that if a second dog gains access to her at any time during heat, the probabilities are strong that superfœtation, or a second conception, will take place, resulting in two distinct sets of pups, half brothers or sisters to each other.

I am aware that Dr. Gordon Stables, in his book, "The Practical Kennel Guide," expresses an opposite opinion; he says, "It is usual to keep her (the bitch served) a week, after that time there is no danger, even if they should meet and be embraced by mongrels," adding, "I am quite convinced of this." He gives no reasons for his opinion, and has the misfortune to be diametrically opposed to our best physiologists and most observant breeders.

Stud Dogs and their Services.—Having selected and engaged the services of a stud dog, unless the owner is a man in whom you can place implicit confidence, either go with the bitch yourself or send a confidential agent.

The mere "dog fancier" is too often a man who considers his gains only, and does not hesitate to substitute one dog for another when to do so will ensure him a fee, and when the pups disappoint expectations the blame is laid on the dam. The true dog-lover, being really interested in dogs and their improvement for their own sake is above the temptation to practice such a fraud, and if his dog is temporarily disabled from any cause will, of course, honestly say so.

In like manner, having higher objects than gain, he will not only let it be known that approved bitches only will be allowed to visit his dog, but will exercise a wise discretion in carrying that resolve out, rigidly excluding all worthless animals, which, put to the best dogs, it is hopeless to expect to bring forth anything but weeds and thereby deteriorate the breed.

Breeding New Varieties.—Of the very numerous varieties now classified at our dog shows many are of quite recent production. The very plastic

nature of the dog, the readiness with which those breeds, the most widely different in physical features, mate with each other, and the great facility with which varieties can be altered or modified, give a wide scope for the production of new varieties.

This is specially the case in toy dogs; and I am of opinion that breeders are not sufficiently speculative in this direction, for I am convinced any intelligent man following the principles established, and setting out with a definite purpose, would find his pursuit as successful as interesting and profitable. To give one instance only, why should we not have as many various coloured Pomeranians as we have Italian greyhounds? Some of the handsomest Pomeranians I ever saw were a deep reddish fawn. A few years of judicious breeding would, I am convinced, establish a variety of any desired hue.

Age at which to Breed.—House dogs and others leading a very artificial life often have the functions of reproduction developed at an early age. I had a terrier that, from inattention to the fact that she was in heat was not secluded, was the mother of four pups before she was nine months old. As a rule, the smaller breeds mature earlier, and are in season at an earlier age than the larger breeds, and in all breeds there are individual differences in this respect, but most bitches are in season once before they have attained their full size, and they should in such case be invariably put by. It must be evident to all that, whilst her own frame is still in process of being built up and matured, she is not in the best position to nurture whelps.

During the first oestrus which appears after the bitch is full grown, if the season of the year is suitable, she may be bred from if in perfect health; if she is not, breeding is better postponed.

It should also be known, too, that the selected dog is in health and free from mange or other skin affection of a contagious nature; also that on neither side is there hereditary disease, which, although not shown in the dogs themselves, is likely to be developed in their offspring.

Large dogs, such as mastiffs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, otter hounds, deerhounds, greyhounds, &c., should not be bred from under two years of age, and even in small breeds it is better they should be almost, or quite, eighteen months old.

Although oestrus does in many cases come on twice a year, the breeding and rearing of two litters a year, or even of three in two years, is

too exhausting on the system of any dog. No bitch should be allowed to breed oftener than once a year.

Best Season for Breeding.—Although pups are born at all seasons, they are not always reared, and late autumn and winter ones are often rickety, and from my own experience, and that of many friends, I believe they rarely ever possess the amount of vitality of spring and early summer pups.

The spring is Nature's great reproductive season; winter the natural time of rest from and preparation for the process.

In the spring a fuller crimson comes upon the robin's breast,
In the spring the wanton lapwing gets himself another crest.

And, in plain prose, in the spring only does the dog undomesticated breed. Not only is it, therefore, the time most natural, but I believe, as a rule, the strongest litters are then thrown, and there is the obvious and very great advantage that the progeny have before them the genial influences of summer in which to grow and prepare to do battle with the numerous ills of puppyhood.

Summary.—If you aspire to be a breeder, in contradistinction to a person who has dogs that breed, before forming an alliance between two dogs, consider the whole subject as I have endeavoured to explain it, with all other information bearing on it available to you; and having, as you must have to be a breeder, a clear and definite object for your attainment, weigh the various influences at work and their probable effect in forwarding or retarding that object and act accordingly.

AXIOMS FOR BREEDERS—The following, bearing on the physiology of breeding, may, at least by the inexperienced, be safely accepted as axioms and acted upon until such time, should it ever arrive, that by extensive experience and careful observation he finds one or more of them to be wrong. They represent the result of experiment and observation by the most capable, and, as accepted laws by our best breeders, should carry weight with the tyro.

“Like breeds Like;” but this must be considered in conjunction with other laws and influences at work.

“Breeding Back,” or the law of Atavism, often asserts itself unexpectedly and suggests the necessity of a careful inspection of pedigrees.

“In-and-in Breeding” is useful as a means of establishing and con-

firming type, but if persevered in to excess produces loss of physique and excessive nervousness.

“Superfoetation and Antecedent Impressions.”—A bitch is capable of having two sets of pups by different sires in one litter. The sire of her first litter often gives an impress seen in pups in subsequent litters, and even strong mental impressions produced by the bitch being enamoured with a dog denied connection with her sometimes influence the form and colour of pups the produce of another dog.

Breed from fully developed and healthy animals, and in the spring or early summer only.



CHAPTER III.—REARING.

REARING may properly be said to begin with the bitch in pup, for unless she is properly cared for, and kept in good health, she cannot be expected to produce strong healthy pups, or to be in a state to nourish them properly when born, and until such time as they can feed independent of her.

On the proper nourishment of pups and the careful guarding of them against the accidents and diseases to which they are liable, the future of the dog largely depends; it is, therefore, a subject demanding in all phases and details the consideration of the breeder, and his constant and practical attention.

