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THE DACHSHUND EARL SATIN BY EARL BULLER—COUNTESS TEKLA
THE PROPERTY OF MISS M. W. S. HAWKINS, HAYFORD HALL, BUCKFASTLEIGH.
FROM THE PAINTING BY LILIAN CHEVIOT

THE NEW BOOK OF THE DOG

A COMPREHENSIVE NATURAL HISTORY OF
BRITISH DOGS AND THEIR FOREIGN RELATIVES,
WITH CHAPTERS ON LAW, BREEDING, KENNEL
MANAGEMENT, AND VETERINARY TREATMENT

By ROBERT LEIGHTON

ASSISTED BY EMINENT AUTHORITIES
ON THE VARIOUS BREEDS

*ILLUSTRATED WITH TWENTY-ONE COLOURED PLATES AND
NUMEROUS PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS OF FAMOUS DOGS*

VOLUME II

SPECIAL EDITION

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1911

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
A B C GUIDE TO CANINE AILMENTS. BY W. GORDON STABLES, M.D., C.M., R.N.	594
AIREDALE TERRIER, THE. BY WALTER S. GLYNN	355
ARCTIC AND OTHER DRAUGHT DOGS. BY THE EDITOR	526
AUSTRALASIA, DOGS OF. BY THE EDITOR	470
BEDLINGTON TERRIER, THE. BY HAROLD WARNES	363
BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIER, THE. BY F. C. HIGNETT	324
BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIER, THE MINIATURE. BY F. C. HIGNETT	463
BOSTON TERRIER, THE. BY THE EDITOR	334
BREEDING AND WHELPING. BY THE EDITOR	578
BRUSSELS GRIFFON, THE. BY MRS. H. HANDLEY SPICER	456
BULL-TERRIER, THE. BY THE EDITOR	329
BULL-TERRIER, THE TOY. BY THE LADY EVELYN EWART	465
BUYING AND SELLING, HOUSING, FEEDING, EXERCISE, ETC. BY THE EDITOR	572
CANINE MEDICINE AND SURGERY. BY W. GORDON STABLES, M.D., C.M., R.N.	585
CLYDESDALE TERRIER, THE. BY CAPTAIN W. WILMER	414
COLLIE, THE MINIATURE	469
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN KENNEL ASSOCIATIONS, THE PRINCIPAL	551
CONTINENTAL HOUNDS. BY THE EDITOR	484
DACHSHUND, THE. BY JOHN F. SAYER	305
DANDIE DINMONT, THE. BY E. W. H. BLAGG	397
DOG AND THE LAW, THE. BY WALTER S. GLYNN	552
DOG'S STATUS, SOCIAL AND LEGAL, THE	542
DRAUGHT DOGS, ARCTIC AND OTHER. BY THE EDITOR	526
ENGLISH TERRIER, THE WHITE. BY THE EDITOR	320

	PAGE
FOREIGN GUN DOGS AND TERRIERS. BY THE EDITOR	495
FOREIGN NON-SPORTING AND UTILITY BREEDS. BY THE EDITOR	508
FOREIGN PET DOGS. BY THE EDITOR	535
FOX-TERRIER, THE SMOOTH. BY DESMOND O'CONNELL	337
FOX-TERRIER, THE WIRE-HAIR. BY WALTER S. GLYNN	344
FRENCH AND OTHER CONTINENTAL HOUNDS. BY THE EDITOR	484
GREYHOUND, THE ITALIAN. BY THE EDITOR	467
GREYHOUNDS, ORIENTAL. BY THE HON. FLORENCE AMHERST	474
HAIRLESS DOGS. BY THE EDITOR	539
IRISH TERRIER, THE. BY ROBERT LEIGHTON	367
ITALIAN GREYHOUND, THE. BY THE EDITOR	467
JAPANESE SPANIEL, THE. BY MISS MARIE SERENA	441
KENNEL ASSOCIATIONS, THE PRINCIPAL COLONIAL AND FOREIGN	551
KENNEL CLUB, THE. BY E. W. JAQUET	542
KING CHARLES SPANIEL, THE. BY MRS. LYDIA E. JENKINS	430
LADIES' KENNEL ASSOCIATION, THE. BY MRS. H. AYLMER	548
LAW, THE DOG AND THE. BY WALTER S. GLYNN	552
LESS FAMILIAR AND FOREIGN DOGS, THE	470
MALTESE DOG, THE. BY THE EDITOR	448
MEDICINE AND SURGERY, CANINE. BY W. GORDON STABLES, M.D., C.M., R.N.	585
MINIATURE BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIER, THE. BY F. C. HIGNETT	463
MINIATURE COLLIE, THE	469
MINIATURE TRAWLER SPANIEL, THE	440
OLD WORKING TERRIER, THE. BY THE EDITOR	315
ORIENTAL GREYHOUNDS. BY THE HON. FLORENCE AMHERST	474
PAISLEY TERRIER, THE. BY CAPTAIN W. WILMER	414
PEKINESE, THE. BY THE LADY ALGERNON GORDON-LENNOX	444
POMERANIAN, THE. BY G. M. HICKS	422

CONTENTS.

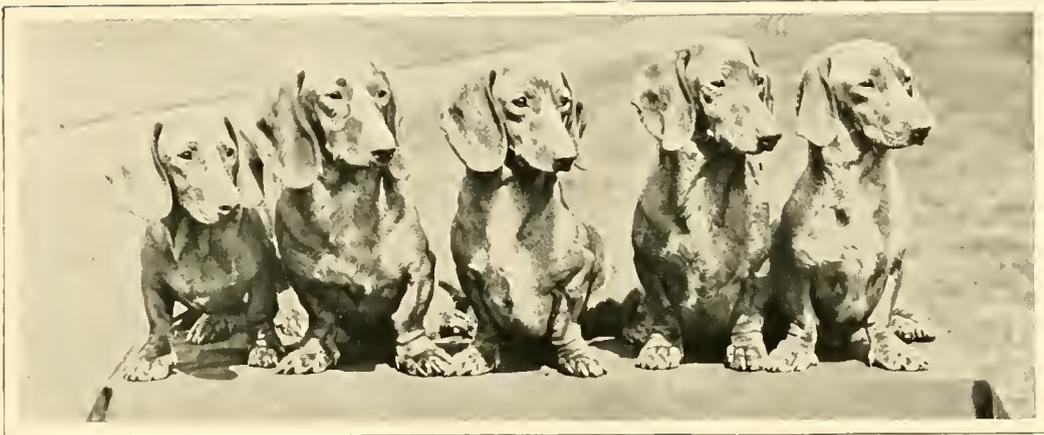
v

PAGE

PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT. BY THE EDITOR	572
PUG, THE. BY FRED ^{ES} GRESHAM	451
SCOTTISH TERRIER, THE. BY WALTER S GLYNN	381
SKYE TERRIER, THE. BY CAPTAIN W. WILMER	405
SMOOTH FOX-TERRIER, THE. BY DESMOND O'CONNELL	337
SPANIEL, THE KING CHARLES. BY MRS. LYDIA E. JENKINS	430
SPANIEL, THE MINIATURE TRAWLER	440
TERRIERS, FOREIGN	495
TERRIERS, THE	315
TOY AND LAP-DOGS	422
TOY BULL-TERRIER THE. BY THE LADY EVELYN EWART	465
TRAWLER SPANIEL, THE MINIATURE	440
WELSH TERRIER, THE. BY WALTER S. GLYNN	373
WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER, THE. BY COLONEL E. D. MALCOLM, C.B.	390
WHITE ENGLISH TERRIER. BY THE EDITOR	320
WIRE-HAIR FOX TERRIER, THE. BY WALTER S. GLYNN	344
YORKSHIRE TERRIER, THE. BY THE EDITOR	417

LIST OF COLOURED PLATES.

DACHSHUND, EARL SATIN. From the Painting by LILIAN CHEVIOT	<i>Frontispiece</i>
FOX-TERRIERS, CH. DONNA FORTUNA AND CH. DUCHESS OF DURHAM. From the Painting by ARTHUR WARDLE	<i>To face p. 342</i>
WELSH TERRIERS, GLANSEVIN COQUETTE AND CH. GLANSEVIN CODA. From the Painting by LILIAN CHEVIOT	,, 378
DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS, CH. BLACKET HOUSE YET AND CH. ANCRUM FANNY. From the Painting by ARTHUR WARDLE	,, 404
THREE OF MRS. HALL WALKER'S POMERANIANS: CH. DAINTY BOY, CH. GATEACRE BIBURY BELL, AND CH. GATEACRE DAINTY BELLE. From the Painting by MAUD EARL	,, 426
KING CHARLES SPANIELS, CH. CLEVEDON MAGNET, CH. CLEVEDON COMUS, CH. CLEVEDON PHARAOH, CH. CLEVEDON CERDIC. From the Painting by FRANCES C. FAIRMAN	,, 438
THE PEKINESE CH. CHU-ERH OF ALDERBOURNE. From the Painting by LILIAN CHEVIOT	,, 446
THE BRUSSELS GRIFFON, CH. COPTHORNE TALK O' THE TOWN. From the Painting by G. VERNON-STOKES	,, 460



AN EXPECTANT TEAM.
PROPERTY OF MR. SIDNEY WOODIWISS.
Photograph by T. Fall.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE DACHSHUND.

BY JOHN F. SAYER.

*"Six years ago I brought him down,
A baby dog from London Town;
Round his small throat of black and brown
A ribbon blue,
And vouched by glorious renown
A Dachshund true."*

—MATTHEW ARNOLD.

PERSONS unfamiliar with the sporting properties of this long-bodied breed are apt to refer smilingly to the Dachshund as "the dog that is sold by the yard," and few even of those who know him give credit to the debonair little fellow for the grim work which he is intended to perform in doing battle with the vicious badger in its lair. Dachshund means "badger dog," and it is a title fairly and squarely earned in his native Germany.

Good things are said to be done up in small parcels, and the saying is eminently true of the little dog under notice. Whether he be kept for sport or merely as a companion, he is to my mind the best dog of his size. Given proper training, he will perform the duties of several sporting breeds

rolled into one. Possessing a wonderful nose, combined with remarkable steadiness, his kind will work out the coldest scent, and once fairly on the line they will give plenty of music and get over the ground at a pace almost incredible. Dachshunds hunt well in a pack, and, though it is not their recognised vocation, they can be successfully used on hare, on fox, and any form of vermin that wears a furry coat. But his legitimate work is directed against the badger, in locating the brock under ground, worrying and driving him into his innermost earth, and there holding him until dug out. It is no part of his calling to come to close grips, though that often happens in the confined space in which he has to work. In this position a badger with his powerful

claws digs with such energy and skill as rapidly to bury himself, and the Dachshund needs to be provided with such apparatus as will permit him to clear his way and keep in touch with his formidable quarry. The badger is also hunted by Dachshunds above ground, usually in the mountainous parts of Germany, and in the growing crops of maize, on the lower slopes, where the vermin work terrible havoc in the evening. In this case the badger is rounded up and driven by the dogs up to the guns which are posted between the game and their earths. For



MR. JOHN F. SAYER'S SPOTTED DOG
BY RACKER VON DER ECKE—LIBETTE.

this sport the dog used is heavier, coarser, and of larger build, higher on the leg, and more generally houndy in appearance. Dachshunds are frequently used for deer driving, in which operation they are especially valuable, as they work slowly, and do not frighten or overrun their quarry, and can penetrate the densest undergrowth. Packs of Dachshunds may sometimes be engaged on wild boar, and, as they are web-footed and excellent swimmers, there is no doubt that their terrier qualities would make them useful assistants to the Otterhound. Apropos of their capabilities in the water it is the case that a year or two ago at Offenbach-on-Main, at some trials arranged for life-saving by dogs, a Dachshund carried off the first prize against all comers.

As a companion in the house the Dachshund has perhaps no compeer. He is a perfect gentleman; cleanly in his habits, obedient, unobtrusive, incapable of smallness, affectionate, very sensitive to rebuke

or to unkindness, and amusingly jealous. As a watch he is excellent, quick to detect a strange footstep, valiant to defend the threshold, and to challenge with deep voice any intruder, yet sensibly discerning his master's friends, and not annoying them with prolonged growling and grumbling as many terriers do when a stranger is admitted. Properly brought up, he is a perfectly safe and amusing companion for children, full of animal spirits, and ever ready to share in a romp, even though it be accompanied by rough and tumble play. In Germany, where he is the most popular of all dogs, large or small, he is to be found in every home, from the Emperor's palace downwards, and his quaint appearance, coupled with his entertaining personality, is daily seized upon by the comic papers to illustrate countless jokes at his expense. He is, in truth, a humorist, as George Meredith pointed out when he wrote that

“Our Islet out of Helgoland, dismissed
From his quaint tenement, quits hates and
loves.

There lived with us a wagging humorist
In that hound's arch dwarf-legged on
boxing-gloves.”

The origin of the Dachshund is not very clear. Some writers have professed to trace the breed or representations of it on the monuments of the Egyptians. Some aver that it is a direct descendant of the French Basset-hound, and others that he is related to the old Turnspits—the dogs so excellent in kitchen service, of whom Dr. Caius wrote that “when any meat is to be roasted they go into a wheel, where they, turning about with the weight of their bodies, so diligently look to their business that no drudge nor scullion can do the feat more cunningly, whom the popular sort hereupon term Turnspits.” Certainly the dog commonly used in this occupation was long of body and short of leg, very much resembling the Dachshund. It was distinct enough in type to claim the breed-name of Turnspit, and many years ago this name was applied to the Dachshund.

In all probability the Dachshund is a manufactured breed—a breed evolved

from a large type of hound intermixed with a terrier to suit the special conditions involved in the pursuit and extermination of a quarry that, unchecked, was capable of seriously interfering with the cultivation of the land. He comprises in his small person the characteristics of both hound and terrier—his wonderful powers of scent, his long, pendulous ears, and, for his size, enormous bone, speak of his descent from the hound that hunts by scent. In many respects he favours the Bloodhound, and I have from time to time seen Dachshunds which, having been bred from parents carefully selected to accentuate some fancy point, have exhibited the very pronounced "peak" (occipital bone), the protruding haw of the eye, the loose dewlap and the colour markings characteristic of the Bloodhound. His small stature, iron heart, and willingness to enter the earth bespeak the terrier cross.

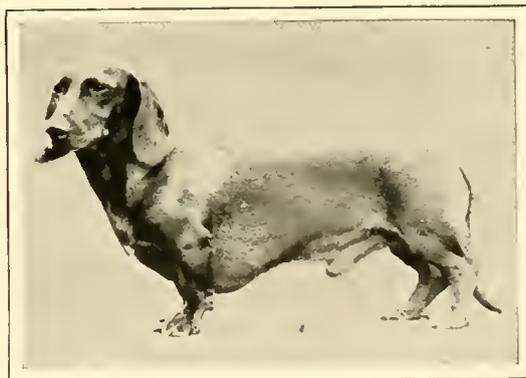
The Dachshund was first introduced to this country in sufficient numbers to merit notice in the early 'sixties, and, speedily attracting notice by his quaint formation and undoubted sporting instincts, soon be-



MR. ARTHUR BRADBURY'S CH. HOLLYBERRY
BY BRANDESBURTON MINIMUS—CARMEN SYLVA.

came a favourite. At first appearing at shows in the "Foreign Dog" class, he quickly received a recognition of his claims to more favoured treatment, and was promoted by the Kennel Club to a special classification as a sporting dog. Since then his rise has been rapid, and he now is reckoned as one of the numerically largest breeds

exhibited. Unfortunately, however, he has been little, if ever, used for sport in the sense that applies in Germany, and this fact, coupled with years of breeding from too small a stock (or stock too nearly related)



MR. DE BOINVILLE'S CH. SNAKES PRINCE
BY WODIN—VICTORIA IVEDON.

and the insane striving after the fanciful and exaggerated points demanded by judges at dog shows, many of whom never saw a Dachshund at his legitimate work, has seriously affected his usefulness. He has deteriorated in type, lost grit and sense, too, and is often a parody of the true type of Dachshund that is to be found in his native land.

To the reader who contemplates possessing one or more Dachshunds I should like to offer a word of advice. Whether you want a dog for sport, for show, or as a companion, endeavour to get a good one—a well-bred one. To arrive at this do not buy from an advertisement on your own knowledge of the breed, but seek out an expert amateur breeder and exhibitor, and get his advice and assistance. If you intend to start a kennel for show purposes, do not buy a high-priced dog at a show, but start with a well-bred bitch, and breed your own puppies, under the guidance of the aforementioned expert. In this way, and by rearing and keeping your puppies till they are of an age to be exhibited, and at the same time carefully noting the awards at the best shows, you will speedily learn which to retain and the right type of dog to keep and breed for,

and in future operations you will be able to discard inferior puppies at any earlier age. But it is a great mistake, if you intend to form a kennel for show purposes, to sell or part with your puppies too early. It is notorious with all breeds that puppies change very much as they grow. The best looking in the nest often go wrong later, and the ugly duckling turns out the best of the litter. This is especially true of Dachshunds, and it requires an expert to pick the best puppy of a litter at a month or two old, and even he may be at fault unless the puppy is exceptionally well reared.

It is not within the province of this chapter to give minute directions for rearing puppies, but I may just mention a few points for the benefit of novices.

The main point I would lay stress upon is that to rear Dachshund puppies successfully you must not overload them with fat—give them strengthening food that does not lay on flesh. Lean, raw beef, finely chopped, is an excellent food once or twice a day for the first few months, and, though this comes expensive, it pays in the end. Raw meat is supposed to cause worm troubles, but these pests are also found where meat is not given, and in any case a puppy is fortified with more strength to withstand them if fed on raw meat than otherwise, and a good dosing from time to time will be all that is necessary to keep him well and happy.

Young growing puppies must have their freedom to gambol about, and get their legs strong, and this is another point I wish to emphasise. Never keep the puppies cooped up in a small kennel run or house. If you have a fair-sized yard, give them the run of that, or even the garden, in spite of what your gardener may say—they may do a little damage to the flowers, but will assuredly do good to themselves. They love to dig in the soft borders: digging is second nature to them, and is of great importance in their development.

If you have not a garden, or if the flowers are too sacred, it is better to place your puppies as early as possible with respectable cottagers, or small farmers,

especially the latter, with whom they will have entire freedom to run about, and will not be overfed. My own plan is to keep my puppies at home till they are two or three months old, and then put them out to "walk" on a farm, and leave them till they are six months old, when I pass judgment on them.

My puppy kennel has a very spacious covered-in run attached, facing south. A low brick wall twelve inches high runs all round three sides, and on this is built a double matchboarded shed. The front is entirely filled with greenhouse "lights," hinged at the top and made to open to admit air without allowing rain to enter. There are also ventilators above these and just under the roof. Inside, the floor is slightly higher than the ground outside, which slopes away. This floor was arranged in the following way:—The ground was dug out to a depth of two feet and filled in with ashes well pressed down. On top there are six inches of dry garden mould, also well pressed down, but capable of being forked over and renewed from time to time. This makes a very sanitary, warm floor for the puppies to run about on; it never smells offensively, and it is always dry, the droppings can be easily removed, and even if left a day or two are deodorised by the earth. I also had an artificial "earth" or tunnel made in the run extending the whole length, and ending in a "den." This was constructed of boarding on the sides and top, and buried in the run to a depth of several inches. This artificial "earth" was copied from that used in Germany, where, at the dog shows, trials for Dachshunds and terriers are sometimes held on fox and badger, and my puppies find it a never-ending source of amusement. Here they play for hours, running in and out, and here every tit-bit in the shape of bones is taken, to be consumed at leisure. Great is the excitement when the fortunate possessor of a bone comes to bay in the den of this run, the other puppies charging him in rushes, fighting and scrambling and keeping up an incessant barking till either the bone is consumed or they lie down exhausted to

dream they are engaged in mortal combat with the badger. I am sure there is nothing like keeping puppies amused in some such way—keep them on their feet as much as you can, but at the same time let them have a warm bed to retire to directly they feel tired.

Also, if you intend to show your puppies, you should begin some time in advance to school them to walk on the lead and to stand quiet when ordered to. Much depends on this in the judging ring, where a dog who is unused to being on a lead often spoils his chances of appearing at his best under the (to him) strange experiences of restraint which the lead entails.

During the past five-and-twenty years the names of two particular Dachshunds stand out head and shoulders above those of their competitors. I refer to Champions Jackdaw and Pterodactyl. Jackdaw had a wonderful record, having, during a long show career, never been beaten in his class from start to finish, and having won many valuable prizes. He was credited with being the most perfect Dachshund that had ever been seen in England, and probably as good as anything in Germany.

Ch. Jackdaw was a black and tan dog, bred and owned by Mr. Harry Jones, of Ipswich. He was sired by Ch. Charkow, out of Wagtail, and born 20th July, 1886. Through his dam he was descended from a famous bitch, Thusnelda, who was imported by Mr. Mudie in the early 'eighties. She was a winner of high honours in Hanover. The name of Jackdaw figures in all the best pedigrees of to-day.

Ch. Pterodactyl was born in 1888, and bred by Mr. Willink. He was in a measure an outcross from the standard type of the day, and his dam, whose pedigree is in dispute, was thought to have been imported. After passing through one or two hands he was purchased by Mr. Harry Jones, and in his kennel speedily made a great name in the show ring and at the stud, and was eventually sold for a high price to Mr. Sidney Woodiwiss, who at that period had the largest kennel of Dachshunds in England.

"Ptero." as he was called, was a big, light red dog, with wonderful forequarters and great muscular development. He also possessed what is called a "punishing jaw" and rather short ears, and looked a thorough "business" dog. He had an almost unbroken series of successes at shows in England, and, being taken to Germany (in the days before the quarantine regulations), he took the highest honours in the heavy-weight class, and, I think, a special prize for the best Dachshund of all classes. This dog became the favourite sire of his day and the fashionable colour.

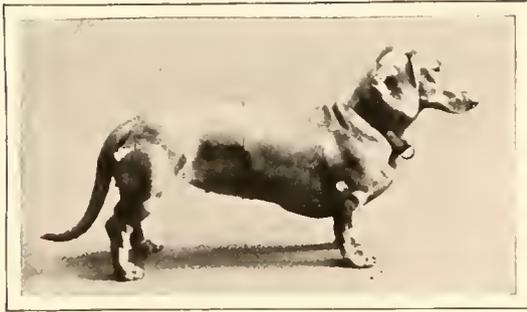
The black and tan thereupon went quite out of favour, and this fact, coupled with the reckless amount of inbreeding of red to red that has been going on since Ptero's day, accounts largely for the prevalence of light eyes, pink noses, and bad-coloured coats of the Dachshunds, as a class, to-day.

Efforts have been made by a few enthusiasts, from time to time, to stem the tide of degeneracy by importing stud dogs from Germany, and during the last few years considerable good has been done. Notable among these outcrosses was Captain Barry's Boch Bier, a middle-weight black and tan. The difference in type between this dog and our English-bred ones was most pronounced, but the reign of a more enlightened understanding was setting in, and Boch Bier's good qualities took him right to the front, and gained him the proud title of champion. He was not nearly as much used by breeders as he should have been, on account of his colour—black and tan—whereas it is to this colour that fanciers must turn to improve their washed-out "patchy" yellows, light eyes, flesh noses, and Basset-hound white markings.

Other notable importations during recent years have been Mrs. Nugent's Florian, a small red dog; Mrs. Blackwell's Rother Beelzebub, a heavy-weight dark red, with a long record of successes both in Germany and England, and probably the best dog ever imported; and my own dog Racker von der Ecke, a black and tan.

The dapple Dachshunds imported by the

late Mr. George Krehl and the late Mr. Tooth, Unser Fritz, Wenzel Erdmannsheim, and Khaki Erdmannsheim, sired many useful Dachshunds, but their colour was not in vogue, and breeders hesitated to introduce



MR. CLAUDE WOODHEAD'S
CH. BRANDESBURTON MIMOSA
BY CH. SLOAN—TOSCA.

dapple blood into their kennels. Of these dapples Unser Fritz, a small dark silver dapple, was the most successful, and mated to the English-bred dapple bitch Tiger Tessie, sired some wonderful youngsters which competed and more than held their own with the other colours in the ring.

It is impossible to enumerate the hundred and one champions and famous winners that have flitted across the stage of life during twenty-five years, or are still living; but the large majority of them trace their pedigrees back to Champions Jackdaw and Pterodaetyl, and an examination of the family trees of the most noted Dachshunds of to-day will show how closely they are related one to another.

A very serious aspect of the inbreeding craze is the mental deterioration involved; not only in Dachshunds, but in many other breeds of dogs kept and bred for "fancy" points, and not working qualities. In the case of Dachshunds we have lost grit and gameness to an alarming extent, and even *ordinary intelligence*, and in these respects the English dog is immeasurably the inferior of the German dog. It goes without saying that we have lost stamina too, and I was even told a short time ago by a prominent exhibitor that Dachshunds should

not be taken out to exercise on the roads because it made them go unsound! Shade of Jackdaw, what do you think of that!

A Dachshund that cannot do a day's work on the roads when required is a travesty of what a Dachshund should be. If exercise brings out unsoundness, you must look elsewhere for the fault—to his anatomy. Inbreeding to a specified extent is resorted to, to stamp certain characteristics on a type; but it must be borne in mind that both good and bad points exist, and both may be transmitted, and whilst you may get almost perfection physically, you may at the same time reach insanity, mentally, by inbreeding.

In 1881 the prominent English breeders formed the Dachshund Club, and set about drawing up a "standard of points" as a guide for the breeding and judging of the Dachshund. At this time no similar club or standard of points existed in Germany, and our English club was therefore obliged to rely on such evidence as it could collect from individuals in Germany, no two of whom probably were in exact agreement, and on their own powers of observation coupled with that innate faculty of our



MRS A. L. DEWAR'S RED BITCH
CH. LENCHEN
BY CH. SNAKES PRINCE—FASHODA.

race in all matters appertaining to the breeding by selection of pure stock of any animal, which has made us famous the world over, for the drawing up of what was a most important document.

A great controversy has raged for some years over this standard of points which treats the Dachshund as a "hound" pure and simple, and entirely taboos the "terrier," but at the time of its inception it was undoubtedly a useful guide for all interested in the breed.

Where I think the Dachshund Club made a great mistake was in not approaching the German Teckel Club, when it was formed some years later, and when it drew up its standard description of the points of the true type of Dachshund, and then revising the English standard to accord with the German version. The Dachshund is a German dog—practically the national dog—and the Germans should know better than we do the type best fitted for the severe work which the dog is expected to perform, and which even the German show dogs perform to-day.

Unfortunately the English club apparently made no effort to this desirable end, and it was only in the year of grace, 1907, that a select committee, appointed by the two clubs that now look after the interests of the breed, agreed to revise the English standard to bring it into line with the German. This is a step, though a late one, in the right direction, but it will take years perhaps to eradicate the evil done to the breed by the misconception of the true type.

I cannot do better than give the standard of points formulated by the Germans, which will very soon, I trust, be the standard adopted by the authorities in this country for the guidance of breeders and judges of the Dachshund.

Some illustrations of typical specimens of

the breed accompany this article, and these should be studied in conjunction with the description of the points which follows. Especially I would direct attention to Ch. Snakes Prince (p. 307) as being regarded on both sides of the Channel as eminently typical. A German authority, Herr E. von Otto Kreckwitz, having seen the illustration of this dog, wrote that he "never saw a Teckel nearer to my ideal than Snakes Prince, if his weight were only 18 lb. instead of 22 lb. His perfect back, the enormous

bone, deep breast, length of head, and depth; everything is complete."

There are, strictly speaking, three varieties of Dachshund—(a) the short-haired, (b) the long-haired, and (c) the rough-haired.

Of these we most usually find the first-named in this country, and they are no doubt the original stock. Of the others, though fairly numerous in Germany, very few are to be seen in this country, and al-

though one or two have been imported the type has never seemed to appeal to exhibitors.

Both the long-haired and rough-haired varieties have no doubt been produced by crosses with other breeds, such as the Spaniel and probably the Irish Terrier, respectively.

In the long-haired variety the hair should be soft and wavy, forming lengthy plumes under the throat, lower parts of the body, and the backs of the legs, and it is longest on the under side of the tail, where it forms a regular flag like that of a Setter or Spaniel. The rough-haired variety shows strongly a terrier cross by his "varmint" expression and short ears.

The Germans also subdivide by colour, and again for show purposes by weight.

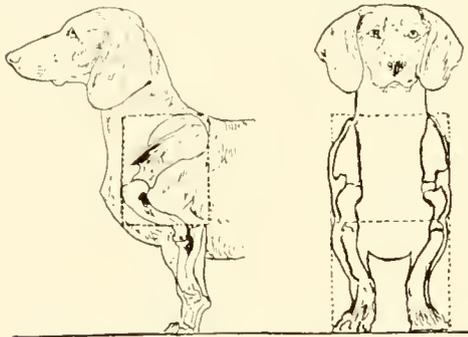


MISS M. W. S. HAWKINS' LONG-HAIRED
DACHSHUND ALEXANDER SCHNAPPS
BY SCHNAPPS—ALEX.

These subdivisions are dealt with in their proper order in the standard of points, and it is only necessary to say here that all the varieties, colours, and weights are judged by the same standard except in so far as they differ in texture of coat. At the same time the Germans themselves do not regard the dapple Dachshunds as yet so fixed in type as the original coloured dogs, and this exception must also apply to the long- and the rough-haired varieties.

The following German standard of points is interspersed with my own comments and explanations :

1. General Appearance and Disposition.—In general appearance the Dachshund is a very long and low dog, with compact and well-muscled



FOREQUARTERS, CORRECT.

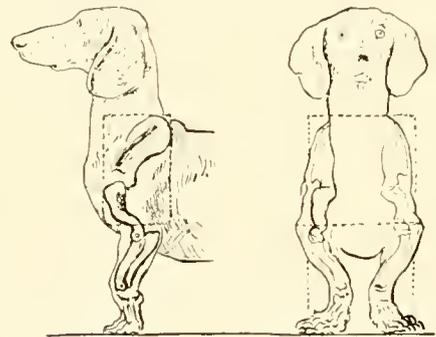
and of a dark colour, except in the case of the liver and tan, when the eyes may be yellow ; and in the dapple, when the eyes may be light or " wall-eyed."

4. Nose.—Preferably deep black. The flesh-coloured and spotted noses are allowable only in the liver and tan and dapple varieties.

The appearance of flesh-coloured noses in the red dogs is probably produced by long-continued inbreeding, or breeding red to red from generation to generation, causing a weakness of the colouring matter in the system, and indicating partial albinism.

5. Ears.—Set on moderately high, or, seen in profile, above the level of the eyes, well back, flat, not folded, pointed, or narrow, hanging close to the cheeks, very mobile, and when at attention carried with the back of the ear upward and outward.

6. Neck.—Moderately long, with slightly arched



FOREQUARTERS, INCORRECT.

body, resting on short, slightly crooked forelegs. A long head and ears, with bold and defiant carriage and intelligent expression. In disposition the Dachshund is full of spirit, defiant when attacked, aggressive even to foolhardiness when attacking ; in play amusing and untiring ; by nature wilful and unheeding ; but with proper training quite as faithful, affectionate, and obedient as any other variety of dog, and with, on the whole, a well-developed intelligence.

2. Head.—Long, and appearing conical from above, and from a side view, tapering to the point of the muzzle, wedge-shaped. The skull should be broad rather than narrow, to allow plenty of brain room, slightly arched, and fairly straight, without a stop, but not deep or snipy. The jaws are capable of being widely opened, and, extending behind the eyes, set with teeth which interlock, exactly, or the inner surface of the upper incisors in contact with the outer surface of the lower set.

3. Eyes.—Medium in size, oval, and set obliquely, with very clear, sharp expression

nape, muscular and clean, showing no dewlap, and carried well up and forward.

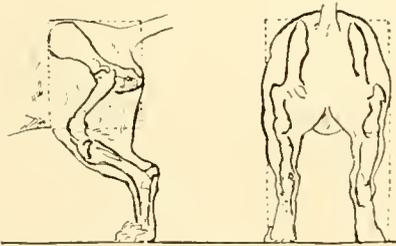
The existence of dewlap, besides being wrong, has the effect of making the head appear short.

7. Forequarters.—His work underground demands strength and compactness, and, therefore, the chest and shoulder regions should be deep, long, and wide. If of proper formation, the forequarters govern the possession of the correct legs and feet. The shoulder blade should be long, and set on very sloping, the upper arm of equal length with, and at right angles to, the shoulder blade, strong-boned and well-muscled, and lying close to ribs, but moving freely.

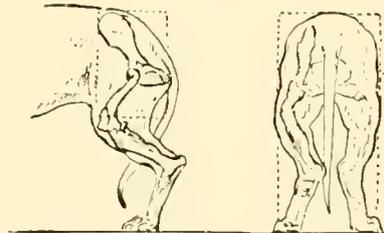
The lower arm, short in comparison with other animals, is slightly bent inwards, and the feet should be turned slightly outwards, giving an appearance of " crooked " legs approximating to the cabriole legs of a Chippendale chair. Straight, narrow, short shoulders are always accompanied by straight, short, upper arms, forming an obtuse angle, badly developed brisket and " keel " or chicken breast, and the upper arm being thrown

forward by the weight of the body behind causes the legs to knuckle over at the "knees." Broad, sloping shoulders, on the other hand, insure soundness of the forelegs and feet.

Unsoundness, or knuckling over of the front legs, is usually put down to constitutional weakness (and it is, of course, hereditary), or the want of, or too much, exercise, and, in fact, to every imaginable excuse, even to "carelessness"; but the fault is really due to the above-mentioned incorrect formation of the shoulder, and it is in this respect that breeders should be particularly careful in selecting for breeding purposes the most perfect bitches. Given the right shoulders, the legs and feet will be right, and unsoundness will decrease to vanishing point. Unfortunately this formation has been so little understood by our English breeders that our strains have been bred for generations from good and bad specimens indiscriminately, and with a deplorable result.



HINDQUARTERS, CORRECT.



HINDQUARTERS, INCORRECT.

It is well known to exhibitors of Dachshunds that puppies which develop quickly and get well-crooked legs at an early age invariably go unsound when they begin to "furnish up" in body—that is, when the weight of the body increases. If the shoulders are not of the correct formation an undue strain is thrown forward on to the front legs, causing them to knuckle over or turn out at the elbows.

An idea exists only too widely that, however unsound a bitch may be, she will "do for breeding from," and her puppies will come sound if the sire is sound. This is a delusion. Some may be sound, but will have inherited a defect which will soon crop up again in their descendants. Always breed from your soundest bitches, which may or may not be up to show form in other points, but which must have good understandings if you wish to establish a good sound strain. Of equal importance, at least, is it that the sire you use should also be sound, and what is quite as important, he should come from sound stock. All these things entail considerable trouble sometimes to ascertain, but haphazard breeding is fatal to ultimate success.

8. Legs and Feet.—Fore-legs very short and

strong in bone, slightly bent inwards; seen in profile, moderately straight and never bending forward or knuckling over. Feet large, round, and strong, with thick pads, compact and well-arched toes, nails strong and black. The dog must stand equally on all parts of the foot.

Where the feet are unduly turned out owing to incorrect formation of shoulders, the dog does not stand equally on all parts of the foot, and the feet are usually in this case weak and flat, and sometimes spreading. You can generally tell a sound dog by his compact feet.

9. Body.—Should be long and muscular, the chest very oval, rather than very narrow and deep, to allow ample room for heart and lungs, hanging low between front legs, the brisket point should be high and very prominent, the ribs well sprung out towards the loins (not flat-sided). Loins short and strong. The line of back only slightly depressed behind shoulders and only slightly arched over loins. The hindquarters

should not be higher than the shoulders, thus giving a general appearance of levelness.

A very marked arch over loins is a fault, and so is a hollow back, and the latter denotes weakness.

10. Hindquarters.—The rump round, broad, and powerfully muscled; hip bone not too short, but broad and sloping; the upper arm, or thigh, thick, of good length, and jointed at right angles to the hip bone. The lower leg (or second thigh) is, compared with other animals, short, and is set on at right angles to the upper thigh, and is very firmly muscled. The hind legs are lighter in bone than the front ones, but very strongly muscled, with well-rounded-out buttocks, and the knee joint well developed. Seen from behind, the legs should be wide apart and straight, and not cowhocked.

As with the forequarters, a bad development, and straight, instead of sloping, position of the hip bone, affect the carriage of the hindquarters and make for weakness.

The hind feet are smaller in bone than the forefeet, and narrower.

The dog should not be higher at the quarters than at shoulder.

11. Stern.—Set on fairly high, strong at root, and tapering, but not too long. Neither too much curved nor carried too high; well, but not too much, feathered; a bushy tail is better than too little hair.

12. Coat and Skin.—Hair short and close as possible, glossy and smooth, but resistant to the touch if stroked the wrong way. The skin tough and elastic, but fitting close to the body.

13. Colour.—*One Coloured*:—There are several self colours recognised, including deep red, yellowish red, smutty red. Of these the dark, or cherry, red is preferable, and in this colour light shadings on any part of the body or head are undesirable. "Black" is rare, and is only a sport from black and tan.

Two Coloured:—Deep black, brown (liver) or grey, with golden or tan markings (spots) over the eyes at the side of the jaw and lips, inner rim of ears, the breast, inside and back of legs, the feet, and under the tail for about one-third of its length. In the above-mentioned colours white markings are objectionable. The utmost that is allowed being a small spot, or a few hairs, on the chest.

Dappled:—A silver grey to almost white foundation colour, with dark, irregular spots (small for preference) of dark grey, brown, tan, or black. The general appearance should be a bright, indefinite coloration, which is considered especially useful in a hunting dog.

Very little attention has been paid to breeding for colour in this country, and the subject is not understood; but in Germany, where the Dachshund is classified at shows by colour as well as by weight, the breeding for colour has been brought to a fine art, and certainly, though a good dog, like a good horse, is never of a bad colour, it is good to look upon perfection of colour as well as other points. Very elaborate advice is laid down in Germany for the guidance of breeders in keeping the colours pure, and some of the colours have special clubs to promote the breeding.

Speaking generally, on this very large subject, it may be noted as an axiom that light eyes, red noses, and pale colours are produced by the too close breeding of red to red. Brown, or liver, dogs bred to red produce flesh-coloured noses and false colours—as, for instance, the pale "chocolate" and tan—and more use should be made of the black and tan to obtain the desirable black nose, eye, and rich colour, whether red or liver.

The original colour of the Dachshund was black and tan, and it is the most prominent still on the Continent, but in this country it has been neglected for many years, and with a deplorable result as far as colour goes.

14. Weight.—Dachshunds in Germany are classified by weight as follows:—*Light-weight*—Dogs up to 16½ lb., bitches up to 15½ lb. *Middle-weight*—Dogs up to 22 lb., bitches up to 22 lb. *Heavy-weight*—Over 22 lb. *Toys*—Up to 12 lb. The German pound is one-tenth more than the English. The light-weight dog is most used for going to ground.

For the purpose of showing the comparative values of the "points," as set forth in the foregoing standard, I add the following table of values. The German club does not give this.

General appearance	10
Head and skull	9
Eyes	3
Ears	5
Jaw	5
Neck	3
Forequarters	10
Legs and feet	25
Body	9
Hindquarters	10
Stern	5
Coat and skin	3
Colour	3
Total	100

At the time of writing there are three specialist clubs to foster the breeding of true type Dachshunds in the United Kingdom. Of these one is Scottish and two are English. The English clubs are "The Dachshund Club" (Hon. Sec., Capt. Barry, 12, Queen's Gate Terrace, London, S.W.) and "The Northern Dachshund Association" (Hon. Sec., T. A. Lever, Esq., Greville Lodge, Dickenson Road, Rusholme, near Manchester). The honorary secretaries of either club will furnish all information relative to membership. "The Scottish Dachshund Club" has for its honorary secretary Mr. A. Tod, 5, St. Andrew Street, Edinburgh.

SECTION III.

THE TERRIERS.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE OLD WORKING TERRIER.

*“Ay, see the hounds with frantic zeal
 The roots and earth uptear;
 But the earth is strong, and the roots are long,
 They cannot enter there.
 Outspeaks the Squire, ‘Give room, I pray,
 And hie the terriers in;
 The warriors of the fight are they,
 And every fight they win.’”*

—RING-OUZEL.

THERE can hardly have been a time since the period of the Norman Conquest when the small earth dogs which we now call terriers were not known in these islands and used by sporting men as assistants in the chase, and by husbandmen for the killing of obnoxious vermin. The two little dogs shown in the Bayeux tapestry running with the hounds in advance of King Harold’s hawking party were probably meant for terriers. Dame Juliana Berners in the fifteenth century did not neglect to include the “Teroures” in her catalogue of sporting dogs, and a hundred years later Dr. Caius gave pointed recognition to their value in unearthing the fox and drawing the badger.

“Another sorte there is,” wrote the doctor’s translator in 1576, “which hunteth the Fox and the Badger or Greye onely, whom we call Terrars, because they (after the manner and custome of ferrets in searching for Connyes) creep into the grounde, and by that meanes make afrayde, nyppe and bite the Foxe and the Badger in such sorte that eyther they teare them in pieces with theyr teeth, beyng in the bosome of the earth, or else hayle and pull them perforce out of theyr lurking angles, darke

dongeon, and close caues; or at the least through cocened feare drive them out of their hollow harbours, in so much that they are compelled to prepare speedie flyte, and, being desirous of the next (albeit not the safest) refuge, are otherwise taken and intrapped with snayres and nettes layde over holes to the same purpose. But these be the least in that kynde called Sagax.”