Writing, as I do, for the instruction of the inexperienced, and to give reminders and suggestions to the experienced, it will be convenient and of practical advantage to deal with the subject in detail, and first for consideration is the treatment of—

The Bitch in Pup.—Breeders should keep a record of the visits of their bitches, that they may know when, if a bitch proves pregnant, she may be expected to whelp. As an aid to this, and in other kennel matters, dog owners are greatly indebted to W. Kelsey—himself a successful breeder and exhibitor—for his “Kennel Record,” published by John Van Voorst and Co.; in it is a table, with double columns, one

showing the date of visit, the other the day the pups are due, calculating sixty-three days as the period of gestation, which is in the very large majority of cases correct. Having this knowledge before him, the owner has the line of treatment indicated, as that must vary as time proceeds. For the first two or three weeks no alteration whatever in diet, exercise, or work is needed, except a slight increase in food, if the bitch shows a desire for it.

It is a good practice to have the bitch thoroughly washed on returning from a visit to a strange kennel.

Grooming should be practised regularly, and close attention given to the skin, so that the appearance of parasites, or of any eruption, may be promptly checked, by appropriate measures being adopted.

I have for some time adopted the plan of giving a dose of worm medicine about the second or third week, and I think it is beneficial, even if the bitch is free from worms; the vermifuge and cooling medicine given following it does no harm, but good, and if, as is so often the case, these parasites are present, it lessens the chances of the pups being born with the germs in them, as they so often are, and have them developed whilst still in the nest. So far, this practice has been with me only experimental; but as I think it has had good results, and cannot do any harm if a safe vermifuge is administered, I recommend it to be tried by breeders. I give a dose of Spratts Patent Cure for Worms at the end of the second week, and if worms are expelled I repeat the dose in four or five days.

It is not easy to tell whether the bitch is in pup before the fourth week has passed; by that time the teats begin to enlarge, and there is a ridge-like swelling between them; from that time forward the flanks begin to fill out and the belly becomes round, until about the seventh week, when it falls considerably, becoming pendulous, and as the pups become due inclines backward.

Exercise should be continued until the last, but after the first few weeks no hard exhaustive work should be done, nor violent exercise, such as racing or jumping allowed, and during the last week walking exercise only should be given.

The bitch should be kept in good condition, but not fat or fleshy, for that not only interferes with parturition but is apt to prevent the secretion of milk, and both produce and aggravate milk fever.

Bitches in pup should have at all times access to clean water, as some are, when in that condition, unusually thirsty.

Many suffer from sickness when in pup, and these should have a wine-glassful of lime water in sweet milk two or three times a day. The food for the last four or five days should be sloppy but nutritious, such as broth thickened with stale bread or biscuit and a little cooked meat.

Where a number of dogs are kept, the bitch in whelp should be separated from the rest for the last week, as she then becomes restless, and is anxious, looking out for a place she approves in which to deposit her young.

Selection of Place for Puppies.—This should be prepared for the bitch, for if left to herself she will choose some out-of-the-way inaccessible hole or corner where she cannot be approached or assistance given to her should it be required, or the pups—about which the owner is sure to be curious—examined.

Let it be in a sheltered place, under cover of course, with a board in front, not so high that she will have to jump over it and possibly strain herself, but simply enough to add to the retirement of the nest and to keep the bedding from being dragged out. It should be on a board floor, and soft fresh hay is the best bedding. Let there be plenty of room, and the situation such that there is perfectly free access and unencumbered action for owner or attendant should it be necessary to interfere. Where one dog only is kept, and a wooden kennel provided, it should be of the pattern I recommended in *The Country* some years ago, and which I shall describe further on; a kennel of the ordinary kind is the very worst place a bitch can pup in, as she is sure to get to the far end, and neither she nor pups can be examined without forcibly dragging them out.

Parturition.—Healthy bitches in fair condition very rarely require any help or interference, and, in fact, the more they are left to themselves and the quieter they are kept the better.

In very difficult and protracted cases which exhaust the animal, doses of liquor ergota, a fluid preparation of ergot of rye, administered in a little water every half hour, is often of great service in accelerating the births, the dose for a dog 60lb. to 100lb. being thirty drops. If the bitch is very much exhausted, a very small quantity of brandy in a little gruel may be given. In wrong presentations and cases of deformity it is always best to seek the assistance of a qualified veterinary surgeon.

At all events, never interfere too soon in any case of prolonged or difficult parturition, and never let a pretentious fellow, ignorant of the anatomy of the animal, interfere with force, as they are so apt to do.

Treatment of the Suckling Bitch.—For the first few days the food should consist of strong broth, bread and milk, oatmeal porridge and milk, and such like food, with but very little meat, and all should be given slightly warm. From the first, however, well boiled paunch, being easy of digestion and assimilation, may be given, and one or two meals of boiled bullock's liver is beneficial, acting mildly on the bowels.

On the day after pupping she should be enticed out or taken out for a short time, that she may empty herself, and she should then be offered food, and each day she should be kept a little longer from the pups, as the exercise taken is necessary and beneficial to her, and increases her milk. She will, as the pups grow, require more food, which should be given oftener and contain a larger proportion of meat, but no sudden change to a meat diet should be made, or it will be likely, confined as she is, to cause surfeit, and not unlikely even more serious consequences.

A little fresh hay should be added to the nest occasionally; and when the puppies have got their eyes open, take advantage of the dam being out at exercise to change the bed entirely, cleaning the place thoroughly, and sprinkling with a little Sanitas or Condy's fluid properly diluted.

If one or more of the teats appear to be blind or to have got dammed up, it should be freely bathed with warm water daily, or twice a day, and then well rubbed with camphorated oil or marshmallow ointment.

Where the puppies are the result of a *mésalliance*, or from other causes it is not desirable to rear them, that wish should be sacrificed in humanity to the poor mother. The maternal instincts in the dog are remarkably strong, and it is a most cruel thing to rob her of her puppies, so that at least one or two should always be left for her to nurse. Another reason for this is, that with no puppies to draw the milk from her she runs great risk of milk fever and the formation of tumours in the teats.

Nowadays, however, there are always plenty of pure bred puppies it is desired to rear, and whose owners are glad of the services of a foster mother, and if these are substituted for her own her attentions and affections are soon transferred to the adopted ones, and no harm done.

Treatment of Pups in the Nest.—I am often consulted as to treatment of pups in the nest when they are suffering from various ailments,

but I think it foolish to force medicine down the throats of puppies at that age.

In cases of purging, the finger, smeared with milk, which has been thickened with prepared chalk, may be placed in the pup's mouth, when the mixture will probably be swallowed and tend to check the diarrhoea. Sometimes this is brought on by the pups being kept too close and warm. Whatever may be the matter with the pups at that early age, it is better to give the mother a mild aperient and vary the diet than to physic them.

When they begin to crawl about, it is a good plan, where it can be done, to have alongside the nest a boarded floor, such as an old door or some such thing, on which is nailed a bit of old carpet or sacking. The pups, getting a good foothold on this, can creep about easily.

In breeds in which the tail is usually docked this should be done whilst the pups are still with the mother, and it is well to remove dew claws then also. The pain caused is very slight, and the mother's tongue has the effect of healing and comforting the wounds.

Weaning Pups.—When the dam is strong and has a sufficiency of milk the pups should not be weaned before six weeks. All of them should, for some time, have been able to lap well, and even to eat meat and milk, thick porridge, broth, &c.; but it is a mistake to give very young pups meat at once on being weaned. That food should be gradually adopted, a little only, torn into thin shreds, being first given, for they have not the power of digesting it except in minute quantities.

As the time for weaning approaches the times of the bitch's absence from them should be daily more and more prolonged.

Foster Mothers.—It is not an uncommon idea that the foster mother affects the mental qualities and temperament of the pups, but there is no ground for it; the milk of the foster mother and of the dam, if they are both healthy, will answer the same to chemical analysis. The after education the pup receives will affect the dog's temper, manners, and ability for his special work, but the milk that nourishes him affects his physical development only.

When a foster mother has to be selected, see that she is in perfect health, and quite clean, free from vermin, &c., and she should not be old, for then the milk is rarely so good in quality or sufficient in quantity. Smooth-coated bitches are preferable for this purpose.

To get a bitch to take to the aliens a little patience and tact must be

used. If she is kept away from her own pups for a time, until the udder is full of milk, she will be more likely to let the strange pup suck, as it will relieve her; or she may be cheated into accepting the strangers by putting them, one at a time, whilst she is kept away, in the nest with her own, and in this way gradually removing her own and substituting the others. In any case watch her behaviour to the stranger; if she licks it all is well, but if she treats it as an intruder she should be muzzled or held; but this is rarely needed if plenty of time is taken, and patience and gentleness exercised.

Feeding Puppies.—On the feeding the growth and health of the puppies largely depends. I find them thrive best on a varied diet, everything I give being well cooked, except that occasionally I give a little sound lean beef or mutton raw, and this I find, if not overdone, of great benefit to weak puppies. It should be given finely minced to young ones.

Cows' milk, it has been contended, produces worms in puppies if given unboiled. I have never found a single person holding this opinion who could produce a shred of proof in support of it, and I think it a theory most unlikely to be correct. Cows are, unlike dogs, very little subject to worms, and if they were, I doubt very much if the milk is at all a likely secretion in which to meet with the embryo of these parasites. I have no doubt, however, that cows' milk is often too rich for the assimilative powers of puppies and makes them ill when given undiluted.

Oatmeal porridge, stale bread, puppy biscuits, with milk, or broth from sheeps' heads, rough bones, or pieces of lean meat, a few green vegetables being added, generally suit puppies well; and a little bit of dry biscuit and a rough bone too big for them to break, to play with and exercise their teeth on, is also beneficial.

For the first three or four months they should be fed four times a day, letting them at each meal eat as much as they will but removing any food remaining as soon as they appear satisfied.

The dishes should be thoroughly cleansed after each meal; clean cold water should be always within their reach. The antiquated practice of putting a lump of roll brimstone in the water has no practical value, the sulphur being as insoluble as a paving stone.

Fresh air, sunshine, and exercise are as necessary to healthy development as good food and water. The kennel yard should slope so as to be

kept dry ; a southern aspect is the best. A few empty champagne cases turned upside down make good seats for them to mount, and the pups like to play hide and seek round them and get good exercise in clambering over or jumping on to them.

Occasional runs in field or lane, where the pups can get couch grass, is beneficial, besides which the change is in itself good for them.

Weak legs and tendency to rickets is best corrected by the above means, but as an aid lime water (a wineglassful to half a pint of milk), given daily, and Parish's syrup of phosphates, called by the druggists "chemical food," given two or three times a day, often does great good. Cod liver oil is prescribed very much at random. It should not be given to puppies except in debility ; it fattens too much, and a fat heavy pup is apt to go wrong in the legs.

Vermin.—Puppies are very often preyed on by parasites living on or in the skin. Leaving out the parasites of mange, they are pestered by fleas, and also, although not so generally, by lice and ticks ; the two former living on, the latter partially burrowing in, the skin.

Regular search should be made for these, especially if a puppy is seen to scratch himself much, which, if the parasites become numerous, he will do till the skin is broken and nasty sores are formed.

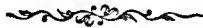
Spratts patent dog soap, which has the advantage of being absolutely free from poison, is the best and the pleasantest to use I have tried ; it kills all three parasites named. Field's medicated dog soap is also very effectual, but has the trifling disadvantage of being dark in colour. I object to carbolic acid soaps, as they poison by absorption, several such instances having come under my own observation.

Perfect cleanliness in the kennel is the best preventive of parasites in the pups.

Removal of Dew Claws.—This is best done when the puppies are still with the mother. All breeds of dogs have these extra toes. In some cases there is a bony attachment, in others the dew claw is held by a loose ligament. The nail may be drawn out with a pair of small pincers, or cut off close to the leg with a pair of sharp shears ; the latter is the cleaner process.

Cropping the Ears.—This is done when the puppy is about seven or eight months old. To make a neat job of it, cut a piece of paper the exact shape it is desired the ears shall be ; spread on this some Canada

balsam, or a charge made as follows: Canada balsam, $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; yellow rosin, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; melt together, spread on thin leather or paper, and put on whilst still slightly warm. The dog being held firmly by an assistant, the operator, with a pair of strong sharp scissors, cuts along the edge of the pattern paper. Friar's balsam should be at once applied to stop the bleeding. The paper with the charge may be left on as a support.