The colour, size, and shape of the original terriers are not indicated by the early writers, and art supplies but vague and uncertain evidence. Nicholas Cox, who wrote of sporting dogs in “The Gentleman’s Recreation” (1667), seems to suggest that the type of working terrier was already fixed sufficiently to be divided into two kinds, the one having shaggy coats and straight limbs, the other smooth coats and short bent legs. Yet some years later another authority—Blome—in the same publication was more guarded in his statements as to the terrier type when he wrote: “Everybody that is a fox hunter is of opinion that he hath a good breed, and some will say that the terrier is a peculiar species of itself. I will not say anything to the affirmative or negative of the point.”

Searching for evidence on the subject,

one finds that perhaps the earliest references to the colours of terriers were made by Daniel in his "Field Sports" at the end of the eighteenth century, when he described two sorts, the one rough, short-legged, and long-backed, very strong, and "most commonly of a black or yellowish colour, mixed with white"—evidently a hound-marked dog; and another smooth-coated and beautifully formed, with a shorter body and more sprightly appearance, "generally of a reddish brown colour, or black with tanned legs."

Gilpin's portrait of Colonel Thornton's celebrated Pitch, painted in 1790, presents a terrier having a smooth white coat with a black patch at the set-on of the undocked tail, and black markings on the face and ears. The dog's head is badly drawn and small in proportion; but the body and legs and colouring would hardly disgrace the Totteridge kennels of to-day. Fox-terriers of a noted strain were depicted from life by Reinagle in the picture here reproduced from "The Sportsman's Cabinet," published over a hundred years ago. But for his cropped ears, the white dog in the centre might not be overlooked in the modern show ring, so clearly is he of the accepted wire-hair Fox-terrier type.

In the text accompanying the engraving a minute account is given of the peculiarities and working capacities of the terrier. We are told that there were two breeds: the one wire-haired, larger, more powerful, and harder bitten; the other smooth-haired and smaller, with more style. The wire-hairs were white with spots, the smooths were black and tan, the tan apparently predominating over the black. The same writer states that it was customary to take out a brace of terriers with a pack of hounds, a larger and a smaller one, the smaller dog being used in emergency when the earth proved to be too narrow to admit his bigger companion. It is well known that many of the old fox hunters have kept their special breeds of terrier, and the Belvoir, the Grove, and Lord Middleton's are among the packs to which particular terrier strains have been attached.

That even a hundred years ago terriers were bred with care, and that certain strains were held in especial value, is shown by the recorded fact that a litter of seven puppies was sold for twenty-one guineas—a good price even in these days—and that on one occasion so high a sum as twenty guineas was paid for a full-grown dog. At that time there was no definite and well-established breed recognised throughout the islands by a specific name; the embracing title of "Terrier" included all the varieties which have since been carefully differentiated. But very many of the breeds existed in their respective localities awaiting national recognition. Here and there some squire or huntsman nurtured a particular strain and developed a type which he kept pure, and at many a manor-house and farmstead in Devonshire and Cumberland, on many a Highland estate and Irish riverside where there were foxes to be hunted or otters to be killed, terriers of definite strain were religiously cherished. Several of these still survive, and are as respectable in descent and quite as important historically as some of the favoured and fashionable champions of our time. They do not perhaps possess the outward beauty and distinction of type which would justify their being brought into general notice, but as workers they retain all the fire and verve that are required in dogs that are expected to encounter such vicious vermin as the badger and the fox.

Some of the breeds of terriers seen nowadays in every dog show were equally obscure and unknown a few years back. Thirty-five years ago the now popular Irish Terrier was practically unknown in England, and the Scottish Terrier was only beginning to be recognised as a distinct breed. The Welsh Terrier is quite a new introduction that a dozen years ago was seldom seen outside the Principality; and so recently as 1881 the Airedale was merely a local dog known in Yorkshire as the Waterside or the Bingley Terrier. Yet the breeds just mentioned are all of unimpeachable ancestry, and the circumstance that they were formerly bred within limited neighbourhoods is in itself an argument in favour of their purity.

We have seen the process of a sudden leap into recognition enacted during the past few years in connection with the white terrier of the Western Highlands—a dog which was familiarly known in Argyllshire centuries ago, yet which has only lately emerged from the heathery hillsides around Paltalloch to become an attraction on the benches at the Crystal Palace and on the lawns of the Botanical Gardens; and the example suggests the possibility that in

won for the English terriers their name and fame.

Of the old-fashioned sort was Boxer, concerning whom Mr. George Lowe writes:—

“I possessed many years ago some very good working rough terriers, and had pretty well the run of a forest and marshes to kill what I liked, bar the game. On one occasion I was hunting a stream for water-rats or what-not, when my companion, a very old friend, exclaimed: ‘Look out! Boxer’s got a rat!’”



OLD ENGLISH WORKING TERRIERS.

From "The Sportsman's Cabinet" (1803). By P. Reinagle, R.A.

another decade or so the neglected Sealy Ham Terrier, the ignored terrier of the Borders, and the almost forgotten Jack Russell strain, may have claimed a due recompense for their long neglect.

There are lovers of the hard-bitten working "earth dogs" who still keep these strains inviolate, and who greatly prefer them to the better-known terriers whose natural activities have been too often atrophied by a system of artificial breeding to show points. Few of these old unregistered breeds would attract the eye of the fancier accustomed to judge a dog parading before him in the show ring. To know their value and to appreciate their sterling good qualities, one needs to watch them at work on badger or when they hit upon the line of an otter. It is then that they display the alertness and the dare-devil courage which have

But I saw in a moment that it was something more important. The little dog was frantic, threw his tongue—which was not his general custom—and raced under the hollow banks as if something was on foot. I said that it was a pole-cat, as we had killed those animals in the vicinity before, but then Boxer took to crossing and re-crossing and swimming both up and down stream. I was puzzled—never dreamt of an otter being in the country. But early days in South Devon made me observe that if otters were about, I should swear that one was here. Well, a trail seemed to lie up-stream, the terrier flashing too much, over-running it, and coming back again, and so on for the best part of two miles. At that point Boxer struck across a meadow and got to some gutters, then another meadow. We let him do as he liked until coming to a clump or small plantation surrounded by water. Into this we threw him, and in a moment his small tongue was going, with all the sticks

cracking like fire, and in less than a minute out came one of the finest otters I had ever seen in my life. He crossed to another planting before the terrier could get at him, and there, of course, we lost him. As it was four in the afternoon before we first found the trail and five o'clock when we found the otter, we calculated that the trail was at least fourteen hours old, and yet Boxer could hunt him single-handed."

Boxer was a creamy white, rough-haired terrier, of the strain kept by the Rev. John Russell in Devonshire and distributed among privileged sportsmen about Somersetshire and Gloucestershire. The working attributes of these energetic terriers have long been understood, and the smart, plucky little dogs have been constantly coveted by breeders all over the country, but they have never won the popularity they deserve.

"I have kept the Jack Russell type of terrier for nearly twenty years," says Mr. Reginald Bates, "and have used them for fox and badger digging. One of my uncles brought the strain with him from Gloucestershire many years ago, and I have always kept a few of the same sort for work. I have found them very hardy game, and much more intelligent, tractable, and easily broken than the modern show terrier, although I have used the latter as an out-cross at different times.

"Some breeders have shown a desire to breed them very small, bitches as low as 9 lb. or 10 lb. in weight. This, in my opinion, is a mistake, as they are too delicate and weedy for the rough work they meet with in badger digging. The best weight for a working terrier is, dogs 16 lb., bitches 14 lb.; and they should not stand more than 14 in. at the shoulder. At this weight I have had dogs that could go to ground well, and, moreover, stay there also for three or four hours without leaving the badger or fox. The working terrier should stand on *short* straight legs, have a thick skin, good, rough, weather-resisting coat, with a strong *wide* head, strong jaws, and—last but not least—a big heart in a little body. Such a terrier will provide many a good day's sport for his owner, and prove his worth in many ways. As regards colour, there is no doubt that a white dog is much the best, especially if for work with fox or otter hounds."

The late Mr. H. P. Eart, of Kent, kept some very good Russell Terriers. A bitch that Mr. Bates had from him had a pedigree going back to the celebrated Fuss, belonging to Jack Russell. There also is—or was recently—a very good strain of these working terriers kept in Yorkshire by the Messrs. Pease, who used them largely for fox and badger. They are also kept in nearly all sporting towns and villages in West Somerset and Devonshire.

In entering them for work, they should be broken to ferrets and rats at about six months old. It is not advisable to use them for badger much under eighteen months, as they get such a mauling that they may be of no use afterwards, and then they should be worked with an old experienced dog. As a rule, they turn out game, keen and staunch, while for endurance they will run all through a long day's otter hunting and then walk home with their sterns up.

Those who have kept both varieties prefer the Russell to the Sealy Ham Terrier, which is nevertheless an excellent worker. It is on record that one of these, a bitch of only 9 lb. weight, fought and killed, single-handed, a full-grown dog-fox. The Sealy Ham derives its breed name from the seat of the Edwardes family, near Haverfordwest, in Pembrokeshire, where the strain has been carefully preserved for well over a century. It is a long-bodied, short-legged terrier, with a hard, wiry coat, frequently whole white, but also white with black or brown markings or brown with black. They may be as heavy as 17 lb., but 12 lb. is the average weight. Some years ago the breed seemed to be on the down grade, requiring fresh blood from a well-chosen out-cross. One hears very little concerning them nowadays, but it is certain that when in their prime they possessed all the grit, determination, and endurance that are looked for in a good working terrier.

A wire-haired black and tan terrier was once common in Suffolk and Norfolk, where it was much used for rabbiting, but it may now be extinct, or, if not extinct, probably identified with the Welsh Terrier,

which it closely resembled in size and colouring. There was also in Shropshire a well-known breed of wire-hair terriers, black and tan, on very short legs, and weighing about 10 lb. or 12 lb., with long punishing heads and extraordinary working powers. So, too, in Lancashire and Cheshire one used to meet with sandy-coloured terriers of no very well authenticated strain, but closely resembling the present breed of Irish Terrier; and Squire Thornton, at his place near Pickering, in Yorkshire, had a breed of wire-hairs tan in colour with a black stripe down the back. Then there is the Cowley strain, kept by the Cowleys of Callipers, near King's Langley. These are white wire-haired dogs marked like the Fox-terrier, and exceedingly game. Possibly the Elterwater Terrier, admired of Mr. Rawdon Lee, is no longer to be found, but some few of them still existed a dozen years ago in the Lake District, where they were used in conjunction with the West Cumberland Otterhounds. They were not easily distinguishable from the better-known Border Terriers of which there are still many strains, ranging from Northumberland, where Mr. T. Robson, of Bellingham, has kept them for many years, to Galloway and Ayrshire and the Lothians, where their coats become longer and less crisp.

There are many more local varieties of the working terrier, as, for example, the Roseneath, which is often confused with the Pottaloch, or White West Highlander, to whom it is possibly related. And the Pittenweem, with which the Pottaloch terriers are now being crossed. And con-

sidering the great number of strains that have been preserved by sporting families and maintained in more or less purity to type, it is easy to understand how a "new" breed may become fashionable, and still claim the honour of long descent. They may not in all cases have the beauty of shape which is desired on the show bench; but it is well to remember that while our show terriers have been bred to the highest perfection we still possess in Great Britain a separate order of "earth dogs" that for pluckily following the fox and the badger into their lairs or bolting an otter from his holt cannot be excelled all the world over.

The terriers may be differentiated into three groups—smooth-coated, broken-haired, and long-haired, and this grouping is adopted in the sequence of the following chapters thus:

1. SMOOTH-COATED TERRIERS:—

The White English.
Black and tan.
Bull Terrier.
Boston Terrier.
Smooth Fox-terrier.

2. BROKEN-HAIRED TERRIERS:—

Wire-haired Fox-terrier.
Airedale.
Bedlington.
Irish.
Welsh.
Scottish.
West Highland White.
Dandie Dinmont.

3. LONG-HAIRED TERRIERS:—

Skye.
Clydesdale.
Yorkshire.



MR. G. S. LOWE'S BOXER (1872).

CHAPTER XXX.

THE WHITE ENGLISH TERRIER.

*“From many a day-dream has thy short quick bark
Recalled my wandering soul. I have beguiled
Often the melancholy hours at school,
Soured by some little tyrant, with the thought
Of distant home, and I remembered then
Thy faithful fondness: for not mean the joy,
Returning at the pleasant holidays,
I felt from thy dumb welcome.”*

—SOUTHEY.

THIS dog, one would think, ought, by the dignified title which he bears, to be considered a representative national terrier, forming a fourth in the distinctively British quartette whose other members are the Scottish, the Irish, and the Welsh Terriers. Possibly in the early days when Pearson and Rookroft bred him to perfection it was hoped and intended that he should become a breed typical of England. He is still the only terrier who owns the national name, but he has long ago yielded pride of place to the Fox-terrier, and it is the case that the best specimens of his race are bred north of the border, while, instead of being the most popular dog in the land, he is actually one of the most neglected and the most seldom seen. At the last Kennel Club show (1906) there was not a single specimen of the breed on view, nor was one to be found at the more recent shows at Edinburgh, Birmingham, Manchester, or Islington, nor at the National Terrier Show at Westminster. It is a pity that so smart and beautiful a dog should be suffered to fall into such absolute neglect. One wonders what the reason of it can be. Possibly it is that the belief still prevails that he is of delicate constitution, and is not gifted with a great amount of intelligence or sagacity; more probably the reason is to be sought in the circumstance that there is now no club sufficiently enterprising to devote itself energetically to the welfare of the breed. There is no doubt, however, that a more

potent factor than any of these in hastening the decline is to be found in the edict against cropping. Neither the White Terrier nor the Manchester Terrier has since been anything like so popular as they both were before April, 1898, when the Kennel Club passed the law that dogs' ears must not be cropped.

Writers on canine history, and Mr. Rawdon Lee among the number, tell us that the English White Terrier is a comparatively new breed, and that there is no evidence to show where he originally sprang from, who produced him, or for what reason he was introduced. His existence as a distinct breed is dated back no longer than forty years. This is about the accepted age of most of our named English terriers. Half a century ago, before the institution of properly organised dog shows drew particular attention to the differentiation of breeds, the generic term "terrier" without distinction was applied to all earth dogs, and the consideration of colour and size was the only common rule observed in breeding. But it would not be difficult to prove that a white terrier resembling the one now under notice existed in England as a separate variety many generations anterior to the period usually assigned to its recognition.

In the National Portrait Gallery there is a portrait of Mary of Modena, Queen Consort of James II., painted in 1670 by William Wissing, who has introduced at

the Queen's side a terrier that is undoubtedly of this type. The dog has slight brown or brindle markings on the back, as many English White Terriers have, and it is to be presumed that it is of the breed from which this variety is descended.

Apart from colour there is not a great difference between the White English Terrier and the Manchester Black-and-tan. But although they are of similar shape and partake much of the same general character, yet there is the distinction that in the black-and-tan the conservation of type is stronger and more noticeable than in the white, in which the correct shape and action are difficult to obtain. It ought naturally to be easier to breed a pure white dog from white parents than to breed correctly marked and well tanned puppies from perfect black-and-tans; but the efforts of many breeders do not seem to support such a theory in connection with the English Terrier, whose litters frequently show the blemish of a spot of brindle or russet. These spots usually appear behind the ears or on the neck, and are of course a disfigurement on a dog whose coat to be perfect should be of an intense and brilliant white. It appears to be equally difficult to breed one which, while having the desired purity of colour, is also perfect in shape and terrier character. It is to be noted, too, that many otherwise good specimens are deaf—a fault which seriously militates against the dog's possibilities as a companion or as a watch. It is commonly believed that almost all animals artificially bred to whiteness are liable to this infirmity, and the alleged deafness of the English White Terrier would seem to indicate albinism, congenital weakness, and a natural lack of stamina.

It is to be questioned, therefore, whether the fanciers of this breed were wholly wise in their objection to coloured markings. Forty years ago the coloured, parti-coloured, or even brindled English Terrier stood a good chance of taking a prize at the public shows at which they were exhibited in competition, and these are said to have been much hardier dogs than their descendants

of the present day. Here we have an instance of the mistake so often made by breeders in striving to breed up to an artificial ideal. Idstone was of opinion that the coloured specimens rejected in favour of the pure white were decidedly the better dogs, and that it was these who formed the foundation of the breed now commonly received as the Fox-terrier.



MARY OF MODENA,
WITH A SMOOTH-COATED TERRIER.
FROM THE PAINTING BY W. WISSING, 1670,
IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.
Photograph by Emery Walker.

Birmingham and Manchester were the localities in which the English Terrier was most popular forty years ago, but it was Mr. Frederick White, of Clapham, who bred all the best of the white variety and who made it popular in the neighbourhood of London. His terriers were of a strain founded by a dog named King Dick, and in 1863 he exhibited a notable team in Laddie, Fly, Teddie, and Nettle. Mr. S. E. Shirley, M.P., was attracted to the breed, and possessed many good examples, as also did the Rev. J. W. Mellor and Mr. J. H. Murchison. Mr. Alfred Benjamin's Silvio was a prominent dog in 1877.

Silvio was bred by Mr. James Roocroft,

of Bolton, who owned a large kennel of this variety of terrier, and who joined with his townsman, Joe Walker, and with Bill Pearson in raising the breed to popularity in Lancashire. Bill Pearson was the breeder of Tim, who was considered the best terrier of his time, a dog of 14 lb., with a brilliant white coat, the darkest of eyes, and a perfect black nose. Tim was the founder of Mr. Roocroft's kennel, and was the winner of some sixty first prizes and championships. Concerning his early recollections of the breed Mr. Roocroft wrote in 1880:—

“The first good one I remember appeared, I believe, at the first Belle Vue show, Manchester. She was a deaf bitch, but her origin I know nothing about. This was about sixteen years since (1863). The following year brought out the champion Tim, then shown by old Bill Pearson, which some time afterwards came into my possession, and from this dog I produced the strain that I have been so very successful



MR. R. HARRISON'S RANJITSINHJI.

Photograph by Hignett and Son, Loochook.

with since I first brought them out. I consider Tim was not only the first champion specimen, but the best terrier we ever had, and was really the foundation of good terriers. Among others Tim was sire to Swindell's Gem, out of a bitch he picked

up in Manchester, and which showed in a marked manner a cross of the Snap-dog breed, and you remember all his strain



MR. W. BALLANTYNE'S CH. MORNING STAR.

Photograph by C. Reid, Wishaw.

showed the same, more or less. Tim was the best terrier I ever saw.”

It is apparent that the Whippet was largely used as a cross with the English Terrier, which may account to a great extent for the decline of terrier character in the breed. Wiser breeders had recourse to the more closely allied Bull-terrier; Mr. Shirley's prize winning Purity was by Tim out of a Bull-terrier bitch, and there is no doubt that whatever stamina remains in the breed has been supported by this cross.

Many of the best of our White Terriers are kennelled in Scotland, and Mr. W. Ballantyne, of Edinburgh, has been particularly successful as a breeder and exhibitor. His Ch. Queen was famous as a prize winner some little time ago, and his Ch. Morning Star has never been excelled for the qualities most approved and most earnestly sought for in the breed. Silver Blaze and Rising Star are others of his terriers especially noteworthy. Mr. John E. Walsh, of Halifax, the founder of the White English Terrier

Club, has also done much for the success of the breed, and his Lady of the Lake, Lady Superior, Hereward, and the Premier, were famous in their generation. Among more recent dogs Mr. R. Harrison's Ranjitsinhji takes a prominent place in the esteem of those who still look to the cropped dog for style.

The following is the description laid down by the White English Terrier Club:

1. **Head.**—Narrow, long and level, almost flat skull, without cheek muscles, wedge-shaped, well filled up under the eyes, tapering to the nose, and not lippy.

2. **Eyes.**—Small and black, set fairly close together, and oblong in shape.

3. **Nose.**—Perfectly black.

4. **Ears.**—Cropped and standing perfectly erect.

5. **Neck and Shoulders.**—The neck should be fairly long and tapering from the shoulders to the

head, with sloping shoulders, the neck being free from throatiness, and slightly arched at the occiput.

6. **Chest.**—Narrow and deep.

7. **Body.**—Short and curving upwards at the loins, sprung out behind the shoulders, back slightly arched at loins, and falling again at the joining of the tail to the same height as the shoulders.

8. **Legs.**—Perfectly straight and well under the body, moderate in bone, and of proportionate length.

9. **Feet.**—Feet nicely arched, with toes set well together, and more inclined to be round than harefooted.

10. **Tail.**—Moderate length, and set on where the arch of the back ends, thick where it joins the body, tapering to a point, and not carried higher than the back.

11. **Coat.**—Close, hard, short, and glossy.

12. **Colour.**—Pure white, coloured marking to disqualify.

13. **Condition.**—Flesh and muscles to be hard and firm.

14. **Weight.**—From 12 lb. to 20 lb.

R. L.



ENGLISH TERRIERS 1881.

MRS. ALFRED BENJAMIN'S SILVIO. MR. TOM B. SWINBURNE'S MINIATURE SERPOLETTE.

SIR E. W. VERNER'S BLACK-AND-TAN SALFORD.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIER.

BY F. C. HIGNETT.

*“Calm though not mean, courageous without rage,
 Serious not dull, and without thinking sage ;
 Pleased at the lot that Nature hath assigned,
 Snarl as I list, and freely bark my mind :
 As churchman wrangle not with jarring spite,
 Nor statesmanlike caressing whom I bite ;
 View all the canine kind with equal eyes,*

*I dread no mastiff, and no cur despise.
 True from the first, and faithful to the end,
 I balk no mistress, and forsake no friend.
 My days and nights one equal tenour keep,
 Fast but to eat, and only wake to sleep.
 Thus stealing along life I live incog.,
 A very plain and downright honest dog.”*

WILLIAM HAMILTON (of Bangour).

THE Black-and-tan, or Manchester, Terrier as we know him to-day is a comparatively new variety, and he is not to be confounded with the original terrier with tan and black colouring which was referred to by Dr. Caius in the sixteenth century, and which was at that time used for going to ground and driving out badgers and foxes :

“Another sort there is that hunteth the fox and the badger only, whom we call Terrars,” wrote the Doctor’s translator. “They (after the manner and custom of ferrets in searching for coney) creep into the ground, and by that means make afraid, nip and bite the fox and the badger in such sort that either they tear them in pieces with their teeth being in the earth, or else hail and pull them perforce out of their lurking angles, dark dungeons, and close caves, or, at least, through conceived fear, drive them out of their hollow harbours, inasmuch as they are compelled to prepare speedy flight, and being desirous of the next (albeit not the safest) refuge are otherwise taken and entrapped with snares and nets laid on holes to the same purpose. But these be the least in that kind called Sagax.”

Formerly there was but little regard paid to colour and markings, and there was a considerably greater proportion of tan in the coat than there is at the present day, while the fancy markings, such as pencilled toes, thumb-marks, and kissing spots were not cultivated. The general

outline of the dog, too, was less graceful and altogether coarser. A fair idea of what the ancient Black-and-tan Terrier was like may be gathered from the accompanying woodcut, where the dogs appear not only of a very different colour, but also far heavier in build, as well as thicker in the head, than would now be tolerated.

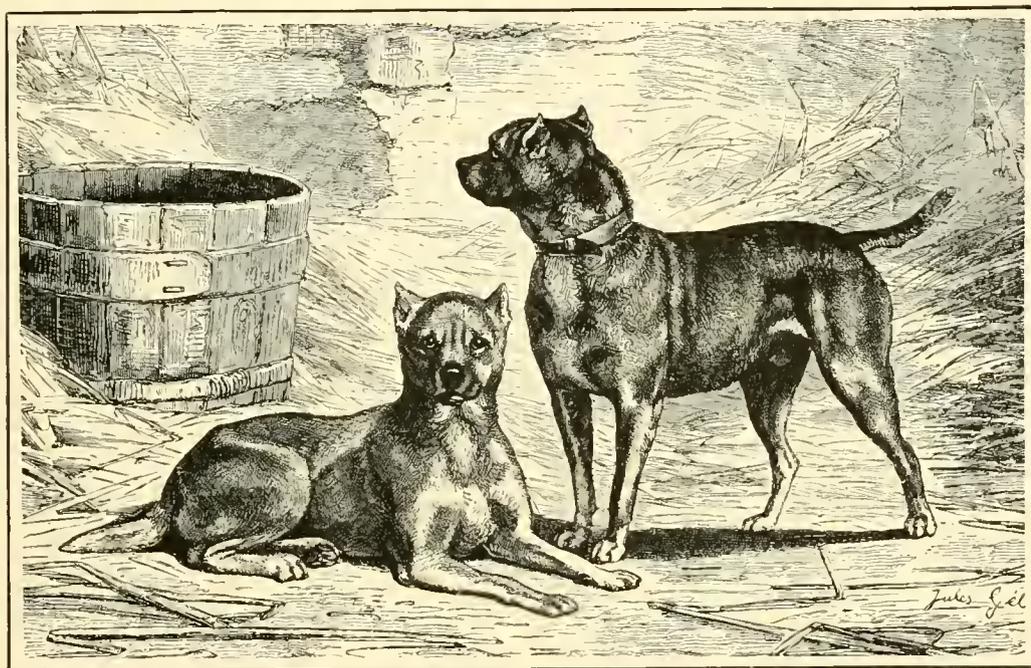
During the first half of the nineteenth century the chief accomplishment of this terrier was rat-killing. There are some extraordinary accounts of his adroitness, as well as courage, in destroying these vermin. The feats of a dog called Billy are recorded. He was matched to destroy one hundred large rats in eight minutes and a half. The rats were brought into the ring in bags, and as soon as the number was complete Billy was put over the railing into their midst. In six minutes and thirty-five seconds they were all destroyed. In another match he killed the same number in six minutes and thirteen seconds. At length, when he was getting old and had but two teeth and one eye left, a wager was laid of thirty sovereigns by the owner of a Berkshire bitch that she would kill fifty rats in less time than Billy. The old dog killed his fifty in five minutes and six seconds. The pit was then cleared and the bitch let in. When she had killed thirty rats she was completely exhausted, fell into a fit, and lay barking and yelping, utterly incapable of completing her task.

It was a popular terrier in Lancashire,

and it was in this county that the refining process in his shape and colouring was practised, and where he came by the name of the Manchester terrier. The method by which he was transformed into the handsome Black-and-tan is not difficult to trace, as several of the men who took part in the process are still living.

Rat-killing was a favourite pursuit in the

idea was also taken up by W. Pearson, of the same place, and, as the result was very satisfactory from a utilitarian point of view, many others in the neighbourhood of Manchester followed suit, a few of the more notable being Jos. Kay, Henry Lacy, M. Openshaw, C. Harling, J. Barrow, W. Fielding, Josh Fielding, W. Fletcher, J. Fletcher, Joe Walker, S. Handley, Robt.



OLD-FASHIONED BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIERS (1881).

Manchester district, the old-fashioned terrier being used to hunt the rivers and water-courses where the rodents were to be found in plenty. Rat-pits were also very much in vogue, one of the principal rendezvous being a room in "The Three Tuns" public-house, in Chapel Street, Bolton, then kept by old Joe Orrell, quite a character in his way and an enthusiastic lover of the sport.

One of the most famous dogs, by reason of his winning so many matches, was a cross-bred terrier, dark brown in colour; and, as rabbit-coursing was also freely indulged in by the same school, the idea occurred to one John Hulme, who lived at Crumpsall, to produce a dog which would suit both purposes; hence it was that he bred from this terrier and a Whippet. The

Lee (Bolton), T. Swinburn, Joe Holt, and a few others who earned the sobriquet of "The Manchester School." It was from their joint efforts that the variety became known as the Manchester terrier, and was gradually brought to a state of perfection in colour, markings, and type. Most of these worthies have joined the great majority, but Mr. Swinburn, Mr. Holt, and Mr. Lee—the last-named, by the way, is now the oldest dog fancier in the country—still survive.

In those days very few dog shows were promoted, the majority of them being held in public-houses, and, of course, the individuals before mentioned took an active interest in them; wherefore it follows that classes for these terriers were introduced, and very shortly many other adherents

who afterwards gained fame, joined the ranks of exhibitors. Of these several became prominent judges, notably J. Barrow and J. Taylor, while the successful prize-winners were J. Allen's Cupid, Mr. Justice's Vixen, Viper, and Victor, Mr. J. Key's Topsy and Virago. Then Mr. John Tatham introduced his two Jerrys, and a little later Mr. J. H. Mather got together a very formidable team, the nucleus of which was obtained from Mr. Justice.

It is not generally known that the eminent Fox-terrier expert, Mr. Robert Vicary, is also a very old admirer of the breed under notice. He judged them at important shows long years ago, and has still an affection for them.

Coming to a later epoch, we find Mr. T. Ellis, of Cheetham Hill, introduced to the fancy, and he very soon made his presence felt by his success, eventually attaining a very high position, for his Ch. Pearl was practically invincible. At all events, she won during her career something like 150 first prizes and a large number of cups and other trophies. Mr. Ellis has also the distinction of having been represented by the largest number of entries ever made at a show by one owner or firm, for on two occasions when the Aquarium Terrier Shows were promoted he sent in twenty entries, completely ousting all his rivals by securing all the principal prizes as well as the one for the best team of any variety. Turk was another celebrity owned by him.

Colonel C. S. Dean afterwards came into possession of Ch. Pearl, he having established at Bebbington the largest and most complete kennels ever devoted to the breed, from which emanated many champions, notable amongst which were Starkie Ben—picked up cheaply after he had made a successful appearance at a small show which took place at Farnworth, near Bolton—Benham Daisy, Benham Beauty, and others who did credit to that prefix. Mr. J. Howarth, of Manchester, also made his mark; one of his dogs, Strangeways General, being not only a big winner but a noted sire. Mr. T. Whalley, ex-chairman of the Kennel Club Council of Representatives, Mr. Tweed,

and Mr. H. Monk have been amongst the most successful exhibitors in the south, but for some occult reason the breed has never become so popular there as it is in the north; the neighbourhood of Bolton, in particular, is noted as a breeding centre.

No one, however, has been quite so successful in recent years as regards the number of prizes won as Mr. W. Barlow, of Redcliffe, and his brother James, of Farnworth, for between them they have bred more noted winners than anyone else, such names as Prince Imperial, Beaconsfield, Marvel, and Brilliant Star, being familiar through the frequency of their appearance in the prize-lists. The first mentioned is also the progenitor of nearly all our biggest winners at the present time, for his alliance with old Queen and Beauty, two of his kennel mates, has resulted in a greater certainty of the production of long, clean heads, with correct colour and markings, where formerly wide skulls and smutty colouring were the all too common whims of fortune, which had, perforce, to be endured by the majority of breeders. We must not omit to mention the late Mr. Brereton Lathom, of Eccles, whose efforts to revive public interest in the breed at a time when it had reached the lowest ebb will always be acknowledged. He also owned several good specimens, the best being probably Sir Alfred, amongst whose many victories may be cited that at one of the earlier Manchester Dog Shows, where he carried off the cup. Nor would this chapter be anything like complete if mention were not made of Mr. J. J. Johnson, of Manchester, an old and faithful friend of the breed, and one of the most respected judges of to-day.

There are many who hold the opinion that one of the chief reasons for the decadence in the popularity of the Black-and-tan terrier, notwithstanding its many claims to favour, is to be found in the loss of that very alert appearance which was a general characteristic before the Kennel Club made it illegal to crop the ears of such as were intended for exhibition. It must be admitted that until very recently there was a considerable amount of truth in the prevalent

opinion, inasmuch as a rather heavy ear, if carried pretty erect, was the best material to work upon, and from which to produce the long, fine, and upright, or "pricked" effect which was looked upon as being the correct thing in a cropped dog; hence it followed that no care was taken to select breeding stock likely to produce the small, semi-erect, well-carried, and thin ears required to-day, consequently when the edict forbidding the use of scissors came into force there were very few small-eared dogs to be found. It has taken at least ten or a dozen years to eradicate the mischief, and even yet the cure is not complete, although the difficulty has, to a great extent, been overcome, for the majority of the exhibits at the principal shows are as nearly correct as may reasonably be expected. Still, prejudice will prevail, and it would be futile to indulge the hope of any immediate prospect of greater partiality being shown to the breed by those who are undecided as to what variety is most suitable to start with in the exhibition world.

Another factor which has had a bad effect is the belief, which has become much too prevalent, that a great deal of "faking" has been practised in the past, and that it has been so cleverly performed as to deceive the most observant judge, whereby a very artificial standard of quality has been obtained. Worse still, it is thought to be almost impossible to win the best prizes even now without adopting unfair means in the preparation of these dogs for show; and this notwithstanding the stringency of the Kennel Club regulations now in force. As a matter of fact, this prejudice is quite unreasonable; no dogs are more easily kept in proper condition; besides, their dark colour does not show dirt, hence washing becomes almost unnecessary, a very great consideration where dogs are kept as companions or guards, but more so in the case of those who travel long distances for exhibition at shows.

The breed is gaining ground in Scotland

owing to the enterprise of the club which exists and fosters it north of the Tweed, but the original Black-and-tan Terrier Club, which has its headquarters and holds all its annual meetings in London, does not appear to exert itself much in the direction which would place it in a position of greater influence, and bring sufficient funds into its exchequer, from which more shows could be supported, and the prosperity of



MISS L. M. HIGNETT'S LOSTOCK LODESTAR.

Photograph by Hignett and Son, Lostock.

the breed ensured. This is in some measure probably to be accounted for by the fact that most of the members who can attend the meetings are principally interested in the Toy variety (which are separately dealt with in another chapter); at all events, it has only been on very rare occasions during the last two years that the club has granted special prizes, much less guaranteed classes, at any shows, for Black-and-tan terriers proper.

The standard of points by which the breed should be judged as laid down by the club is as follows:

1. General Appearance.—A terrier calculated to take his own part in the rat pit, and not of the Whippet type.

2. Head.—The head should be long, flat, and narrow, level and wedge-shaped, without showing cheek muscles; well filled up under the eyes, with tapering, tightly-lipped jaws and level teeth.

3. **Eyes.**—The eyes should be very small, sparkling, and bright, set fairly close together and oblong in shape.

4. **Nose.**—Black.

5. **Ears.**—The correct carriage of ears is a debatable point since cropping has been abolished. Probably in the large breed the drop ear is correct, but for Toys either erect or semi-erect carriage of the ear is most desirable.

6. **Neck and Shoulders.**—The neck should be fairly long and tapering from the shoulders to the head, with sloping shoulders, the neck being free from throatiness and slightly arched at the occiput.

7. **Chest.**—The chest should be narrow but deep.

8. **Body.**—The body should be moderately short and curving upwards at the loin ; ribs well sprung, back slightly arched at the loin and falling again at the joining of the tail to the same height as the shoulders.

9. **Feet.**—The feet should be more inclined to be cat- than hare-footed.

10. **Tail.**—The tail should be of moderate length and set on where the arch of the back ends ;

thick where it joins the body, tapering to a point, and not carried higher than the back.

11. **Coat.**—The coat should be close, smooth, short and glossy.

12. **Colour.**—The coat should be jet black and rich mahogany tan, distributed over the body as follows : On the head the muzzle is tanned to the nose, which with the nasal bone is jet black. There is also a bright spot on each cheek and above each eye ; the underjaw and throat are tanned, and the hair inside the ears is the same colour ; the forelegs tanned up to the knee, with black lines (pencil marks) up each toe, and a black mark (thumb-mark) above the foot ; inside the hind-legs tanned, but divided with black at the hock joints ; and under the tail also tanned ; and so is the vent, but only sufficiently to be easily covered by the tail ; also slightly tanned on each side of the chest. Tan outside the hind legs—commonly called breaching—is a serious defect. In all cases the black should not run into the tan, nor *vice versâ*, but the division between the two colours should be well defined.

13. **Weight.**—For toys not exceeding 7 lb. ; for the large breed from 10 to 20 lb. is most desirable.



MR. E. A. SIMKIN'S BEADLE

BY THE SHERIFF—VIOLET LLOYD.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE BULL-TERRIER.

*“Nor was he of the thievish sort,
Or one whom blood allures,
But innocent was all his sport
Whom you have torn for yours.*

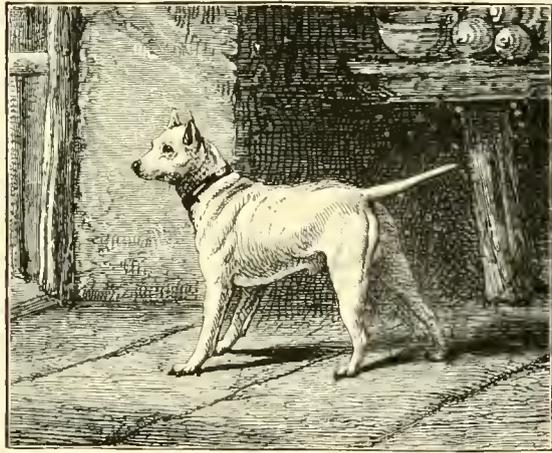
*My dog! what remedy remains,
Since, teach you all I can,
I see you, after all my pains,
So much resemble man?”*

—COWPER.

THE Bull-terrier is now a gentlemanly and respectably owned dog, wearing an immaculate white coat and a burnished silver collar; he has dealings with aristocracy, and is no longer contemned for keeping bad company. But a generation or two ago he was commonly the associate of rogues and vagabonds, skulking at the heels of such members of society as Mr. William Sikes, whom he accompanied at night on darksome business to keep watch outside while Bill was within, cracking the crib. The burglar and the bruiser usually kept one or more of such dogs, and the companionship was appropriate. Landseer took the Bull-terrier as the typical representative of low life, as the antithesis of the patrician Deerhound, and painted him with bleared eye and swollen lips and a blackguardly scowl that repelled familiarity. In those days the dog's ears were closely cropped, not for the sake of embellishment, but as a measure of protection against the fangs of his opponent in the pit when money was laid upon the result of a well-fought fight to the death. For fighting was the acknowledged vocation of his order, and he was bred and trained to the work. He knew something of rats, too, and many of his kind were famed in the land for their prowess in this direction. Jimmy Shaw's Jacko could finish off sixty rats in three minutes, and on one occasion made a record by killing a thousand in a trifle over an hour and a half.

At one period in England, Bull-terriers were used in gladiatorial contests, being pitted against so formidable an antagonist as the lion, as they were at Warwick in

1825. They were then heavier and more powerful dogs than are their artistically bred descendants. Fifty-five pounds was not an uncommon weight. One might



MR. S. E. SHIRLEY'S NELSON (1872).

almost suppose that they had an infusion of Mastiff blood in their veins. Their colour, too, was not necessarily white. Brindle and fawn frequently occurred, and many were black and tan; but the larger number, next to pure brindle, were white with fallow markings, similar in distribution to the colours seen at the present day in the Boston Terrier, who is a near relative.

The breed is sufficiently modern to leave no doubt as to its derivation. In the first quarter of the nineteenth century attention was being directed to the improvement of terriers generally, and new types were sought for. They were alert, agile little dogs, excellent for work in the country; but the extravagant Corinthians of the

time—the young gamesters who patronised the prize-ring and the cock-pit—desired to have a dog who should do something more than kill rats, or unearth the fox, or bolt the otter: which accomplishments afforded no amusement to the Town. They wanted a dog combining all the dash and gameness of the terrier with the heart and courage and fighting instinct of the Bulldog. Wherefore the terrier and the Bulldog were crossed.



CH. BLOOMSBURY YOUNG KING
BY BLOOMSBURY KING—BLOOMSBURY NORAH.
BRED AND OWNED BY MR. J. HAYNES.

A large type of terrier was chosen, and this would be the smooth-coated black-and-tan, or the early English white terrier; but probably both were used indifferently, and for a considerable period. The result gave the young bucks what they required: a dog that was at once a determined vermin killer and an intrepid fighter, upon whose skill in the pit wagers might with confidence be laid.

The animal, however, was neither a true terrier nor a true Bulldog, but an uncompromising mongrel; albeit he served his immediate purpose, and was highly valued for his pertinacity, if not for his appearance. In 1806 Lord Camelford possessed one for which he had paid the very high price of eighty-four guineas, and which he presented to Belcher, the pugilist. This

dog was figured in *The Sporting Magazine* of the time. He was a short-legged, thick-set fawn-coloured specimen, with closely amputated ears, a broad blunt muzzle, and a considerable lay-back; and this was the kind of dog which continued for many years to be known as the Bull-and-terrier. He was essentially a man's dog, and was vastly in favour among the undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge.

Gradually the Bulldog element, at first so pronounced, was reduced to something like a fourth degree, and, with the terrier character predominating, the head was sharpened, the limbs were lengthened and straightened until little remained of the Bulldog strain but the dauntless heart and the fearless fighting spirit, together with the frequent reversion to brindle colouring, which was the last outward and visible characteristic to disappear.

Within the remembrance of men not yet old the Bull-terrier was as much marked with fawn, brindle, or even black, as are the Fox-terriers of our own period. Bill Sikes' companion, who came to so undignified an end, was a bandy-legged, coarse, and heavy creature with a black patch on his eye and one or two patches on his body. But fifty years or so ago white was becoming frequent, and was much admired. A strain of pure white was bred by James Hinks, a well-known dog-dealer of Birmingham, and it is no doubt to Hinks that we are indebted for the elegant Bull-terrier of the type that we know to-day. These Birmingham dogs showed a refinement and grace and an absence of the crook-legs and coloured patches which betrayed that Hinks had been using an out-cross with the English white terrier, thus getting away further still from the Bulldog. Many persons objected that with the introduction of new blood he had eliminated the pugnacity which had been one of the most valued attributes of the breed. But the charge was not justified, and to prove that his strain had lost none of the cherished quality of belligerence Hinks backed his bitch Puss against one of the old bull-faced type for a five-pound note and a case of champagne.



BULL-TERRIER. MILLSTONE HERO.