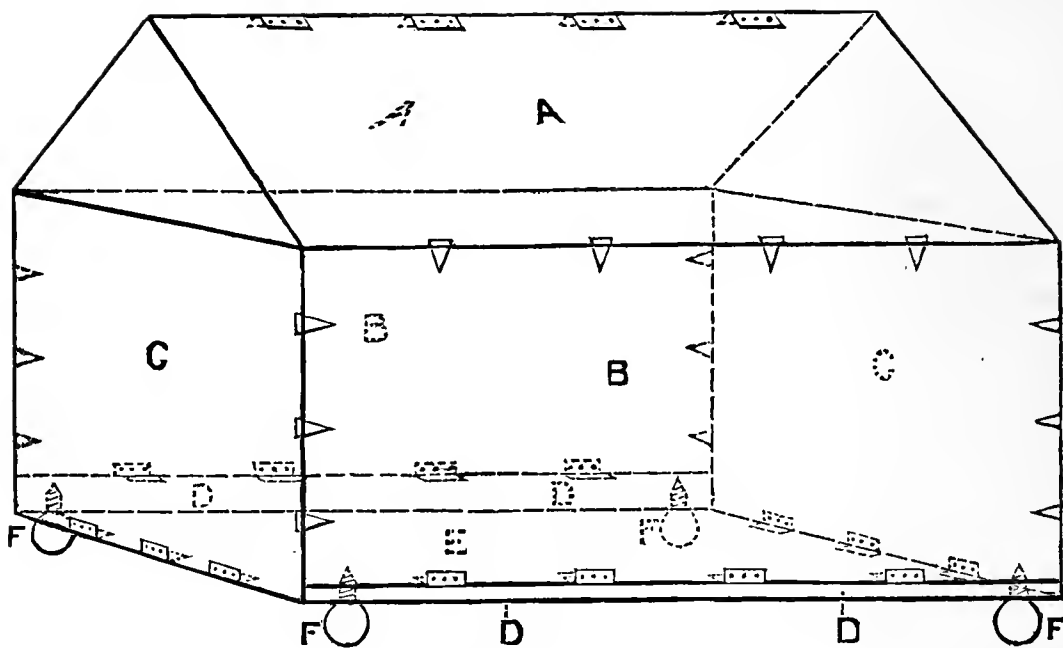


CHAPTER IV.—GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

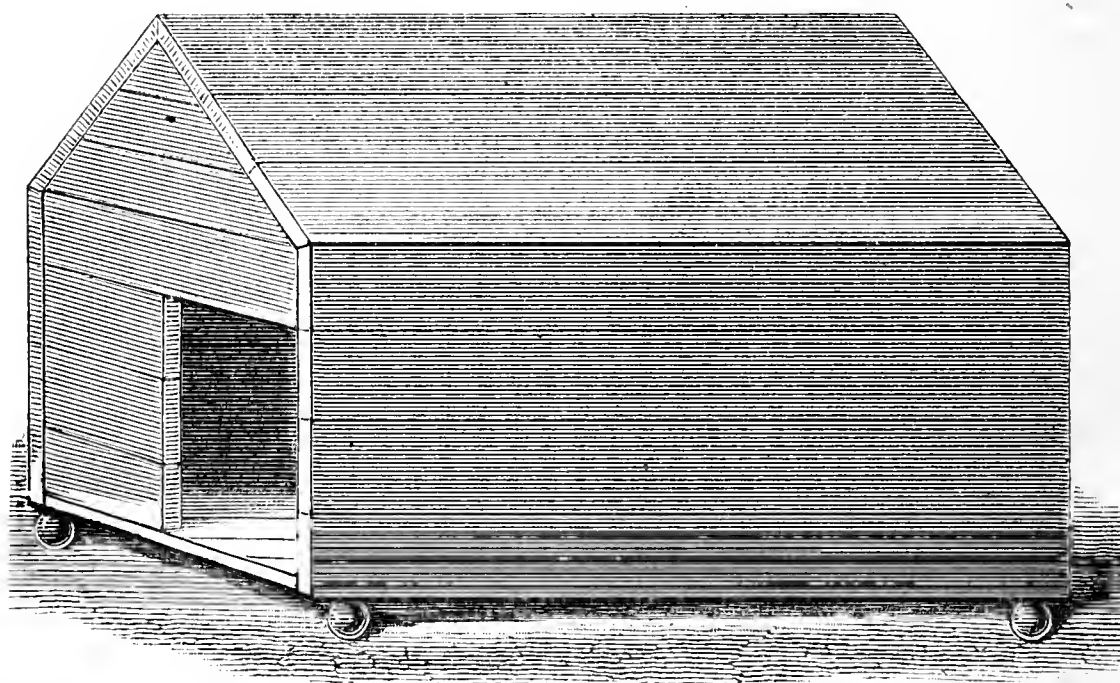
Kennels.—The first consideration on becoming possessed of a dog is where to keep him, and even if intended to be in the house he should have his own corner, mat, basket, or other place in which to sleep, and to which he can be sent at any time when he is in the way. For out-of-door dogs a kennel is absolutely necessary, and on its construction the health and comfort of its inmates largely depends. Some people seem to think anything good enough for a dog, and make shift with an old box or rickety barrel for a sleeping place, where the wind and the rain both beat on the inmate. It is the *duty* of every man who keeps an animal of any kind to look after its health and comfort, and warm dry housing is essential to that end; barrels, however sound and impervious to rain, are unsuitable, on account of their shape. A dog should have a flat level surface to lie upon. When a dog coils himself round for sleep in a barrel, the centre of his body must be considerably lower than the rest, and that is unnatural, and must cause discomfort if no worse effects. The ordinary wooden kennel used for single yard and other dogs is an abominable contrivance, as cold and comfortless as it is ugly, and when it has to be moved from place to place, costs about as much for carriage as it is worth.

I some years ago, in the columns of *The Country*, suggested and described a portable kennel suitable to one-dog men, and since then I have got a carpenter to carry out the idea, and in this he has admirably succeeded. The following is a description of the kennel referred to:

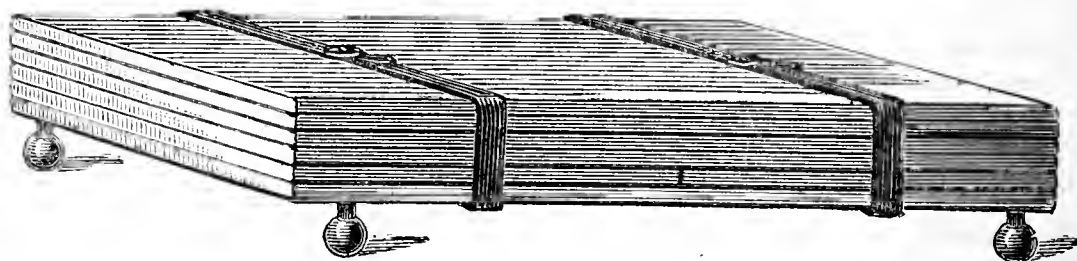
The Portable Folding Kennel.—This is made of wood, and when fixed



PLAN OF KENNEL.



KENNEL COMPLETE AND FIXED.



KENNEL PACKED FOR TRAVELLING.

PORTABLE KENNEL FOR ONE DOG.

for occupancy resembles the old fashioned kennel, except that the door is placed at one side of the front end instead of in the centre, thus giving the dog a better chance of being sheltered from cold, wet, and draughts. It consists of seven pieces, the bottom (E), two sides (BB), two ends (CC), and the two sides of the sloping roof (AA), and these are so fitted that no nails or screws have to be withdrawn, but when it is necessary to take it to pieces to scour or disinfect, or to pack for travelling, the roof (AA), fitted with metal plugs which go into corresponding holes in the upper edge of the sides (BB), is simply lifted up, and the two pieces being held together by a long hinge running their extreme length, fold together. The two end and two side pieces (BB) in like manner work on such hinges, which are similar to those used in pianos; the end pieces (CC), when free from the metal plugs of the sides, which fit into holes in their edges, are folded down on to the floor piece (E); between the floor and the side pieces runs a piece of wood (DD, DD) to raise the position of the hinge, so that when released from the bolts and screws binding them to the bottom and end pieces, the side pieces fall flat over the end pieces, which have been already folded down, without straining the hinge; under the bottom piece at each corner is a large brass knob (FFFF) to serve as feet to keep the kennel off the wet ground, and these feet are fitted with screws, which work through the intermediate piece referred to into female screws let into the side pieces. This very materially strengthens the kennel when made up, and, when unscrewed, although they do not come out of the bottom piece, they relieve the sides and allow them to be folded down.

It will thus be seen that the kennel may be said to consist of two parts only, and that these can be taken to pieces and put together with the greatest ease, no nails and no screws, except those of the feet, having to be undone, and these latter only partially; and when these two parts are laid on each other and strapped together the whole kennel occupies no more room than a large book.

The great convenience of this arrangement for those who are moving, or wish to travel, taking their dogs with them, is obvious, and it is equally plain that dogs, being subject to a variety of contagious diseases, the facility and thoroughness with which these kennels can be cleansed and disinfected is also a very great advantage.

There is another point yet to be noticed, and that is the fitting of

one side of the roof with a hinged lid of nearly its full size, so that in cases of illness or a bitch having whelps in the kennel they can be examined and help given when required with the greatest freedom and ease.

Any intelligent carpenter can make these from the drawings and description, and the kennel may no doubt be improved upon in some of its details, but in principle of construction, utility, and convenience it will be conceded that it is a great improvement on the old fashioned cumbersome dog box in common use. Mr. William Holland, builder, New Thornton Heath, Surrey, makes these kennels in a great variety of woods, and of several sizes, at very reasonable prices.

The following plans and descriptions of other portable kennels to accommodate half a dozen dogs were given by a correspondent in *The Country* in 1877, and will, I think, prove of considerable use to others who purpose erecting small kennels with a view of exhibiting and occasionally breeding :

“If dogs are to be thoroughly clean—and upon this depends their health—it is absolutely necessary that you should be able to get inside of their sleeping house, and if breeding is attempted this is more than ever important. I give the plans which I have adopted, and although they may contain many errors, as I am not an architect, still I think they may be found a groundwork to start from. Of course, the idea is to have them in every respect portable, and, keeping this in view, to make them as comfortable as possible.

“Fig. 1 gives the front view of the sleeping house, the side view of which may be seen at Fig. 3. This is made to lift bodily in one piece, and is built of red pine boards one inch thick, tongued and grooved to make it weatherproof. At the front it is six feet high, falling to five at the back, so that a man can work comfortably inside. The door must open outwards, otherwise you will be troubled with straw and rubbish getting behind it, and it ought to be so let in as to exclude draughts. Two ventilators, which open and shut at pleasure, are introduced over the sleeping benches, and this proper attention to ventilation I consider of great importance. A pane of glass in the door gives what light is required, and a swinging panel, which the dogs very soon learn to use, ensures perfect protection during inclement weather. The panel must not be made of very heavy wood, and the hinges upon which it is swung

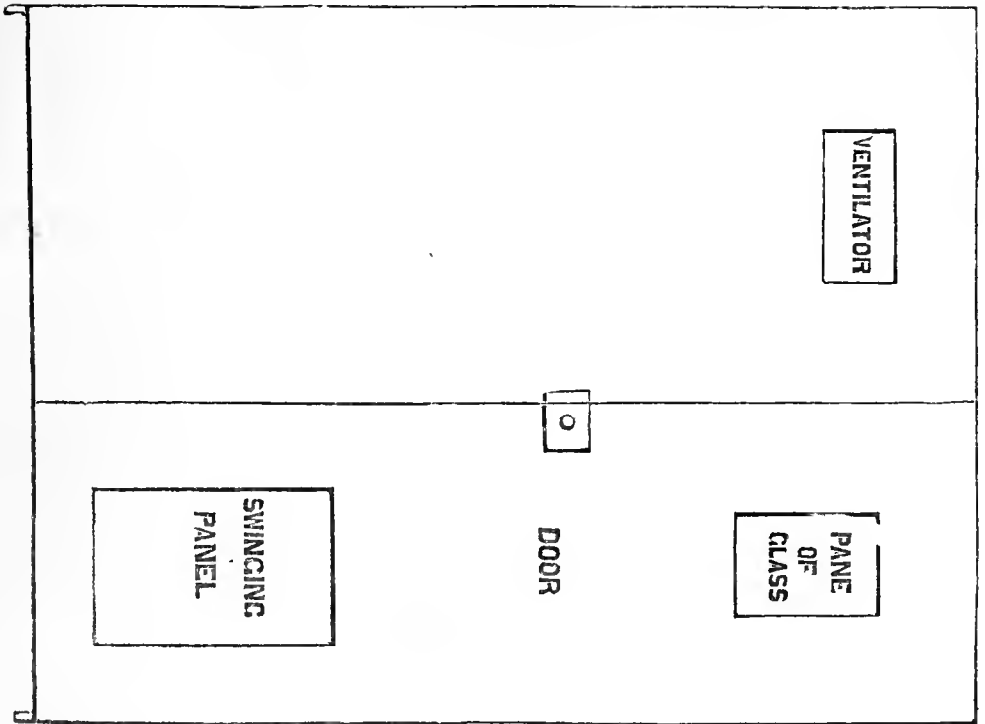


FIG. 1. FRONT OF HOUSE.