BULL-TERRIER BITCH, MILLSTONE VENUS

THE PROPERTY OF W. MAYOR, ESQ., ANDERTON.

The fight took place at Tupper's in Long Acre, and in half an hour Puss had killed her opponent, her own injuries being so slight that she was able to appear the next morning at a dog show and take a prize for her good looks and condition.

Madman was another of Hinks's terriers, and the names of this pair were so persistently adopted by other owners for other dogs that it is impossible now to trace a pedigree back to the genuine originals. In the Kennel Club Stud Book for 1874 there are a dozen Bull-terriers all named Madman.

With the advent of the Hinks strain in 1862 the short-faced dog fell into disrepute, and pure white became the accepted colour. There was a wide latitude in the matter of weight. If all other points were good, a dog might weigh anything between 10 and 38 lb., but classes were usually divided for those above and those below 16 lb. The type became fixed, and it was ruled that the perfect Bull-terrier "must have a long head, wide between the ears, level jaws, a small black eye, a large black nose, a long neck, straight forelegs, a small hare foot, a narrow chest, deep brisket, powerful loin, long body, a tail set and carried low, a fine coat, and small ears well hung and dropping forward."

Idstone, who wrote this description in 1872, earnestly insisted that the ears of all dogs should be left uncut and as Nature made them; but for twenty years thereafter the ears of the Bull-terrier continued to be cropped to a thin, erect point. The practice of cropping, it is true, was even then illegal and punishable by law, but, although there were occasional convictions under the Cruelty to Animals Act, the dog owners who admired the alertness and perkiness of the cut ear ignored the risk they ran, and it was not until the Kennel Club took resolute action against the practice that cropping was entirely abandoned.

The prompting cause of this decision was a prosecution at Worship Street police court early in 1895 against three offenders "for causing to be tortured and for actually torturing and ill-treating, by cutting its

ears, a certain dog." The dog in question is believed to have been an Irish terrier, but whatever its breed the three defendants were each fined £5 and £2 2s. costs. The case was discussed at a meeting of the Kennel Club, and, although the members were not at first in full agreement, yet it was ultimately decided and a rule was formulated that "no dog born after the 31st of March, 1895, should, if cropped, win a prize at any show held under Kennel Club rules."

The president of the Kennel Club, Mr. S. E. Shirley, M.P., had himself been a prominent owner and breeder of the Bull-terrier. His Nelson, bred by Joe Willock, was celebrated as an excellent example of the small-sized terrier, at a time, however, when there were not a great many competitors of the highest quality. His Dick, also, was a remarkably good dog. Earlier specimens which have left their names in the history of the breed were Hinks's Old Dutch, who was, perhaps, even a more perfect terrier than the same breeder's Madman and Puss; Alfred George's Spring, G. Smith's Young Puss, Tredennick's Bertie, and R. J. Hartley's Magnet and Violet, who are said to have been a magnificent pair. Godfree's Young Victor, although disfigured by a patch over his eye, was famous for his perfection of shape and his success as a sire, and many of our recent champions have his name in their pedigrees. Sir W. E. H. Verney's Ch. Tarquin, a son of Young Victor, was the most distinguished Bull-terrier during the four years prior to 1878. He was a pure white dog, weighing 45 lb. His recorded measurements may be useful for the purpose of comparison with those of the terriers of the present day. They are: Nose to stop, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; stop to occiput, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; length from occiput to root of tail, $30\frac{3}{4}$ inches; girth of skull, 18 inches; girth of muzzle, $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches; girth of chest, $26\frac{1}{4}$ inches; girth of loins, 22 inches; girth of forearm, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; girth of pastern, 4 inches; hock to ground, 5 inches; height at shoulder, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Lancashire and Yorkshire have always been noted for good Bull-terriers, and the best of the breed have usually been produced

in the neighbourhoods of Leeds, Bradford, Manchester, Bolton, Liverpool, and Birmingham. At one time Londoners gave careful attention to the breed, stimulated thereto by the encouragement of Mr. Shirley and the success of Alfred George.

Of recent years the Bull-terrier has not been a great favourite, and it has sadly deteriorated in type; but there are signs that the variety is again coming into repute,



MR. AND MRS. E. G. MONEY'S
EASTBOURNE TARQUEENIA
BY OAKHILL BARON—MADGE II.

and within the past twelve months many admirable specimens—as nearly perfect, perhaps, as many that won honour in former generations—have been brought into prominence. Among dogs, for example, there are Mr. E. T. Pimm's Sweet Lavender, Dr. M. Amsler's MacGregor, Mr. Chris Houlker's His Highness, Mr. A. Haustein's Emporium King, and Mr. J. Haynes' Bloomsbury Young King. Among bitches there are Mrs. Kipping's Delphinium Wild and Desdemona, Mr. Hornby's Lady Sweetheart, Mr. W. Mayor's Mill Girl, Mr. T. Gannaway's Charlwood Belle, Dr. J. W. Low's Bess of Hardwicke, and Mrs. E. G. Money's Eastbourne Tarqueenia. While these and such as these beautiful and typical terriers are being bred and exhibited there is no cause to fear a further decline in popularity for a variety so eminently engaging.

It is satisfactory to note that more atten-

tion is now being paid to the type of ears of the Bull-terrier. The ear best suited for cropping was not the ear which in its natural condition was most to be admired. Consequently, it has taken a long time to breed out the wrong form; but even yet there is no definite standard fixed for the ear of the Bull-terrier, and one may see them of any shape, from the "tulip" to the "button," from the "drop" to the "rose." The ear carriage is so important a point in the appearance of a terrier that it is high time that a definite form should be agreed upon as the standard of perfection. The club description is not altogether satisfying, and it might well be improved by careful revision. As it is at present it is as follows:

1. General Appearance.—The general appearance of the Bull-terrier is that of a symmetrical animal, the embodiment of agility, grace, elegance, and determination.

2. Head.—The head should be long, flat, and wide between the ears, tapering to the nose, without cheek muscles. There should be a slight indentation down the face, without a stop between the eyes. The jaws should be long and very powerful, with a large black nose and open nostrils. Eyes small and very black, almond shape preferred. The lips should meet as tightly as possible, without a fold. The teeth should be regular in shape, and should meet exactly; any deviation, such as pig-jaw, or being under-hung, is a great fault.

3. Ears.—The ears, when cropped, should be done scientifically and according to fashion. Cropped dogs cannot win a prize at shows held under Kennel Club rules, if born after March 31st, 1895. When not cropped, it should be a semi-erect ear, but others do not disqualify.

4. Neck.—The neck should be long and slightly arched, nicely set into the shoulders, tapering to the head without any loose skin, as found in the Bulldog.

5. Shoulders.—The shoulders should be strong, muscular, and slanting; the chest wide and deep, with ribs well rounded.

6. Back.—The back short and muscular, but not out of proportion to the general contour of the animal.

7. Legs.—The forelegs should be perfectly straight, with well developed muscles; not out at shoulder, but set on the racing lines, and very strong at the pastern joints. The hind legs are long and, in proportion to the forelegs, muscular, with good strong, straight hocks, well let down near the ground.

8. Feet.—The feet more resemble those of a cat than a hare.

9. Colour.—Should be white.

10. Coat.—Short, close, and stiff to the touch, with a fine gloss.

11. Tail.—Short in proportion to the size of the dog, set on very low down, thick where it joins the body, and tapering to a fine point. It should be carried at an angle of about 45 degrees, without curl, and *never* over the back.

12. Height at Shoulders.—From 12 to 18 inches.

13. Weight.—From 15 lbs. to 50 lbs.

Scale of Points.	
Head	20
Eyes	15
Ears	15
Neck and body	20
Legs and feet	15
Coat and tail	15
<hr/>	
Total	100

Two influences contributed to what one may hope was only a temporary lull in the favour which this terrier formerly enjoyed:—the rule against cropping, which was deemed to have robbed the dog of one of its chief charms; and the circumstance that when that rule was passed a large number of our best Bull-terriers were forthwith exported to purchasers in other countries where cropping remains fashionable. Many

went to Holland, many to Germany, some to France, but most of all to the United States.

The Bull-terrier is one of the breeds in which America holds a strong hand, and it is a fact that more good specimens can be exhibited at a New York show than are benched throughout the whole of England in the entire year. From their British-bred terriers, such as Grand Duke, Gully the Great, Carney, and Cordona, and many more recent importations, the Americans are steadily multiplying their stock. With them it is a principle to breed abundantly, so that they may have more from which to select their potential champions. Perhaps they are disposed to favour longer bodies and shorter legs than we care for; but, as a rule, their Bull-terriers are kept similar in type to ours, and many an English breeder might envy them the possession of such terriers as Starlight and Diamond King, Dusty Miller, Young Marquis, and Edgewood Fancy; while their great champions, Princeton Monarch, Edgewood Crystal, Ajax of the Point, and Faultless of the Point, are superlative specimens of the race such as are no longer to be equalled on this side of the Atlantic.

R. L.



DR. MAURICE AMSLER'S BULL-TERRIERS AT WORK.

Photograph by Dr. Maurice Amsler, Eton.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE BOSTON TERRIER.

“Poor Wolf, thy mistress leads thee a dog’s life of it; but never mind, my lad, whilst I live thou shalt never want a friend to stand by thee.”—RIP VAN WINKLE.

THE Boston Terrier was made in America and is recognised in the United States as distinctively an American dog. But it is acknowledged by the Americans themselves that the raw material was drawn from Great Britain. Terriers of a very similar type were commonly bred in England twenty and thirty years ago, and were familiarly known as the Bull-and-terrier. It was a cross between the Bulldog and the English Terrier, and it had the attributes of both breeds. It was an excellent fighting dog and ratter, and was popular in the mining districts. Our Bull-terrier is its direct descendant, somewhat refined, and with the brindle colouring eliminated. A generation ago a considerable number of these Bull-and-terrier dogs were taken to America by seamen and engineers on the liners from Liverpool; and among these was one purchased by Mr. Robert C. Hooper, of Boston. He was a dark brindle, with a white blaze up his face and a white throat, with cropped rose ears, and a screw tail. Probably he was well up on the legs, and his weight may have been something about thirty pounds. He became known as Hooper’s Judge. Another of the breed was a bitch named Gyp, who is recorded to have had more of the Bulldog than the terrier in her type. These two were mated, and they got Wells’s Eph, whose name is still historic in Massachusetts. Eph was bred to Tobin’s Kate, a small light brindle bitch, who threw Barnard’s Tom, the first genuine representative of the Boston Terrier, although not yet described by that breed name.

Several of these Bull-terriers—all of them of the same general appearance, with light or dark brindle coats and a white

muzzle and blaze—were exhibited at the first Boston show in 1878. They became popular as men’s dogs in New England, and their popularity extended. A club was formed, and in 1891, or thereabouts, the American Bull Terrier Club of Boston applied to the American Kennel Club for the registration of the breed, in which they were especially interested. The application was refused on the ground that the dog had been bred away from its original type, that it was not a typical American Bull-terrier; and it was suggested that the club should omit the name “Bull-terrier” from their designation, and call themselves simply the Boston Terrier Club. This was done, but it was not until 1893 that full recognition was given.

By this time, probably other strains had been imported by the Bostonians, with the effect that the descendants of Hooper’s Judge departed yet further from the original Bull-and-terrier type. So much was this so that the American Kennel Club declined to recognise the dogs under that name. The breed came to be spoken of and written of as merely a local strain. It was not a Bull-terrier. It was only what the Boston people called a Bull-terrier. If it was a terrier at all, it was merely a Boston terrier.

The Bostonians persevered, however. They improved their strain, and gradually it became recognised at shows, while outside of Massachusetts classes were provided for it, until it grew to be one of the most popular of American dogs, still keeping the local name that had been derisively flung at it.

From time to time there have been disputes as to the points of the Boston Terrier. It has been disputed whether the skull

should be "broad and flat" as described by the club, or "round" or "square"; whether the eye should be large and prominent, or small and deep-set; whether the tail should be screwed or straight, long or short; whether dogs with fawn colouring or with much white about the body or without the blaze up the face, should be admitted. Size has been a prolific source of contention. Even the standard of points drawn up by the club have been criticised as misleading. Possibly the official description may presently be altered to meet the demands of those who find fault with its details; but in the meantime it must be regarded as authoritative and may here be quoted:—

1. General Appearance.—A smooth, short-coated, compactly built dog of medium stature. The head should indicate a high degree of intelligence, and should be in proportion to the dog's size, the body rather short, and well knit, the limbs strong and finely turned, no feature being so prominent that the dog appears badly proportioned. The dog conveys an idea of determination, strength and activity—style of a high order, carriage



MR. HARRY W. CASSEDY'S

BRAMELLO SKEETER

BY OAKMOUNT PUNCH—MISS CONTENT.

Photograph by Schreiber, Philadelphia.

easy and graceful. He is plucky, not quarrelsome or aggressive—is very loyal to his master, obedient, affectionate, and of a sweet nature, quick in motion and very intelligent; he makes a most desirable house dog, and wins a warm corner in the hearts of those who become his fortunate possessors.

2. Head.—Rather short; skull broad and flat, without prominent cheeks, and forehead free from wrinkles; stop well defined, but indenture not too deep; muzzle short, square, wide, and deep, without wrinkles.

3. Eyes.—Wide apart, large and round, neither sunken nor too prominent, dark in colour and



CH. WHISPER

BY SULLIVAN'S PUNCH—AMES REINA.

PROPERTY OF MR. WALTER E. STONE,

BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

soft—the outside corner in a line with the cheeks as viewed from the front.

4. Nose.—Black and wide, with a well-defined straight line between the nostrils.

5. Chops.—Wide and deep, not pendulous, completely covering the teeth when the mouth is closed.

6. Jaws.—Broad and square.

7. Teeth.—Short and regular, meeting evenly, and not to be seen when the mouth is closed.

8. Ears.—Always cropped into fine points, small and thin, as near the corners of the skull as possible.

9. Neck.—Of fair length, without throatiness, and slightly arched.

10. Body.—Compact; chest broad and well ribbed up; back short and straight, not roached; loins strong; hindquarters strong and muscular.

11. Fore-legs.—Straight, clean and well muscled, wide apart; elbows standing neither in nor out.

12. Hind-legs.—Rather straight; stifles neither in nor out, and not too prominent; thighs well muscled.

13. Feet.—Small, nearly round; toes compact and arched.

14. Tail.—Of moderate length, set on low,

fine tapering and without fringe or coarse hair ; *not* carried above the level of the back.

15. Coat.—Fine in texture, short, bright and not hard.

16. Colour.—Any colour of brindle, evenly marked with white on muzzle, blaze on face, collar, chest and feet strongly preferred ; black and mouse colour not desired.

17. Height at Shoulder.—From 14 inches to 20 inches.

18. Weight.—Light weight from 15 lb. to 23 lb. ; heavy weight, from 23 lb. to 30 lb.

The various strains of Boston Terrier of course have their particular advocates, but in the history of the breed there are four dogs which stand out in prominence as founders of the best kennels. These are Cracksman, Tony Boy, Sullivan's Punch, and Buster. The last named was, perhaps, pre-eminent. He belonged to Mr. A. L. Goodge, of Boston, and was the sire of Champion Monte, probably the greatest of his breed, and himself the sire of many champions. The offspring of Cracksman are golden brindle, and they are notable for their softness and size of eye, and general good expression. Sullivan's Punch was a white dog with brindle head markings. Tony Boy's progeny have been admired for their good distribution of colour, their small size, and their tail properties. And here it may be noted that the screw tail, once a recognised feature of the Boston Terrier, has fallen into disrepute as a deformity. A short, straight tail, thick at the set-on, and quickly tapering to a point, is the approved type.

Mr. Walter E. Stone's Champion Whisper, who is a daughter of Sullivan's Punch, may be taken as a thoroughly representative specimen of the Boston Terrier. She is notable for the regularity of her markings, her level back, her straight, clean legs, and compact feet ; for the set of her eye, the carriage of her ears, and for her all-round good quality. Needless to say, Whisper is the winner of many championships and special prizes.

Not less typical and almost as perfect is Mr. Harry W. Cassidy's Bramello Skeeter, who is also bred in the purple, being a great-grandson of Sullivan's Punch and a son of Oakmont Punch by Miss Content. Skeeter is a seal brindle with the regulation white markings. He has a double screw tail, and his weight is 17½ lb.

The importance of the cropped ear as a characteristic feature in the Boston Terrier probably counts against the possibility of an introduction of the breed into England, and it is very seldom that specimens are brought to this side of the Atlantic. Miss Constance Collier's Our Bully is the only one that has been recently exhibited, at all events at shows held in the neighbourhood of London.

There is a superficial similarity between the Boston Terrier and the Bouledogue Français ; so much so that at the 1907 dog show in Paris, a Boston Terrier (uncropped) was exhibited, even with the name of Bobie de Boston, in the class for heavy weight French Bulldogs.

R. L.



CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE SMOOTH FOX-TERRIER.

BY DESMOND O'CONNELL.

"The word friend does not exactly depict the dog's affectionate worship. . . . He is our intimate and impassioned slave, whom nothing discourages, whom nothing repels, whose ardent trust and love nothing can impair."—MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

TO attempt to set forth the origin of the Fox-terrier as we know him to-day would be of no interest to the general reader, and would entail the task of tracing back the several heterogeneous sources from which he sprang. It is a matter of very little moment whether he owes his origin to the white English Terrier or to the Bull-terrier crossed with the Black-and-tan, or whether he has a mixture of Beagle blood in his composition, so it will suffice to take him as he emerged from the chaos of mongrel-dom about the middle of the last century, rescued in the first instance by the desire of huntsmen or masters of well-known packs to produce a terrier somewhat in keeping with their hounds; and, in the second place, to the advent of dog shows. Prior to that time any dog capable, from his size, conformation, and pluck, of going to ground and bolting his fox was a Fox-terrier, were he rough or smooth, black, brown, or white.

The starting-point of the modern Fox-terrier dates from about the 'sixties, and no pedigrees before that—and many, I fear, of a later time—are worth considering.

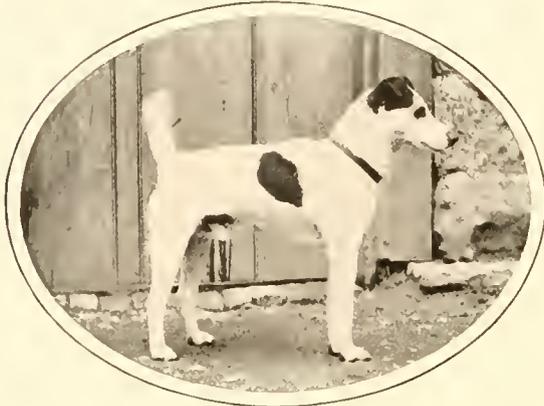
From three dogs then well known—Old Jock, Trap, and Tartar—he claims descent; and, thanks to the Fox-terrier Club and the great care taken in compiling their stud-books, he can be brought down to to-day. Of these three dogs Old Jock was undoubtedly more of a terrier than the others. It is a moot point whether he was bred, as stated in most records of the time, by Captain Percy Williams, master of the Rufford, or by Jack Morgan, hunts-

man to the Grove; it seems, however, well established that the former owned his sire, also called Jock, and that his dam, Grove Pepper, was the property of Morgan. He first came before the public at the Birmingham show in 1862, where, shown by Mr. Wootton, of Nottingham, he won first prize. He subsequently changed hands several times, till he became the property of Mr. Murchison, in whose hands he died in the early 'seventies. He was exhibited for the last time at the Crystal Palace in 1870, and though then over ten years old won second to the same owner's Trimmer. At his best he was a smart, well-balanced terrier, with perhaps too much daylight under him, and wanting somewhat in jaw power; but he showed far less of the Bull-terrier type than did his contemporary Tartar.

This dog's antecedents were very questionable, and his breeder is given as Mr. Stevenson, of Chester, most of whose dogs were Bull-terriers pure and simple, save that they had drop ears and short sterns, being in this respect unlike old Trap, whose sire is generally supposed to have been a Black-and-tan terrier. This dog came from the Oakley kennels, and he was supposed to have been bred by a miller at Leicester. However questionable the antecedents of these three terriers may have been, they are undoubtedly the progenitors of our present strain, and from them arose the kennels that we have to-day.

Mention has been made of Mr. Murchison, and to him we owe in a great measure the start in popularity which since the

foundation of his large kennel the Fox-terrier has enjoyed. Mr. Murchison's chief opponents in the early 'seventies were Mr. Gibson, of Brockenhurst, with his dogs Tyke and Old Foiler; Mr. Luke Turner, of Leicester, with his Belvoir strain, which later gave us Ch. Brockenhurst Joe, Ch.



MR. ROBERT VICARY'S VENIO.

Olive and her son, Ch. Spice; Mr. Theodore Bassett, Mr. Allison, and, a year or so later, Mr. Frederick Burbidge, the Messrs. Clarke, Mr. Tinne, Mr. Francis Redmond, and Mr. Vicary. About this time a tremendous impetus was given to the breed by the formation, in 1876, of the Fox-terrier Club, which owed its inception to Mr. Harding Cox and a party of enthusiasts seated round his dinner table at 36, Russell Square, among whom were Messrs. Bassett, Burbidge, Doyle, Allison, and Redmond, the last two named being still members of the club. The idea was very warmly welcomed, a committee formed, and a scale of points drawn up which, with but one alteration, is in vogue to-day. Every prominent exhibitor or breeder then, and with few exceptions since, has been a member, and the club, now under the able guidance of the Hon. Sec., Mr. J. C. Tinne, who has held the post uninterruptedly since 1881, is by far the strongest of all specialist clubs.

It will be well to give here the said standard of points, with the relative value attaching to them.

1. Head and Ears.—The *Skull* should be flat and moderately narrow, 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 *Cheeks* must not be full.

The *Ears* should be V-shaped and small, of moderate thickness, and dropping forward close to the cheek, not hanging by the side of the head like a Fox-hound's.

The *Jaw*, upper and under, should be strong and muscular; should be of fair punishing strength, but not so 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 line like a wedge.

The *Nose*, towards which the muzzle must gradually taper, should be black.

The *Eyes* should be dark in colour, small, and rather deep set, full of fire, life, and intelligence; as nearly as possible circular in shape.

The *Teeth* should be as nearly as possible level, *i.e.*, the upper teeth on the outside of the lower teeth.

2. Neck.—Should be clean and muscular, without throatiness, of fair length, and gradually widening to the shoulders.

3. Shoulders and Chest. The *Shoulders* should be long and sloping, well laid back, fine at the points, and clearly cut at the withers. The *Chest* deep and not broad.



MR. ROBERT VICARY'S VESUVIENNE.

4. Back and Loin.—The *Back* should be short, straight, and strong, with no appearance of slackness.

The *Loin* should be powerful and very slightly arched. The fore-ribs should be moderately arched, the back-ribs deep; and the dog should be well ribbed up.

5. **Hindquarters.**—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 Fox-hound, and not straight in the stifle.

6. **Stern.**—Should be set on rather high, and carried gaily, but not over the back or curled.

As regards Colour, white should predominate; brindle, red, or liver markings are objectionable. Otherwise this point is of little or no importance.

9. **Symmetry, Size, and Character.**—The dog must present a general gay, lively, and active appearance; bone and strength in a small compass are essentials; but this must not be taken to mean

DRYAD. DADDY DALBY.
DAME DALBY. DIVORCÉE.



CHAMPION DONNIE.
CHAMPION DONNA FORTUNA.
CHAMPION DAME FORTUNE.
DONINGTON DIAMOND COUNT.
CHAMPION D'ORSAY.

THE TOTTERIDGE ELEVEN, 1898.

FROM THE PAINTING BY ARTHUR WARDLE.

It should be of good strength, anything approaching a "pipe-stopper" tail being especially objectionable.

7. **Legs and Feet.**—The *Legs* viewed in any direction must be straight, showing little or no appearance of an ankle in front. They should be strong in bone throughout, short and straight to pastern. Both fore- and hind-legs should be carried straight forward in travelling, the stifles not turned outwards. The elbows should hang perpendicular to the body, working free of the side.

The *Feet* should be round, compact, and not large. The soles hard and tough. The toes moderately arched, and turned neither in nor out.

8. **Coat.**—Should be straight, flat, smooth, hard, dense, and abundant. The belly and under side of the thighs should not be bare.

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 Fox-hound taken as a model. The terrier, like the hound, must on no account be leggy, nor 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 then 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 up a drain, it matters little what his weight is to a pound or so, though, roughly speaking, it may be said he should not scale over twenty pounds in show condition.

Values of Points.

Head and ears	15
Neck	5
Shoulders and chest	10
Back and loins	10
Hindquarters	15
Stern	5
Legs and feet	15
Coat	10
Symmetry, size, and character	15
Grand 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 overshot or much undershot.



MR. F. REDMOND'S CH. DAME FORTUNE.
FROM THE PAINTING BY ARTHUR WARDLE.

In order to give some idea of the extraordinary way in which the Fox-terrier took the public taste, it will be necessary to hark back and give a *résumé* of the principal kennels and exhibitors to whom this was due. In the year in which the Fox-terrier Club was formed, Mr. Fred Burbidge, at one time captain of the Surrey Eleven, had the principal kennels. He was the pluckiest buyer of his day, and once he fancied a dog nothing stopped him till it was in his kennels. He bought Nimrod, Dorcas, Tweezers, and Nettle, and with them and other discriminating purchases he was very hard to beat on the show-bench. Strange to say, at this time he seemed unable to breed a good dog, and deter-

mined to have a clear out and start afresh. A few brood bitches only were retained, and the kennels moved from Champion Hill to Hunton Bridge, in Hertfordshire. From thence in a few years came Bloom, Blossom, Tweezers II., Hunton Baron, Hunton Bridegroom, and a host of others, which spread the fame of the great Hunton strain.

When the kennel was dispersed at Mr. Burbidge's untimely death in 1892, the dogs, 130 lots in all, were sold by auction and realised £1,800; Hunton Tartar fetched £135, Justice £84, Bliss £70, and Scramble £65.

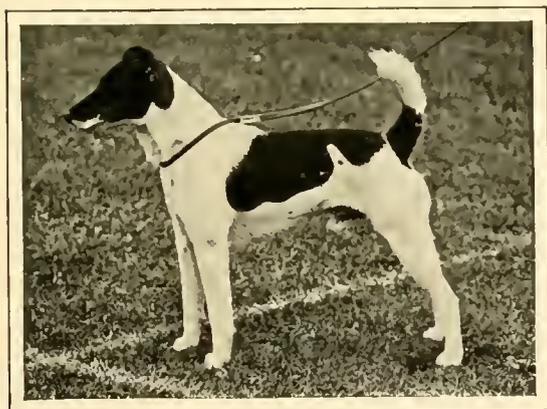
Messrs. A. H. and C. Clarke were at this time quietly founding a kennel, which perhaps has left its mark more indelibly on the breed than any before or since. Brockenhurst Rally was a most fortunate purchase from his breeder, Mr. Herbert Peel, and was by Brockenhurst Joe from a Bitters bitch, as from this dog came Roysterer and Ruler, their dam being Jess, an old Turk bitch; and from Rollick by Buff was bred Ruse and Ransome. Roysterer was the sire of Result, by many considered the best Fox-terrier dog of all time; and Result's own daughter Rachel was certainly the best bitch of her day. All these terriers had intense quality and style, due for the most part to inbreeding. Very little new blood was introduced, with an inevitable result; and by degrees the kennel died out, a very distinct loss to the breed in general, as, with judicious outside selection, the Messrs. Clarke could have been as invincible to-day as in the past.

No history of the Fox-terrier could be complete without mention of Mr. Francis Redmond and his kennel, going back, as it does, to the Murchison and Luke Turner period, and being still to-day the most prominent one in existence. We can date his earlier efforts from his purchase of Deacon Nettle, the dam of Deacon Ruby; Dusty was the dam of Ch. Diamond Dust; Dickon he had from Luke Turner, and in

this dog we have one of the foundation-stones of the Fox-terrier stud-book, as he was the sire of Splinter, who in his turn was the sire of Vesuvian.

Mr. Redmond's next great winners were D'Orsay and Dominie, two sterling good terriers, the former of which was the sire of Dame D'Orsay, who, bred to Despoiler, produced Dame Fortune, the mother of Donna Fortuna, whose other parent was Dominie. Donna Fortuna, considered universally the best specimen of a Fox-terrier ever produced, had from the first a brilliant career, for though fearlessly shown on all occasions she never knew defeat. Some took exception to her want of what is called terrier character, and others would have liked her a shade smaller; but we have still to see the Fox-terrier, taken all round, that could beat her.

As an outcross Mr. Redmond purchased Dreadnought, one of the highest class dogs seen for many years, but had very bad luck with him, an accident preventing him from being shown and subsequently causing his early death. We must not forget Duchess of Durham or Dukedom; but to enumerate all Mr. Redmond's winners it



MRS. J. H. BROWN'S CH. CAPTAIN DOUBLE
BY D'ORSAY'S DOUBLE—CHERRY B.

Photograph by Reveley, Wantage.

would be necessary to take the catalogues of all the important shows held for the past thirty years. To no one do we owe so much; no one has made such a study of the breed, reducing it almost to a science,

with the result that even outside his kennels no dog has any chance of permanently holding his own unless he has an ample supply of the blood.

The great opponent of the Totteridge



MR. FRANK REEK'S CH. OXONIAN
BY OVERTURE—DARK BLUE.

Kennel up to some few years ago was unquestionably Mr. Vicary, of Newton Abbot, who laid the foundation of his kennel with Vesuvian, who was by Splinter, out of Kohinor, and from whom came the long line of winners, Venio-Vesuvienne, Vice-Regal, Valuator, Visto, and Veracity. Fierce war raged round these kennels, each having its admiring and devoted adherents, until one side would not look at anything but a Redmond Terrier to the exclusion of the Vicary type. The Newton Abbot strain was remarkable for beautiful heads and great quality, but was faulty in feet and not absolute as to fronts, each of which properties was a *sine quâ non* amongst the Totteridge dogs. Latter-day breeders have recognised that in the crossing of the two perfection lies, and Mr. Redmond himself has not hesitated to go some way on the same road.

It is fortunate for the breed of Fox-terriers how great a hold the hobby takes, and how enthusiastically its votaries pursue it, otherwise we should not have amongst us men like Mr. J. C. Tinne, whose name is now a household word in the Fox-terrier world, as it has been any time for the past

thirty years. Close proximity, in those days, to Mr. Gibson at Brockenhurst made him all the keener, and one of his first terriers was a bitch of that blood by Bitters. With daughters of Old Foiler he did very well—to wit, Pungent, sister to Dorcas, while through Terror we get Banquet, the grandam of Despoiler. He purchased from Mr. Redmond both Deacon Diamond and Daze, each of whom was bred to Spice, and produced respectively Auburn and Brockenhurst Dainty; from the latter pair sprang Lottery and Worry, the grandam of Tom Newcome, to whom we owe Brockenhurst Agnes, Brockenhurst Dame, and Dinah Morris, and consequently Adam Bede and Hester Sorrel.

It has always been Mr. Tinne's principle to aim at producing the best terrier he could, irrespective of the fads of this kennel or that, and his judgment has been amply vindicated, as the prize lists of every large show will testify. And to-day he is the proud possessor of Ch. The Sylph, who has beaten every one of her sex, and is considered by many about the best Fox-terrier ever seen.

No name is better known or more highly respected by dog owners than that of the late Mr. J. A. Doyle, as a writer, breeder, judge, or exhibitor of Fox-terriers. Whilst breeding largely from his own stock, he was ever on the look-out for a likely outcross. He laid great store on terrier character, and was a stickler for good coats; a point much neglected in the present-day dog.

Amongst the smaller kennels is that of Mr. Reeks, now mostly identified with Oxonian and that dog's produce, but he will always be remembered as the breeder of that beautiful terrier, Avon Minstrel. Mr. Arnold Gillett has had a good share of fortune's favours, as the Ridgewood dogs testify; whilst the Messrs. Powell, Castle,

Glynn, Dale, and Crosthwaite have all written their names on the pages of Fox-terrier history. Ladies have ever been supporters of the breed, and no one more prominently so than Mrs. Bennett Edwards, who through Duke of Doncaster, a son of Durham, has founded a kennel which at times is almost invincible, and which still shelters such grand terriers as Doncaster, Dominic, Dodger, Dauphine, and many others well known to fame. Mrs. J. H. Brown, too, as the owner of Captain Double, a terrier which has won, and deservedly, more prizes than any Fox-terrier now or in the past, must not be omitted.

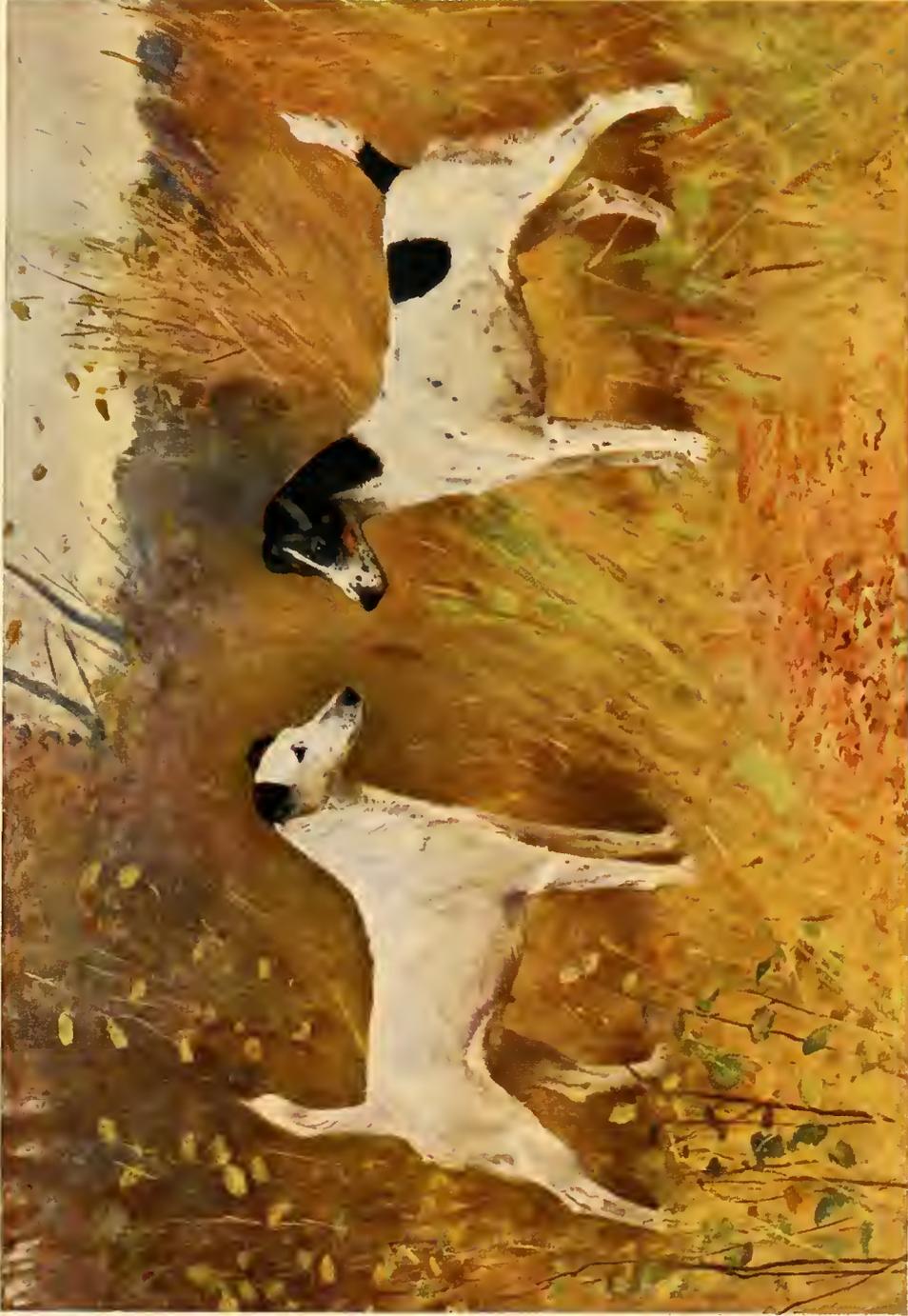
Whether the present Fox-terrier is as good, both on the score of utility and appearance, as his predecessors is a question which has many times been asked, and as many times decided in the negative as well as in the affirmative. It would be idle to pretend that a great many of the dogs now seen on the show bench are fitted to do the work Nature intended them for, as irrespective of their make and shape they are so oversized as to preclude the



MR. J. C. TINNE'S CH. THE SYLPH
BY VERDERER—KIRRY CREGEEN.

possibility of going to ground in any average-sized earth.

This question of size is one that must sooner or later be tackled in some practical way by the Fox-terrier Club, unless we are to see a race of giants in the next few generations. Their own standard gives 20 lb.—a very liberal maximum; but there are dogs several pounds heavier constantly winning prizes at shows, and consequently being bred from, with the result which we see. There are many little dogs, and good ones, to be seen, but as long as the judges favour the big ones these hold no chance, and as it is far easier to produce a good big one than a good little one, breeders are encouraged to use sires who



RIVAL BEAUTIES, CHAMPION DONNA FORTUNA BY CH DOMINIE—CH. DAME FORTUNE AND
CHAMPION DUCHESS OF DURHAM BY DURHAM—DUCHESS OF DONCASTER.
THE PROPERTY OF FRANCIS REDMOND, ESQ., WHETSTONE HOUSE, TOTTERIDGE, N.

FROM THE PAINTING BY ARTHUR WARDLE

would not be looked at if a hard-and-fast line were drawn over which no dog should win a prize. There are hundreds of Fox-terriers about quite as capable of doing their work as their ancestors ever were, and there is hardly a large kennel which has not from time to time furnished our leading packs with one or more dogs, and with gratifying results. It is, therefore, a great pity that our leading exhibitors should often be the greatest delinquents in showing dogs which they know in their hearts should be kept at home or drafted altogether, and it is deplorable that some of our oldest judges should by their awards encourage them.

So much for the utility of the present breed. Now as to a comparison of its appearance with bygone generations. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that if the old time worthies could come to life again they would look a sorry crew, and hold no chance whatever with our average specimens; while as to our first flight they are incomparably ahead of them. It is true that far too many Fox-terriers are now bred, and one sees many indifferent ones; but the type is vastly improved, and with it, heads, shoulders, fronts, feet, and character.

Before concluding this chapter it may not be out of place to say a few words as to the breeding and rearing of Fox-terriers, and in doing so I will presume I am addressing those of my readers who are novices striving to compete with older hands.

In the first place, *never* breed from an animal whose pedigree is not authenticated beyond a shadow of a doubt; and remember that while like *may* beget like, the inevitable tendency is to throw back to former generations. The man who elects

to breed Fox-terriers must have the bumps of patience and hope very strongly developed, as if the tyro imagines that he has only to mate his bitch to one of the known prize-winning dogs of the day in order to produce a champion, he had better try some other breed. Let him fix in his mind the ideal dog, and set to work by patient effort and in the face of many disappointments to produce it. It is not sufficient that, having acquired a bitch good in all points save in head, that he breeds her to the best-headed dog he can find. He must satisfy himself that the head is not a chance one, but is an inherited one, handed down from many generations, good in this particular, and consequently potent to reproduce its like. So in all other points that he wishes to reproduce. In the writer's experience, little bitches with quality are the most successful. Those having masculine characteristics should be avoided, and the best results will be obtained from the first three litters, after which a bitch rarely breeds anything so good. See that your bitch is free from worms before she goes to the dog, then feed her well, and beyond a dose of castor oil some days before

she is due to whelp, let Nature take its course. Dose your puppies well for worms at eight weeks old, give them practically as much as they will eat, and unlimited exercise. Avoid the various advertised nostrums, and rely rather on the friendly advice of some fancier or your veterinary surgeon.

Take your hobby seriously, and you will be amply repaid, even if success does not always crown your efforts, as while the breeding of most animals is a fascinating pursuit, that of the Fox-terrier presents many varying delights.



MR. REDMOND'S
DUSKY DALESMAN
BY DARLEY DALE—DURHAM
LASSIE.

Photograph by Reveley, Wantage.



MISS HATFEILD'S MORDEN BOMBARDMENT, MORDEN BLUSTERER,
CH. DUSKY SIREN, CH. MORDEN BULLSEYE.

Photograph by Revoley, Wantage.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE WIRE-HAIR FOX-TERRIER.

BY WALTER S. GLYNN.

*“ Once beasts with men held kindly speech,
The woodman and the oak would parley,
The farmer seasonably preach
To nodding ears of wheat and barley.
Ah me! That grammar is forgot,
And narrower our modern lore is;
No tongues have now the polyglot
Save Literæ Humaniores.*

*“ So access to your little brain
I only get by winding channels;
What mysteries to you were plain
Had I the language of the kennels.”*

LAW'S ODE TO THE FOX-TERRIER RAQUET.

IN dealing with this variety of the Fox-terrier the writer is in some respects at a disadvantage, though in others, no doubt, he is favoured in that the companion variety has been so ably dealt with by such capable hands, it being consequently necessary to deal only cursorily with many points.

Mr. O'Connell, in his treatise on the smooth variety, comprehensively inquires into the origin of the Fox-terrier, and he no doubt has chapter and verse for all he says, though

in reality it will be seen that he himself does not state exactly from what or how many breeds this very popular and extensively owned variety of the dog originally sprang.

In mentioning the breeds which he believes have been employed for this purpose he, however, omits to mention one which had undoubtedly a great deal to do with the evolution of the Fox-terrier. There can be no doubt that the old black-and-tan wire-hair terrier was England's first sporting

terrier, and it seems hard to understand whence comes the wire-hair jacket in the one variety under notice, unless among his numerous progenitors there was a dog similarly blessed in this respect. The black-and-tan mentioned by Mr. O'Connell must be assumed to be the old Manchester Terrier, a smooth-coated dog of quite another stamp, and if this be so none of the breeds mentioned by him could be responsible for a wire-hair jacket, though it may well be they would be capable of producing a smooth Fox-terrier.