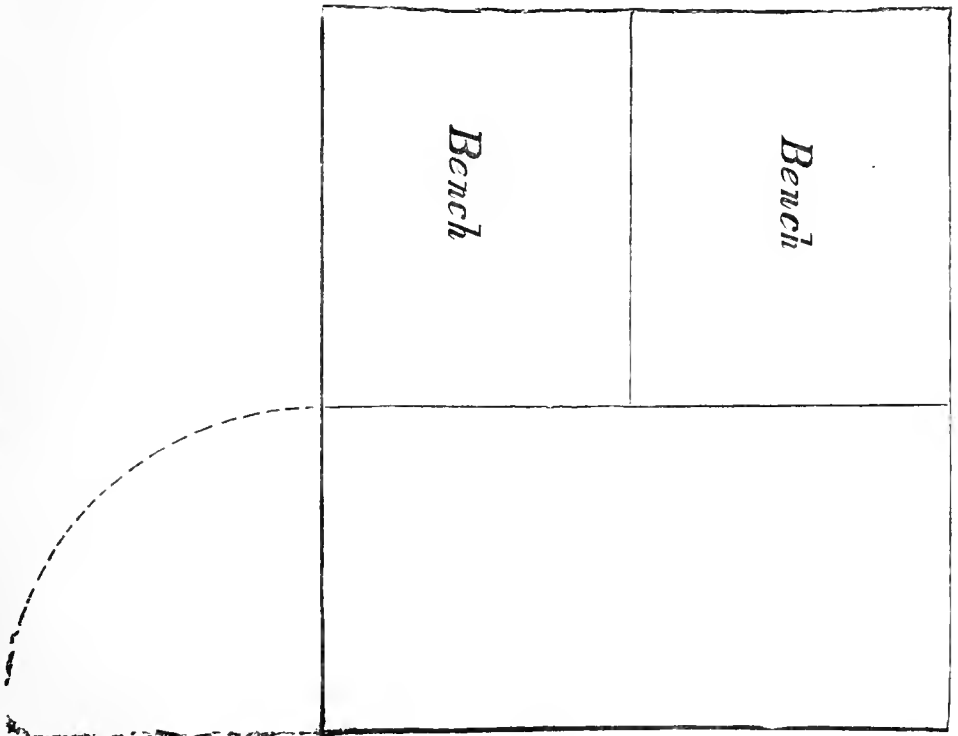


FIG. 2. ARRANGEMENT OF HOUSE.

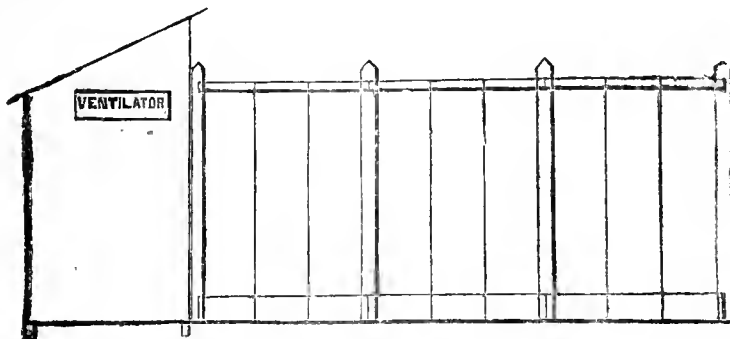


FIG. 3. SIDE VIEW OF HOUSE AND YARD.

PORTABLE KENNEL FOR SEVERAL DOGS.



must work easily. It should be cut about four inches from the bottom of the door.

“ Fig. 2 shows the internal arrangements, which consist of two benches placed so as to be out of the draught, and also to leave a free space for the dog to get in and out. The benches are placed one foot from the floor, and a division runs from top to bottom to prevent fighting, which will sometimes occur. The partition between the benches is movable, and when a family is expected it is taken out.

“ Fig. 3 gives a side view of the kennel complete. The side of the yard is made in one piece, with a number of rafters to add strength, and it is covered with the largest wire netting.

“ The doors to the yards are put at the bottom, opposite the sleeping houses, and to each of these a lock is fixed. Short supports are driven into the ground, and to them the frames forming the yard are screwed. When more than one is erected, by being placed alongside of each other a frame is saved ; but the one which forms the partition, instead of being covered with wire, must be made of boards. The yards are paved with flags, which are properly laid so as to carry all surface water to a grid, and in this way the kennels are thoroughly cleaned every morning by the simple application of some water and a brush. I should have mentioned that the roof of the sleeping house is covered with felt and then tarred, the woodwork is painted outside and whitewashed in, and the latter process should be repeated once a month.

“ As to cost, I have had three kennels built upon the above plan and placed side by side by a joiner in the neighbourhood, who has finished them in first-rate style for an outlay of £25, and, I must say, I consider the money well spent.”

In providing accommodation for packs of hounds and other large numbers of dogs the special circumstances of the locality must often to a considerable extent determine the particular form of the building, but in all the main objects the health and comfort of the dogs should be paramount, and this need not exclude considerations of convenience in feeding, cleaning, &c., for these really are included in the first.

Elaborate ornament might not be in keeping, but even a kennel is better when architecturally beautiful than if a mere misshapen block. The place chosen should be on rising ground, so that there may be good drainage. A light soil is always to be preferred. On wet clay soils it

is almost impossible to keep dogs free from skin diseases, and such a situation induces other ailments also.