The wire-hair Fox-terrier is, with the exception of its coat, identical with the smooth Fox-terrier—full brother in fact to him. The two varieties are much interbred, and several litters in consequence include representatives of both; and not only this, but it is quite a frequent occurrence to get a smooth puppy from wire-hair parents, although for some generations neither of the parents may have had any smooth cross in their pedigrees.

The smooth variety has always, apparently from the very beginning, had an advantage over his wire-haired brother, in that he has been a rich man's dog, whereas his brother



MR. GEORGE RAPER'S CH. ST. ANN'S PRIMROSE
BY POULTON PLANET—BECKSIDE BEAUTY.

were smooth. He has had every chance; his popularity has been tremendous. Millionaires, successful merchants, people in the higher walks of the dog "Fancy" have ever aspired to own him, have always fancied him more than his somewhat despised brother, and some of his chief owners—even at the present day—would become seriously ill, if they awoke one fine day and found a wire-hair terrier in their kennels, somehow or other bred by themselves.

This contempt for the subject of this chapter is of course all nonsense; the wire-hair is in every way as good a companion, as sporting and lovable as the smooth, and if properly kept is certainly a smarter-looking dog. He has quietly plodded on, and though until recently no great prices have been paid for him, no great amount of brains has been employed on his behalf, and he has not been so richly or aristocratically owned, yet if the truth will out, he is in better state to-day than his more favoured relative; as a whole he has more all-round excellence, and it will surprise no one if in



MR. T. J. STEPHENS' CH SYLVAN RESULT
BY CH. CACKLEY OF NOTTS—ENCLOSURE.

has undoubtedly been of more plebeian ownership; the one, an aristocrat, almost a parlour dog, as compared with the other, who has had to rough it, and has lived a

a short time he becomes the more popular dog of the two.

The inherent merit possessed by the wire-hair has gradually but surely brought him forward until he is now a very serious rival to the smooth. A suggestion that such a thing were possible, some few years back, would have been laughed to scorn, but as testimony to it one cannot do better than



MR WALTER S. GLYNN'S CH. LAST O' REMUS
BY ROYSTON REMUS—BRYNHIR BLOSSOM.

read the words used by a well-known judge of both varieties, in a report of his published in *The Kennel Gazette*, of February, 1907, in which he makes some pertinent remarks on this subject, and prognosticates that from what he has recently seen when judging at different shows, it is not at all improbable that very shortly the wire-hair will altogether eclipse in point of merit and numbers his smooth relative. When one considers that these remarks emanate from one of the very oldest and most successful breeders of the smooth in existence, and that he (Mr. Robert Vicary) never, as far as the writer's memory serves him, owned a wire-hair in his life, the value of such testimony must readily be admitted.

The career of the wire-hair has up to the last few years been a very hard one, the obstacles in his way have been stupendous.

One such has already been dealt with—the fact that his smooth brother has been much more popularly owned. Others may be described as:—

2. Injudicious breeding operations.
3. Scant courtesy received at the hands of many of the owners of the smooth variety and others.
4. Incompetency of gentlemen appointed to officiate as judges of the variety at several of the shows.
5. Unenviable notoriety attained through his being most unfairly made the scapegoat of "faking."

This list, although probably not comprehensive, is a formidable one, and makes one wonder how it is that the subject of all this attention, or non-attention, has survived at all. The natural train of thought is that his having done so, and having approached the state of perfection in which he undoubtedly exists at the present day, shows that there must be something in him after all, and that he ought to be admired more than he is, and his existence more than tolerated.

Dealing shortly with these headings it will easily be understood that, owned only in a small way by people not over blessed with this world's goods, the breeding of the wire-hair was not looked upon as of much importance. The old Jock of each village would invariably be used irrespective of whether or not he was a likely sire; his services could, however, be obtained for nothing or next to it, and there was no money ready for the stud fee of a fashionable dog.

The North of England and South Wales (to a lesser extent) have ever been the home of the wire-hair, and nearly all the best specimens have come originally from one or the other of those districts. There is no doubt that there was excellent stock in both places, and there is also no doubt that though at times this was used to the best advantage, there was a good deal of carelessness in mating, and a certain amount in recording the parentage of some of the terriers. With regard to this latter point it is said that one gentleman who had quite a large kennel and several stud dogs, but who kept no books, used never to bother about remembering which particular dog he had put to a certain bitch, but generally

satisfied himself as to the sire of a puppy when it came in from "walk" by just examining it and saying "Oh, that pup must be by owd Jock or Jim," as the case might be, "'cos he's so loike 'im," and down he would go on the entry form accordingly. However this may be, there is no doubt that the sire would be a wire-hair Fox-terrier, and, although the pedigree therefore may not have been quite right, the terrier was invariably pure bred.

In the early days the smooth was not crossed with the wire to anything like the extent that it was later, and this fact is probably the cause of the salvation of the variety.

The wire-hair has had more harm done to him by his being injudiciously crossed with the smooth than probably by anything else.

The greatest care must be exercised in the matter of coat before any such cross is effected. The smooth that is crossed with the wire must have a really hard, and not too full coat, and, as there are very, very few smooths now being shown with anything like a proper coat for a terrier to possess, the very greatest caution is necessary. Some few years back, almost incalculable harm was done to the variety by a considerable amount of crossing into a strain of smooths with terribly soft flannelly coats. Good-looking terriers were produced, and therein lay the danger, but their coats were as bad as bad could be; and, though people were at first too prone to look over this very serious fault, they now seem to have recovered their senses, and thus, although much harm was done, any serious damage has been averted. If a person has a full-coated wire-hair bitch he is too apt to put her to a smooth simply because it is a smooth, whom he thinks will neutralise the length of his bitch's jacket, but this is absolute heresy, and must not be done unless the smooth has the very hardest of hair on him. If it is done, the result is too horrible for words: you get an elongated, smooth, full coat as soft as cotton wool, and sometimes as silkily wavy as a lady's hair. This is not a coat for any terrier to possess, and it is

not a wire-hair terrier's coat, which ought to be a hard, crinkly, peculiar-looking broken coat on top, with a dense undercoat underneath, and must never be mistakable for an elongated smooth terrier's coat, which can never at any time be a protection from wind, water, or dirt, and is, in reality, the reverse.

To those who have owned wire-hairs for the last twenty to twenty-five years, the heading "Scant courtesy received at the hands of many of the owners of the smooth variety and others" will be fully intelligible. It is perhaps unnecessary to dilate upon it at any length, for it was always unsavoury and bound to bring about its own Nemesis. Many of the smooth owners in years gone by could never see anything good in a wire-hair. Why, goodness only knows! But the fact remains: everything was done that could be done to belittle him at every opportunity that presented itself. Where there were in this respect many, it is refreshing to be able to say that to-day there are few. The majority have seen the error of their ways, and are even, some of them, using, or thinking of using, or actually owning and exhibiting, specimens of the hated variety.

It has been a hard struggle, however, for the wire-hair devotee. He has had many a rebuff, many a hard knock to put up with; but he has in the end come up smiling, and takes sly satisfaction to himself that his enemies, or some of them, have been compelled for the purpose of improving their variety to borrow a bit of his blood, for he knows that if this is done judiciously nothing but improvement can result, and that a still greater admiration will be lavished on his deserving favourite.

Several incidents could be quoted by the writer to prove the existence of what always seemed to him the shallow-minded and foolish opposition which the wire-haired had to put up with from many owners of his smooth brethren. It used to be said of them that they had in reality no good points; that they were full of faults, which were always hidden by a clever manipulation of hair, which made their crooked legs appear straight,

their thin feet cat-like, their snipy jaws more powerful; that their owners, indeed, ought all to be barbers and that the variety was unworthy to be shown in competition against the honest smooth, the latter being a genuine article, the former a spurious one, and so on *ad infinitum*. Some of this sort of exaggerated nonsense is still to be heard, and all that can be said about it is that if there is truth in it, if a wire-hair's bad points can be hidden successfully in this way, it does not say much for the judges; for the slightest amount of handling by them would at once expose any such deception. A silly little stab—as silly and little as it can be—that has been given the wire-hair by secretaries of clubs and others, supposed to be fostering the breed, is that until quite recently they would insist upon describing the variety under notice in their schedules, rules, etc., as “rough” instead of giving it its proper title, the one approved by the Kennel Club, and on its registration list, viz. “Wire-hair.” Their coats, so said the traducers, were not entitled to the name, and the proper thing was to call them “Rough,” just as you do some Collies, St. Bernards, and Pomeranians. Despite the old maxim which concerns glass houses, stones, and people, the greatest difficulty has been experienced in putting this matter straight, but it is believed that with one exception this child's work has died out.

The fourth difficulty referred to—“The incompetency of gentlemen appointed to officiate as judges of the variety at several of the shows”—has always been a stumbling block to the proper advancement of the wire-hair. People have often judged, and still frequently judge, the breed who, on their own showing, on the statements of their own lips, have no right whatever to do so. It is the writer's belief that no person is competent to judge a terrier, especially one with a wire-hair coat, unless he has had many years' experience in breeding and keeping dogs with this peculiarity. Without this experience a judge cannot pick out the sound, honest-coated dog from the one who has had his coat prepared; he is therefore unable to do his duty in penalising

the wrong-coated dog to the advantage of the right one, and thus encouraging people in the keeping, breeding, and exhibiting of the latter, to the total exclusion of the former. On many occasions a gentleman, who, because he is a breeder and exhibitor of the smooth variety, has been invited, and agreed, to judge both varieties, has been heard to declare, after he has finished his smooths, that he wished to goodness he had not to judge the wire-hairs, as he knows nothing of them, hates the sight of them, and is sure he will make a mess of them.

He is invariably, or nearly so, correct in this latter prognostication, and at times most ludicrous awards are made. The judge himself feels he is making a mess of them, gets into a terrible tangle, and, sad as it is to admit, falls back then upon the well-known exhibitors who happen to be exhibiting at the time, and almost, irrespective of the points of the animals led in by them, awards them the plums.

It must easily be seen how great a handicap this sort of thing is bound to be to any breed. There are several small breeders of the wire-hair in the United Kingdom who are trying hard to breed the *bonâ fide* terrier; they exhibit some very good specimens from time to time, and their disappointment and disgust at this sort of business is naturally very acute. In fairness to the judges as a whole it must be said that there are, of course, very many able and capable men among them; this being so, it is a great pity more care is not taken by show committees in selecting judges for wire-hairs, and they should not take it for granted that the smooth judge is invariably able to officiate also on the other variety.

No one can possibly make a good job of judging a class of wire-hairs if he does not properly handle every exhibit. The remarks one hears about “putting their legs and feet in water,” to judge their points, are senseless and beside the question. If the judge will pass his hand down the legs, right to the end of the toes, he can—if he has any *nous*—find out everything he wants, everything that is there. Recently a case occurred at an important

show where a terrier with marvellously straight legs and great bone was very badly treated by a judge (of smooths), and when asked the reason why, his reply was "Oh, her legs are so crooked." As a fact, the hair had got ruffled up on the legs, as of course it is always likely to do: the judge had never handled the terrier, and one pass of the hand down the leg would at once have corrected his misapprehension, and have revealed a pair of "props" like unto those of a perfect Fox-hound, and this it was surely his duty to find out.

As to point number five. The wire-hair has had a great advertisement, for better or worse, in the extraordinarily prominent way he has been mentioned in connection with "faking" and trimming. Columns have been written on this subject, speeches of inordinate length have been delivered, motions and resolutions have been carried, rules have been promulgated, etc., etc., and the one dog mentioned throughout in connection with all of them has been our poor old, much maligned wire-hair. He has been the scapegoat, the subject of all this brilliancy and eloquence, and were he capable of understanding the language of the human, we may feel sure much amusement would be his.

There are several breeds that are more trimmed than the wire-hair, and that might well be quoted before him in this connection.

There is a vast difference between legitimate trimming, and what is called "faking." All dogs with long or wire-hair or rough coats naturally require more attention, and more grooming than those with short smooth coats. For the purposes of health and cleanliness it is absolutely necessary that

such animals should be frequently well groomed. There is no necessity, given a wire-hair with a good and proper coat, to use anything but an ordinary close toothed comb, a good hard brush, and an occasional removal of long old hairs on the head, ears, neck, legs and belly, with the finger and thumb. The Kennel Club regulations for the preparation of dogs for exhibition are perfectly

clear on this subject, and are worded most properly.

They say that a dog "shall be disqualified if any part of his coat or hair has been cut, clipped, singed, or rasped down by any substance, or if any of the new or fast coat has been removed by pulling or plucking in any manner." There is no law, therefore, against the removal of old coat by finger and thumb, and anyone who keeps long-haired dogs knows

that it is essential to the dog's health that there should be none.

It is in fact most necessary in certain cases, at certain times, to pull old coat out in this way. Several terriers with good coats are apt to grow long hair very thickly round the neck and ears, and unless this is removed when it gets old, the neck and ears are liable to become infested with objectionable little slate-coloured nits, which will never be found as long as the coat is kept down when necessary. Bitches in whelp, and after whelping, although ordinarily good-coated, seem to go all wrong in their coats unless properly attended to in this way, and here again, if you wish to keep your bitch free from skin trouble, it is a necessity, in those cases which need it, to use finger and thumb.

If the old hair is pulled out only when it is old, there is no difficulty about it, and no hurt whatever is occasioned to the dog,



MISS HATFEILD'S CH. MORDEN BULLSEYE
BY COTTAGE PETER—MORDEN BELLA.

Photograph by Revoley, Wantage.

who does not in reality object at all. If, however, new or fast coat is pulled out it not only hurts the dog but it is also a very foolish thing to do, and the person guilty of such a thing fully merits disqualification.

There are black sheep in every walk of life. There are some terriers of all varieties of the wire-hair or rough-coated ones, whose coats are so bad naturally that the grooming and pulling would be quite useless, simply because the dog's coat is practically never anything else but a new and fast coat, there never being any undercoat on him to force out and cause him to shed his old coat. These dogs, as terriers, either for work or exhibition, ought to be put out of the way at once.

Unfortunately, however, this is not always done, and, perhaps in other respects good-looking terriers, they get into the hands of unscrupulous owners, who by clever clipping and manipulation barber them up and show them, sad though it be, with a certain amount of success under *some* judges. To anyone who knows anything about it, any such are easily detected as wrong-coated ones, and treated accordingly, but inasmuch as at times these artificial terriers attain—under judges who know nothing about it, or who knowing yet dare not act—to high places, and consequently are probably used as sires or dams, it will readily be understood what a drawback they are, and how much better we should be without them.

Most of the nonsense that is heard about trimming emanates, of course, from the ignoramus; the knife, he says, is used on them all, a sharp razor is run over their coats, they are singed, they are cut, they are rasped (the latter is the favourite term). Anything like such a sweeping condemnation is quite inaccurate and most unfair. It is impossible to cut a hair without being detected by a good judge, and very few people ever do any such thing, at any rate for some months before the terrier is exhibited, for if they do, they know they are bound to be discovered, and, as a fact, are.

When the soft-coated dogs are clipped they are operated on, say, two or three

months before they are wanted, and the hair gets a chance to grow, but even then it is easily discernible, and anyone who, like the writer, has any experience of clipping dogs in order to cure them of that awful disease, follicular mange, knows what a sight the animal is when he grows his coat, and how terribly unnatural he looks.

The people who, perhaps, know how to keep their terriers in good form better than anybody are the inhabitants of those two great counties Lancashire and Yorkshire. They know the art of grooming to perfection, and their terriers, therefore, nearly always look healthy, well, and happy. They are naturally very fond of a dog, and though at times the master no doubt is a bit rough, the dog invariably exhibits a great affection for him. The writer, when up North a short time ago, had a conversation with a Lancastrian who is a very old fancier, and in years gone by a very successful one. Times, however, have changed with him, but his interest in "tarriers" is as keen as ever. It was just about the time when there was an extra amount of talk about "faking," in consequence of some attempt by somebody or other to introduce further legislation on the subject, and this had apparently attracted our friend, for he said: "'A can't understand, Mr. Glynn, why they keep bothering about the trimming of tarriers; why don't they leave it alone? 'A suppose it's only those who know nowt about it that are talking; they can't understand what it is to keep a tarrier; lor bless you, they'll never stop the loikes of you and me trimming our toikes; 'a don't know what it is, but if 'a have a tarrier I mun be doin' soom'ut with him, 'a can't leave him alone, 'a mun either be fettlin' 'un or 'a mun be giving 'un a d—d good latherin'." This, although somewhat crudely put, will show, to those who understand it, exactly how to keep a "tarrier" fit, gives the secret, in fact, in a nutshell, and they can take the assurance of the writer that the terriers shown by this man were always shown fairly, and in the best of form, condition, and health, bright, happy, and full of life. My friend was, of course, exaggerating,

and simply meant that he was always grooming and looking after his terrier, whom he always had with him.

The wire-hair has never been in better state than he is to-day; he is, generally speaking far ahead of his predecessors of twenty-five years ago, not only from a show point of view, but also in working qualities. One has only to compare the old portraits of specimens of the variety—apart altogether from one's own recollections—with dogs of the present day to see this. A good many individual specimens of excellent merit, it is true, there were, but they do not seem to have been immortalised in this way. The portraits of those we do see are mostly representations of awful-looking brutes, as bad in shoulders, and light of bone, as they could be; they appear also to have had very soft coats, somewhat akin to that we see on a Pomeranian nowadays, though it is true this latter fault may have been that of the artist, or probably amplified by him.

Perhaps the strongest kennel of wire-hairs that has existed was that owned a good many years ago by Messrs. Maxwell and Cassell. Several champions were in the kennel at the same time, and they were a sorry lot of nice size, and won prizes all over the country. Jack Frost, Jacks Again, Liffey, Barton Wonder, Barton Marvel, and several other good ones, were inmates of this kennel, the two latter especially being high-class terriers, which at one time were owned by Sir H. de Trafford. Barton Marvel was a very beautiful bitch, and probably the best of those named above, though Barton Wonder was frequently put above her. Sir H. de Trafford had for years a very good kennel of the variety, and at that time was probably the biggest and best buyer.

Mr. Carrick, of Carlisle, was also a prominent owner years ago, and showed some excellent terriers, the best being Carlisle Tack, Trick and Tyro. The latter was an exceptionally good dog, and the variety lost a staunch supporter when Mr. Carrick retired in consequence of the disqualification of this dog for having a cut ear. Someone

had apparently been over zealous in the matter, entirely without Mr. Carrick's knowledge, it being as a fact proved beyond doubt that that gentleman knew nothing whatever about the operation. Tyro, bar this defect, was a very perfect little terrier that would probably do very well on the bench to-day; there was in all likelihood no necessity to perform the stupid operation, for nearly all ears, if taken in hand, when the dog is a puppy, can be easily worked and trained into the orthodox carriage, and Tyro was a puppy when objected to.

Mr. Sam Hill, of Sheffield, had also a strong kennel, always well shown by George Porter, who is now, and has been for some years, in America, where he still follows his old love. Mr. Hill's name will ever be associated with that of his great dog Meersbrook Bristles, who has undoubtedly done the breed a great amount of good. Mr. Mayhew is another old fancier, who nearly always showed a good one. Mr. Mayhew has been in America now for many years. One dog of his, who it is believed became a champion, viz. Brittle, did at one time a big business at stud, perhaps not to the advantage of the breed, for he was possessed of a very bad fault, in that he had what was called a top-knot ring, a bunch of soft silky hairs on his forehead, an unfailing sign of a soft coat all over, and a thing which breeders should studiously avoid. This topknot was at one time more prevalent than it is now. Whether it is a coincidence or not one cannot say, but it is a fact that in the writer's experience several terriers possessed of this fault have also blue markings, which again are almost invariably accompanied by a soft coat, and taking these two peculiarities together it would seem that at some time, years ago, a cross with that wonderfully game but exceedingly soft-coated terrier, the Bedlington, may have been resorted to, though if so it would appear that nowadays any effect of it is gradually dying out.

Mr. George Raper is one of the old fanciers who is still with us. Mr. Raper has for many years owned some of the best specimens of the variety, Ch. Go Bang perhaps being the most notable. Go Bang was a beautiful

terrier; there was no denying his quality, though he was to a certain extent a flukily bred one, and as a consequence has not been, either in England or America, so far as the writer knows, a great success at the stud. Mr. Raper sold Go Bang to Mr. G. M. Carnochan, of New York, for something like £500, probably the biggest price that has ever been paid for any Fox-terrier. Mr. Hayward Field is another gentleman who has been exhibiting the breed for very many years, and has owned several good terriers. The late Mr. Clear had also at one time a strong kennel, the best of which by a long way was Ch. Jack St. Leger. This was a little dog of great substance for his size, and he had perhaps the best head that one of his size has ever possessed. He had also a good coat, though he could always have done with a little more of it. He was a well-bred dog, and one would have thought a likely sire, but his name rarely appears in pedigrees.

Mr. Wharton was a well-known exhibitor and judge some time back; in the latter capacity he sometimes still officiates, and though one never now sees him exhibiting, he no doubt has not lost touch with the variety. It was he who owned that excellent little terrier Ch. Bushey Broom, who created quite a furore when first exhibited at the Westminster Aquarium, Mr. Wharton driving off at once to his owner, who lived somewhere in the suburbs of London, to buy him. Bushey Broom had a very successful career on the bench, and was hardly beaten until the aforesaid Carlisle Tyro accomplished this feat, at the show at which he was disqualified.

Mr. Harding Cox was years ago a great supporter of the variety. He exhibited with varying success, and was always much in request as a judge; one knew in entering under him that he wanted firstly a *terrier*, and further that the terrier had to be *sound*. Mr. Cox has of course played a big part in the popularisation of the Fox-terrier, for, as

all the world knows, he was the instigator of the Fox-terrier Club, it being founded at a meeting held at his house. His love has ever been for the small terrier—who shall say it was misplaced?—and certainly the specimens shown by him, whatever their individual faults, were invariably a sporting, game-looking lot. Mr. Sidney Castle has for many years shown wire-hair Fox-terriers of more than average merit; he thoroughly understands the variety, indeed, perhaps as well as anybody. Messrs. Bartle, Brumby Mutter, G. Welch, and S. Wilson, are all old fanciers who have great experience,



MR. C HOULKER'S
CH. DUSKY ADMIRAL
BY COMMODORE OF NOTTS—DUSKY
RUTH.

have bred and shown excellent specimens, and are sound judges, who, for the good of the variety, in common with the survivors of those mentioned above, ought to judge much more frequently than they do.

In mentioning (perforce with brevity) the names of celebrated men and terriers of years gone by, reference must be made to a terrier shown some time ago, which, in the writer's opinion, was as good, taken all round, as any that have so far appeared. This was Ch. Quantock Nettle, afterwards purchased by a gentleman in Wales and renamed Lexden Nettle. Of correct size, with marvellous character, an excellent jacket and very takingly marked with

badger tan and black on a wonderful head and ears, this bitch swept the board, as they say, and unquestionably rightly so.

Wire-hair terriers used to be much more takingly marked than is the case at the present day. One constantly saw a hound-



MR. J. J. HOLGATE'S CH. SOUTHBORO' SALEX
BY CH. SYLVAN RESULT—MARCHARD CORONA.

marked dog with plenty of badger tan about him, but he is not seen to anything like the same extent nowadays. A brindle-marked dog is never seen now, and although this marking is supposed in practice to incur the penalty of disqualification, yet in all truth, if it be a brindle of dark colour, it is a most taking colouring, and one for which some judges—the writer among them—would not by any means disqualify an otherwise good, sound terrier. It will be seen that brindle markings are not included in “disqualifying points” as laid down by the Fox-terrier Club. All that is said is that they are objectionable, the idea, of course, being that they show the Bull-terrier, which is undesirable, but in this connection what to the writer is much more objectionable, in that they look much more Bull-terrier like, are the pink eyelids and extra short coats, almost invariably to be seen on all white terriers which are occasionally exhibited.

No article on the wire-hair Fox-terrier would be complete without mentioning the name of the late Mr. S. E. Shirley, President

of the Kennel Club. Mr. Shirley was a successful exhibitor in the early days of the variety, and while his terriers were a good-looking lot, though not up to the show form of to-day, they were invariably hard-bitten, game dogs, kept chiefly for work. Mr. Shirley was induced to judge wire-hairs at the Fox-terrier Club show about four or five years ago, when the writer had the honour of officiating on the smooth variety, and, as we all knew he would, went in strictly for the little ones, irrespective, to a certain extent, of their points.

On this question of size nearly all the principal judges of the Fox-terrier are agreed. Their maxim is “a good little one can always beat a good big one.” The difficulty arises when the little ones are no good, and the big ones are excellent; it is a somewhat common occurrence, and to anyone who loves a truly formed dog, and who knows what a truly formed dog can do, irrespective altogether, up to a certain point, of the length of his legs, it is an extremely difficult thing to put the little above the



MR. F. REDMOND'S CH. DUSKY CRACKER
BY CH. CACKLER OF NOTTS—DUSKY RUTH.

Photograph by Reveley, Wantage.

larger. All big dogs with properly placed shoulders and sound formation are better terriers for work of any sort than dogs half their size, short on the leg, but bad in these

points. It is in reality impossible to make an inexorable rule about this question of size; each class must be judged on its own merits. Only quite recently a gentleman, who is a well-known judge of smooths, was intrepid enough to lay it down in black and white, and cause it to be published to the world, that never, no, never would he ever, so long as he lived, give a prize again to a terrier who scaled more than 17 lb. It may be added that this gentleman has since judged on several occasions, and it is very much to be doubted whether he has in any instance—except maybe in puppy classes—given a prize to any dog that has not scaled more than 17 lb.

The name of the late Mr. Enoch Welburn in connection with the variety under notice is known the world over. Mr. Welburn used to show mostly for other people, but whatever he showed was always good, and ever in excellent form. In his later years he had the charge of a famous kennel, that of Mr. Roland Philipson, whose recent death in a terrible railway accident everyone deploras. This kennel was well-nigh invincible at the time of Mr. Welburn's death, and so much did the master take to heart the death of the man who had served him so well and so truly that he never showed any of his terriers again, most of them being sold.

A name that must be mentioned also is that of a gentleman who was undoubtedly a "Father" of the Fox-terrier, Mr. Luke Turner. Mr. Turner's name is, of course, better known in connection with the smooth than the wire-hair variety, but quite shortly before his death we find him showing only wire-hairs, and among them a very charming sound-coated bitch in Charnwood Marion, with whom he scored many notable successes. The name of Luke Turner will ever be held in affectionate remembrance by the writer, to whom he was one of the best of friends, and to the initiation of whose career as a terrier breeder and exhibitor by the gift of a beautiful little terrier he is solely responsible.

The names of the exhibitors of the wire-hair to-day in most parts of the world are legion. The excellent terriers to be seen

are numerous. It would be quite impossible in this chapter to give anything like an exhaustive list of either.

Among the later devotees of the variety we find the names of several ladies, prominent among them being the Duchess of Newcastle and Miss Hatfeild, who each have owned, for some years now, excellent kennels. The former's Ch. Cackler of Notts, Commodore of that ilk, and Raby Coastguard (bought for a big price by Mr. Raper when first brought out by the Duchess, his breeder, at the Fox-terrier Club show, and sold again for a big price to America), were perhaps her most famous terriers, while Miss Hatfeild has been very successful with her Champions Dusky Siren, Morden Bullseye, and many others. Among men we have the names of Messrs. Houker, Hill, Holgate, Enfield, Forrest, Gratrix, Greenhough, Mason, McNeill, Pitt-Pitts, Purdy, Redmond, Thurnall, Scott, Swingler, Warburton and many others, all of them owners, and some of them breeders of famous terriers.

America, Canada, Australia, India, and Africa, as well as all the Continental nations, have numerous exhibitors and owners of the variety. They have bought, of course; originally, entirely from Great Britain, they have paid fair prices, and they have from time to time secured some of our best specimens.

Our country is, however, still full of excellent terriers of the variety, and there can be no doubt that properly looked after, in every sense of the expression, there is a great future for the wire-hair.

In the writer's opinion the one thing of all others that is required is that the judging shall be as much as possible in capable hands. It would be well for those gentlemen who receive invitations to judge wire-hairs at different shows, if they would, before accepting the appointment, ask themselves the questions: Do I know a *sound* wire-hair? Do I know a *sound*-coated one from a bad-coated one? If the answers can be honestly and confidently given in the affirmative, then judge by all means. If the feeling is that the replies can only be in the negative, do not accept.



A LITTER OF AIREDALES BY HUCKLEBERRY FINN

Photograph by H. W. Nicholls.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE AIREDALE TERRIER.

BY WALTER S. GLYNN.

*"The rustic dames
Shall at thy kennel wait, and in their laps
Receive thy growing hopes; with many a kiss
Caress, and dignify their little charge
With some great title, and resounding name
Of high import."*

—SOMERVILLE.

THERE is perhaps no breed of dog that in so short a time has been improved so much as the Airedale. He is now a very beautiful animal, whereas but a few years back, although maybe there were a few fairly nice specimens, by far the greater number were certainly the reverse of this.

In place of the shaggy, soft-coated, ugly-coloured brute with large hound ears and big full eyes, we have now a very handsome creature, possessing all the points that go to make a really first-class terrier of taking colour, symmetrical build, full of character and "go," amply justifying—in looks, at any rate—its existence as a terrier.

Whether it is common sense to call a dog weighing 40 lb. to 50 lb. a terrier is a question that one often hears discussed. The fact remains the dog is a terrier—a sort of glorified edition of what we understand by the word, it is true, but in points, looks,

and character, a terrier nevertheless, and it is impossible otherwise to classify him.

People will ask: "How can he be a terrier? Why, he is an outrage on the very word, which can only mean a dog to go to ground; and to what animal in the country of his birth can an Airedale go to ground?" Above ground and in water, however, an Airedale can, and does, perform in a very excellent manner everything that any other terrier can do. As a water dog he is, of course, in his element; for work on land requiring a hard, strong, fast and resolute terrier he is, needless to say, of great value; and he is said to be also, when trained—as can easily be imagined when one considers his power of scent, his strength, sagacity, and speed—a most excellent gun-dog. He is, in fact, a general utility dog. For add to the above-mentioned qualities those of probably an incomparable guard

and a most excellent companion, faithful and true, and ask yourself what do you want more, and what breed of dog, taken all round, can beat him?

The Airedale is not of ancient origin. He was probably first heard of about the year 1850. He is undoubtedly the product of the Otterhound and the old black-and-tan wire-haired terrier referred to in this book at some length in the chapters on the wire-hair Fox and the Welsh Terriers. When one considers the magnificent nobleness, the great sagacity, courage, and stateliness of the Otterhound, the great gameness, cheek, and pertinacity of the old black-and-tan wire-hair, such a cross must surely produce an animal of excellent type and character. It is, in fact, "all Lombard Street to a halfpenny orange" that there is something more than good in an Airedale.

Yorkshire, more especially that part of it round and about the town of Otley, is responsible for the birth of the Airedale.

The inhabitants of the country of broad acres are, and always have been, exceedingly fond of any kind of sport—as, indeed, may also be said of their brothers of the Red Rose—but if in connection with that sport a dog has to be introduced, then indeed are they doubly blessed, for they have no compeers at the game.

Otter-hunting was formerly much indulged in by the people living in the dales of the Aire and the Wharfe, and not only were packs of Otterhounds kept, but many sportsmen maintained on their own account a few hounds for their personal delectation. These hounds were no doubt in some instances a nondescript lot, as, indeed, are several of the packs hunting the otter to-day, but there was unquestionably a good deal of Otterhound blood in them, and some pure bred hounds were also to be found. Yorkshire also has always been the great home of the terrier. Fox-terriers, as we now know them, had at this time hardly been seen. The terrier in existence then was the black-and-tan wire-hair, a hardy game terrier, a great workman on land or in water.

Whether by design or accident is not known, but the fact remains that in or about the year mentioned a cross took place between these same hounds and terriers. It was found that a handier dog was produced for the business for which he was required, and it did not take many years to populate the district with these terrier-hounds, which soon came to be recognised as a distinct breed. The Waterside terrier was the name first vouchsafed to the new variety. After this they went by the name of Bingley Terriers, and eventually they came to be known under their present appellation.

The specimens of the Airedale which were first produced were not of very handsome appearance, being what would now be called bad in colour, very shaggy coated, and naturally big and ugly in ear. It, of course, took some time to breed the hound out at all satisfactorily; some authorities tell us that for this purpose the common fighting pit Bull-terrier and also the Irish Terrier was used, the latter to a considerable extent; and whether this is correct or not there is no doubt that there would also be many crosses back again into the small Black-and-tan terrier, primarily responsible for his existence.

In about twenty years' time, the breed seems to have settled down and become thoroughly recognised as a variety of the terrier. It was not, however, for some ten years after this that classes were given for the breed at any representative show. In 1883 the committee of the National Show at Birmingham included three classes for Airedales in their schedule, which were fairly well supported; and three years after this recognition was given to the breed in the stud-book of the ruling authority.

From this time on the breed prospered pretty well; several very good terriers were bred, the hound gradually almost disappeared, as also did to a great extent the bad-coloured ones. The best example amongst the early shown dogs was undoubtedly Newbold Test, who had a long and very successful career. This dog

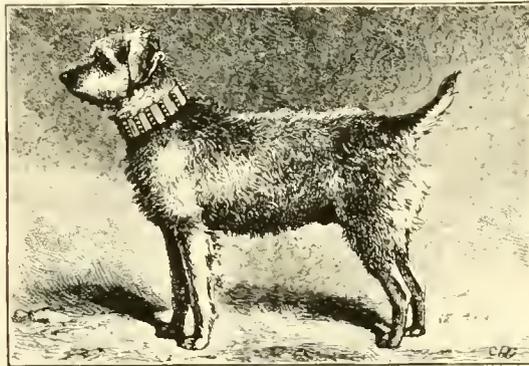
excelled in terrier character, and he was sound all over; his advent was opportune—he was just the dog that was wanted, and there is no doubt he did the breed a great amount of good.

About the time of Newbold Test's appearance there were not very many people keeping Airedales for show. The band of exhibitors was a small one, and though they kept on gradually improving their dogs they did not attract many new enthusiasts into the fold. One matter which perhaps kept the breed back for some time was that there always seemed to be one very strong kennel in it, and this is a thing which at times has the effect of frightening off new-comers, who say to themselves: "What is the use of my going in for that breed? Mr. So-and-So wins all the prizes; I shall never get to know as much as he does about it, and he is always sure to beat me." In this way progress is unwittingly debarred, or at any rate delayed. There was at one time a very strong kennel of Airedales owned by a very rich gentleman who could afford to—and did, in fact—acquire every Airedale of note that existed in his day. When all were bought and there seemed to be no more to buy, the owner, either for business reasons, or because he had tired of his hobby, gave the whole thing up and presented his entire kennel to a budding fancier who in turn for some time held the field with it. As, however, the inmates grew older, this gentleman again, although he had been fairly successful in bringing out a few new ones of superlative merit, seemed to sicken of the game, and in turn also dropped out.

A dog called Colne Crack, who was a beautiful little terrier, was another of the early shown ones by whom the breed has lost nothing, and two other terriers whose names are much revered by lovers of the breed are Cholmondeley Briar and Briar Test.

Some years ago, when the breed was in the stage referred to above, a club was formed to look after its interests, and there is no doubt that though perhaps phenomenal

success did not attend its efforts, it did its best, and forms a valuable link in the chain of popularity of the Airedale. It was at best apparently a sleepy sort of concern, and never seems to have attracted new fanciers, or to have caught the eye much in any way. Some dozen years ago, however, a club, destined not only to make a great name for itself, but also to do a thousandfold more good to the breed it espouses than ever the old club did, was formed under the name of the South of England Airedale Terrier Club, and a marvellously



MR. REGINALD KNIGHT'S THUNDER (1875).

EARLIEST PUBLISHED PORTRAIT OF AN AIREDALE.

DRAWN BY C. BURTON BARBER.

successful and popular life it has so far lived. The younger club was in no way an antagonist of the older one, and it has ever been careful that it should not be looked upon in any way as such. The old club has, however, been quite overshadowed by the younger, which, whether it wishes it or not, is now looked upon as the leading society in connection with the breed. Further reference to its ramifications will be made later.

At a meeting of the first club—which went by the name of the Airedale Terrier Club—held in Manchester some seventeen or eighteen years ago, the following standard of perfection and scale of points was drawn up and adopted:—

1. **Head.**—Long, with flat skull, but not too broad between the ears, narrowing slightly to the eyes, free from wrinkle; stop hardly visible, and cheeks free from fulness; jaw deep and powerful.

well filled up before the eyes; lips light; ears V-shaped with a side carriage, small but not out of proportion to the size of the dog; the nose black; the eyes small and dark in colour, not prominent, and full of terrier expression, the teeth strong and level. The neck should be of moderate length and thickness, gradually widening towards the shoulders, and free from throatiness.

2. **Shoulders and Chest.**—Shoulders long and sloping well into the back, shoulder blades flat, chest deep, but not broad.

3. **Body.**—Back short, strong and straight; ribs well sprung.

4. **Hindquarters.**—Strong and muscular, with no drop; hocks well let down; the tail set on high and carried gaily, but not curled over the back.

5. **Legs and Feet.**—Legs perfectly straight, with plenty of bone; feet small and round with good depth of pad.

6. **Coat.**—Hard and wiry, and not so long as to appear ragged; it should also be straight and close, covering the dog well over the body and legs.

7. **Colour.**—The head and ears, with the exception of dark markings on each side of the skull,



MR. HOLLAND BUCKLEY'S CH ROYAL PAGEANT.

should be tan, the ears being a darker shade than the rest, the legs up to the thigh and elbows being also tan, the body black or dark grizzle.

8. **Weight.**—Dogs 40 lb. to 45 lb., bitches slightly less. It is the unanimous opinion of the Airedale Terrier Club that the size of the Airedale Terrier as given in the standard, is one of, if not *the* most important characteristics of the breed; all judges who shall henceforth adjudicate on the merits of the Airedale Terrier shall consider undersized specimens of the breed severely handi-

capped when competing with dogs of the standard weight; and any of the club judges who, in the opinion of the committee, shall give prizes or otherwise push to the front, dogs of a small type, shall be at once struck off from the list of specialist judges.

Scale of Points.

Head	10
Eye	5
Colour	5
Ears	5
Body loin and hindquarters	20
Nose	5
Teeth	5
Legs and feet	10
Neck and shoulders	10
Coat	15
Jaw	10
Total	100

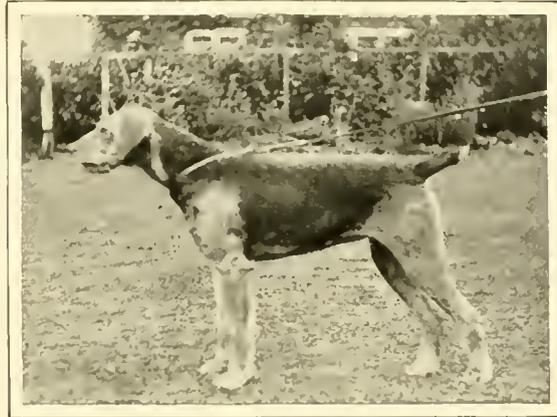
This standard is noteworthy in one or two particulars. The scale of points is certainly the most remarkable thing of its sort in existence.

It will be noted that the ear carriage required is a side one—*i.e.* ears carried on the side of the head over the cheeks and not carried forward over the top of the forehead. The above standard has been adopted in its entirety by the South of England Airedale Terrier Club. But it is much to be doubted whether the members of this go-ahead society carry out its ideas as to ear carriage. The side carriage is the hound carriage, and several of their best terriers have become so terrier-like as to carry their ears right forward, exactly the same, in fact, as the present day Fox-terrier. I recently had the honour of listening to a learned disquisition from the lips of one of the foremost members of this club on the points of an Airedale. He, at any rate, would have no side carriage of ear, and was a very fervent supporter of the ear that is carried well forward on the top of the forehead. It is to be noted also that great stress is to be put on the necessity of correct weight. It is, of course, an important factor that the weight of an Airedale should be kept up to the standard insisted upon. As soon as little dogs are seen winning, the individuality of the terrier in question is gone, and it is possible that he might go on getting smaller

and smaller until he should approach the size of a Welsh Terrier, a thing which lovers of either breed are anxious should not come to pass. But what terrible pains and penalties are held over the heads of any judges who dare offend! "Any of the club judges who, in the opinion of the committee shall give prizes *or otherwise push to the front*" (the italics are the writer's) "dogs of a small type, shall be at once hung, drawn, and quartered." How do you push a dog to the front? What does it mean? The only way one can perform this feat on a dog besides giving it prizes is, maybe, if you own and exhibit it or report on it in some paper or other. It behoves you to be careful, indeed!