Concrete is the best flooring, and it should slope from the dormitories down to the bottom of the yard, along which there should be an open gutter running down to a grated entrance to the main sewer, so that the kennels can be readily cleansed with water, and get quickly dry. If due attention is paid to cleanliness in this way, disease will be less likely to appear and have less inducement to linger, and disinfectants need only be occasionally used as preventives.

It is generally necessary and convenient to lodge several dogs in the same dormitory, and these companions should be such as are usually on good terms with each other, for there is no large kennel in which individual dogs are not quarrelsome and spiteful against some other, whilst with those they like they are quiet and agreeable.

Sometimes there is one dog of such a mischievous tendency, and so cantankerous, that he proves a perfect nuisance, and there is nothing for it but to separate him, or he may spoil the temper of many others.

Where stud dogs at the service of the public are kept, kennels separate and secluded should be reserved for strange bitches, and these should be invariably cleansed, disinfected, and the walls limewashed on the departure of each one.

The sleeping benches in the dormitories should not be more than a foot from the ground, and with a front board to prevent a dog crawling under it. It should work on hinges, so that it may be lifted up and kept so by a hook in the wall or other simple contrivance. This enables the kennel man to get at every crevice and corner in cleaning out, which is very essential.

The doors must be big enough to admit the attendant, and if the lower part is made to swing, so as to be self-closing, cold and draughts will be avoided, and both sufficient light and ventilation can be provided for by a latticed window in the wall of the dormitory. This window should be so made as to entirely close, if necessary, in very severe weather.

Bedding.—For bedding pine shavings are recommended, because the heat of the dog evaporates some of the turpentine they contain, and this is obnoxious to fleas. Pine shavings may be used in the summer, when dogs are as well without bedding, only that on bare boards they are apt to wear the hair off parts; but shavings are too cold for winter,

and although they may assist in keeping fleas away, these troublesome intruders are better kept at a distance by constant attention to thorough cleanliness.

Straw in abundance is, on the whole, the best material for dogs in health, but hay is an advantage at times to dogs ill and to delicate puppies.

Cleansing the Kennel.—The dogs should be taken out for exercise at a regular hour, and when out—if that is practicable, which it may not be if only one man is kept, or the dogs have not an enclosure to exercise in—the kennels should be thoroughly brushed out, and in warm dry weather swilled out thoroughly; for this purpose, if water can be laid on and used from a hose it is of great advantage, and saves time and labour. It must, however, be done before feeding—the food preparing the while. The straw should be forked off the sleeping benches, and these brushed free from dust and dirt, and the beds again made up. If they are dogs for exhibition, and require grooming, let that also be done before the morning meal is served.

Whitewashing.—At regular intervals, say every month or six weeks, the walls should be whitewashed. For this purpose whiting is of no use. Get lumps of unslaked lime, and gradually slaking it, add water until it is thin enough to apply.

Disinfectants.—The use of disinfectants is as preventives of disease, and to check its spread when it has entered the kennel.

Whichever is used it should be by itself, not mixed with the limewash. Disinfectants are numerous. Chloride of lime is a white powder, which must be kept very dry, as it absorbs moisture rapidly. It should be mixed with considerable quantities of water when used, and old rags dipped in the solution and hung up inside the dormitories where there is a suspicion of an infectious disease will prove a good way of distributing the free chlorine—which is the disinfecting principle—and purifying the kennel. A solution of permanganate of potash is an excellent disinfectant. There is, however, nothing better suited to kennel use, and so convenient, as “Sanitas,” and of its efficacy I can speak from considerable personal experience; it is also reasonable in price, and handy, as all chemists sell it.

Carbolic acid—even granting the qualities claimed for it as a disinfectant, which I do not—is objectionable, because of the insolubility of the

cheaper kinds, so that it never can be equally distributed. It is also a dangerous thing about kennels, when frequently men ignorant of the nature of poisons, and consequently careless, have the using of it therein.

It should always be strongly impressed on persons using disinfectants that throwing them down in quantities and in certain spots only is mere waste; it is the equal, regular, and constant distribution of them spread over large surfaces that purifies the contaminated air, as well as the floors, walls, &c.

Before leaving the subject of kennels, it may be well to refer to the necessary fencing for the yards; and I would here call attention to the great improvement in this introduced by Messrs. Boulton and Paul, Norwich. They make iron fencing specially for kennels of every size and for every variety of dogs, and whether required light or strong, it is equally convenient, elegant, and durable.

Feeding.—There is not much to be added on this subject to what has already been said in treating of dogs for show, page 385.

In an ordinary way, when nothing special is required of the dogs, it is a great consideration to keep them cheaply, but low priced food is not often the cheapest. One point in economy is regularity in feeding. Let certain hours be fixed and adhered to.

It is needless to go through a list of foods. There are more dogs now fed on meat biscuits than any other food; but there are dog biscuits and dog biscuits; some are rubbish, but there are several makers of excellent ones.

I find many dogs prefer the biscuits dry, but as change is necessary I generally give them broken up once a day, soaked with broth and mixed with boiled cabbage or other green vegetables and any scraps to be used up; oatmeal, rice, barley meal, are good for a change; Indian corn meal is too heating, and also too fattening.

It is a mistake to attempt to gauge dogs' appetites and allow them just so much; let each one eat as much as he will, but never allow food to stand over from meal to meal.

Green vegetables of various kinds, and roots such as carrots, turnips, but in small quantities, are wholesome to give at times, and the tops of young nettles chopped and boiled in the broth are excellent for a change and are anti-scorbutic in their effects on the system.

Thorough cleanliness in regard to the feeding dishes is an absolute necessity of health in the kennel.

Pure water should always be accessible to dogs, and it should be so placed that they cannot soil it. As boxes, such as two or four champagne boxes nailed together bottom upwards, should be kept in the yard of the kennel, the water may be kept in vessels hung up against the wall or railings, so that the dog has to mount the box to get at it. This will insure its being kept clean.

Exercise.—This I have also noticed in Chapter XXIX. All dogs should be regularly exercised; it is cruel to keep a dog on the chain or confined to house or kennel without relief or change; and the dog being naturally an active animal, when his exercise is prevented illness almost surely follows.

People who keep dogs, if obliged to keep them confined for the most part, should arrange for them to have at least one hour's exercise a day. Taking a pet dog out for a carriage airing is not a substitute.