Now let us consider the scale of points drafted by the Airedale Terrier Club, adopted—surely solely out of loyalty—by the South of England Airedale Terrier Club. Out of a total of 100, not one single point is given for character, expression, or general appearance. It is clear, according to it, that what is wanted is simply an *animal* with points; no such thing as a dog that is a *terrier*, with perfect balance, manners, character, and expression is considered at all. He is not catered for; he is not wanted. Let us see what is wanted. Count the points given for head and its appurtenances, and you will find that nearly half the total—40 out of 100—is given for head. Surely, this must be wrong advice to give to anyone who happens to believe that what is wanted is a *terrier*, and a sound one. Will he not naturally think that what is required is something of a monstrosity—a clothes-horse, *e.g.* with a *head*—it must be a head—on one end of it? The writer sometimes comes across judges in other walks of terrierdom who tell him that they cannot look at a terrier unless he has what they choose to call a "nob" on him. An Airedale bred to standard must suit these gentry because there would be no doubt about his "nob." It would be a "nob"! It must be, as has been said above, that this standard was adopted by the new body

purely out of loyalty for its originators, the older society. The Airedale fanciers of the present day are so astute, and breed such good *terriers*, that it must be assumed they take little heed of the standard and go



MR. E BANES CONDY'S CH. HUCKLEBERRY LASS
BY COMPTON MARVEL—MISS SALT.

their own ways. One often hears the present-day Airedale man talking of type. He is, in fact, a great stickler for type, and yet, funnily enough, the standard which he has fathered will not allow him to take any notice of it, and does not allot even half a point for it.

As has already been hinted, the one great factor in the life of the Airedale was the foundation of the South of England Airedale Terrier Club some twelve years ago. At the time this club was formed the state of the Airedale was critical; possessed of perhaps unequalled natural advantages, lovely dog as he is, he had not made that progress that he should have done. He had not been boomed in any way, and had been crawling when he should have galloped. From the moment the new club was formed, however, the Airedale had a new lease of life. Mr. Holland Buckley and other keen enthusiasts seem to have recognised to a nicety exactly what was required to give a necessary fillip to the breed; they appear also to have founded their club at the right moment, and to have offered such an attractive bill of fare, that not only did everyone in the south who had anything

to do with Airedales join at once, but very shortly a host of new fanciers was enrolled, and crowds of people began to take the breed up who had had nothing to do with it, or, indeed, any other sort of dog previously. An excellent idea in connection with the new club was the holding of novice shows and what are called evening matches. These latter proved an especial attraction. The members of the club meet together at them, and matches are decided between their dogs, some being the outcome of challenges



A TYPICAL AIREDALE HEAD.

made and accepted before the meeting, but many being got up on the spur of the moment at the meeting itself, members taking dogs there on the chance of finding a willing opponent. A truly sporting spirit was thus engendered by the new club, it being quite a treat to attend any of its functions. No one seems to mind whether he wins or not, the merits of the opponent's dog being fully acknowledged just as the faults in the member's own dog are freely admitted. An excellent nursery this, not only for the production of the true fancier who takes his licking like a man, but also for the making of really competent judges, who, frequently seeing dogs pitted against each other and capably judged, get in the way of properly weighing up the points of a terrier, judging in a correct method, and thus eventually themselves fittingly occupying the judicial chair.

Some few years after the foundation of

this club, a junior branch of it was started, and this, ably looked after by Mr. R. Lauder McLaren, is almost as big a success in its way as is the parent institution. Other clubs have been started in the north and elsewhere, and altogether the Airedale is very well catered for in this respect, and, if things go on as they are now going, is bound to prosper and become even more extensively owned than he is at present. To Mr. Holland Buckley, Mr. G. H. Elder, Mr. Royston Mills, and Mr. Marshall Lee, the Airedale of the present day owes much. These gentlemen, it is true, are all south countrymen, and it is perhaps odd that the Airedale, being a north-country dog, should receive its great impetus from the south.

In the north the Airedale breeders have been plodding steadily on, and have not been idle by any means; they continue to produce a beautiful class of terrier which can always hold its own with anything produced elsewhere; but in the very nature of things the breeders and owners being much more spread about than is the case with their southern *confrères* they probably have not the facilities for frequent meetings. It is in no sense derogatory to them to say that the Airedale owes a great deal in recent years to the southerner; it is, in fact, just the opposite, and does them infinite credit. They are in reality the fathers of the breed, and it is solely owing to the quality of their productions that the gentlemen from the south have in such large numbers taken up their breed—a fact which one may be sure is not objected to in the slightest by the gentlemen of the north.

The Airedales that have struck the writer as the best he has come across, besides those already mentioned, are Master Briar, Clonmel Monarch, Clonmel Marvel, Dumbarton Lass, Tone Masterpiece, Mistress Royal, Master Royal, Tone Chief, Huckleberry Lass, and Fielden Fashion. Two other champions in York Sceptre and Clonmel Floriform were, as far as he can remember, unseen by the writer. Nearly every one of these is now, either in the flesh or spirit, in the United States or Canada.

The first-named dog in this list—Master Briar—is, perhaps more than any other terrier, responsible for the great improvement in the quality of his kind, so manifest during the past decade. Amongst others, he sired Clonmel Monarch, who again, both in England and the United States, has done the breed an immensity of good.

The people of the United States and Canada have bought of our best in all breeds, but it is to be doubted if they have made such a clean sweep of nearly all the best in any other breed as they have in Airedales. Some breeds there are whose owners no money will tempt to part with their best; one may say, in fact, that in most breeds this is the case. In Airedales, however, it would appear that breeders have such confidence in their powers of reproducing, at practically a moment's notice, exactly what they want, that they see no harm in selling abroad every "flier" they bring out, always providing that the inducement offered is substantial enough.

Speaking broadly, it is approaching the truth to say that the owners of the variety under notice have carried this idea too far, and that the breed in England to-day is, as a consequence, suffering somewhat from the wholesale depletion of its very best specimens. Excellent specimens there are without number, all of nice type, brilliant colour, correct size, and mostly with wonderful bone, legs and feet; but is there in this country to-day, for instance, a Tone Masterpiece in dogs, or is there a Mistress Royal in bitches? These two, with another beautiful terrier in Master Royal, are the latest "cracks" to cross "the herring pond," and though, of course, one can never tell, yet from what has been seen on the bench of late, it appears that some time will elapse before specimens of their calibre will be seen again on this side.

In all probability, the person who knows more about this terrier than anyone living is Mr. Holland Buckley. He has written a most entertaining book on the Airedale; he has founded the principal club in connection with the breed; he has pro-

duced several very excellent specimens, and it goes without saying that he is—when he can be induced to "take the ring"—a first-rate judge. Mr. Buckley has frequently told the writer that in his opinion one of the best terriers he has seen was the aforesaid Clonmel Floriform, but, as this dog was sold for a big price very early in his career, the writer never saw him.

Most of the articles that have been written on the Airedale have come from the pen of Mr. Buckley, and therefore but modest reference is made to the man who has worked so whole-heartedly, so well, and so successfully in the interests of the breed he loves. It would be ungenerous and unfair in any article on the Airedale, written by anyone but Mr. Buckley, if conspicuous reference were not made to the great power this gentleman has been, and to the great good that he has done.

The writer has an extensive experience of all matters in connection with the dog; he knows the progress made by all breeds, the stumbling-blocks, the little and big foolishnesses that constantly occur; and he can say in all sincerity that no man has done more for any breed than Mr. Holland Buckley has done for the Airedale. One has only to compare the conditions when he came on the scene with the state of things to-day to realise what has been done. It is to the lasting credit of Mr. Buckley that the Airedale is where he now is.

Dealing shortly with oversea lovers of the breed, we have a very prominent Canadian owner in Mr. Joseph A. Laurin, the purchaser of Champions Mistress and Master Royal. Mr. Laurin is quite an old fancier in the breed, and has been very successful. The writer had the pleasure of meeting him when he was judging the breed at Toronto some four years ago. In the United States there is Mr. Theo Offerman, the owner of a wonderful trio in Champions Tone Masterpiece, York Sceptre, and Clonmel Floriform; and there are other great supporters in Messrs. Barclay, Newbold, Russell, H. Johnstone, Foxall Keene, A. Merritt, Lorillard, Carter, Whittem, Ffrench, Brookfield (Hon. Secretary of the flourishing

Airedale Terrier Club of America), and others.

In England and Scotland, beyond the names already mentioned, we find chief among the supporters of the breed Mr. Horace Johnstone (owner of a very high-class bitch in Ch. Fielden Flower Girl, and he also has perhaps one of the "coming" kennels), Mr. E. Banes Condy (owner of the aforesaid Champion Huckleberry Lass, another beautiful bitch), and several ladies as well as gentlemen, who have all done their best for the breed, and have at one time or other owned good specimens. Among them I may mention Miss Kennedy, Mrs. Tyser, Mrs. M. Cuthell, the breeder of Ch. Mistress Royal (perhaps the best bitch ever seen) and Ch. York Sceptre, Capt. Bailey, and Messrs. Hoskins, Dudbridge Green, Theo. Kershaw, A. E. Jennings, T. L. Brown, R. Thomas, R. Donaldson, Kerr, T. Innes, A. Clarkson, Hunter Johnston, Maude Barrett, Lever Bros., Stuart Noble, H. S. Mitchell, Baines, E. Blunt, Mason and Allatt, J. R. Cooper, J. G. Horrocks, and G. Lunt.

The Airedale is such a beautiful specimen

of the canine race, and is, in reality, in such healthy state, that every one of his admirers—and they are legion—is naturally jealous for his welfare, and is wishful that all shall go well with him. It is gratifying to state that he has never been the tool of faction, though at one time he was doubtless near the brink; but this was some time ago, and it would be a grievous pity if he ever again became in jeopardy of feeling the baneful influence of any such curse.

There is one serious matter in connection with him, however, and that is the laxity displayed by some judges of the breed in giving prizes to dogs shown in a condition, with regard to their coats, which ought to disentitle them to take a prize in any company. Shockingly badly-trimmed shoulders are becoming quite a common thing to see in Airedales. There is no necessity for this sort of thing; it is very foolish, and it is impossible to imagine anything more likely to do harm to a breed than that the idea should get abroad that this is the general practice in connection with it. Judges should do their duty, and the thing will go of itself. One can only hope it will.



CH. FIELDEN FLOWER GIRL



CH. MASTER ROYAL

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE BEDLINGTON TERRIER.

BY HAROLD WARNES.

*“I never barked when out of season ;
I never bit without a reason ;
I ne'er insulted weaker brother ;
Nor wronged by force or fraud another.
Though brutes are placed a rank below,
Happy for man could he say so !”*

—BLACKLOCK.

THIS gamest of all the terriers has been known as a distinct and thoroughly British breed for over a century, which is, I think, a fairly ancient lineage. There are various theories as to its original parentage, but the one which holds that he was the result of a cross between the Otterhound and the Dandie Dinmont suggests itself to me as the most probable one. His characteristics strongly resemble in many points both these breeds, and there can be but little doubt of his near relationship at some time or other to the Dandie.

The earliest authentic record we have of the Bedlington was a dog named Old Flint, who belonged to Squire Trevelyan, and was whelped in 1782. The pedigree of Mr. William Clark's Scamp, a dog well known about 1792, is traced back to Old Flint, and the descendants of Scamp were traced in direct line from 1792 to 1873.

A mason named Joseph Aynsley has the credit for giving the name of “Bedlington” to this terrier in 1825. It was previously known as the Rothbury Terrier, or the Northern Counties Fox-terrier.

Mr. Thomas J. Pickett, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was perhaps the earliest supporter of the breed on a large scale, and his Tynedale and Tyneside in especial have left their names in the history of the Bedlington. Referring to the origin of this terrier, Mr. Pickett wrote in *The Live Stock Journal* in 1877:—

“Whilst a schoolboy I recollect one day wandering in the woods of the Brandling

estate of Gosforth, in Northumberland, gathering primroses, when I met a woodman named David Edgar, who was accompanied by a Northern Counties Fox-terrier, and who gave me a whelp by his celebrated dog Pepper. This whelp was the first of the breed I ever possessed. Being an ardent admirer of this description of dog, I followed up the breed, and have seen as many of them as most people. . . . I have in my possession a copy of Tyneside's pedigree, dated 1839, signed by the late Joseph Aynsley, who was one of the first breeders of this class of dog, and who acted as judge at the first Bedlington Show, and I quote the following as a description of what a Northern Counties Fox-terrier should be :

“*Colour*.—Liver, sandy, blue-black, or tan.

“*Shape*.—The jaw rather long and small, but muscular; the head high and narrow with a silky tuft on the top; the hair rather wiry on the back; the eyes small and rather sunk; the ears long and hanging close to the cheek, and slightly feathered at the tip; the neck long and muscular, rising well from the shoulder; the chest deep, but narrow; the body well proportioned, and the ribs flat; the legs must be long in proportion to the body, the thinner the hips are the better; the tail small and tapering, and slightly feathered. Altogether they are a lathy-made dog.”

The present day Bedlington very closely resembles the dogs described by Aynsley, excepting that, like a good many other

terriers, he has become taller and heavier than the old day specimens. This no doubt is due to breeding for show points. He is a lathy dog, but not shelly, inclined to be flatsided, somewhat light in bone for his size, very lively in character, and has plenty of courage. If anything, indeed, his pluck is too insistent.

The standard of points as adopted by



MR. JOHN CORNFORTH'S NELSON
BY QUAYSIDE LAD—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

the National Bedlington Terrier and The Yorkshire Bedlington Terrier Clubs is as follows :—

1. **Skull.**—Narrow, but deep and rounded; high at the occiput, and covered with a nice silky tuft or topknot.

2. **Muzzle.**—Long, tapering, sharp and muscular, as little stop as possible between the eyes, so as to form nearly a line from the nose-end along the joint of skull to the occiput. The lips close fitting and without flew.

3. **Eyes.**—Should be small and well sunk in the head. The blues should have a dark eye, the blues and tans ditto, with amber shades; livers and sandies a light brown eye.

4. **Nose.**—Large, well angled; blues and blues and tans should have black noses, livers and sandies flesh-coloured.

5. **Teeth.**—Level or pincher-jawed.

6. **Ears.**—Moderately large, well formed, flat to the cheek, thinly covered and tipped with fine silky hair. They should be filbert shaped.

7. **Legs.**—Of moderate length, not wide apart, straight and square set, and with good-sized feet, which are rather long.

8. **Tail.**—Thick at the root, tapering to a point, slightly feathered on lower side, 9 inches to 11 inches long and scimitar shaped.

9. **Neck and Shoulders.**—Neck long, deep at base, rising well from the shoulders, which should be flat.

10. **Body.**—Long and well-proportioned, flat ribbed, and deep, not wide in chest, slightly arched back, well ribbed up, with light quarters.

11. **Coat.**—Hard, with close bottom, and not lying flat to sides.

12. **Colour.**—Dark blue, blue and tan, liver, liver and tan, sandy, or sandy and tan.

13. **Height.**—About 15 inches to 16 inches.

14. **Weight.**—Dogs about 24 pounds; bitches about 22 pounds.

15. **General Appearance.**—He is a light-made, lathy dog, but not shelly.

Value of Points adopted by the National Bedlington Terrier Club.

Head	20
Size	10
Teeth	10
Colour	5
Legs and feet	10
Ears	5
Eyes	5
Nose	5
Body	15
Coat	10
Tail	5
Total	100

The Yorkshire Bedlington Terrier Club Scale of Points.

Skull	15
Jaw	5
Eyes	5
Nose	5
Teeth	5
Ears	5
Legs	10
Tail	5
Neck and shoulders	5
Body	15
Coat	10
Colour	5
Height	5
Weight	5
Total	100

I think the latter scale of points is the better one, as it does not give more for head than body, and therefore encourages symmetry, which is sadly wanting in a good many of the present show dogs.

There is a tendency nowadays towards excess of size in the Bedlington. It is inclined to be too long in the body and too

leggy, which, if not checked, will spoil the type of the breed. It is, therefore, very important that size should be more studied by judges than is at present the case. The faults referred to are doubtless the



MR. HAROLD WARNES' CH. MISS OLIVER
BY MEG—DICK

result of breeding for exceptionally long heads, which seem to be the craze just now, and, of course, one cannot get extra long heads without proportionately long bodies and large size. If it were possible to do so, then the dog would become a mere caricature.

Judges should take into consideration the purposes for which the Bedlington is intended, and ask themselves the question, Could such and such a dog draw a badger or bolt a fox? If this were done, the outsized dog of 18 to 19 inches high, and of about 28 to 30 lb. in weight, would be excluded from the prize list, and soon disappear from the show bench.

As a sporting terrier the Bedlington holds a position in the first rank. He is very fast and enduring, and exceedingly pertinacious, and is equally at home on land and in water. He will work an otter, draw a badger, or bolt a fox, and he has no superior at killing rats and all kinds of vermin. He has an exceptionally fine nose, and makes a very useful dog for rough shooting, being easily taught to retrieve. If he has any fault at all, it is that he is of too jealous a disposition, which renders it almost impossible to work him with other dogs, as he wants all the fun to himself, and if he cannot get it he will fight for it. But by

himself he is perfect. As a companion he is peculiarly affectionate and faithful, and remarkably intelligent; he makes a capital house-dog, is a good guard and is very safe with children.

With all these good qualities to his credit, one naturally asks, How is it that he is not more popular? The answer is that he is not sufficiently well known, and the reason for this is that at our leading shows there have in recent years been so few benched. I think that the trimming necessary to put him down in the form which is at present the fashion amongst Bedlington fanciers is the principal cause of his want of popularity as an exhibition dog. It is useless to show an untrimmed Bedlington with any hope of getting into the prize money, and so long as that is the case I am afraid we shall not make much headway. The breed requires to get into more hands than it now is. A stand against excessive trimming could then be successfully made, and if it became the fashion to show the dogs as Nature and not as the barber makes them, then, and then only, would they take their proper and prominent place in the show ring.

In spite of all these difficulties the Bedlington has held his head up, and a marked



MR. HAROLD WARNES' CRANLEY BLUE BOY
BY SILVERSMITH—CH. MISS OLIVER.

increase in the numbers exhibited has recently been apparent. For instance, at the National Terrier Show at Westminster in 1907 there were eighteen benched, and at

Cruft's the record number of thirty-eight faced the judge; so there is still hope.

Apart from show purposes the Bedlington has many admirers, consequently there is a fair demand for the breed; and as a general rule the owner of these terriers becomes enamoured of them, and swears by them.

Bedlingtons are not dainty feeders, as most writers have asserted, nor are they tender dogs. If they are kept in good condition and get plenty of exercise they feed as well as any others, and are as hard as nails if not pampered. They are easy to breed and rear, and the bitches make excellent mothers. If trained when young they are very obedient, and their tendency to fight can in a great measure be cured when they are puppies; but, if not checked then, it cannot be done afterwards. Once they take to fighting nothing will keep them from it, and instead of being pleasurable companions they become positive nuisances. On the other hand, if properly broken they give very little trouble, and will not quarrel unless set upon.

Of the dogs of note exhibited in recent years mention may be made of the following: Mrs. P. R. Smith's champions Clyde Boy, Breakwater Girl and Breakwater Squire (all blues), Breakwater Flash (liver), and Breakwater Peer (blue), Mr. Harold

Warnes' Ch. Miss Oliver, Cranley Rosette, and Cranley Rags (livers), Cranley Piper, Cranley Blue Boy, and Cranley Blue Peter (blues), Mr. J. Blench's Ch. Afton Jessie (blue), Mr. J. W. Blench's Berwick Blue Boy (blue), Mr. W. B. Baty's Champions Beaconsfield, Turquoise, and Bellerby Bishop, Bellerby Maid, and Bellerby Piper (all blues), Mr. W. Wear's Clyde Pincher (blue), Mr. J. Wilson's Dudley Blue Boy, Mr. Holmes' Afton Nettle, Mr. R. C. Irving's Champions Jock of Oran (blue), and Viva (liver), Mr. John Cook's Ch. Beaconsfield Temporis (liver).

The dogs of earlier years whose memories are handed down to posterity are Mr. W. E. Alcock's champions Humbledon Blue Boy, and Wild Wanny (afterwards owned by Mr. Philip Turner), Mr. J. Cornforth's Nelson, Mr. E. G. Taylor's Miss Burton, Mr. John Smith's Clyde Girl, and the liver dog Goldsmith.

The clubs representing the breed are the National Bedlington Terrier Club (Hon. Sec., Mr. John Cook, 39, Beaconsfield Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne); the South of England Bedlington Terrier Club (Hon. Sec., Mr. Robert Elwood, Springfield Meadows, Weybridge); and the Yorkshire Bedlington Terrier Club (Hon. Sec., Mr. J. Wilson, 71, Armley Road, Leeds).



MR. JOHN COOK'S CH. BEACONSFIELD TEMPORISE.



CH. PAYMASTER (SON), ERASMIC (MOTHER), PORCELAIN (DAUGHTER).
PROPERTY OF MISS LILIAN A. PAULL.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE IRISH TERRIER.

BY ROBERT LEIGHTON.

*"Though the last glimpse of Erin with sorrow I see,
Yet wherever thou art will seem Erin to me;
In exile thy bosom shall still be my home,
And thine eyes make my climate wherever we roam."*

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

THE dare-devil Irish Terrier has most certainly made his home in our bosom. There is no breed of dog more genuinely loved by those who have sufficient experience and knowledge to make the comparison. Other dogs have a larger share of innate wisdom, others are more æsthetically beautiful, others more peaceable; but our rufous friend has a way of winning into his owner's heart and making there an abiding place which is all the more secure because it is gained by sincere and undemonstrative devotion. Perhaps one likes him equally for his faults as for his merits. His very failings are due to his soldierly faithfulness and loyalty, to his too ardent vigilance in guarding the

threshold, to his officious belligerence towards other canines who offend his sense of proprietorship in his master. His particular stature may have some influence in his success as a chum. He is just tall enough to rest his chin upon one's knee and look up with all his soul into one's eyes. Whatever be the secret of his attraction—whether it is merely a subtle Irish blarney that conquers, or a spontaneous worship of the being who is to him instead of a god—'tis certain that he has the Hibernian art of compelling affection and forgiveness, and that he makes one value him, not for the beauty of his ruddy raiment, the straightness of his forelegs, the set of his eye and ear, the levelness of his back, or his ability

to win prizes, but rather for his true and trusty heart, that exacts no return and seeks no recompense. He may be but an indifferent specimen of his kind, taken in as a stranger at the gates; but when at length the inevitable time arrives, as it does all too soon in canine nature, one then discovers how surely one has been harbouring an angel unawares.

Statistics would probably show that in numbers the Fox-terrier justifies the reputation of being a more popular breed, and the Scottish Terrier is no doubt a formidable competitor for public esteem. It is safe, however, to say that the Irish Terrier shares with these the distinction of being one of the three most popular dogs in the British Isles.

This fact taken into consideration, it is interesting to reflect that thirty years ago the Dare-Devil was virtually unknown in England. Idstone, in his book on dogs, published in 1872, did not give a word of mention to the breed, and dog shows had been instituted sixteen years before a class was opened for the Irish Terrier. The dog existed, of course, in its native land. It may indeed be almost truthfully said to have existed "as long as that country has been an island."

About the year 1875, experts were in dispute over the Irish Terrier, and many averred that his rough coat and length of hair on forehead and muzzle were indubitable proof of Scotch blood. His very expression, they said, was Scotch. But the argument was quelled by more knowing disputants on the other side, who claimed that Ireland had never been without her terrier, and that she owed no manner of indebtedness to Scotland for a dog whose every hair was essentially Irish.

In the same year at a show held in Belfast a goodly number of the breed were brought together, notable among them being Mr. D. O'Connell's Slasher, a very good-looking wire-coated working terrier, who is said to have excelled as a field and water dog. Slasher was lint white in colour, and reputed to be descended from a pure white strain. Two other terriers of the time were

Mr. Morton's Fly (the first Irish Terrier to gain a championship) and Mr. George Jamison's Sport. These three dogs were heard of with curiosity in England, and in *The Live Stock Journal* of August 20th, 1875, an engraved portrait of Sport was published. The illustration was received with great interest, representing as it assuredly did a genuine and typical Irish Terrier. In the portrait the dog's muzzle is seen to be somewhat snipy; he is light in the eye, but his ear carriage is good and his shape of head, his limbs, body, stern and coat are admirable. From all that one can gather concerning him, he seems to have been, in reality, a far better example of his intrepid breed than any that were put above him in competition—better, for instance, than the same owner's Banshee, who died a champion, and at least equal to Mr. W. Graham's Sporter or Mr. E. F. Despard's Tanner, by whom he was frequently beaten.

The prominent Irish Terriers of the 'seventies varied considerably in type. Stinger, who won the first prize at Lisburn in 1875, was long-backed and short-legged, with a "dark blue grizzle coloured back, tan legs, and white turned-out feet." The dam of Mr. Burke's Killeney Boy was a rough black and tan, a combination of colours which was believed to accompany the best class of coats. Brindles were not uncommon. Some were tall on the leg, some short. Some were lanky and others cobby. Many were very small. There were classes given at a Dublin show in 1874 for Irish Terriers under 9 lb. weight.

Jamison's Sport is an important dog historically, for various reasons. He was undoubtedly more akin to our present type than any other Irish Terrier of his time of which there is record. His dark ears were uncropped at a period when cropping was general; his weight approximated to our modern average. He was an all coloured red, and his legs were of a length that would not now be seriously objected to. But in his day he was not accepted as typical, and he was not particularly successful in the show ring. The distinguished terrier of

his era was Burke's Killeney Boy, to whom, and to Mr. W. Graham's bitch Erin, with whom he was mated, nearly all the pedigrees of the best Irish Terriers of to-day date back. Erin was said to be superior in all respects to any of her breed previous to 1880. In her first litter by Killeney Boy were Play Boy, Pretty Lass, Poppy, Gerald, Pagan II., and Peggy, every one of whom became famous. More than one of these showed the black markings of their granddam, and their progeny for several generations were apt to throw back to the black-and-tan, grey, or brindle colouring. Play Boy and Poppy were the best of Erin's first litter. The dog's beautiful ears, which were left as Nature made them, were transmitted to his son Bogie Rattler, who was

sire of Bachelor and Benedict, the latter the most successful stud dog of his time. Poppy had a rich red coat, and this colour recurred with fair regularity in her descendants. Red, which had not at first been greatly appreciated, came gradually to be the accepted colour of an Irish Terrier's jacket. Occasionally it tended towards flaxen; occasionally to a deep rich auburn; but the black and brindle were so rigidly bred out that by the year 1890, or thereabout, they very seldom recurred. Nowadays it is not often that any other colour than red is seen in a litter of Irish Terriers, although a white patch on the breast is frequent, as it is in all self-coloured breeds.

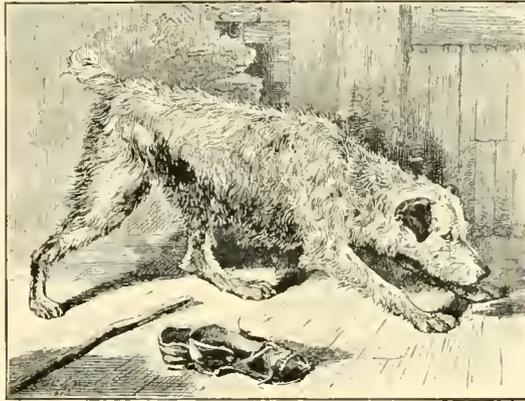
In addition to the early celebrities already named, Extreme Carelessness, Michael, Brickbat, Poppy II., Moya Doolan, Straight Tip, and Gaelic have taken their places in the records of the breed, while yet more recent Irish Terriers who have achieved fame have been Mrs. Butcher's Bawn Boy

and Bawn Beauty, Mr. Wallace's Treasurer, Mr. S. Wilson's Bolton Woods Mixer, Dr. Smyth's Sarah Kidd, and Mr. C. J. Barnett's Breda Muddler. Of these Sarah Kidd was, perhaps, the most perfect, but unquestionably the most famous was Bolton Woods Mixer. Probably no dog of any breed has in its career been more familiar to the public. In his prime he was to be seen at almost every important dog show, always occupying a prominent position. He must

have earned quite a respectable income for his master. Indeed, he was known as "Sam Wilson's Bread-winner." Over two thousand first prizes, cups, medals, and championships were credited to him, and it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Wilson refused as much as £700 for him. Mixer

lived to a good old age, for at the time of his death from pneumonia and blood poisoning, in April, 1907, he was in his twelfth year.

Naturally in the case of a breed which has departed from its original type, discussions were frequent before a standard of perfection for the Irish Terrier was fixed. His size and weight, the length or shortness of his limbs, the carriage of his tail, the form of his skull and muzzle, the colour and texture of his coat were the subjects of controversy. It was considered at one juncture that he was being bred too big, and at another that he was being brought too much to resemble a red wire-hair Fox-terrier. When once the black marking on his body had been eliminated no one seems to have desired that it should be restored. Red was acknowledged to be the one and only colour for an Irish Terrier. But some held that the correct red should be deep auburn, and others that wheaten colour was the tone to be aimed at. A medium



MR. GEORGE JAMISON'S SPORT (1875).

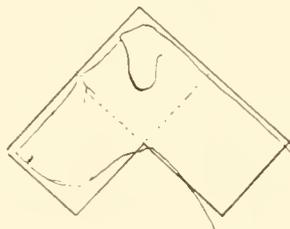
shade between the two extremes is now generally preferred. As to size, it should be about midway between that of the Airedale and the Fox-terrier, represented by a weight of from 22 to 27 lb.

The two breeds just mentioned are, as a rule, superior to the Irish Terrier in front.



MR. S. WILSON'S CH BOLTON WOODS MIXER.
WINNER OF TWO THOUSAND PRIZES.

legs, and feet, but in the direction of these points great improvements have recently been observable. The heads of our Irish Terriers have also been brought nearer to a level of perfection, chiselled to the desired degree of leanness, with the determined expression so characteristic of the breed, and with the length, squareness, and strength of muzzle which formerly were so difficult to find. This squareness of head and jaw is an important point to be considered when choosing an Irish Terrier. In the best specimens of the breed, the muzzle, skull, and neck, when seen in profile, exactly fit within an imaginary rectangular frame, thus :—



Opinions differ in regard to slight details of this terrier's conformation, but

the official description, issued by the Irish Terrier Club, supplies a guide upon which the uncertain novice may implicitly depend :—

1. Head.—Long ; skull flat, and rather narrow between ears, getting slightly narrower towards the eye ; free from wrinkles ; stop hardly visible except in profile. The jaw must be strong and muscular, but not too full in the cheek, and of a good punishing length. There should be a slight falling away below the eye, so as not to have a Greyhound appearance. Hair on face of same description as on body, but short (about a quarter of an inch long), in appearance almost smooth and straight ; a slight beard is the only longish hair (and it is only long in comparison with the rest) that is permissible, and this is characteristic.

2. Teeth.—Should be strong and level.

3. Lips.—Not so tight as a Bull-Terrier's, but well-fitting, showing through the hair their black lining.

4. Nose.—Must be black.

5. Eyes.—A dark hazel colour, small, not prominent, and full of life, fire, and intelligence.

6. Ears.—Small and V-shaped, of moderate thickness, set well on the head, and dropping forward closely to the cheek. The ear must be free of fringe, and the hair thereon shorter and darker in colour than the body.

7. Neck.—Should be of a fair length, and gradually widening towards the shoulders, well carried, and free of throatiness. There is generally a slight sort of frill visible at each side of the neck, running nearly to the corner of the ear.

8. Shoulders and Chest.—Shoulders must be fine, long, and sloping well into the back ; the chest deep and muscular, but neither full nor wide.

9. Back and Loin.—Body moderately long ; back should be strong and straight, with no appearance of slackness behind the shoulders ; the loin broad and powerful, and slightly arched ; ribs fairly sprung, rather deep than round, and well ribbed back.

10. Hindquarters.—Should be strong and muscular, thighs powerful, hocks near ground, stifles moderately bent.

11. Stern.—Generally docked ; should be free of fringe or feather, but well covered with rough hair, set on pretty high, carried gaily, but not over the back or curled.

12. Feet and Legs.—Feet should be strong, tolerably round, and moderately small ; toes arched, and neither turned out nor in ; black toe nails most desirable. Legs moderately long, well set from the shoulders, perfectly straight, with plenty of bone and muscle ; the elbows working freely clear of the sides ; 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 a texture of coat as body, but not so long.

13. Coat.—Hard and wiry, free of softness or silkiness, not so long as to hide the outlines of the body, particularly in the hindquarters, straight and flat, no shagginess, and free of lock or curl.

14. Colour.—Should be "whole coloured," the most preferable being bright red, red, wheaten, or yellow red. White sometimes appears on chest and feet; it is more objectionable on the latter than on the chest, as a speck of white on chest is frequently to be seen in all self-coloured breeds.

15. Size and Symmetry.—The most desirable weight in show condition is, for a dog 24 lb., and for a bitch 22 lb. The dog must present an active, lively, lithe, and wiry appearance; lots of substance, at the same time free of clumsiness, as speed and endurance, as well as power, are very essential. They must be neither cloddy nor cobby, but should be framed on the lines of speed, showing a graceful racing outline.

16. Temperament.

—Dogs that are very game are usually surly or snappish. The Irish Terrier as a breed is an exception, being remarkably good-tempered, notably so with mankind, it being admitted, however, that

he is perhaps a little too ready to resent interference on the part of other dogs. There is a heedless, reckless pluck about the Irish Terrier which is characteristic, and, coupled with the headlong dash, blind to all consequences, with which he rushes at his adversary, has earned for the breed the proud epithet of "The Dare-Devils." When "off duty" they are characterised by a quiet, caress-inviting appearance, and when one sees them endearingly, timidly pushing their heads into their masters' hands, it is difficult to realise that on occasions, at the "set on," they can prove they have the courage of a lion, and will fight unto the last breath in their bodies. They develop an extraordinary devotion to and have been known to track their masters almost incredible distances.

Scale of Points for Judging Irish Terriers.
Positive Points.

Head, ears, and expression	20
Legs and feet	15
Neck	5
Shoulders and chest	10
Back and loin	5
Hindquarters and stern	10
Coat	15
Colour	10
Size and symmetry	10
Total	100

Negative Points.

White nails, toes, and feet	minus 10
Much white on chest	10
Dark shadings on face	5
Mouth undershot or cankered	10
Coat shaggy, curly, or soft	10
Uneven in colour	5
Total	50



MR. J. J. HOLGATE'S HAUTOBOY
BY STRAIGHT BOY—KITTY.

It is difficult to refer to particular Irish Terriers of to-day without making invidious distinctions. There are so many excellent examples of the breed that a list even of those who have gained championship honours would be formidable. But one would hardly hesitate to head the list with the name of Ch. Pay-

master, a dog of rare and almost superlative quality and true Irish Terrier character. Paymaster is the property of Miss Lilian Paull, of Weston-super-Mare, who bred him from her beautiful bitch Erasmic from Ch. Breda Muddler, the sire of many of the best. Miss Paull's kennel has also produced notably good specimens of the breed in Postman (litter brother to Paymaster), President, and Postboy. Side by side with Ch. Paymaster, Mr. F. Clifton's Ch. Mile End Barrister might be placed. It would need a council of perfection, indeed, to decide which is the better dog of the

two. Very high in the list, also, would come Mr. Henry Ridley's Ch. Redeemer. And among bitches one would name certainly Mr. Gregg's Ch. Belfast Erin, Mr. Clifton's Ch. Charwoman, Mr. Everill's Ch. Erminie, and Mr. J. S. McComb's Ch. Beeston Betty. These are but half a dozen, but they represent the highest level of excellence that has yet been achieved by scientific breeding in Irish Terrier type.

Breeding up to the standard of excellence necessary in competition in dog shows has doubtless been the agent which has brought the Irish Terrier to its present condition



MISS LILIAN A. PAULL'S CH. PAYMASTER
BY CH. BRED A MUDDLER—ERASMIC.

of perfection, and it is the means by which the general dog owning public is most surely educated to a practical knowledge of what is a desirable and what an undesirable dog to possess. But, after all, success in the show ring is not the one and only thing to be aimed at, and the Irish Terrier is not to be regarded merely as the possible winner of prizes. He is above all things a dog for man's companionship, and in this capacity he takes a favoured place. He has the great advantage of being equally suitable for town and country life. In the home he requires no pampering; he has a good, hardy constitution, and when once

he has got over the ills incidental to puppyhood—worms and distemper—he needs only to be judiciously fed, kept reasonably clean, and to have his fill of active exercise. If he is taught to be obedient and of gentlemanly habit, there is no better house dog. He is naturally intelligent and easily trained. Although he is always ready to take his own part, he is not quarrelsome, but remarkably good-tempered and a safe associate of children. Perhaps with his boisterous spirits he is prone sometimes to be overzealous in the pursuit of trespassing tabbies and in assailing the ankles of intruding butcher boys and officious postmen. These characteristics come from his sense of duty, which is strongly developed, and careful training will make him discriminative in his assaults.

Very justly is he classed among the sporting dogs. He is a born sportsman, and of his pluck it were superfluous to speak. Fear is unknown to him. In this characteristic as in all others, he is truly a son of Erin, and, like his military countrymen, he excels in strategy and tactics. Watch him when hunting on his own on a rabbit warren; see him when a badger is about; follow his movements when on the scent of a fox; take note of his activity in the neighbourhood of an otter'sholt; observe his alertness even

at the very mention of rats! As a ratter the Irish Terrier has no rival. Mr. Ridgway's story of Antrim Jess illustrates both the terrier's rattling capabilities and its resourceful strategy. A bank was being bored for the wily vermin. One bolted. Jess had him almost before he had cleared his hole. Then came another and another, so fast that the work was getting too hot even for Jess; when a happy thought seemed to strike her, and while in the act of killing a very big one, she leaned down and jammed her shoulder against the hole and let them out one by one, nipping them in succession until eighteen lay dead at her feet!



OCCUPANTS OF THE BRYNHIR KENNELS.
BRED BY MR. WALTER S. GLYNN

Photograph by Pictorial Agency.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE WELSH TERRIER.

BY WALTER S. GLYNN.

*"Therefore to this dog will I,
Tenderly, not scornfully,
Render praise and favour
With my hand upon his head
Is my benediction said
Therefore, and for ever."*

E. B. BROWNING.

THIS breed is near akin to the wire-hair Fox-terrier, the principal differences being merely of colour and type. The Welsh Terrier is a wire-haired black or grizzle and tan. The most taking colouring is a jet black body and back with deep tan head, ears, legs, belly, and tail. Several specimens have, however, black foreheads, skulls, ears, and tail, and the black will frequently be seen also extending for a short way down the legs. There must be no black, however, below the hock, and there must be no substantial amount of white anywhere; a dog possessing either of these faults is, according to the recognised standard of the breed, disqualified. Many of the most successful bench winners have, nevertheless, been possessed of a little white on the chest and even a few hairs of that colour on their hind toes, and,

apparently, by the common consent of all the judges of the breed, they have been in nowise handicapped for these blemishes. Though one would, of course, prefer to have a whiteless specimen, as long as the mark in that colour is not on a prominent position of the dog's anatomy, and is not in any way extensive, there is no need to trouble about it.

There are not so many grizzle coloured Welsh Terriers now as there used to be. A grizzle and tan never looks so smart as a black and tan; but though this is so, if the grizzle is of a dark hard colour, its owner should not be handicapped as against a black and tan; if, on the contrary, it is a washed-out, bluish-looking grizzle, a judge is entitled to handicap its possessor, apart altogether from the fact that any such colour on the back is invariably accom-

panied by an objectionable light tan on the legs, the whole being a certain sign of a soft, silky, unterrierlike coat.

The coat of the Welsh Terrier slightly differs from that of the wire-hair Fox-terrier in that it is, as a rule, not so abundant, and is, in reality, a different class of coat. It is not so broken as is that of the Fox-terrier, and is generally a smoother, shorter coat, with the hairs very close together. When accompanied with this there is a dense undercoat, one has, for a terrier used to work a good deal in water, an ideal covering, as waterproof almost as the feathers on a duck's back. The other difference between the Fox and Welsh Terrier—viz., type—is very hard to define. To anyone who really understands Welsh Terriers, the selection of those of proper type from those of wrong type presents little if any difficulty.

The Welsh Terrier, the standard of points says, should present a more masculine appearance than that usually seen in a Fox-terrier, but it must not be taken from this that any degree of coarseness is required. There is, it is believed, such a thing as masculine quality to be found even amongst men; it is this that is wanted in a Welsh Terrier. He must be, in fact, a gentleman, quite ready and able to take his part in anything, however disagreeable and rough, and he must further look the part.

Amongst those of wrong type that are sometimes to be seen are specimens which show a distinct likeness to an Airedale, Fox, Irish, or Bedlington Terrier, even to a Collie. All these are, as has been said, easily discernible by competent judges, who will have none of them and adhere manfully to the proper Welsh type.

As a show-bench exhibit the Welsh Terrier is not more than twenty-two years old. He has, however, resided in Wales for centuries.

There is no doubt that he is in reality identical with the old black and tan wire-haired dog which was England's first terrier, and which has taken such a prominent part in the production and evolution of all the other varieties of the sporting terrier.

The real old Welsh gentry have ever been keen sportsmen, and they are still. We know that years ago a good deal of fighting used to take place between gentlemen of England and Wales living anywhere near each other on the border; and what more likely than that in some of these little affairs—where the Welshman, maybe, was the victor—the Englishman's terrier was "raised" by the former in common with other loot? However this may be, there is not a shadow of doubt that the old black and tan wire-hair had at one time practically died out in England, and yet was stuck to and cherished in Wales, in parts of which country, such as Carnarvonshire, he has unquestionably been bred for hundreds of years.

There are several people living in or about Carnarvonshire who can show that Welsh Terriers have been kept by their ancestors from, at any rate, a hundred to two hundred years ago. Notable among these is the present master of the Ynysfor Otter-hounds, whose great grandfather, John Jones, of Ynysfor, owned Welsh Terriers in or about the year 1760. This pack of Otter-hounds has always been kept by the Jones of Ynysfor, who have always worked and still work Welsh Terriers with them. From this strain some good terriers have sprung, and this although neither the present master nor any of his ancestors have concerned themselves greatly about the looks of their terriers, or kept anything but a head record of their pedigrees. They are all, however, pure bred, and are set much store on by their owner and his family, just as they always have been by their predecessors.

Well over a hundred years ago there existed, near Dolwyddelan, an old farmer named Griffith Hughes, noted for his Welsh Terriers that were famed throughout the countryside for their prowess with fox or otter. There is in existence an original painting of this old sportsman with one of his best Welsh Terriers, a dog that was known to have killed a great number of foxes. The original picture is in the possession of Mr. Rumsey Williams, of Carnarvon, and a copy of it is to be seen at Ynysfor.

In the early part of the last century we know there were several strains of Welsh Terriers in South Carnarvonshire kept purely for sporting purposes, but most carefully kept and bred, their different owners being very proud of them, and each firmly convinced that his own were the best in the world. In one district, near a place called Four Crosses, they were all Lewis Jones, Saddler, breed; in the Lleyn district they were the Nauhoron breed; at and about the town of Carnarvon, the Rumsey breed; at and about Dolgelly, the Williams breed; at Harlech "Shon go" breed, and so on.

At times it seems the Welsh poets have thought it right to refer in verse to the Welsh Terrier. The Welsh poet writes what is called in Wales an "Englyn"; one such, which was composed in or about the year 1450, is here given:—

"Urddasol ffou im eoesoch—a gast dda,
Daeargast ddu dorgoch,
T dagu'r ffwlbart dugoch,
Ac i ewy go'r cachio coch."

This, literally translated, reads:—

"You gave me a dignified (picked)
stick—and a good bitch,
A black red-bellied terrier bitch
To throttle the brown pole-cat
And to tear up the red fox."

Until about the year 1884 no one seems to have considered the question of putting specimens of the breed on the show bench. About that year, however, several gentlemen interested in the variety met together to see what could be done in connection with the matter, the outcome being that the Welsh Terrier Club was shortly afterwards founded, the Kennel Club recognised the breed, and the terrier himself began his career as a show dog.

The specimens which were first shown were, as may be imagined, not a very high-class-looking lot. Although the breed had been kept pure, no care had been taken in the culture of it, except that which was necessary to produce a sporting game terrier, able to do its work. One can readily understand, therefore, that such an entirely "fancy" point as a long foreface and

narrow, clean skull had never been thought of for a moment, and it was in these particulars that the Welsh Terrier at first failed, from a show point of view. Naturally enough, good shoulders, sound hind-quarters, more than fair legs and feet, and excellent jackets were to be found in abundance, but as the body was almost invariably surmounted by a very short and wedge-shaped head and jaw, often accompanied with a pair of heavy, round ears, an under-shot mouth, and a light, full eye, it will be realised that the general appearance of the dog was not prepossessing.

No sooner had the Welsh Terrier been started as a show dog than a serious rival put in an appearance. He was a similar dog, but much better-looking than most of the variety he was trying to oust. By name he was known as an Old English Terrier, a somewhat catchy appellation, and some very beautiful specimens were brought out, the consequence being that very shortly after the Welsh Terrier had been officially recognised as a breed by the Kennel Club, this competing animal was also afforded due recognition by the ruling body and put on the list of breeds.

Then came the struggle for supremacy. The beautiful Old English Terrier had, naturally perhaps, the general sympathy; the insignificant short-faced Welsh Terrier was laughed at, ridiculed, and treated with contumely; and though a small band of determined admirers treated all this with the scorn it deserved and stuck to their dog, it was a hard struggle for them, and it took some little time ere the foe was successfully done with. That he was effectually vanquished is a matter of history. To the thinking person, who knew the facts of the case, the victory of the Welsh Terrier was assured from the first. The one a pure breed established for centuries; the other, a child of the moment, a mongrel of the first water. So long as the pure breed was kept pure, the Nemesis of the other was bound to come. The Old English Terrier emanated from the counties in the North of England, wherein reside probably the cleverest animal breeders in the world.

The Airedale and the Fox-terrier had most to do with his production, but several other breeds and varieties added their quota as his progenitors. Classes were given for him at all the principal shows. Wherever there was a Welsh Terrier class, so there would be one for Old English Terriers, and some shows gave classes for Welsh or Old English Terriers, which, inasmuch as has been said the latter were the more



MRS. H. D. GREENE'S
CH. LONGMYND ENCHANTRESS
BY MR. HOUDINI—BRYNHIR BRIDE.
Photograph by T. Fall.

showy, was felt by the supporters of the former to be very objectionable and most damaging to the interests of their breed, then in the initial stage of its transformation into the show dog.

The Welsh Terrier Club, ably managed as it was by its first secretary, Mr. W. Wheldon Williams, worked hard, however, to set matters straight, and, from the first, met with a certain amount of success. Formed in the year 1885, it numbered among its members several well-known men in the dog world who did all they could to assist a deserving cause. The classes that were given at the very earliest shows, such as Carnarvon, Pwllheli, and others, were given for "Welsh or Black-and-tan Wire-haired Terriers," and it was quite marvellous the support they received and the success attending them. One knows that nowadays classes given for brand-new breeds obtain at first but poor entries, are

usually included in a schedule as a consequence of the liberality of some individual, and that a breed generally takes some years to work up, so that a respectable entry is obtained. Here, however, from the very first, as soon as classes were provided for the "Welsh or Black-and-tan Wire-haired Terrier," a large entry was obtained in every such class, and people flocked to the shows in Wales to see them. The writer himself was present at the first shows that catered for the breed. One such—Pwllheli, in 1885—had three classes, each with an entry of over thirty per class, and was a notable example—notable not only on this account, but also from the fact that the whole show was judged by two old Welsh squires, splendid old gentlemen of the sporting type, both of them Masters of Hounds at one time or other, who had kept Welsh Terriers all their lives and knew very well what was required in hunter, hound, or terrier. Both have been dead now some years, but their memory remains. The method of their judging, though somewhat peculiar, seemed to give satisfaction, and there is a probability that the best dogs were properly recognised. Two old black oak armchairs were procured from a neighbouring cottage, and, seated in these, our judges caused each dog to be separately brought before them. Their good and bad points were carefully noted down, and the awards were ultimately given out without further comparison being made. It was a lengthy business, and, perhaps, rather hard lines on those whose terriers wanted something in the way of dog-flesh to show *at*. But there was little if any grumbling at the results; the judges were so cheery, and all was so pleasant and nice.

It was, of course, inevitable, in the circumstances, that at first animals which were not pure-bred Welsh Terriers should be found competing in the classes given at some of the English shows. There was not then any rule of the Kennel Club, as there is now, to prevent any mongrel being shown in any class. Some of them, too, were awful freaks; but as again several of the judges appointed were quite ignorant of

the type required, they often occupied prominent positions in the prize lists, to the detriment of the pure bred article. The great danger was in their being used to any large extent at the stud, and of the breed being thereby contaminated.

The steps, therefore, of the well-wisher of the pure article seemed always to be dogged by the mongrel, so-called, Old English Terrier; wherever he went he could not get away from him. If he exhibited at a show where the classes were given for the two breeds jointly, his enemy being, in most cases as aforesaid, the better-looking terrier, beat his head off: if he showed in classes given only for his own breed, there again did he find the spurious article, coolly calling itself by the name of his own breed, again getting the best of him: if he did not show at all—well, it meant a bloodless victory for his rival, and that his breed as a show animal would assuredly die out altogether.

The Press, the judge, the dog world generally, "went for" the Welsh Terrier exhibitor hot and strong; they ridiculed his dog, laughed at him, gave him all sorts of gratuitous advice. A dog with a head like that would never do any good. Why not introduce foreign blood to improve his points? All other breeds had been benefited in like manner—why not him?

Looking back on these years, one can readily recognise what a crisis the breed was, at that time, passing through—a crisis, indeed, rendered none the less serious from the fact that some of the old owners were inclined to—and did, in fact—desert the colours and become proselytes of the mongrel. It was just at this time that the Welsh Terrier Club rose to the occasion, and in doing so unquestionably saved the breed from utter annihilation. A rule was passed that in future no dog which could not be proved to be a pure Welsh Terrier should be eligible to compete for any of the club's prizes. This rule was the subject of much adverse comment from the self-believed wisecracks of the day, but it had a most salutary effect, and after events proved its existence to be fully justified.

The Old English Terrier prospered for a while longer, but gradually died out, and has been heard of no more. The extraordinary thing about him was that, although several beautiful specimens were shown at different times, one never saw on the bench an Old English Terrier which was by one of his own breed out of one of his own breed; they could not, in fact, be begotten



MR. WALTER S. GLYNN'S CH BRYNHIR BURGLAR
BY BRYNHIR BOXER—BRYNHIR BAGGAGE.

Photograph by Pictorial Agency.

in any way but by a fluke, and so they died a natural death.

It must ever be to the credit of the Welsh Terrier that he refused to be drawn into any alliance with such an unwholesome specimen. Had he allowed himself to be cajoled into any such thing, it is clear that death must have awaited him, and as a show dog he would long ago have met his fate.

The Welsh Terrier to-day is very much improved beyond what he was when first put on the bench. This improvement has been brought about by careful and judicious breeding from nothing but pure bred specimens. No outside aid has been invoked—at any rate in the production of any of the best terriers—and none has been required. It is a matter for great congratulation that the breed has been kept pure despite all temptation and exhortation.

The Welsh Terrier breeds as true as steel; you know what you are going to get. Had

popular clamour had its way years ago, goodness only knows what monstrosities would now be being bred.

In the early days, two dogs named General Contour and Ch. Mawddy Nonsuch did a lot of winning. They were both English dogs, quite devoid of Welsh Terrier type, and even as terriers possessed of serious faults. The former was a truly awful looking specimen, probably the product of a Manchester, Yorkshire, Fox-terrier cross; he had a fairly long head, and was a showy sort, and was therefore nearly always put above the *bonâ fide* article with his short wedgy head. He apparently, however, did not deceive breeders, for one hardly ever, if at all, sees his name in any pedigree. Almost the same remarks apply to Mawddy Nonsuch, reported to have been bought for £200 by Mr. Edmund Buckley from Mr. A. Maxwell. This dog was not a bad-looking terrier, but he was what is called a "flatcatcher"; he was blue in colour, having the inevitable accompaniment of a soft silky coat, and he was short of substance throughout. Fortunately his name only appears in about one place in the pedigrees of the present day. These two terriers used to be shown a great deal in Wales, especially when Englishmen were judging. The danger of their being used much at stud must have been serious; it is, indeed, a great mercy that they were either not used, or that, if they were, results were so appalling that no one but owners and their immediate friends ever had an opportunity of inspecting them. Undoubtedly the best terrier shown at first was Mr. Dew's Champion Topsy; she was a sound-coated, well-made animal; her colour was very good, and for a pure breed she had quite a long, good quality head. Her name is to be seen constantly in the pedigrees of our best terriers of to-day, and there is no doubt she did the breed an immensity of good. Another beautiful little terrier living in those days was Ch. Bob Bethesda; he again was possessed of perfect colour, and his body, legs and feet, coat, and general make and shape, could not be improved upon. His head, however,

was very short, in consequence of which Mawddy Nonsuch was, as a rule, placed over him, though it is almost certain Bob was the better terrier of the two in every other point. Bob Bethesda belonged to Mr. Edmund Buckley, master of the Buckley Otterhounds, with which pack he was regularly worked until the day of his death, he being unfortunately pulled to pieces by them.

The colour of the Welsh Terrier is, of course, against him for working with a pack of hounds, especially in water. Deaths in this way are of somewhat frequent occurrence; they are in many cases unavoidable, though may be in otter-hunting terriers, ever anxious to show that the work of a hound comes just as easy to them as that of their own particular vocation, are allowed at times too much license. It is only fair, however, to the breed to say that, barring this colour drawback, there is no better terrier to hounds living. They are not quarrelsome, show very little jealousy one of another in working, can therefore easily be used, exercised, and kennelled together, being much better in this respect than any of the other breeds of terriers. They also, as a general rule, are dead game; they want a bit of rousing, and are not so flashily, showily game as, say, the Fox-terrier; but, just as with humans, when it comes to *real* business, when the talking game is played out and there is nothing left but the *doing* part of the business, then one's experience invariably is that the quiet man, the quiet terrier, is the animal wanted.

The man who justly may be named the father of the Welsh Terrier in its present generation is Cledwyn Owen, of Pwllheli. Mr. Owen, unfortunately, does not now judge the breed often, but there is in all probability no better judge, and the good he did in connection with the breed when it first came into prominence as a show terrier is well known to all those who remember the time referred to. Mr. Owen judged the breed at the 1887 Jubilee show at Barn Elms, and in upsetting all previous awards on the merits of the two terriers Bob Bethesda and Mawddy Nonsuch by



WELSH TERRIERS GLANSEVIN COQUETTE AND CHAMPION GLANSEVIN CODA
BRED AND OWNED BY MRS. H. AYLMER, RISBY MANDR, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.
FROM THE PAINTING BY LILIAN CHEVIOT

unhesitatingly putting them in the order named, there is no doubt that considerable good was done. A check was put on the further introduction of terriers of wrong type, and breeders saw which way to go. As Mr. Owen said, the one was a Welsh Terrier, the other was not; and, as he happened to be judging a class of the former kind, it was advisable to put up top a terrier of the sort catered for in the class.

Following on Bob Bethesda (who unfortunately was not a prolific stock getter) came Ch. Dim Saesonaeg, a terrier of beautiful colour and coat with the best of bodies. This dog was a great success at the stud, and he and the before-mentioned Topsy are undoubtedly responsible for much of the quality seen at the present day. His litter brother Badger was also a noted terrier, though he made no mark at stud. Then came Ch. Cymro Dewr II., another good sound terrier, who had a better head than any dog up to his time, though his eye was rather full. His name appears to his credit in some of the present-day pedigrees. After him came Ch. Cymry o' Gymru, a son of Dim Saesonaeg, and in quality well up with his predecessors. The writer should have been the possessor of this dog at the age of two months at the modest price of twenty shillings, but missed him in an unfortunate way. Dim Saesonaeg's services were given by the writer to a man named Mitchell, of Bangor, a keen fancier who was very popular in and about his district, for first pick of the litter at two months, and refusal of any of the others at £1. The bitch owned by Mitchell, by name Blinkbonny, was a valuable terrier, with, perhaps, the best coat ever seen; she in due time had a litter of five or six, which at the age of two months were inspected by a friend of the writer's, a good judge, who picked a nice puppy on his behalf, and sent word that it was no use having any of the others, as they were all undershot, which was the fact. Ch. Cymry o' Gymru happened, however, to be amongst the undershot ones, his mouth later on coming all right.

It is necessary to bear this episode in mind when examining young Welsh Terriers.

In the writer's experience, very many of them are apparently badly undershot in their jaws at two months, and even at an older age; but it is extraordinary how they come right, and much more of this sort of thing is to be seen in them than in any other kind of terrier. Another thing that it may be useful, in passing, to call attention to is that several puppies are born with black below the hock and on the toes, others with white toes, others (in certain strains) with no black anywhere—all tan all over. Now unless these blemishes disappear as the terriers grow, disqualification or severe handicap will be the fate of each. In nearly every instance—provided, of course, the puppy is pure bred—it will be found, however, that the terrier will, as it grows, almost imperceptibly free itself from these imperfections; the legs and toes will become all tan, and the black back will assuredly appear before the puppy has reached the adult stage.

After Cymry o' Gymru came Ch. Brynhir Burner and Ch. Brynhir Ballad, who bring us down to the present day, when we have several excellent terriers whose names are to be found in the different catalogues of the several shows held all over the country. There is no doubt that the breed is in excellent shape; there are several keen fanciers espousing its cause, not only in this country, but in Canada, the United States, India, and South Africa. It has many advantages over other breeds, few drawbacks, and one may look forward with confidence to its regaining the position held by it centuries ago, and becoming once again the world's chief terrier.

Prominent amongst its supporters to-day are Mrs. Aylmer (a brace of whose excellent terriers will be found illustrated in colour in connection with this chapter), Mrs. H. D. Greene, Lord Mostyn (in whose family the breed has been from almost time immemorial), Colonel Savage, and Messrs. T. H. Harris, W. J. M. Herbert (the popular Hon. Secretary of the Welsh Terrier Club), H. D. Greene, G. R. Marriott, E. Powell, William Jones, M. Palmer, John Jones, John Williams, W. A. Dew (whose kennel some years back was

invincible), W. Speed, J. Smithson, Junior; J. S. Smithson, W. Pendlebury, and Major Brine, the latter of whom has, after years of difficult labour, compiled a stud-book giving, as far as possible, the names and pedigrees of all terriers known to have existed.

In Canada and the United States, Miss Beardmore, Major Carnochan, the Misses de Coppett, Mr. Franklyn Lord, Mr. F. G. Lloyd, and Mr. Ben S. Smith (the Hon. Secretary of the Welsh Terrier Club of America), have all rendered yeoman service to the breed, and own some excellent representatives of it.

On the formation of the Welsh Terrier Club in 1885, a standard of perfection was drawn up and circulated with the club rules. This standard has remained unchanged up to the present day, and is as follows:—

1. **Head.**—The skull should be flat and rather wider between the ears than the wire hair Fox-terrier. The jaw should be powerful, clean cut, rather deeper and more punishing—giving the head a more masculine appearance—than that usually seen in a Fox-terrier. The stop not too defined, fair length from stop to end of nose, the latter being of a black colour.

2. **Ears.**—The ears should be V-shaped, small, not too thin, set on fairly high, carried forward, and close to the cheek.

3. **Eyes.**—The eyes should be small, not being too deeply set in or protruding out of skull, of a dark hazel colour, expressive and indicating abundant pluck.

4. **Neck.**—The neck should be of moderate length and thickness, slightly arched and sloping gracefully into the shoulders.

5. **Body.**—The back should be short and well ribbed up, the loin strong, good depth, and moderate width of chest. The shoulders should be long, sloping and well set back. The hind-quarters should be strong, thighs muscular and of good length, with the hocks moderately straight, well set down and fair amount of bone. The stern should be set on moderately high, but not too gaily carried.

6. **Legs and Feet.**—The legs should be straight and muscular, possessing fair amount of bone with upright and powerful pasterns. The feet should be small, round and catlike.

7. **Coat.**—The coat should be wiry, hard, very close and abundant.

8. **Colour.**—The colour should be black and tan or black grizzle and tan, free from black pencilling on toes.

9. **Size.**—The height at shoulders should be 15 inches for dogs, bitches proportionately less. Twenty pounds shall be considered a fair average weight in working condition, but this may vary a pound or so either way.

There was no standard beyond this until the year 1905, it evidently not being thought necessary to have a standard of points as nearly all other breeds had. However, at the Birmingham general meeting of the club in that year, a points standard, which had been previously considered and drafted by a specially appointed committee, was, after mature consideration, adopted, and is as follows:—

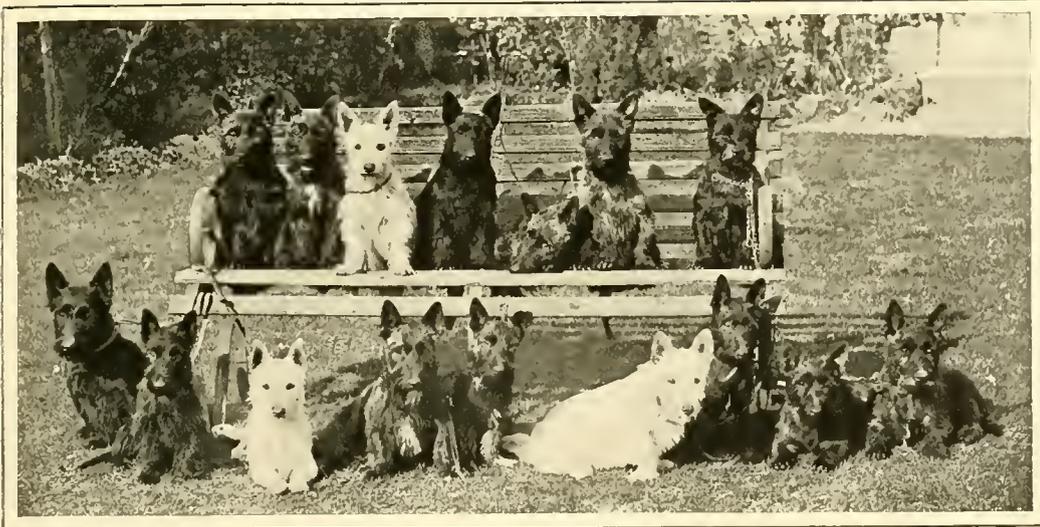
Points Standard.

Head and jaws	10
Ears	5
Eye	5
Neck and shoulders	10
Body	10
Loins and hindquarters	10
Legs and feet	10
Coat	15
Colour	5
Stern	5
General appearance	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. Undershot jaw or pig jawed mouth.
4. Black below hocks or white anywhere to any appreciable extent, black pencilling on toes.

This standard was very carefully drawn up with a view to appraising fairly the different parts of the dog, and not, as is the case in some such standards, to value too highly fancy and other points at the expense of parts of the dog entitled in reality to just as much recognition. It is believed to be the best appraisement of a wire-hair terrier yet drawn up.



GROUP OF MR A. G. COWLEY'S SCOTTISH TERRIERS,
WITH THREE WHITE WEST HIGHLANDERS.

CHAPTER XL.

THE SCOTTISH TERRIER.

BY WALTER S. GLYNN.

"Losh! Bogie man, haud off your han' ;
Nor thrash me black and blue.
Frae fools and foes I seek nae praise,
But frien's should aye be true.

"Nae silky-haired admirer I
O' Bradford Toys, Strathbogie ;
Sich thoughts, I'm sure cam' in your head,
While dribblin' o'er the cogie.

"I ken the Terrier o' the North,
I ken the towsy tyke—
Ye'll search frae Tweed to Sussex' shore,
But never find his like.

"For pluck and pith and jaws and teeth,
And hair like heather coves,
Wi' body lang and low and strang,
At hame in cairns or knowes.

"He'll face a founart, draw a brock,
Kill rats and whitteritts by the score,

He'll bang tod-lowrie frae his hole,
Or slay him at his door.

"He'll range for days and ne'er be tired,
O'er mountain, moor, and fell ;
Fair play, I'll back the brave wee chap
To fecht the de'il himsel'.

"And yet beneath his rugged coat
A heart beats warm and true.
He'll help to herd the sheep and kye,
And mind the lammies too.

"Then see him at the ingle side,
Wi' bairnies roond him laughin'.
Was ever dog sae pleased as he,
Sae fond o' fun and daffin' ?

"But gie's your hand, Strathbogie man !
Guid faith! we maunna sever.
Then 'Here's to Scotia's best o' dogs,
Our towsy tyke for ever!'"

THE above lines are an excellent description of the Scottish Terrier. They appear over the name of Dr. Gordon Stables in *The Live Stock Journal*

of January 31st, 1879. At about this time a somewhat fierce and certainly most amusing controversy was going on as to whether or not there was such a thing as a pure-

bred "Scottish Terrier." The pages of the above publication for the months of January, February, March, April, and May of that year are well worth reading by anyone interested in the subject of this chapter. He will find there several letters written by different enthusiasts, prominent among whom were "Strathbogie" (mentioned in the poem at the head of this chapter), "The Badger," Mr Russell Earp, Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Everett Millais, Dr. Gordon Stables, R.N., and Mr. Thomson Gray.

"Strathbogie" and "The Badger" were most anxious to make well-known in England the breed which they knew to be genuine. "The Badger" (Mr., now Sir, Paynton Pigott, M.V.O.) had undoubtedly in England a strong kennel of the right article, which he had gradually and quietly possessed himself of. "Strathbogie" (Captain Gordon Murray) appears to have been aware of this; but very few other people in England seem to have known of it, or, indeed, to have been aware that there was such a thing as a real Scottish Terrier in existence. They knew of the Dandie Dinmont, also of the Skye; and they knew also that the prizes in several classes for Scottish Terriers had been won by Yorkshire Toy Terriers, in glass cases, from Bradford. Some few there were who had a faint remembrance of seeing what were called Scottish or Highland Terriers when they were quite young, and had later, with unflinching want of success, tried to get hold of a specimen. Scotsmen themselves do not seem to have been very clear on the point, not only as to what a Scottish Terrier in reality was, but also as to where he existed and was to be obtained.

In 1877, about two years before, a tremendous controversy had waged for months in the columns of *The Live Stock Journal*; personalities were freely indulged in, and so inextricably mixed did the contributors become that the correspondence had perforce to be put an end to by the editor, the following note being attached to the last published letter: "We see no use in prolonging this discussion except each correspondent *describes* the dog he is talking about and holds to be the true type."

For some time this seems to have put an end to the correspondence, possibly because no one felt himself able to fulfil the editorial condition. However this may be, eventually, in January, 1879, we find the said "Strathbogie" again brings the matter

up, writes to the said journal, and publishes therein his idea of what a Scottish Terrier should be. He deplores the fact that prizes go to mongrels with coats 10½ inches long, and says the Scottish Terrier should "be in colour either grey or iron grey; dark, with brown muzzle; legs brown or dark fawn, no white about them.



SIR PAYNTON PIGOTT'S GRANITE.
THE FIRST SCOTTISH TERRIER ENTERED AT A
KENNEL CLUB SHOW.
DRAWN BY C. BURTON BARBER.

His head should be fairish long, strong muscular jaws; ears small, dropping to the front; body lengthy; legs stout and well covered with muscle; tail carriage, hound-like; length of coat not over, if possible, 3 inches, which ought to be hard and dense; weight from 12 lb. to 18 lb., not more, though I have known good specimens a trifle over this weight; temper good, both with man and dog. Scotch Terriers are far from quarrelsome; they are kind, quiet, and fond of each other. . . . I am astonished the K.C. does not give us a class for this famous breed."

It was this letter of "Strathbogie's" that brought forth as a rejoinder the verses which head this chapter, for in the said letter "Strathbogie" complains that in an article written some time previously by Dr. Gordon Stables on the breed, the doctor, a Scotsman, appeared to class Scottish Terriers with "the silly long-woolled Toys of Bradford," and he goes on to say, "Now I am not second to the funny doctor in my admiration (love, if you like) for 'flowing tresses,' still I prefer such to adorn the shapely head of a bonnie Highland lassie to seeing them covering the backs of Scotch Terriers"—a sentiment, no doubt, with which not one of the many male admirers of the Scottish Terrier of the present day will fall out. "Strath-

There can be no doubt that the present-day Scottish Terrier owes a great deal to "The Badger" and "Strathbogie." These two gentlemen, despite many setbacks, stuck to their point, and eventually were rewarded by the late Mr. S. E. Shirley, then President of the Kennel Club, who seems to have been very popular with Scotchmen—as, indeed, he was with everyone—granting their request and giving or getting



MR. A. G. COWLEY'S
CH. EMS CHEVALIER
BY CAMOWEN LADDIE—CARTER JEAN.



MR. J. DEANE WILLIS' CH. CARTER LADDIE
BY CAMOWEN LADDIE—CARTER JEAN.

bogie's" letter had also the effect of drawing from his lair "The Badger," who, writing shortly afterwards in the same periodical, says he quite agrees with "Strathbogie's" description of the breed, but adds that he fancies there are also some of a sandy colour, that their ears may be either drop or prick, and that he prefers them of 14 lb. to 16 lb. weight, long and low, with a hard wire coat and straight in the fore-legs, "though sometimes they will be found slightly bowed."

them two classes for their breed at the Kennel Club show of that year, held at the Alexandra Palace.

The Scottish Terrier as a show dog undoubtedly, therefore, dates from about 1877 to 1879. He seems almost at once to have attained popularity, and he has progressed gradually since then, ever in an upward direction, until he is—for he does in fact exist—to-day one of the most popular and extensively owned varieties of the dog. Sir Paynton Pigott had undoubtedly at that time a very fine kennel of the breed, for in *The Live Stock Journal* of May 30th, 1879, we find his kennel fully reviewed in a most enthusiastic manner by a correspondent who visited it in consequence of all the controversy that was going on at the time, as to whether or not there was such a dog at all, and who, therefore, wished to

see and judge for himself as to this point. At the end of his report on the kennel the writer adds these words: "It was certainly one of the happiest days of my life to have the pleasure of looking over so many grand little dogs, but to find them in England quite staggered me. Four dogs and eight bitches are not a bad beginning, and with care and judicious selection in mating, I have little doubt but Mr. Pigott's kennel will be as renowned for Terriers as the late



MRS. B. M. HANNAY'S CH. HEWORTH BANTOCK
BY EMS TONIC—EMS BHANAVAR.

Photograph by Russe'l.

Mr. Laverack's was for Setters. I know but few that take such a delight in the brave little 'die-hards' as Mr. Pigott, and he may well feel proud of the lot he has got together at great trouble and expense."

The fact that there was such a kennel already in existence proved, of course, a strong point in favour of the *bonâ fides* of the breed. The best dog in it was Granite, whose portrait and description was given in the *Journal* in connection with the said review; and the other animals of the kennel being of the same type, it was at once recognised that there was, in fact, such a breed, and the mouths of the doubters were stopped.

Granite was unquestionably a typical Scottish Terrier, even as we know them at the present day. He was certainly longer

in the back than we care for nowadays, and his head also was shorter, and his jaw more snipy than is now seen, but his portrait clearly shows he was a genuine Scottish Terrier, and there is no doubt that he, with his kennel mates, Tartan, Crofter, Syringa, Cavack, and Posey, conferred benefit upon the breed.

To dive deeper into the antiquity of the Scottish Terrier is a thing which means that he who tries it must be prepared to meet all sorts of abuse, ridicule, and criticism. For an Englishman, or, indeed, nine-tenths of the population of Scotland to talk to the few Scotsmen who *do* know—or think they do—is heresy, deserving of nothing but the deepest contempt.

One man will tell you there never was any such thing as the present-day Scottish Terrier, that the mere fact of his having prick ears shows he is a mongrel; another, that he is merely an offshoot of the Skye or the Dandie; another, that the only Scottish Terrier that is a Scottish Terrier is a white one; another, that he is merely a manufactured article from Aberdeen, and so on *ad infinitum*.

It is a most extraordinary fact that Scotland should have unto herself so many different varieties of the terrier. There is strong presumption that they one and all came originally from one variety, and it is quite possible, nay probable, that different crosses into other varieties have produced the assortment of to-day. The writer is strongly of opinion that there still exist in Scotland at the present time specimens of the breed which propagated the lot, which was what is called even now the Highland Terrier, a little long-backed, short-legged, snipy-faced, prick or drop-eared, mostly sandy and black-coloured terrier, game as a pebble, lively as a cricket, and all in all a most charming little companion; and further, that to produce our present-day Scottish Terrier—or shall we say, to improve the points of his progenitor?—the

assistance of our old friend the black and tan wire-haired terrier of England was sought by a few astute people living probably not very far from Aberdeen. The writer feels the vials of the wrath of the Scotsman, the hiss of his breath, the hatred of his eye, and if it were not that they never do such a thing, he would add the curse of his lip; but, for all of it, he is confident that he is right and whole-heartedly congratulates the gentlemen north of the Tweed on the animal they have produced.

The Skye, the Dandie, the White Scottish have no place in this chapter. Were it otherwise, nothing would be easier than to unfold the method by which they have been begotten. There can, with regard at any rate to the two first mentioned, in all likelihood be no mistaking the breed or breeds which have been employed for this purpose.

Scottish Terriers frequently go by the name of Aberdeen Terriers—an appellation, it is true, usually heard only from the lips of people who do not know much about them. Mr. W. L. McCandlish, one of the greatest living authorities on the breed, in an able treatise published some time back, tells us, in reference to this matter, that the terrier under notice went at different periods under the names of Highland, Cairn, Aberdeen, and Scotch; that he is now known by the proud title of Scottish Terrier; and that “the only surviving trace of the differing nomenclature is the title Aberdeen, which many people still regard as a different breed—a want of knowledge frequently turned to account by the unscrupulous dealer who is able to sell under the name of Aberdeen a dog too bad to dispose of as a Scottish Terrier.” Mr. Harding Cox tells us that the name of Aberdeen as applied to Scottish Terriers dies hard, that it is still the name used amongst the non-technical cynophiles, and is stoutly supported by the

soi-disant wiseacre. All this is unquestionably true, as far as it goes; but there can be no doubt that originally there must have been *some* reason for the name. In a letter to the writer, Sir Paynton Pigott says, “Some people call them and advertise them as the Aberdeen Terrier, which is altogether a mistake; but the reason of it is that forty years ago a Dr. Van



MR. J. LEE'S MAULDEN RANNOCH

BY CH. HEWORTH RASCAL—BALMACRON DAISY.

Bust, who lived in Aberdeen, bred these terriers to a large extent and sold them, and those buying them called them, in consequence, ‘Aberdeen Terriers,’ whereas they were in reality merely a picked sort of Old Scotch or Highland Terrier.” Sir Paynton himself, as appears from the columns of *The Live Stock Journal* (March 2nd, 1877), bought some of the strain of Van Bust, and therein gives a full description of the same.

“Strathbogie,” however, would have none of the Aberdeen Terriers, and would not even admit there was such a dog. He endeavoured, previously in the same year, to put “The Badger” and Dr. Gordon Stables right on the point by telling them they were just about as correct as was a certain Lord Provost on an occasion when he was invited by a captain of a ship, who had returned from Jamaica, to dine with him on his ship

and examine the wondrous cargo he had brought home. As the Provost and other dignitaries were sitting at dinner in the cabin, the former's pigtail was vigorously



MR. W. L. McCANDLISH'S CH. EMS COSMETIC
BY EMS TONIC—CH. SEAFIELD BEAUTY.

pulled several times, and at last the Provost, being unable to stand it any longer, turned round and addressed the puller thus: "Come that gait again, laddie, an' I'll pit ye in the hert (prison) of auld Aberdeen." "What's the matter with you, Provost?" said the captain. "Oh," said the Provost, "that laddie ye hae fasen wi' ye has been tug-tug-tuggin' at my tail, till the hair is near oot at the reets." "'Laddie,' did ye say?" replied the captain; "why, that's a monkey," and monkey sure enough he was. "Monkey, do ye ca' it?" answered the great man. "I thought it wis a Wast Indian planter's son, come hame tae oor university for his education."

Sir Paynton Pigott's kennel of the breed assumed quite large proportions, and was most successful, several times winning all the prizes offered in the variety at different shows. He may well be called the Father of the breed in England, for when he gave up exhibiting, a great deal of his best blood got into the kennels of Mr. H. J. Ludlow, who, as everyone knows, has done such a tremendous amount

of good in popularising the breed and has also himself produced such a galaxy of specimens of the very best class. Mr. Ludlow's first terrier was a bitch called Splinter II., a terrier that has been called the Mother of all the breed and did a quite unfathomable amount of good to it. The name of Kildee is, in the breed, almost world-famous, and it is interesting to note that in every line does he go back to the said Splinter II. Rambler—called by the great authorities the first pillar of the stud book—was a son of a dog called Bon-Accord, and it is to this latter dog and Roger Rough, and also the aforesaid Tartan and Splinter II. that nearly all of the best present-day pedigrees go back. This being so, it is unnecessary to give, in this chapter, many more names of dogs who have in their generations of some years

back assisted in bringing the breed to its present state of perfection. An exception, however, must be made in the case of two sons of Rambler, by name Dundee and Alister, names very familiar in the Scottish Terrier pedigrees of the present day. Alister especially was quite an ex-



MR. JOHN LEE'S BITCH CH. MAULDEN RECORD
BY CAMOWEN LADDIE—POLLY.

traordinary stud dog. His progeny were legion, and some very good terriers of today own him as progenitor in nearly every

line. The best descendants of Alister were Kildee, Tiree, Whinstone, Prince Alexander, and Heather Prince. He was apparently too much inbred to, and though undoubtedly he produced or was responsible for several beautiful terriers, it is much to be doubted whether in a breed which is unquestionably nowadays suffering from the ill-effects of too much inbreeding, he was not, unwittingly, of course, one of the greatest sinners.

The Scottish Terrier Club was formed in the year 1882, it at first having joint secretaries, treasurers, and committees for England and Scotland, but afterwards, on the score of convenience, these sections were split up into different clubs, one for each country. Both exist at the present day, and both have worked well—though, occasionally, rather of the “fit and start” order—for the good of the breed. It is perhaps right to add that, although at times there has been a little jealousy between them, they are now working together most harmoniously and were never stronger or better managed than they are at the present time. Mr. H. J. Ludlow was for many years a popular Hon. Secretary of the English Club, a post which on his resignation was taken up by Mr. W. L. McCandlish, than whom no better gentleman for any such office ever lived. Mr. J. N. Reynard—a household name in Scottish Terriers—is the Hon. Secretary of the Scottish Club, which is equally well managed by him. Such is the popularity of the breed that several other clubs have been started, and one well worthy of mention, on account of the great success which has attended its efforts, is the South of England Scottish Terrier Club, a powerful and popular organisation which has done much further to impress the inhabitants in and around the Metropolis of the absolute necessity of owning a Scottish Terrier.

In the same year a joint committee drew up a standard of perfection for the breed, Messrs. J. B. Morison and Thomson Gray, two gentlemen who were looked upon as great authorities, having a good deal to do with it.

This standard is still the same as far as

the English Club is concerned, though the Scottish Club has, it is believed, altered it in some not very important particulars.

STANDARD OF POINTS OF THE SCOTTISH TERRIER.

1. Skull.—Proportionately long, slightly domed and covered with short hard hair about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long or less. It should not be quite flat, as there should be a sort of stop or drop between the eyes.

2. Muzzle.—Very powerful, and gradually tapering towards the nose, which should always be black and of a good size. The jaws should be perfectly level, and the teeth square, though the nose projects somewhat over the mouth, which gives the impression of the upper jaw being longer than the under one.

3. Eyes.—A dark-brown or hazel colour; small, piercing, very bright and rather sunken.

4. Ears.—Very small, prick or half prick (the former is preferable), but never drop. They should also be sharp pointed, and the hair on them should not be long, but velvety, and they should not be cut. The ears should be free from any fringe at the top.

5. Neck.—Short, thick and muscular; strongly set on sloping shoulders.

6. Chest.—Broad in comparison to the size of the dog, and proportionately deep.

7. Body.—Of moderate length, but not so long as a Skye's, and rather flat-sided; well ribbed up, and exceedingly strong in hindquarters.

8. Legs and Feet.—Both fore- and hind-legs should be short and very heavy in bone, the former being straight and well set on under the body, as the Scottish Terrier should not be out at elbows. The hocks should be bent, and the thighs very muscular, and the feet strong, small and thickly covered with short hair, the fore feet being larger than the hind ones.

9. Tail.—Should be about 7 inches long, never docked, carried with a slight bend and often gaily.

10. Coat.—Should be rather short (about 2 inches), intensely hard and wiry in texture, and very dense all over the body.

11. Size.—From 15 lb. to 20 lb.; the best weight being as near as possible 18 lb. for dogs, and 16 lb. for bitches when in condition for work.

12. Colour.—Steel or iron grey, black brindle, brown brindle, grey brindle, black, sandy and wheaten. White markings are objectionable, and can only be allowed on the chest and to a small extent.

13. General Appearance.—The face should wear a very sharp, bright and active expression, and the head should be carried up. The dog (owing to the shortness of his coat) should appear to be higher on the leg than he really is; but at the same time he should look compact and possessed of great

muscle in his hindquarters. In fact, a Scottish Terrier, though essentially a Terrier, cannot be too powerfully put together, and should be from about 9 inches to 12 inches in height.

Special Faults.

Muzzle.—Either under- or overhung.

Eyes.—Large or light-coloured.

Ears.—Large, round at the points or drop. It is also a fault if they are too heavily covered with hair.

Legs.—Bent, or slightly bent, and out at elbows.



MRS. B. M. HANNAY'S CH. HEWORTH RASCAL.
BY SEAFIELD RASCAL—SEAFIELD ROSIE.

Coat.—Any silkiness, wave or tendency to curl is a serious blemish, as is also an open coat.

Size.—Specimens of over 20 lb. should be discouraged.

Scale of Points.	
Skull	7½
Muzzle	7½
Eyes	5
Ears	5
Neck	5
Chest	5
Body	15
Legs and feet	10
Tail	2½
Coat	15
Size	10
Colour	2½
General appearance	10
—	
Total	100

The two points which strike the writer most in looking over the above standard and scale of points are, first, the small

amount of points allotted to the tail, and, second, that a bent or *slightly bent* leg is to be looked upon as a special fault and therefore severely handicapped, equally, indeed, we must assume, with an under-shot mouth. About 99 per cent. of the Scottish Terriers living to-day have bent or slightly bent fore-legs. Formed as he is, if he has plenty of rib and depth in body, it is extremely difficult to get, on a dog built so close to the ground, a quite straight leg. Breeders must, therefore, not take to heart too much this "special fault." A straight, properly placed leg on a Scottish Terrier is certainly a beautiful thing to look at, and one does occasionally see it, though what is usually to be seen with a straight leg is a badly placed shoulder and a dog not properly knit together, who walks wide in front and cannot help turning his elbows out. It is, of course, unnecessary to state that a good shoulder, with a slightly bent fore-leg, is far better for work than a bad shoulder with a leg attached to it altogether, as one might say, outside the body.

The tail of a Scottish Terrier is one of its great characteristics, and is, in the writer's humble opinion, meanly appreciated in the above scale of points. A long, thin tail is a most objectionable fault, and entirely spoils the character of a specimen of the breed. It is to be doubted whether, with the points as they are, and those allotted for general appearance being only ten, a gentleman judging strictly on points would find himself able sufficiently to handicap a specimen for this fault. In this connection it is worth noting that judges *do* consider scales of points when officiating; they get into a way of going for those dogs possessed of particular points more highly appreciated in the scale than others.