It is not always easy for men in towns to give the dogs they have in preparation for shows, &c., sufficient exercise. When the development of hard muscle is necessary, men living in the country possess great advantages in this respect.

When in America, as judge of the International Show, in New York, May, 1880, I came across a dog exerciser of an ingenious character, which was new to me, and, as it probably will also be to most readers, I give an engraving and description of it here.

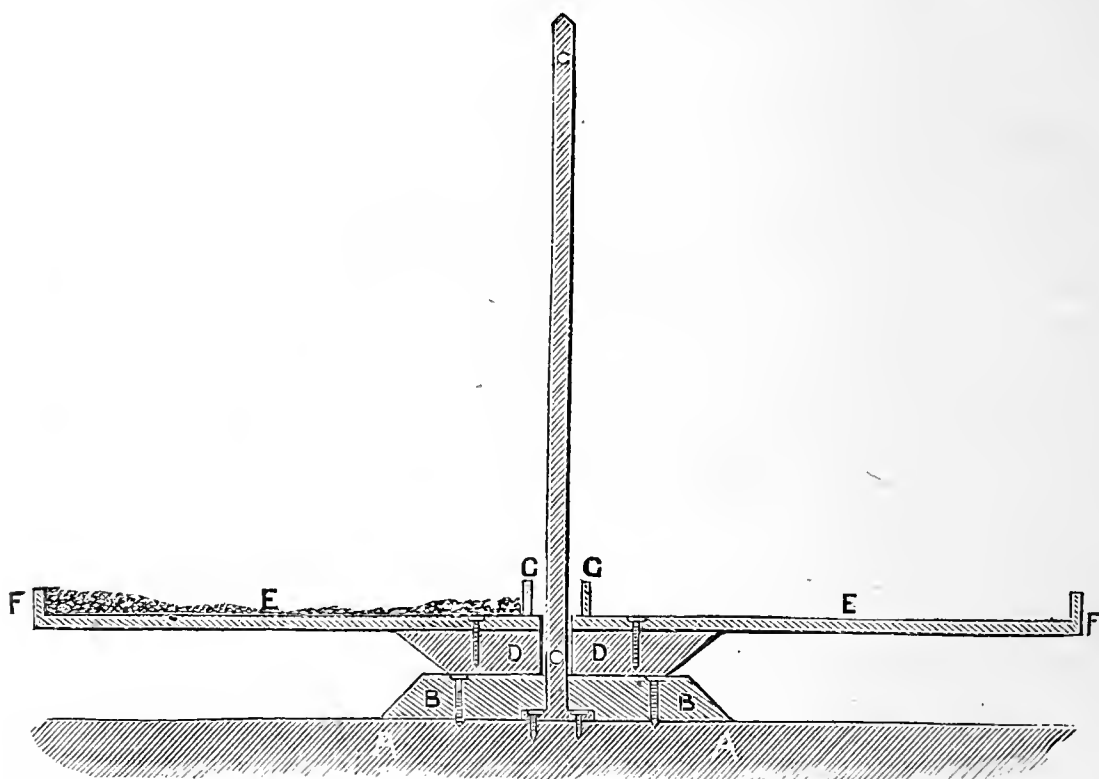
I found it in use to train bull terriers for fighting, in which brutal and brutalising contests both wind and muscle are required to be developed to the uttermost; but I see no reason why it should not be used for that purpose here, where happily dog fighting no longer exists or is recognised as a sport, unless by a few who may, at rare intervals, surreptitiously indulge in their savage and depraved tastes.

For training whippets, terriers, &c., for racing and rabbit coursing, as well as dogs gradually wanted to be got into hard condition, it will prove very useful, and a short "turn on the mill" daily would, I think, strengthen young ones inclined to be weak in the legs, and it would certainly tend to prevent wide-spreading, flat, soft feet.

The Dog Exerciser.—The harness used is something like that seen on our pug dogs, crossing the front of the chest and going round the body

behind the fore legs ; a strap is from this attached to the upright in which the spindle works, and another to a hook outside the wheel, so that the dog is kept in position. Soft, well-kneaded clay, kept well moistened, is sometimes used instead of tan for the bed on which the dog has to work.

The Exerciser itself is a round platform of wood, about 6ft. in diameter, moving on an axle or pivot. In the diagram given, A is the floor, firmly fastened to which is a circular block of hard wood (B), 18in. in



diameter, and 4in. thick, with a smooth upper surface. Through the centre runs the axle or pivot (C), which is a bar of iron 4ft. long and an inch and a half in diameter, with a flange perforated with four holes, and countersunk to secure it finally to the floor with screws. D is a second piece of hard wood, 15in. in diameter, and 4in. in thickness, securely fastened to the underside of the platform (E), the surface of which next to B is also to be made very smooth. The platform should be made of 1in. deal, with a hole in the centre to admit the pivot, and have a rim of wood (F) round, about 3in., to keep the spent tan-bark from flying off as the wheel revolves, that being the best material to make the roadway of, damping it occasionally to keep it from getting dry and dusty. It is

well to have an inner rim of wood (G) round the axle, to keep the pieces of tan from getting between the pivot and centre hole of the platform. The dog is fastened by the strap from his harness to the top of the pivot (C) ; and as he attempts to get away, the platform moves round, and the dog has all the exercise of covering a great distance. Of course, the surface between the pivot (C) and platform (E), and between B and D, should be kept well lubricated with axle-grease or tallow and blacklead. The platform can at times be taken off to clean the friction surfaces, or to set it aside when not required to be used. Care should be taken that it works easily.

Grooming and Washing.—These matters have already been amply treated in Chapter XXIX. I will merely add that when it is desired to get a matted coat into good condition, it helps greatly to well saturate each piece of matted hair with sweet oil over night, and, in such cases, an ounce of carbonate of potash should be added to each gallon of water used in washing the dog next morning, and the mats of tangled hair should be patiently combed out whilst soaked with water.

The kennel man should, adjoining his boiler house, have a small room where he can keep in a tidy, orderly manner his chains, collars, leads, feeding and drinking utensils, brushes, combs, &c., and a few necessary medicines. Everything about the place should be orderly and regular—not only a place for everything, and everything in its place, but a time for everything and everything done at its proper time.

Connected with every kennel of any size, there should be an hospital and sanitorium where the sick and convalescent may receive the special attention they need.



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