There have, of recent years, been many very excellent specimens of the Scottish Terrier bred and exhibited. Pre-eminent among them stands Mrs. Hannay's Ch. Heworth Rascal, who was a most symmetrical terrier, and probably the nearest approach to perfection in the breed yet seen. Other very first-class terriers have been the same lady's Ch. Gair, Mr. Powlett's

Ch. Callum Dhu, Mr. McCandlish's Ems Cosmetic, Mr. Chapman's Heather Bob and Heather Charm, Mr. Kinnear's Seafield Rascal, Mr. Wood's Hyndman Chief, Messrs. Buckley and Mills's Clonmel Invader, and Mr. Deane Willis's Ch. Huntley Daisy and Ch. Carter Laddie.

As has already been stated, Mr. Ludlow had at one time a very strong—as well as extensive—kennel, and it is probably correct that he has bred more champions than anyone up to date. The breed is now so popular, and competition so keen, that it is much to be doubted whether it will fall to the lot of anyone else to be as successful in this line as he was. Mr. Chapman, of Glenboig, N.B., was another gentleman who had at one time a very powerful collection and was at the same time a most successful breeder. First, Sir Paynton Pigott dropped out, then Mr. Ludlow, then Mr. Chapman; and the mantle of the lot seems to have fallen now on Mr. McCandlish, who seems to have, at any rate in bitches, the strongest kennel of to-day; and nearly all his terriers are bred by himself. Mrs. Hannay has always had a strong kennel, and so have Mr. Reynard, Mr. Kinnear, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Cumming. Other successful breeders have been Mr. Cuthbert Allen, Mr. Peter Stewart, Mr. J. D. Brown, Mr. Irwin Scott, Mr. Cowley, the Rev. G. Fogo, the Misses Niven, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Colin Young.

It is highly probable that of all the terrier tribe, the "Scottie," taken as a whole, is the best companion. He makes a most excellent house-dog, is not too big, does not leave white hairs about all over the place, loves only his master and his master's household, and is, withal, a capable and reliable guard. He is, as a rule, a game, attractive terrier, with heaps of brain power, and from a show point of view there is always some recompense in keeping him, as it will be found he breeds true to type and does not beget offspring of all sorts, shapes, and makes.

Nothing is perfect in this world. Everything has faults. The Scottish Terrier is no exception. His fault is not, however, of his own making. It is a fault which, if possible, should be eradicated, and every step should be taken with a view to accomplishing this. In purchasing a Scottish Terrier one must be careful not to become possessed of one of the timid, nervous, snappy ones. In almost every litter that is born



MR. A. G. COWLEY'S
EMS CAPSULE

nowadays there is, as a rule, one of this sort. He ought to be put out of the way at once as soon as it is recognised that he belongs to the class, for nothing will ever make him better. He is a degenerate, a result, in the writer's belief, of too much inbreeding. The danger of him is that he is at times the best-looking puppy in the litter, and though it is recognised—after several pounds have been spent on him—that he is no use to show, he is what is called relegated to the stud. The breed is in danger of him, and it is because of the love the writer bears the breed that he begs, in conclusion, for the complete annihilation, root and branch if necessary, of these "dangers."



THE ELEVEN FOR SCOTLAND.
 BRED BY COLONEL MALCOLM, OF POLTALLOCH
Photograph by C. Reid, Wishaw.

CHAPTER XLI.

THE WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER.

BY COLONEL E. D. MALCOLM, C.B., OF POLTALLOCH.

*"A small bold breed and steady to the game
 Next claims the tribute of peculiar fame!
 Train'd by the tribes on Britain's wildest shore,
 Thence they their title of Agasses bore.
 Small as the race that useless to their lord
 Bask on the hearth and beg about the board,
 Crook-limbed and black-eyed, all their frame
 appears
 Flanked with no flesh and bristled rough
 with hairs*

*But shod each foot with hardest claws is seen,
 The sole's kind armour on the beaten green;
 But fenced each jaw with closest teeth is found,
 And death sits instant on th' inflicted wound.
 Far o'er the rest he quests the secret prey,
 And sees each track wind opening to his ray:
 Far o'er the rest he feels each scent that
 blows
 Court the live nerve and thrill along the
 nose."*

JOHN WHITAKER, 1771.

ANYONE who looks on the map of Scotland must be struck with the way in which ice and sea have worked together to plough long valleys out of the hills and fill them up with salt water. Sometimes even more than that has been done—the water has got all round the land and separated it from the main mass, cutting most marvellously into what it has taken, as a glance at the Island of Skye—the Winged Island—or at the Outer Hebrides will show. In this way the Western Highlands of Scotland are endowed with a sea coast of marvellous length. It is said, for instance, that there

is no spot in the county of Argyll more than five miles, as the crow flies, from the sea. Except in the extreme north-east corner, most of the county is within four miles of the sea. The sea has for the most part taken away the soft stuff and left only hard rocks.

Here we have the natural homes of the badger, the fox, the otter, and the now almost extinct wild cat.

Man, being a hunting animal, kills the otter for his skin, and the badger also; the fox he kills because the animal likes lamb and game to eat. Man, being unable to deal in the course of a morning with

the rocks under and between which his quarry harbours, makes use of the small dog which will go under ground, to which the French name terrier has been attached.

Towards the end of the reign of James the First of England and Sixth of Scotland, we find him writing to Edinburgh to have half a dozen "earth dogges or terrieres" sent carefully to France as a present, and he directs that they be got from Argyll, and sent over in two or more ships lest they should get harm by the way. That was roughly three hundred years ago, and the King most probably would not have so highly valued a newly invented strain as he evidently did value the "terrieres" from Argyll. We may take it then, I think, that in 1600 the Argyllshire terriers were considered to be the best in Scotland, and likely enough too, seeing the almost boundless opportunities the county gives for the work of the "earth dogges."

But men kept their dogs in the evil pre-show days for work and not for points, and mighty indifferent were they whether an ear cocked up or lay flat to the cheek, whether the tail was exactly of fancy length, or how high to a hair's breadth it stood. These things are *sine quâ non* on the modern show bench, but were not thought of in the cruel, hard fighting days of old.

In those days two things—and two things only—were imperatively necessary: pluck and capacity to get at the quarry. This entailed that the body in which the pluck was enshrined must be small and most active, to get at the innermost recesses of the lair, and that the body must be protected by the best possible teeth and jaws for fighting, on a strong and

rather long neck and directed by a most capable brain. It is held that feet turned out a little are better for scrambling up rocks than perfectly straight Fox-terrier like feet. In addition, it was useful to have your dog of a colour easy to see when in motion, though I expect that no great weight was laid upon that point, as in the days before newspapers and trains men's eyes were good, as a rule. Still, the quantity of white in the existing terriers all through



SPORTING DOGS DRAWN BY SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A. (1839),
SHOWING A WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER.

the west coast of Scotland shows that it must have been rather a favoured colour.

I have been asked to give an account of these dogs because I ventured to show them some years ago, and to bring before the general public the claims of this most ancient race. When first I showed in Edinburgh, an old gentleman came up to me and thanked me most warmly for having revived in his breast the joys of fifty years before, when he used to hunt otters on the shores of Loch Fyne with terriers just like mine, colour and all. I can now, alas, answer personally for their having been at Poltalloch sixty years ago, and so they were first shown as Poltalloch Terriers.

When public attention had been called to them, as I cared for the breed only and had no ambition to be known as a doggy man, I joined, with a few of those interested



COL. MALCOLM'S
BOIDHEACH
BY BODACH
RHODDRY

in the breed, to form a club for the promotion of the interests of the White West Highland Terrier. The photographs which accompany this chapter show the animal.

It is still to be found all along the west coast of Scotland. I have myself seen good specimens belonging to Ross-shire, to Skye, and at Ballachulish on Loch Leven, so that, as it is a breed with a long pedigree and not an invented breed of the present day, I thought it right to dissociate it from the name of Poltalloch; but I find that many, perhaps better judges than myself, think that that was a mistake, because there are some who claim that any white terrier born in the West Highlands may be called a West Highland

White Terrier, though not a Poltalloch Terrier.

I wish that I found it possible to give a verbal description of what the type of the dog should be, as I find my dogs constantly judged by what is called the "Scottish" terrier standard.

I think, however, that the picture of an Eleven of Scotland which accompanies this chapter shows, to those who can see, more than any number of definitions in inches and tenths can explain.

If anyone wishes to learn the peculiarities of the breed as compared with the accepted "Scottish" type, let him compare these eleven dogs, all workers of one kennel, with a good photograph of a Scottish Champion, say, Heworth Rascal (*see* p. 388) or Ems Cosmetic (*see* p. 386)—though I must remark that a singularly long fore-leg among the eleven is due not to the dog, but to photographic distortion. From the picture can be gath-



THE COUNTESS OF
ABERDEEN'S
CH. CROMAR SNOWFLAKE
BY MORVEN—
SNOWDRIFT



COL MALCOLM'S DOICHIOLL II.
BY SAIGHDEAR—SMEURACK.

ered a very good idea of the general foxiness of character—the straight-limbed, rather long, rather low, active body, the broad forehead, light muzzle and underjaw,

the bright, intelligent eye, the look of interest shown in the faces, is quite remarkable.

There is another point of very great importance which not even the photograph can show—this is the *under coat*.

Only the outer coat can be shown by such illustrations; this should be very soft on the forehead and get gradually harder towards the haunches, but the harsh coat beloved of the show bench is all nonsense, and is the easiest thing in the world to “fake,” as anyone can try who will dip his own hair into the now fashionable “anturic” baths.

The outer coat should be distinctly *long*, but not long in the “fancy” or show sense. Still, it should be long enough to hang as a thatch over the soft, woolly real coat of the animal, and keep it dry so that a good shake or two will throw off most of the water; while the under coat should be so thick and naturally oily that the dog can swim through a fair-sized river and not get wet, or be able to sit out through a drenching rain guarding something of his master’s and be none the worse.

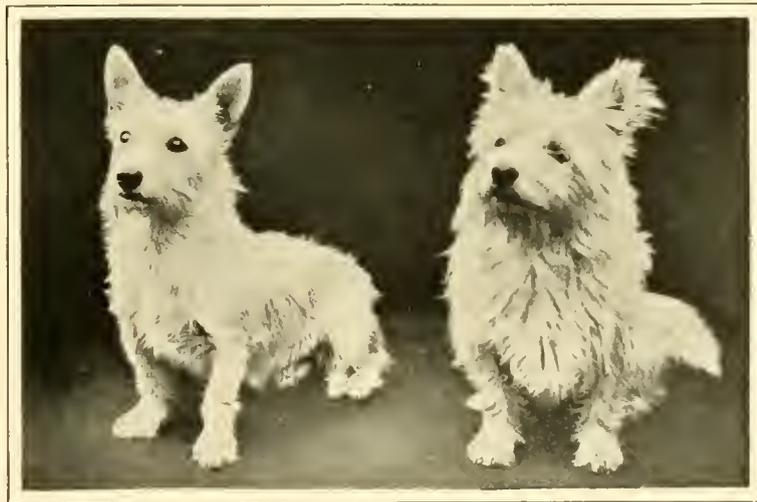
This under coat I, at least, have never seen a judge look for, but for the working terrier it is most important.

The size of the dog is perhaps best indicated by weight. The dog should not weigh more than 18 lb., nor the bitch more than 16 lb.

There is among judges, I find—with all respect I say it—an undue regard for weight and what is called strength, also for grooming, which means brushing or plucking out all the long hair to gratify the judge. One might as well judge of Sandow’s strength, not by his performances, but by the kind of wax he puts on his moustache!

The West Highland Terrier of the old

sort—I do not, of course, speak of bench dogs—earn their living following fox, badger, or otter wherever these went underground, between, over, or under rocks that no man could get at to move, and some of such size that a hundred men could not move them. (And oh! the beauty of their note when they come across the right scent!) I want my readers to understand this, and not to think of a Highland fox-cairn as if it were an English fox-earth dug in sand; nor of badger



COL. MALCOLM'S SONNY AND SARAH.

work as if it were a question of locating the badger and then digging him out. No; the badger makes his home amongst rocks, the small ones perhaps two or three tons in weight, and probably he has his “hinner end” against one of three or four hundred tons—no digging him out—and, moreover, the passages between the rocks must be taken as they are; no scratching them a little wider. So if your dog’s ribs are a trifle too big he may crush one or two through the narrow slit and then stick. He will never be able to pull himself back—at least, until starvation has so reduced him that he will probably be unable, if set free, to win (as we say in Scotland) his way back to the open.

I remember a tale of one of my father’s terriers who got so lost. The keepers went

daily to the cairn hoping against hope. At last one day a pair of bright eyes were seen at the bottom of a hole. They did not disappear when the dog's name was called. A brilliant idea seized one of the keepers. The dog evidently could not get up, so a rabbit skin was folded into a small parcel round a stone and let down by a string. The dog at once seized the situation—and the skin—held on, was drawn up, and fainted on reaching the mouth of the hole. He was carried home tenderly and nursed; he recovered.

Some folk may think that I waste too much time over my pets, but really there are some very interesting facts to be made known. I am sure that a great many people did not know that King James sent to Argyllshire when he wanted to send terriers abroad as a present—they must have been noted in those days—and I think I shall win consideration from all lovers of the "earth dogge" when I remind them that Dr. Caius, writing "De Canibus" (1570) in the spacious days of Good Queen Bess, in his classification of dogs, placed the hounds at the head of "the most generous kinds," and at the head of all hounds placed the terrier.

Another old book speaks of the colour of the terrier as either black or yellow.

Bell's "Quadrupeds," published 1838, pictures a Scottish Terrier, and says it differs from the other terrier which is pictured—not a bad old type of the English Black-and-tan terrier—in the rough harsh character of the hair, *the shortness of the muzzle*, the shortness and stoutness of the limbs, and the colour which is generally dirty white, though they vary greatly in this respect. A picture of a very short-faced dog is given.

But perhaps my best advocate is to be found in the vignette on the title-page of "The Art of Deer-stalking," by William Scrope, wherein Sir E. Landseer, with deer and other hounds, shows a terrier with drop ears and the short face I plead for (see p. 391). Sir Edwin Landseer for such a picture would have the run of all the best of the Duke of Athol's terriers for

his model. The date of this vignette is 1839.

Bewick's "Quadrupeds" (third edition, published in 1792), speaks also of two kinds of terriers—the one rough, short-legged, long-backed, very strong, and most commonly of a black or yellowish colour, mixed with white. His picture shows a lot of moustache about the mouth in such a way that it must have been a very distinctive feature in those days.

From these ancient authorities we learn that white or wheaten yellow is not a new thing; neither is the short face nor the the rough face. The roughness, of course, as in men, increases to a certain extent with age.

Attention to breeding as to colour has undoubtedly increased the whiteness, but, other points being good, a dog of the West Highland White Terrier breed is not to be rejected if he shows his descent by a slight degree of pale red or yellow on his back or his ears. I know an old Argyllshire family who consider that to improve their terriers they ought all to have brownish yellow ears. Neither again, except for the show bench, is there the slightest objection to half drop ears—*i.e.* the points of one or both ears just falling over.

Unfortunately, the show bench has a great tendency to spoil all breeds from too much attention being given to what is evident—and ears are grand things for judges to pin their faith to; also, they greatly admire a fine long face and what is called—but wrongly called—a strong jaw, meaning by that an ugly, heavy face.

I have often pointed out that the tiger, the cat, the otter, all animals remarkable for their strength of jaw, have exceedingly short faces, but their bite is cruelly hard. And what, again, could be daintier than the face of a fox?

The terrier of the West Highlands of Scotland has come down to the present day, built on what I may perhaps call the fox lines, and it is a type evolved by work—hard and deadly dangerous work. It is only of late years that dogs have been bred for show. The so-called "Scottish"

Terrier, which at present rules the roost, dates from 1879 as a show dog.

I therefore earnestly hope that no fancy will arise about these dogs which will make them less hardy, less wise, less companionable, less active, or less desperate fighters underground than they are at present. A young dog that I gave to a keeper got its stomach torn open in a fight. It came out of the cairn to its master to be helped. He put the entrails back to the best of his ability, and then the dog slipped out of his hands to finish the fight, and forced the fox out into the open! That is the spirit of the breed; but, alas, that cannot be exhibited on the show bench. They do say that a keeper of mine, when chaffed by the "fancy" about the baby faces of his "lot," was driven to ask, "Well, can any of you gentlemen oblige me with a cat, and I'll show you?" I did not hear him say it, so it may only be a tale.

Anyhow, I have in my kennel a dog who, at ten months old, met a vixen fox as she was bolting out of her cairn, and he at once caught her by the throat, stuck to her till the pack came up, and then on till she was killed. In the course of one month his wounds were healed, and he had two other classical fights, one with a cat and the other with a dog fox. Not bad for a pup with a "baby face"?

I am sorry to say that the foxes about my place are nearly cleared out, but between 1894 and 1899 603 foxes were killed and counted above ground on this property alone. I have not the lists complete for the subsequent years, but we killed 74 foxes and four otters between 1902 and 1905.

In future I must do "tod" hunter for my friends.

I trust I have not tired my readers, and that they understand that the West Highland White Terriers are not White Aberdeens, not a new invention, but have a most respectable ancestry of their own. I add the formal list of points, but this is the work of show bench experts—and it will be seen from what I have written that I do not agree with them on certain particulars. There should be feather to a



COLONEL MALCOLM'S SONNY
BY DOICHIOLL—FIORACH.

fair degree on the tail, but if experts will not allow it, put rosin on your hands and pull the hair out—and the rosin will win your prize. The eye should not be sunk, which gives the sulky look of the "Scotch" Terrier, but should be full and bright, and the expression friendly and confiding. The skull should not be narrow anywhere. It is almost impossible to get black nails in a dog of pure breed and the black soon wears off the pad work, so folk must understand this. On two occasions recently I have shown dogs, acknowledged, as dogs, to be quite first class, "but, you see, they are not the proper"

type. The judges unfortunately have as yet their eyes filled with the "Scottish" terrier type and prefer mongrels that show it to the real "Simon Pure." I hope they will study the photographs and learn in time.

STANDARD OF POINTS.

1. The General Appearance of the White West Highland Terrier is that of a small, game, hardy-looking terrier, possessed with no small amount of self-esteem, with a "varminty" appearance, strongly built, deep in chest and back ribs, straight back and powerful quarters, on muscular legs and exhibiting in a marked degree a great combination of strength and activity.

2. Colour.—White.

3. Coat.—Very important, and seldom seen to perfection; must be double-coated. The outer coat consists of hard hair, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and free from any curl. The under coat, which resembles fur, is short, soft, and close. Open coats are objectionable.

4. Size.—Dogs to weigh from 14 to 18 lb., and bitches from 12 to 16 lb., and measure from 8 to 12 inches at the shoulder.

5. Skull.—Should not be too narrow, being in proportion to his powerful jaw, proportionately long, slightly domed, and gradually tapering to the eyes, between which there should be a slight indentation or stop. Eyebrows heavy. The hair on the skull to be from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch long, and fairly hard.

6. Eyes.—Widely set apart, medium in size, dark hazel in colour, slightly sunk in the head, sharp and intelligent, which, looking from under the heavy eyebrows, give a piercing look. Full eyes, and also light-coloured eyes, are very objectionable.

7. Muzzle.—Should be powerful, proportionate in length, and should gradually taper towards the nose, which should be fairly wide, and should not project forward beyond the upper jaw. The jaws level and powerful, and teeth square or evenly met, well set, and large for the size of the dog. The nose and roof of mouth should be distinctly black in colour.

8. Ears.—Small, carried erect or semi-erect, but never drop, and should be carried tightly up. The semi-erect ear should drop nicely over at the tips, the break being about three-quarters up the ear, and both forms of ears should terminate in a sharp point. The hair on them should be short, smooth (velvety), and they should not be cut. The ears should be free from any fringe at the top. Round, pointed, broad and large ears are very objectionable, also ears too heavily covered with hair.

9. Neck.—Muscular, and nicely set on sloping shoulders.

10. Chest.—Very deep, with breadth in proportion to the size of the dog.

11. Body.—Compact, straight back, ribs deep and well arched in the upper half of rib, presenting a flatish side appearance. Loins broad and strong. Hind-quarters strong, muscular, and wide across the top.

12. Legs and Feet.—Both fore- and hind-legs should be short and muscular. The shoulder blades should be comparatively broad, and well-sloped backwards. The points of the shoulder blades should be closely knit into the backbone, so that very little movement of them should be noticeable when the dog is walking. The elbow should be close in to the body both when moving or standing, thus causing the fore-leg to be well placed in under the shoulder. The fore-legs should be straight and thickly covered with short hard hair. The hind-legs should be short and sinewy. The thighs very muscular and not too wide apart. The hocks bent and well set in under the body, so as to be fairly close to each other either when standing, walking, or running (trotting); and, when standing, the hind-legs, from the point of the hock down to fetlock joint, should be straight or perpendicular and not far apart. The fore-feet are larger than the hind ones, are round, proportionate in size, strong, thickly padded, and covered with short hard hair. The foot must point straight forward. The hind-feet are smaller, not quite as round as fore-feet, and thickly padded. The under surface of the pads of feet and all the nails should be distinctly black in colour. Hocks too much bent (cow hocks) detract from the general appearance. Straight hocks are weak. Both kinds are undesirable, and should be guarded against.

13. Tail.—Six or seven inches long, covered with hard hairs, no feathers, as straight as possible; carried gaily, but not curled over back. A long tail is objectionable.

14. Movement.—Should be free, straight, and easy all round. In front, the leg should be freely extended forward by the shoulder. The hind movement should be free, strong, and close. The hocks should be freely flexed and drawn close in under the body, so that, when moving off the foot, the body is thrown or pushed forward with some force. Stiff, stilty movement behind is very objectionable.

Faults.

1. Coat.—Any silkiness, wave, or tendency to curl is a serious blemish, as is also an open coat. Black or grey hairs disqualify for competition.

2. Size.—Any specimens under the minimum, or above the maximum weight, are objectionable.

3. Eyes.—Full or light coloured.

4. Ears.—Round-pointed, drop, broad and large, or too heavily covered with hair.

5. Muzzle.—Either under or over shot, and defective teeth.

CHAPTER XLII.

THE DANDIE DINMONT.

BY E. W. H. BLAGG.

“ ‘A bonny terrier that, sir—and a fell chield at the vermin, I warrant him—that is, if he’s been weel entered, for it a’ lies in that.’

“ ‘Really, sir,’ said Brown, ‘his education has been somewhat neglected, and his chief property is being a pleasant companion.’

“ ‘Ay, sir? that’s a pity, begging your pardon—it’s a great pity that—beast or body, education should aye be minded. I have six terriers at hame, forbye twa couple of slow-hunds, five grews, and a wheen other dogs. There’s auld Pepper and auld Mustard, and young Pepper and young Mustard, and little Pepper and little Mustard—I had them a’ regularly entered, first wi’ rottens—then wi’ stots or weasels—and then wi’ the tods and brocks—and now they fear naething that ever cam wi’ a hairy skin on’t.’

“ ‘I have no doubt, sir, they are thorough-bred—but, to have so many dogs, you seem to have a very limited variety of names for them?’

“ ‘O, that’s a fancy of my ain to mark the breed, sir.—The Deuke himsell has sent as far as Charlies—hope to get ane o’ Dandie Dinmont’s Pepper and Mustard terriers—Lord, man, he sent Tam Hudson the keeper, and sicken a day as we had wi’ the foumarts and the tods, and sicken a blythe gae-down as we had again e’en! Faith, that was a night!’ ”—“GUY MANNERING.”

THE breed of terrier now known as the Dandie Dinmont is one of the races of the dog which can boast of a fairly ancient lineage. Though it is impossible now to say what was the exact origin of this breed, we know that it was first recognised under its present name after the publication of Scott’s “Guy Mannering,” in the year 1814, and we know that for many years previously there had existed in the Border counties a rough-haired, short-legged race of terrier, the constant and very effective companion of the Border farmers and others in their fox-hunting expeditions.

Various theories have been suggested by different writers as to the manner in which the breed was founded. Some say that the Dandie is the result of crossing a strain of rough-haired terriers with the Dachslund; others that a rough-haired terrier was crossed with the Otterhound; and others again assert that no direct cross was ever introduced to found the breed, but that it was gradually evolved from the rough-haired terriers of the Border

district. And this latter theory is the one that I myself am inclined to accept.

The Dandie would appear to be closely related to the Bedlington Terrier. In both breeds we find the same indomitable pluck, the same pendulous ear, and a light silky “top-knot” adorning the skull of each; but the Dandie was evolved into a long-bodied, short-legged dog, and the Bedlington became a long-legged, short-bodied dog! Indeed to illustrate the close relationship of the two breeds a case is quoted of the late Lord Antrim, who, in the early days of dog shows, exhibited two animals from the same litter, and with the one obtained a prize or honourable mention in the Dandie classes, and with the other a like distinction in the Bedlington classes.

It may be interesting to give a few particulars concerning the traceable ancestors of the modern Dandie. In Mr. Charles Cook’s book on this breed, we are given particulars of one William Allan, of Holystone, born in 1704, and known as Piper Allan, and celebrated as a hunter of otters and foxes, and for his strain of rough-haired terriers

who so ably assisted him in the chase. William Allan's terriers descended to his son James, also known as the "Piper," and born in the year 1734. An amusing story is told of an attempt on the part of Lord Ravensworth's steward to buy the piper's favourite dog Charley. After the piper had been successful in ridding his lordship's ponds of the otters which infested them, William Allan haughtily exclaiming that his lordship's "hale estate canna buy Charley." It is said that the

grandsire of Mr. Somner's well-known dog Shem.

These terriers belonging to the Allans and others in the district are considered by Mr. Cook to be the earliest known ancestors of the modern Dandie Dinmont.

Sir Walter Scott himself informs us that he did not draw the character of Dandie Dinmont from any one individual in particular, but that the character would well fit a dozen or more of the Lidderdale yeomen of his acquaintance. However, owing to the circumstance of his calling all his terriers Mustard and Pepper, without any other distinction except "auld" and "young" and "little," the name came to be fixed by his associates upon one James Davidson, of Hindlee, a wild farm in the Teviotdale mountains.

James Davidson died in the year 1820, by which time the Dandie Dinmont Terrier was being bred in considerable numbers by the Border farmers and others to meet the demand for it which had sprung up since the appearance of "Guy Mannering."

Amongst other breeders about this time we find Ned Dunn, Whitelee, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Roxburgh, the Hon. George Hamilton Baillie, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Polwarth, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Messrs. Thomas Stevenson, Jedburgh; Francis Somner, West Murrison; John Stoddart, Selkirk; R. Pringle, The Haining; Dr. William Brown, Melrose; Messrs. James Scott, Newstead; Nicol Milne, Faldonside; John Stewart Lyon, Kirkmichael; James Aitken, Maryfield House, Edinburgh; Dr. Grant, Hawick; and Mr. E. Bradshaw Smith, of Blackwood House, Ecclefechan.

In later days we find amongst the leading exhibitors the Rev. Tenison Mosse with his successful dog Shamrock. Messrs. Robert and Paul Scott, of Jedburgh, with their



DANDIE DINMONT AND HIS TERRIERS.

FROM AN OLD PRINT.

piper had such confidence in another favourite dog of his called Hitchem that at times he would observe, "When my Hitchem gie's mouth I durst always sell the otter's skin." It is related that on one occasion the Duke of Northumberland offered a life rent lease of a small farm to the piper in exchange for Hitchem, but after deliberating for a day Allan said: "Na, na, ma lord; keep yir ferum. What wud a piper do wi' a ferum?" James Allan died in 1810, and was survived by a son who sold to Mr. Francis Somner at Yetholm a terrier dog named Old Pepper, descended from his grandfather's famous dog Hitchem. Old Pepper was the great-

dog Peachem; Mr. J. H. Murchison, the Rev. J. C. Macdona, Messrs. James Locke, W. Carrick, James Cook, A. Irving, A. H. T. Newcomen, W. Dorchester, T. F. Slater, J. Finchett, Captain H. Ashton, the Earl of Antrim, Captain Keene, Messrs. T. Coupland, A. Steel, T. Stordy, D. J. T. Gray, A. Weaver, A. Kemball Cook, W. Walker, J. Sherwood, the Rev. E. S. Tiddeman, Messrs. Houlston, T. Maxwell, A. Mutter, J. Clarke, C. H. Lane, and Dr. Haddon.

As a result of the controversies that were continually recurring with regard to the points of a typical Dandie Dinmont there was formed in the year 1876 the Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club, with the object of settling the question for ever, and for this purpose all the most noted breeders and others interested were invited to give their views upon it.

The standard of points adopted by the club is as follows:—

1. Head.—Strongly made and large, not out of proportion to the dog's size; the muscles showing extraordinary development, more especially the maxillary.

2. Skull.—Broad between the ears, getting gradually less towards the eyes, and measuring about the same from the inner corner of the eyes to back of skull as it does from ear to ear. The forehead well domed. The head is covered with very soft silky hair, which should not be confined to a mere top-knot, and the lighter in colour and silkier it is the better. The cheeks, starting from the ears proportionately with the skull, have a gradual taper towards the muzzle, which is deep and strongly made, and measures about three inches in length, or in proportion to skull as three is to five. The *muzzle* is covered with hair of a little darker shade than the top-knot, and of the same texture as the feather of the fore-legs. The top of the muzzle is generally bare for about an inch from the back part of the nose, the bareness coming to a point towards the eye, and being about one inch broad at the nose. The nose and inside of mouth black or dark coloured. The *teeth* very strong, especially the canine, which are of extraordinary size for such a small dog. The canines fit well into each other, so as to give the greatest available holding and punishing power, and the teeth are level in front, the upper ones very slightly overlapping the under ones. (Many of the finest specimens have a "swine mouth," which is very objectionable, but it is not so great an objection as the protrusion of the under jaw.)

3. Eyes.—Set wide apart, large, full, round, bright, expressive of great determination, intelligence and dignity; set low and prominent in front of the head; colour a rich dark hazel.

4. Ears.—Pendulous, set well back, wide apart and low on the skull, hanging close to the cheek, with a very slight projection at the base, broad at the junction of the head and tapering almost to a point, the fore part of the ear tapering very little, the tapering being mostly on the back part, the fore part of the ear coming almost straight down from its junction with the head to the tip. They should harmonise in colour with the body colour. In the case of a pepper dog they are covered with a soft, straight, brownish hair (in some cases almost black). In the case of a mustard dog the hair should be mustard in colour, a shade darker than the body, but not black. All should have a thin feather of light hair starting about two inches from the tip, and of nearly the same colour and texture as the top-knot, which gives the ear the appearance of a *distinct point*. The animal is often one or two years old before the feather is shown. The cartilage and skin of the ear should not be thick, but rather thin. Length of ear, from three to four inches.

5. Neck.—Very muscular, well developed, and strong; showing great power of resistance, being well set into the shoulders.

6. Body.—Long, strong, and flexible; ribs well sprung and round, chest well developed and let well down between the forelegs; the back rather low at the shoulder, having a slight downward curve and a corresponding arch over the loins, with a very slight gradual drop from top of loins to root of tail; both sides of backbone well supplied with muscle.

7. Tail.—Rather short, say from eight inches to ten inches, and covered on the upper side with wiry hair of darker colour than that of the body, the hair on the under side being lighter in colour, and not so wiry, with a nice feather, about two inches long, getting shorter as it nears the tip; rather thick at the root, getting thicker for about four inches, then tapering off to a point. It should not be twisted or curled in any way, but should come up with a curve like a scimitar, the tip, when excited, being in a perpendicular line with the root of the tail. It should neither be set on too high nor too low. When not excited it is carried gaily, and a little above the level of the body.

8. Legs.—The fore-legs short, with immense muscular development and bone, set wide apart, the chest coming well down between them. The feet well formed, and *not flat*, with very strong brown or dark-coloured claws. Bandy legs and flat feet are objectionable. The hair on the fore-legs and feet of a pepper dog should be tan, varying according to the body colour from a rich

tan to a pale fawn; of a mustard dog they are of a darker shade than its head, which is a creamy white. In both colours there is a nice feather, about two inches long, rather lighter in colour than the hair on the forepart of the leg. The hind-legs are a little longer than the fore ones, and are set



MRS. SPENCER'S CH. BRAW LAD.

Photograph by F. Fall.

rather wide apart, but not spread out in an unnatural manner, while the feet are much smaller, the thighs are well developed, and the hair of the same colour and texture as the fore ones, but having no feather or dew claws; the whole claws should be dark; but the claws of all vary in shade according to the colour of the dog's body.

9. Coat.—This is a very important point; the hair should be about two inches long; that from skull to root of tail a mixture of hardish and soft hair, which gives a sort of crisp feel to the hand. The hair should not be wiry; the coat is termed pily or pencilled. The hair on the under part of the body is lighter in colour and softer than that on the top. The skin on the belly accords with the colour of dog.

10. Colour.—The colour is pepper or mustard. The pepper ranges from a dark bluish black to a light silver grey, the intermediate shades being preferred, the body colour coming well down the shoulder and hips, gradually merging into the leg colour. The mustards vary from a reddish brown to a pale fawn, the head being a creamy white, the legs and feet of a shade darker than the head. The claws are dark as in other colours.

(Nearly all Dandie Dinmonts have some white on the chest, and some have also white claws.)

11. Size.—The height should be from 8 to 11 inches at the top of shoulder. Length from top of shoulder to root of tail should not be more than twice the dog's height, but, preferably, one or two inches less.

12. Weight.—From 14 lb. to 24 lb.; the best weight as near 18 lb. as possible. These weights are for dogs in good working order.

The relative values of the several points in the standard are apportioned as follows:—

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

100

In the above standard of points we have a very full and detailed account of what a Dandie should be like, and if only judges at shows would bear them in mind a little more, we should have fewer conflicting decisions given, and Dandie fanciers and the public generally would not from time to time be set wondering as to what is the correct type of the breed.

As long as human nature is what it is, however, I suppose we shall find that, even amongst those who are selected as



MR. E. W. H. BLAGG'S
CH. KATRINE TEASER.

judges of the canine race, this man will perhaps lay too much stress upon a dog possessing a perfect head, while that man will not award high honours to a dog with a perfect head unless the animal also possesses a body of superlative excellence. What is wanted to constitute a man a good judge of dogs in the show ring is the faculty of evenly weighing in his mind

all the points of the dog, without any undue leaning towards any one or more particular point or points. And here I would utter a word of warning to breeders and admirers of the Dandie, to the effect that they should be careful not unduly to exaggerate the points and peculiarities of the breed.

The Dandie should be "long and low" Quite so; but though one often hears it said that a Dandie's legs cannot be too short, such a statement is inaccurate and very mischievous. It should always be remembered that the Dandie was originally famous as a sporting terrier, as a dog that was active enough to follow his master all day over a rugged country, and, whenever the opportunity arose, to give battle to fox, otter, or badger, and to follow his quarry into its underground fastnesses. If the Dandie is bred with too short legs, or too big and heavy a body, it is impossible for him to do his work in aiding man in hunting and destroying vermin.

The so-called "top-knot" of the Dandie is another point which is in danger of over-exaggeration for show purposes at the present time. The standard of points says that the head should be *covered* with very soft, silky hair; but it does not say that that covering should be of excessively long hair, standing up very high over the head of the dog and giving him anything but the appearance of a *working* terrier. The top-knot should be abundant and long enough to give the dog the appearance of a "silver-domed" terrier, and then we have what is quite sufficient. An excessively long top-knot generally goes with too soft a body coat, and also generally induces too much growth of hair in front of the eyes, and too much hair on the ears. Then to enhance the appearance of smartness, "trimming" is often resorted to. In the interest of the dog, as well as of his owner, the less trimming that is attempted the better.

An excessive top-knot is a great pitfall for the unwary, for very often it covers a multitude of sins in the shape of a flat skull, perhaps also a narrow one, and ears that are set too high on the head.

The *eye* of the Dandie is an all-important point, as herein lies a great feature of his beauty and attractiveness. Many specimens at the present time have eyes too small, or eyes of too light a shade. The eyes should be large, dark hazel (*not* black). I emphasise this point, as one often sees it stated as a great recommendation of some Dandie that he possesses *black* eyes. Here we have an instance of the way in which a feature which is a good point is apt to be exaggerated until it becomes a fault.



MR E. W. H. BLAGG'S KATRINE ROB
BY KATRINE WIZARD—KATRINE REBEL.
FROM A DRAWING BY CECIL HUNT.

Many Dandies fail with regard to the ear; either it is set too high on the skull, or is too big and heavy, or lacks the feather at the tip.

The long, *flexible* body is not always in evidence, the body very often being too stiff and cobby-looking, or the arched back is over-exaggerated, which seems to stiffen the body and cause a loss of flexibility, and therefore of activity and usefulness in the dog. On the other hand, a straight back is a very common failing; a dog with this fault loses much of the typical appearance of the breed.

With regard to legs and feet there is no doubt that specimens that have been very faulty in this respect have on certain occasions won high honours in the show ring; at the same time, I think there is no doubt that there has been a very great all round improvement in these points in recent years,

and, at the present time, it is very difficult for a Dandie that is not reasonably sound as to legs and feet to win much distinction.

We used to be told that a Dandie's feet should be turned out to the side, so as to enable him the more readily to follow his prey below ground, the apostles of this creed pointing to the mole and to its formation of foot. But we have not heard so much of the necessity for the Dandie's



MR. M. P. LUCAS'S CH. MILVERTON KING
BY CALLUM BEG—QUEENIE.

feet to be turned out to the side since it was pointed out that the fox and the badger, the rabbit and the rat, all have straight feet, and yet they all excel at making their way below ground!

For my own part I am inclined to think that the theory really owed its origin to the difficulty of breeding and rearing Dandies whose feet have not a tendency to turn out to the side; the weight of the long body of the animal naturally inclines the feet that way. But a straight, sound foot is certainly more pleasing to the eye than a crooked one, and far more serviceable to the dog, so it is most devoutly to be hoped that the theory of the advocates of the "mole" formation of foot may never gain any ground.

It should always be remembered that the Dandie, about whom "The Wizard of the North" casts such a halo of romance, was originally a hardy, working terrier, of most indomitable pluck, and it was owing to these good qualities, coupled with his

somewhat quaint appearance, that he obtained such popularity. It therefore behoves the admirers and breeders of the Dandie at the present day to see to it that he loses nothing of his fitness and capability to perform the duties that should fall to the lot of a hardy sporting terrier. He must be bred not too big and heavy, he must have a good, thick weather-resisting coat, sound legs and feet, and, above everything else, a sound constitution; then, provided always that he is properly educated and entered to his work, he will be found as capable of performing it as he was in the days of James Davidson. But those who want to use their terriers for work should bear in mind Davidson's advice about "entering" them to it.

I believe that there are very few breeds of the dog in which the appearance and



MR. M. P. LUCAS'S CH. MILVERTON LADY
BY KELSO SCOUT—MAYFIELD LILY

Photographs by Lippiatt, Leamington.

outward characteristics of the race have remained so unchanged from early days as in the case of the Dandie Dinmont Terrier. A comparison of the pictures contained in Mr. Cook's book, more particularly the portraits of Border Queen, whelped in 1877, and of Tweedmouth, who was whelped in 1879, with the portraits of the best specimens of the present day, will show that the type now is much what it was some thirty or so years ago.

We have all of us heard of terriers who have made a great name for themselves as

slayers of cats, and some of us have heard of dogs who have been skilful in catching fish, but it has been left to a member of the race of Dandies successfully to combine the two accomplishments. A friend upon whose word I can confidently rely tells me that he made the acquaintance of a Dandie who had a most original method of putting an end to members of the feline race. This dog would pay a visit to a stream which ran close to the house, and having caught a fish would place it as a bait for poor puss, and then mount on the table and keep watch; from his coign of vantage he would jump down upon the cat, and seizing her by the back soon kill her.

But it must not be supposed from this anecdote that *all* Dandies kill cats! There is, as a rule, very little difficulty in training a Dandie puppy to live at peace with the house cat, though sometimes considerable difficulty is experienced in training him to leave strange cats alone.

A Dandie makes an excellent house guard; for such a small dog he has an amazingly deep, loud bark, so that the stranger, who has heard him barking on the far side of the door is quite astonished when he sees the small owner of the big voice. When kept as a companion he becomes a most devoted and affectionate little friend, and is very intelligent. As a dog to be kept in kennels there is certainly one great drawback where large numbers are desired, and that is the risk of keeping two or more dogs in one kennel; sooner or later there is sure to be a fight, and when Dandies fight it is generally a very serious matter; if no one is present to separate them, one or both of the combatants is pretty certain to be killed. But when out walking the Dandie is no more quarrelsome than other breeds of terriers, if properly trained from puppyhood. In this connection I am reminded of a little incident that happened with one of my own Dandies not so very long ago. This dog, when about a year old, was rather more prone to pick a quarrel with strange dogs than he should have been, and one day, when out for exercise with me, he espied a Fox-terrier

following immediately behind a heavy trap in which two men were riding, and he instantly made a rush for the Fox-terrier. The wheel of the trap caught him in the middle of his body and went right over him. I, of course, expected that his back would be broken, or that he had received some other fatal injury. Not a bit of it. He just growled at the retreating trap and terrier, got up and shook himself, finished his walk quite gaily, ate his supper that evening with his usual gusto, and neither that day nor afterwards did he seem any the worse for his little adventure. This dog is a son of the well-known Ch. Milverton King, and certainly his adventure exemplified in a wonderful way the maxim: "A Dandie's body should feel so strong that a cart wheel might pass over it without hurting it."

There is one little matter in breeding Dandies that is generally a surprise to the novice, and that is the very great difference in the appearance of the young pups and the adult dog. The pups are born quite smooth-haired, the peppers are black and tan in colour, and the mustards have a great deal of black in their colouring. The top-knot begins to appear sometimes when the dog is a few months old, and sometimes not till he is a year or so old. It is generally best to mate a mustard to a pepper, to prevent the mustards becoming too light in colour, though two rich-coloured mustards may be mated together with good results. It is a rather curious fact that when two mustards are mated some of the progeny are usually pepper in colour, though when two peppers are mated there are very seldom any mustard puppies.

It may be of interest if I mention some of the more prominent breeders and owners of modern times, and some of the most celebrated dogs.

Mr. G. A. B. Leatham for several years owned a most powerful kennel, some of his best specimens being the pepper dog Ch. Border King, the mustard dog Ch. Heather Sandy, and his son Ch. Ainsty Dandie, also of the same colour, and the mustard bitch Ch. Heather Peggy. About the years 1893-1895 Mr. J. E. Dennis was showing a very

good mustard dog, Ch. *Cannie Lad*. The late Mr. Flinn of Portobello owned a good mustard dog, called *Marplot*, and his mustard dog *Charlie II.* appears in the pedigrees of very many of the best strains of Dandies. Mr. A. Weaver of Leominster has owned and bred many good Dandies, perhaps the best of them being *Ainsty Vesper*, *Cannie Lad*, and *Daisy Deans*. Mr. A. Steel of Kelso has bred and exhibited many excellent specimens, two of his best being the mustard dog Ch. *Scotland's Prince*, and the pepper bitch Ch. *Linnet*. Mr. G. Shiel of Hawick is another very successful breeder, his pepper dog Ch. *Dargai* being his best of recent years. Ch. *Iethart*, owned by Mr. A. Mutter, was a very good dog.

Mrs. Spencer has owned two very good specimens in the mustard bitch Ch. *Elsbeth*, and the pepper dog Ch. *Braw Lad*. Mrs. Peel Hewitt had a very successful pepper dog, Ch. *Tommy Atkins*, and, later, a good mustard bitch, Ch. *Gordon Daisy*.

Mrs. Grieve of Redhill has owned the mustard dogs Ch. *Thistle Dandie*, and *Thistlegrove Crab*, and the mustard bitch Ch. *Milverton Yet*. Mr. M. P. Lucas of the Oaks, Leamington, has at the present time the best kennel of show Dandies, his best specimens being the pepper bitch Ch. *Milverton Lady*, quite the best bitch of the last year or two, the pepper dogs Ch. *Milverton King* and Ch. *Milverton Duke*, the pepper bitch Ch. *Milverton Duchess* and the mustard bitch *Jovial Jenny*. The best inmates of my own kennel have been the mustard dog Ch. *Kyber*, the mustard bitch, Ch. *Katrine Fairy*, the pepper bitch Ch. *Katrine Teaser*, and the mustard bitch *Katrine Cress*, who won championship prize at Manchester Show in 1904, beating Ch. *Milverton Lady*, and then unfortunately succumbed to distemper. Mrs. Lloyd Rayner's mustard dog Ch. *Blacket House Yet* was a very good one, and her pepper bitch Ch. *Ancrum Fanny* was also excellent. Other good Dandies of recent years have been Mr. T. B. Potterton's mustard dog Ch. *Puff*, Mr. Roger's pepper bitch Ch. *Ashleigh Gyp*, Mr. Oram's mustard bitch

Ch. *Oakapple*. Amongst others who have been prominent in exhibiting Dandies in recent years or in forwarding the interest of the breed in other ways should be mentioned Mrs. Simpson Shaw, Miss M. Collyer, Miss Briscoe, Mrs. Stark, Messrs. J. Nutforth, T. F. Slater, T. I. Tweddle, C. Cornforth, H. J. Bryant, H. J. Bidwell, A. J. F. Nugent, G. F. Hempson, W. Goodall-Copestake, A. MacCulloch, Thomson, Millican, Valentine, Nightingale, MacNamara, W. Chalmers, H. S. Whipp, Ashmur Bond, J. Dillon, Dunn, Millar, Scott, Telfer, Riddle, Backhouse, Pengilly, Farrar-Roberts, Adamson, Stevenson, Irwin Scott, J. Wilson, Dr. Clay, and Dr. Smith.

The Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club, to which allusion has been made, is now one of the oldest of specialist clubs; the Hon. Secretary is Mrs. Simpson-Shaw of Aveley, Essex, and the annual subscription is half a guinea.

Though the Dandie is not at the present time so popular as a show dog as some few other breeds, such as Fox-terriers, still, wherever the classification at shows is such as to encourage entries the classes almost invariably fill. At recent shows of the Scottish Kennel Club at Edinburgh the entries in the Dandie classes have exceeded 100, and at the Kennel Club Show at the Crystal Palace they have reached 84.

We have practical proof that the best specimens of modern times are considered by experts to have reached a high pitch of excellence, for at Cruft's Show at the Agricultural Hall, in London, in 1902, the pepper bitch Ch. *Bonnie Lassie* was awarded the prize for the best terrier of any breed in the show, and in the year 1906 at the same venue a similar honour was won by the pepper dog Ch. *Milverton King*, belonging to Mr. Lucas.

The popularity of the Dandie has now lasted for nearly a hundred years, and there is no reason why it should not last for another century, if breeders will only steer clear of the exaggeration of show points, and continue to breed a sound, active, and hardy terrier.



THE DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS CH BLACKET HOUSE YET (MUSTARD) BY BIRKIE III—MEG MERRILEES,
AND CH. ANCRUM FANNY (PEPPER) BY ANCRUM PEARL II—GYP.

THE PROPERTY OF MRS. LLOYD RAYNER, KENTMERE, KENDAL

FROM THE PAINTING BY ARTHUR WARDLE

CHAPTER XLIII.

THE SKYE TERRIER.

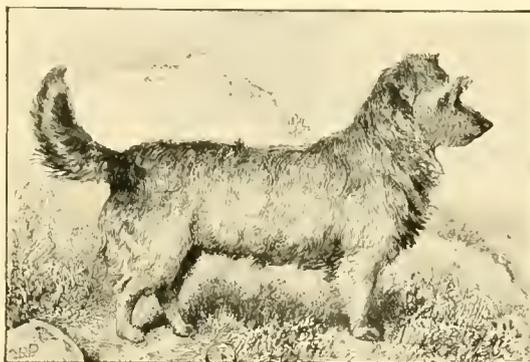
BY CAPTAIN W. WILMER AND R. LEIGHTON.

*"From the dim shieling on the misty island,
Mountains divide us and a world of seas;
Yet still our hearts are true, our hearts are Highland,
And we in dreams behold the Hebrides."*

THAT the Skye Terrier should be called "the Heavenly Breed" is a tribute to the favour in which he is held by his admirers. Certainly when he is seen in perfection he is an exceedingly beautiful dog. As certainly there is no breed more affectionate, more faithful, or more lovable. Among his characteristics are a long-enduring patience, a prompt obedience, and a deep-hearted tenderness, combined with fearless courage. He is more sensitive to rebuke and punishment than most dogs, and will nurse resentment to those who are unjust to him; not viciously, but with an almost human plaintiveness which demands an immediate reconciliation. He is staunch and firm as his native hills to those who are kind to him, and for entering into battle with an enemy there is no dog more recklessly daring and resolute. No one who has seen two Skye Terriers at grips will deny that they are "terrible fechtors." To separate them requires the exercise of concentrated strength and ingenuity. They have jaws like steel traps, which when once closed upon a victim are not loosened until they have done their work.

Visitors to dog shows are disposed to

believe that the Skye Terrier, with its well-groomed coat that falls in smooth cascades down its sides, and its veil of thick hair that obscures the tender softness of its dark and thoughtful eyes, is meant only to look



MR. A. M. SHAW'S FLORA (1877).

FROM A DRAWING ON WOOD BY C. BURTON BARBER.

beautiful upon the bench or to recline in comfortable indolence on silken cushions. This is a mistake. See a team of Skyes racing up a hillside after a fugitive rabbit, tirelessly burrowing after a rat, or displaying their terrier strategy around a fox's earth or an otter's holt, and

you will admit that they are meant for sport, and are demons at it. Even their peculiarity of build is a proof that they are born to follow vermin under ground. They are long of body, with short, strong legs, adapted for burrowing. With the Dachshund they approximate more closely than any other breeds to the shape of the stoat, the weasel, and the otter, and so many animals which Nature has made long and low in order that they may inhabit earths and insinuate themselves into narrow passages in the moorland cairns.

There is a tradition frequently referred to by writers on the Skye Terrier that the breed was originally the offspring of some

“Spanish white dogs which were wrecked on the Isle of Skye at the time when the Spanish Armada lost so many ships on the western coast.” But putting aside the improbability that the Spaniards took any dogs with them on a military expedition in galleons which were already overcrowded with men and insufficiently provisioned, there is the fact that the Highlanders possessed working terriers long before the year 1588. The Norsemen who ruled in the Hebrides three centuries earlier, had brought dogs with them from Scandinavia, and the terriers of the islands were too strong to be affected in type by the introduction into their midst of “a shipwrecked Poodle.” Furthermore, Dr. Caius, who wrote a score of years or more before the time when Philip sent his Armada to invade these shores, described an “Iseland” dog which many modern authorities identify as a description of the Skye Terrier. There can be no question that these dogs, which are so typically Highland in character and appearance, as well as the Clydesdale, the Scottish, the Dandie Dinmont, and the White Potalloch terriers, are all the descendants of a purely native Scottish original. They are all inter-related; but which was the parent breed it is impossible to determine.

It is even difficult to discover which of the two distinct types of the Skye Terrier was the earlier—the variety whose ears stand alertly erect or its near relative whose ears are pendulous. Perhaps it does not matter. The differences between the prick-eared Skye and the drop-eared are so slight, and the characteristics which they have in common are so many, that a dual classification was hardly necessary. The earliest descriptions and engravings of the breed present a terrier considerably smaller than the type of to-day, carrying a fairly profuse, hard coat, with short legs, a body long in proportion to its height, and with ears that were neither erect nor drooping, but semi-erect and capable of being raised to alertness in excitement. It is the case that drop-eared puppies often occur in the litters of prick-eared parents, and *vice versa*.

A good example of the working Skye Terrier of five-and-twenty years ago is shown in the engraving on p. 405 of Mr. A. M. Shaw's *Flora*, who was regarded in her day as a good-looking specimen, although at the present time she would hardly be identified as a true type of the breed. Indeed, if you were to strip her of her shaggy coat and give her a pair of perkily pricked ears, she might as well pass muster for a rather long bodied Scottish Terrier as for a Skye. Still, the portrait shows that a quarter of a century ago great length of coat was not sought for in a terrier accustomed to worry its way after vermin through prickly whin bushes and among the jagged passages of a fox cairn.

As its name implies, this terrier had its early home in the misty island of Skye; which is not to say that it was not also to be found in Lewis, Oronsay, Colonsay and others of the Hebrides, as well as on the mainland of Scotland. Dr. Johnson, who visited these islands with Boswell in 1773, and was a guest at Dunvegan Castle, made no descriptive note in his letters concerning the terriers, although he refers frequently to the Deerhound; but he observed that otters and weasels were plentiful in Skye, and that the foxes were so numerous that there was a price upon their heads, which had been raised from three shillings and sixpence to a guinea, “a sum so great in this part of the world that in a short time Skye may be as free from foxes as England from wolves,” and he adds that they were *hunted by small dogs*. He was so accurate an observer that one regrets he did not describe the Macleod's terriers and their work. They were at that time of many colours, varying from pure white to fawn and brown, blue-grey and black. The lighter coloured ones had black muzzles, ears, and tails. Their tails were carried more gaily than would be permitted by a modern judge of the breed.

In those days the Highlander cared less for the appearance than he did for the sporting proclivities of his dogs, whose business it was to oust the tod from the earth in which it had taken refuge; and

for this purpose certain qualities were imperative. First and foremost the terrier needed to be small, short of leg, long and lithe in body, with ample face fringe to protect his eyes from injury, and last, but by no means least, possessed of unlimited pluck and dash.

The Skye Terrier of to-day does not answer to each and every one of these requirements. He is too big—decidedly he is too big—especially in regard to the head. A noble-looking skull, with large, well-feathered ears may be admirable as ornament, but would assuredly debar its possessor from following into a fox's lair among the boulders. Then, again, his long coat would militate against the activity necessary for his legitimate calling.

The Skye Terrier, as already hinted, has a certain affinity with other breeds of terriers, with whom it is not unreasonable to suppose that he has frequently been crossed. The inexperienced eye often mistakes the Yorkshire and the Clydesdale Terriers for the Skye, although beyond the fact that each breed carries a long coat, has its eyes shaded with a fringe, and is superficially similar in build, there is no resemblance great enough to perplex an attentive observer.

It was not until about 1860 that the Skye Terrier attracted much notice among dog lovers south of the Border, but Queen Victoria's admiration of the breed, of which from 1842 onwards she always owned favourite specimens, and Sir Edwin Landseer's paintings in which the Skye was introduced, had already drawn public attention to the decorative and useful qualities of this terrier. The breed was included in the first volume of the Kennel Club Stud Book, and the best among the early dogs were such as Mr. Pratt's Gillie and Dunvegan, Mr. D. W. Fyfe's Novelty, Mr. John Bowman's Dandie, and Mr. Macdona's Rook. These were mostly of the drop-eared variety, and were bred small.

About the year 1874, fierce and stormy disputes arose concerning the distinctions of the Scottish breeds of terriers. The controversy was continued until 1879, when

the Kennel Club was approached with the view to furnishing classes. In that year a dog was shown in Dundee belonging to Mr. P. C. Thomson, of Glenisla. This was brought from the Isle of Skye, and was presented as a genuine specimen of the pure and unsullied Skye Terrier. He was a prick-eared, dark-coloured dog, having all the characteristics of the breed, and his pluck was equal to that of a Bull-terrier.



MRS. HUGHES, WITH CH. WOLVERLEY DUCHESS.
Photograph by T. Fall.

He was described, however, merely as a "Scotch Terrier," a designation which was claimed for other varieties more numerous and more widely distributed. The controversy was centred upon three types of Scottish terriers: those which claimed to be pure Skye Terriers, a dog described briefly as Scotch, and a third, which for a time was miscalled the Aberdeen. To those who had studied the varieties, the distinctions were clear; but the question at issue was—to which of the three rightly belonged the title of Scottish Terrier? The dog which the Scots enthusiasts were trying to

get established under this classification was the Cairn Terrier of the Highlands, known in some localities as the short-coated, working Skye, and in others as the Fox-terrier, or Tod-hunter. A sub-division of



SIR CLAUD ALEXANDER'S
YOUNG BALLOCHMYLE BEAUTIFUL

Photograph by Russell.

this breed was the more leggy "Aberdeen" variety, which was less distinctly Highland, and it was the "Aberdeen" which finally came to be called, as it is still rightly called, the Scottish Terrier.

At one period the Skye, Scottish, and Paisley Terriers were threatened with extermination on the show bench. Prior to 1874 no authentic particulars regarding the terriers of Scotland were forthcoming, excepting perhaps of Dandie Dinmonts and Skyes. Dandies showed the regularity of an old-established breed, but Skyes presented the heterogeneous appearance of a variety class, and indeed might have been more correctly catalogued as rough-haired terriers. In 1875, owing to the urging of Mr. (now Sir) Paynton Pigott, the Kennel Club did give a class for Scottish Terriers, thus separating them from other breeds. In 1876 two Skyes were shown at the Agricultural Hall, in London, and the judges were denounced for not recognising them as genuine Skyes; one of these dogs was Pig (Mr. Carrick's), and the other Splinter (Mr. Gordon Murray's); the latter took second in her class, and was the dam of the well-known Bitters, Rambler, and Worry. From 1879 the Scottish Terrier, the Skye, and the Paisley Terrier parted company, to

their common advantage, and have never since been confused.

It is to be remembered that the Skye Terrier was used in the Highlands for otter and fox hunting. They accompanied the hounds, keeping as near to them as their short legs would allow, and when the hounds drove the fox or the otter into a cairn where they could not follow the terriers would be hid in. They were perfect devils at the work. A terrier must necessarily be small and flat in the rib to enable him successfully to undertake subterranean manœuvres, which he has often to accomplish lying on his side. He must also have courage sufficient to face and kill his quarry, or die in the attempt. But for such work the Skye Terrier is now very seldom employed, and he has been bred to a different type. What remains in the animal himself, however, are his superb qualities of pertinacity, vivacity, devotion to his master, and many quaint and winning habits which seem to belong to every member of the breed.

The present-day Skye is without doubt one of the most beautiful dogs in existence, and always commands a great amount of



MRS. F. SANDWICH'S HOLMWOOD LASSIE
BY CH. ALISTER—PAMELA WALLACE.

Photograph by Russell.

admiration and attention at the exhibitions at which he makes his appearance.

He is a dog of medium size, with a weight not exceeding 25 lb., and not less than 18 lb.; he is long in proportion to his height, with a very level back, a powerful

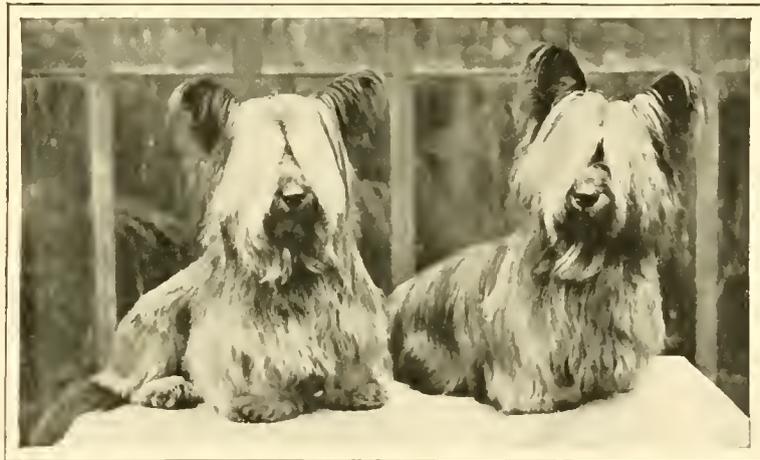
jaw with perfectly fitting teeth, a small hazel eye, and a long hard coat just reaching the ground. In the prick-eared variety the ears are carried erect, with very fine ear feathering, and the face fringe is long and thick. The ear feathering and face fall are finer in quality than the coat, which is exceedingly hard and weather-resisting. And here it is well to point out that the Skye has two distinct coats: the under coat, somewhat soft and woolly, and the upper, hard and rainproof. This upper coat should be as straight as possible, without any tendency to wave or curl. The tail is not very long, and should be nicely feathered, and in repose never raised above the level of the back.

Some judges insist that the tail of a Skye Terrier should very seldom be seen, but be well tucked in between the legs, only the feathered point showing at the hocks. Others do not object to what might be called a Setter tail, curving upward slightly above the level of the back; and it may be said that even the best of the breed raise the tail in excitement to a height which would not be admitted were this its normal position. A gay tail ought not to be seriously objected to. The unpardonable fault is when it is set on too high at the root, and is carried at right angles to the back, curling over towards the head.

The same description applies to the drop-eared type, except that the ears in repose, instead of being carried erect, fall evenly on each side of the head. When, however, the dog is excited, the ears are pricked forward, in exactly the same fashion as those of the Airedale Terrier. This is an important point, a houndy carriage

of ear being a decided defect. The drop-eared variety is usually the heavier and larger dog of the two; and for some reason does not show the quality and breeding of its neighbour. Lately, however, there has evidently been an effort made to improve the drop-eared type, with the result that some very excellent dogs have recently appeared at the important shows.

Probably Mr. James Pratt has devoted more time and attention to the cult of the



CH. FAIRFIELD DIAMOND

BY CH. WOLVERLEY ROY—WOLVERLEY D'IM LE, AND

CH. WOLVERLEY CHUMMIE

BY WOLVERLEY JOCK—WOLVERLEY ROSIE

PROPERTY OF MISS ETHEL McCHEANE.

Photograph by T. Fall.

Skye Terrier than any other now living fancier, though the names of Mr. Kidd and Mr. Todd are usually well known. Mr. Pratt's Skyes were allied to the type of terrier claiming to be the original Skye of the Highlands. The head was not so large, the ears also were not so heavily feathered, as is the case in the Skye of to-day, and the colours were very varied, ranging from every tint between black and white. He used fondly to carry about with him a pocket-book containing samples of hair from the different dogs he had bred and exhibited. His partiality was for creams and fawns, with black points.

In 1892 a great impetus was given to the

breed by Mrs. Hughes, whose kennels at Wolverley were of overwhelmingly good quality. It was to the Wolverley kennels that one had to go if one wished to see what the Skye Terrier in show perfection was really like. Mrs. Hughes was quickly followed by such ardent and successful fanciers as Sir Claud and Lady Alexander, of Ballochmyle, Mrs. Freeman, Miss Bowyer Smyth, and Miss McCheane, who for a time carried all before them. Lately other prominent exhibitors have forced their way into the front rank, among whom may be mentioned the Countess of Aberdeen, Mrs. Hugh Ripley, Mrs. Wilmer, Miss Whishaw, and Mrs. Sandwith. Mrs. Hughes' Wolverley Duchess and Wolverley Jock were excellent types of what a prick-eared Skye should be. Excellent, too, were Mrs. Freeman's Alister—a distinguished patriarch of the breed—and Mrs. Sandwith's Holmwood Lassie. Not less perfect are Sir Claud Alexander's Young Rosebery, Olden Times, and Wee Mac of Adel, Mrs. Wilmer's Yoxford Longfellow, and Mr. Millar's Prince Donard. But the superlative Skye of the period, and probably the best ever bred, is Wolverley Chummie, the winner of a score of championships which are but the public acknowledgment of his perfections. He is the property of Miss McCheane, who is also the owner of an almost equally good specimen of the other sex in Fairfield Diamond. Among the drop-eared Skyes of present celebrity may be mentioned Mrs. Hugh Ripley's Perfection, Miss Bowyer Smyth's Merry Tom, Miss Whishaw's Piper Grey, Lady Aberdeen's Cromar Kelpie, and Mrs. Wilmer's Young Ivanhoe of Yoxford.

There are two clubs in England and one in Scotland instituted to protect the interests of this breed, namely, the Skye Terrier Club of England, the Skye and Clydesdale Club, and the Skye Terrier Club of Scotland. The Scottish Club's description and value of points are as follow:—

1. Head.—Long, with powerful jaws and incisive teeth closing level, or upper just fitting over under. *Skull*: wide at front of brow, narrowing between the ears, and tapering gradually towards the muzzle, with little falling in between or behind the eyes. *Eyes*: hazel, medium size, close set. *Muzzle*: always black.

2. Ears (Prick or Pendent).—When *prick*, not large, erect at outer edges, and slanting towards each other at inner, from peak to skull. When *pendent*, larger, hanging straight, lying flat, and close at front.

3. Body.—Pre-eminently long and low. Shoulders broad, chest deep, ribs well sprung and oval shaped, giving a flattish appearance to the sides. Hind-quarters and flank full and well developed. Back level and slightly declining from the top of the hip joint to the shoulders. The neck long and gently crested.

4. Tail.—When *hanging*, the upper half perpendicular, the under half thrown backward in a curve. When *raised*, a prolongation of the incline of the back, and not rising higher nor curling up.

5. Legs.—Short, straight, and muscular. No dew claws, the feet large and pointing forward.

6. Coat (Double).—An *under*, short, close, soft, and woolly. An *over*, long, averaging $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, hard, straight, flat, and free from crimp or curl. Hair on head, shorter, softer, and veiling the forehead and eyes; on the ears, overhanging inside, falling down and mingling with the side locks, not heavily, but surrounding the ear like a fringe, and allowing its shape to appear. Tail also gracefully feathered.

7. Colour (any variety).—Dark or light blue or grey, or fawn with black points. Shade of head and legs approximating that of body.

I.—AVERAGE MEASUREMENTS.

Dog.—Height at shoulder, 9 inches. Length, back of skull to root of tail, $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches; muzzle to back of skull, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; root of tail to tip joint, 9 inches. Total length, 40 inches.

Bitch.—Half an inch lower, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches shorter than dog, all points proportional; thus, body, 21 inches; head, 8 inches; and tail, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Total, $37\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

II.—AVERAGE WEIGHT.

Dog.—18 lb.; bitch, 16 lb. No dog should be over 20 lb., nor under 16 lb.; and no bitch should be over 18 lb., nor under 14 lb.

III.—POINTS WITH VALUE.

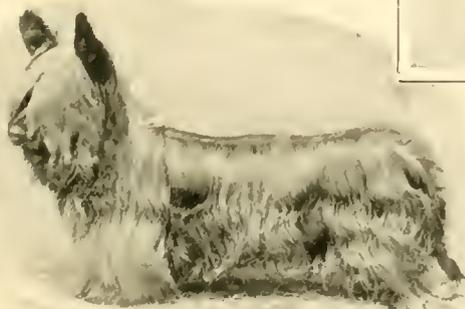
1. Size.		
Height, with length	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 \text{ inches high } 5 \\ 9 \text{ inches high } 10 \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \text{ inches high } 15 \end{array} \right\} 15$	
and proportions		
Scale for bitches one-half inch lower throughout.		
2. Head.		
Skull and eyes	10	} 15
Jaws and teeth	5	
3. Ears.		
Carriage, with shape, size, and feathers		10
4. Body.		
Back and neck	10	} 15
Chest and ribs	5	
5. Tail.		
Carriage and feather		10
6. Legs.		
Straightness and shortness	5	} 10
Strength	5	
7. Coat.		
Hardness	10	} 20
Lankness	5	
Length	5	
8. Colour and condition		
		5
Total		100

IV.—JUDICIAL AWARDS.

1. Over extreme weight to be handicapped 5 per lb. of excess.
2. Over or undershot mouth to disqualify.
3. Doctored ears or tail to disqualify.
4. No extra value for greater length of coat than 5½ inches.
5.

Not to be commended under a total of	60
Not to be highly commended under a total of	65
Not to be very highly commended under a total of	70
No specials to be given under a total of	75

The foregoing measurements and weights apply to a small dog under 20 lb. in weight, with a length of 40 inches, and standing 9 inches in height at the shoulder. The Skye Club of England recognises a larger animal, allowing another inch in height, another 1½ inch in length, and an additional 5 lb. in weight, with proportionate increase in other measurements.



MRS. F. A. R. SANDWICH'S
BANSTEAD BUCK
BY CH ALISTER—LADY GLEN.

the advantage of being both longer and lower than the average.

Whereas the Scottish Club limits the approved length of coat to 5½ inches, the English Club gives a maximum of 9 inches. This is a fairly good allowance, but many of the breed carry a much longer coat than this. It is not uncommon, indeed, to find a Skye with a covering of 12 inches in length, which, even allowing for the round of the body, causes the hair to reach and often to trail upon the ground.

To the uninitiated these long coats



MRS. W. WILMER'S
CH. YOXFORD LONGFELLOW
BY YOXFORD WONDER—YOXFORD
LASSIE.

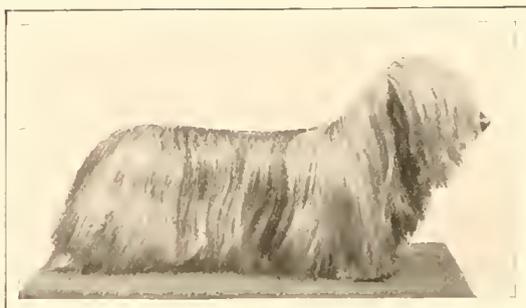
seem to present an insuperable difficulty, the impression prevailing that the secrets of a Bond Street hairdresser are requisitioned in order to produce a flowing robe, and that when obtained it is with supreme difficulty that it is kept

in good order. But its attainment and management are easier matters than would appear at first sight.

Assuming that the dog is well bred to begin with, the first essential is to keep him in perfectly good health, giving him plenty of wholesome meat food, plenty of open air exercise, keeping him scrupulously clean and free from parasites, internal and external. As to grooming, the experienced owner would say, Spare the comb and brush and save the coat. As a rule, the less you tamper with a Skye's coat the better that

In this connection it may be interesting to put on record the measurements of Ch. Wolverley Chummie, a dog who has never yet been excelled in competition, and who is recognised by all judges as being as near perfection as it is possible for a Skye Terrier to be. His weight is 27½ lb., his height at the shoulder is 9½ inches, his length from muzzle to back of skull 9 inches, from back of skull to root of tail 24 inches, his tail from root to tip 10 inches, and his total length 44 inches. Thus, while he is slightly heavier than the prescribed weight, he has

coat will become. If you are constantly "redding" it, as they say in Scotland, you must inevitably tear some out with every repeated operation. All that is necessary is to keep it from tangle, and this is best done with deft fingers rather than with a raking



MISS A. WHISHAW'S
DROP-EARED CH. PIPER GREY
BY WINSOME BOY—BALLOCHMYLE BASHFUL.

comb. If your dog has a flea, or ticks, or any skin eruption, due to heated blood or under-feeding, he will do more in a couple of minutes to ravel and tangle his coat with scratching than would be done with weeks of neglect. To groom him once a week ought to be enough.

Needless to say, it is well to see that he does not injure his jacket by scrambling through gorse bushes or trying to make his way through forgotten gaps in wire netting, whose points will soon take tribute of treasured locks. See that there are no projecting nails in the kennel, and that the boards have no hidden splinters in which hair will catch and be torn. The open kennel window ought to be so constructed that he cannot poke his muzzle through the bars, and so wear away his beard.

The kennel should, of course, be far removed from the hen run, where fleas may abound; and it is advisable to leave no scraps of food lying near to tempt rats, which will surely bring vermin. It is well periodically to sprinkle the inside of the kennels with paraffin—an excellent insecticide—and if fleas should indeed make an invasion, paraffin is also to be recommended, mixed with neatsfoot oil, as a dressing for the dog's coat. It will kill

all insects, and at the same time nourish the hair.

A Skye Terrier should never really require conditioning for a show. He ought to be kept in such a way that at a couple of days' notice he is prepared to face the music of the ring. This is the secret pertaining to all long-coated dogs, and the desirable condition can only be secured by daily observation and scrutiny. This necessary scrutiny cannot be relegated to a kennelman, and it has been found by experience that a woman makes a far better hairdresser of Skyes than a heavier fisted man.

There are some owners of Skye Terriers who hold that these dogs should never be washed with soap and water; who argue that cleanliness may be maintained merely by the use of the long bristled brush, and that, however well rinsed out after a washing, the hair will always remain clogged with soap, spoiling the natural bloom which is one of the beauties of a Skye's jacket. This is a matter of opinion, and it may be said that all depends upon the amount of soap used. A liquid preparation in which a limited quantity of soap is included cannot



MRS. HUGH RIPLEY'S
DROP-EARED CH. PERFECTION.
BY MERRY TOM—JOYFUL.

Photograph by Russell.

do harm. As a cleansing agent, however, nothing is better than Scrubb's ammonia, sufficiently diluted. Subsequently the grooming may be facilitated by the use of some light, volatile oil, applied with the brush.

The mating and breeding of the Skye require careful attention. Already it has become difficult to obtain a complete out-

cross, and entirely to avoid relationship near or remote in the dogs mated together. This constant inbreeding, although often productive of beautiful specimens, not seldom results in a weakness of constitution and want of stamina very damaging to the ultimate well-being of the breed. It is necessary to ascertain that the dam as well as the sire is as good a one as possible; because although a first class sire is an undoubted desideratum, yet good results cannot be sure unless the dam also possesses fine quality. Size is an important consideration. There is no doubt that Skyes are bigger and weightier than was formerly deemed correct. Club points in this respect are ignored, and small dogs can seldom compete with success with the larger specimens. Equality in size, equal symmetry in form, and similarity in colouring in sire and dam are necessary in mating, but it is to be remembered that a small bitch mated to a large dog may produce large pups, and that similarity in colour does not ensure

offspring resembling the parents in this respect. Mr. Pratt often produced white pups by the mating of a black sire and dam, and silver, fawn and black may all appear in the same litter. When choosing a sire, select one whom you have reason to believe is in sound health, and who has already sired good progeny, and always obtain the services of a dog who is the possessor of a nice hard coat, a long head, and fine ear feathering. If he is a prick-eared one, see that his ears are set tight. Note that he has a well-shaped body and a level back, with plenty of bone substance, and that his jaws and teeth are of good type and quality.

In selecting a puppy from the nest you are safe in choosing the biggest, ugliest, and least formed of the crew; but at six months old pups may be chosen with greater certainty. The Skye is a late furnisher, and it is sometimes a couple of years or more before he attains his full proportions and reveals the qualities which go to the making of a champion.



MRS. WILMER'S ROB ROY OF YOXFORD

BY YOUNG PRINCE—LOTHIAN NELLIE.

BRED BY MR. A. TODD.

CHAPTER XLIV.

THE CLYDESDALE OR PAISLEY TERRIER.

BY CAPTAIN W. WILMER.

*"Yes, my puir beast, though friends me scorn,
Whom mair than life I valued dear,
An' thraw me out to fight forlorn,
Wi' ills my heart can hardly bear.*

*"While I hae thee to bear a part—
My health, my plaid, an' heezie rung,
I'll scorn the unfeeling haughty heart,
The saucy look, and slanderous tongue."*

JAMES HOGG.

THE Clydesdale or Paisley Terrier is the rarest, as he is the most beautiful, of the terrier breed, and his origin has been the occasion of much controversy, especially among the Scottish fanciers. As his name implies, he hails from the Valley of the Clyde. Ignorance as to how this attractive dog originated is not confined to southerners; the Scot himself maintains an ever discreet silence on this point, and when questioned leaves his interrogator in hopeless confusion. The Clydesdale was one among the many breeds of Scotch dog which raised such a storm of controversy in the 'seventies of the last century, and he figured in the comedy as one of the principal characters.

The result of these angry storms was, however, beneficial to many varieties of Scottish dog, and they were severally disentangled from the knots which had temporarily linked and herded them together in an incongruous mass by being awarded separate classification. But though the Clydesdale thus received the impress of a distinct species few knew anything as to his antecedents, and fewer still even recognised the dog when they saw him. Some say, and with an apparent show of reason, that this breed is a cross between the Skye Terrier and the Yorkshire, to which latter he approximates to some degree in appearance.

The Clydesdale may be described as an anomaly. He stands as it were upon a pedestal of his own; and unlike other Scotch terriers he is classified as non-sporting.

Perhaps his marvellously fine and silky coat precludes him from the rough work of hunting after vermin, though it is certain his game-like instincts would naturally lead him to do so. Of all the Scottish dogs he is perhaps the smallest; his weight seldom exceeding 18 lb. He is thus described by the Skye Terrier Club of Scotland:

1. General Appearance.—A long, low, level dog, with heavily fringed erect ears, and a long coat like the finest silk or spun glass, which hangs quite straight and evenly down each side, from a parting extending from the nose to the root of the tail.

2. Head.—Fairly long, skull flat and very narrow between the ears, gradually widening towards the eyes and tapering very slightly to the nose, which must be black. The jaws strong and the teeth level.

3. Eyes.—Medium in size, dark in colour, not prominent, but having a sharp, terrier-like expression, eyelids black.

4. Ears.—Small, set very high on the top of the head, carried perfectly erect, and covered with long silky hair, hanging in a heavy fringe down the sides of the head.

5. Body.—Long, deep in chest, well ribbed up, the back being perfectly level.

6. Tail.—Perfectly straight, carried almost level with the back, and heavily feathered.

7. Legs.—As short and straight as possible, well set under the body, and entirely covered with silky hair. Feet round and cat-like.

8. Coat.—As long and straight as possible, free from all trace of curl or waviness, very glossy and silky in texture, with an entire absence of undercoat.

9. Colour.—A level, bright steel blue, extending from the back of the head to the root of the tail, and on no account intermingled with any fawn, light or dark hairs. The head, legs, and feet should be a clear, bright, golden tan, free from

grey, sooty or dark hairs. The tail should be very dark blue or black.

From the above description it will be seen that the Clydesdale differs very materially from the Skye Terrier, although to the inexperienced eye the two breeds bear a great resemblance the one to the other. The scale of points is as follows:—

Scale of Points.	
Texture of coat	25
Colour	25
Head	10
Ears	10
Tail	10
Body	10
Legs and feet	10
<hr/>	
Total	100

The Clydesdale Terrier is rare, at any rate as regards the show bench; there are never more than two or three at most exhibited south of the Tweed, even when classes are provided at the big shows and championships offered, thus indicating that the breed is not a popular one; and amongst those kennels who do show there exists at



MR. G. SHAW'S MOZART
BY HAYDEN—SAN TOY.

the present time but one dog who can lay claim to the title of champion; this unique specimen is the property of Sir Claud Alexander, Bart., of Ballochmyle, and is known under the name of Wee Wattie. There are of course several fanciers in Scotland, among whom may be mentioned Mr. G. Shaw, of Glasgow, who is the owner

of several fine examples of the breed, including the beautiful San Toy and the equally beautiful Mozart.

As with the Skye Terrier, it seems a matter of difficulty to produce a perfect



CH. BALLOCHMYLE WEE WATTIE.
PROPERTY OF SIR CLAUD ALEXANDER, BART.

Clydesdale, and until the breed is taken up with more energy it is improbable that first class dogs will make an appearance in the show ring. A perfect Clydesdale should figure as one of the most elegant of the terrier breed; his lovely silken coat, the golden brown hue of his face fringe, paws and legs, his well pricked and feathery ear, and his generally smart appearance should combine to form a picture exciting general admiration.

The one great obstacle which deters dog lovers from possessing the Clydesdale is the difficulty of keeping the dog in perfect condition; but the objection is fancied rather than real. The breed is strong in constitution, and frequent exercise, regular and wholesome food, and perfect cleanliness will ensure good health. For all long-haired dogs a meat diet is decidedly the best, and the meat should be well cooked. Sea air is not good for them. It is inclined to cause eczema, which means scratching, and a Clydesdale, a Skye, or a Yorkshire Terrier should never be allowed to scratch. Many owners of these breeds keep a pair of stockings of linen or cotton, which they tie over the back feet whenever there is a disposition to scratch. When the coat is washed, as it should be at least once a

fortnight, care must be taken to avoid tangling the hairs. Do not rub the locks round and round, but keep them extended, working the fingers through them gently. Having rinsed away all traces of soap by pouring clean tepid water along the line of the back, lift the dog out of the bath and press the coat with the flat of the hands, squeezing it free from wet. The towel should be carefully wrapped about him to absorb further moisture by pressure. The rest of the drying process should be done in front of a fire or in the warm sun, a clean long-bristled brush being used the while. If the coat is allowed to dry without this brushing it is likely to become wavy and crimped.

Many owners of the Clydesdale keep the coat constantly soaked in grease, which is applied by the aid of a brush. Some consider that "elbow grease" is preferable as a means of maintaining the required glossy and silken consistency. Probably a union of both is best; for any amount of grease will not keep the hair in condition without frequent grooming. Oil is to be preferred to any sticky and clammy pomade. Neats-foot oil and paraffin mixed is recommended both as a hair stimulant and an insecticide, but some fanciers prefer a mixture of olive oil and cocoanut oil in equal proportions. Mr. Sam Jessop, who has had great experience with the Yorkshire Terrier, recommends the following preparation, and what applies to the Yorkshire is equally suitable for the Clydesdale:—

Take of hydrous wool fat, 2 ounces; benzoated lard, 2 ounces; almond oil,

2 ounces; phenol, 30 grains; alcohol (90 per cent.), $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. The first three ingredients are melted together upon a water-bath; the phenol, dissolved in the alcohol, being added when nearly cold; the whole being thoroughly mixed together.

When preparing the dog for exhibition, all traces of greasy matter must of course be removed. Benzine will be found effectual here, carefully sponged over the coat before washing, and cloudy ammonia added to the washing water will do the rest, for it will complete the removal of the grease and promote a lather when the soap is sparingly applied. This washing should take place as near the day of exhibition as possible, and be followed by a more than usually complete and careful grooming in order to get the coat into perfect bloom.

The Clydesdale is difficult to breed, and one has to wait a long time before knowing if a puppy is likely to become a good specimen. He is eighteen months or two years old before his qualities are pronounced. An important point in breeding is to give particular attention to the ears of the sire and dam. The ears must be very tight. Good ear carriage is of first consideration, and a bad ear is almost always transmitted to the offspring. Although primarily an ornamental dog, the Clydesdale yet retains much of the sporting terrier characteristics. His sight and hearing are remarkably acute, he is very game, is not averse from a fight, and is grand at vermin. Beauty, however, is his supreme charm, causing him to be admired wherever he is seen.



CHAPTER XLV.

THE YORKSHIRE TERRIER.

"Don was a particularly charming specimen of the Yorkshire Terrier, with a silken coat of silver blue, set off by a head and paws of the ruddiest gold. His manners were most insinuating, and his great eyes glowed at times under his long hair, as if a wistful, loving little soul were trying to speak through them."—ANSTEY'S "STORY OF A GREEDY DOG."

THE most devout lover of this charming and beautiful terrier would fail if he were to attempt to claim for him the distinction of descent from antiquity. Bradford, and not Babylon, was his earliest home, and he must be candidly acknowledged to be a very modern manufactured variety of the dog. Yet it is important to remember that it was in Yorkshire that he was made—Yorkshire, where live the cleverest breeders of dogs that the world has known.

The particular ingredients employed in his composition have not been set down in precise record. Obviously it was by no haphazard chance that the finished product was attained, but rather by studied and scientific breeding to a preconceived ideal. One can roughly reconstitute the process. What the Yorkshiremen desired to make for themselves was a pigmy, prick-eared terrier with a long, silky, silvery grey and tan coat. They already possessed the foundation in the old English black and tan wire-haired terrier—the original Aire-dale. To lengthen the coat of this working breed they might very well have had recourse to a cross with the prick-eared Skye, and to eliminate the wiry texture of the hair a further cross with the Maltese dog would impart softness and silkiness without reducing the length. Again, a cross with the Clydesdale, which was then assuming a fixed type, would bring the variety yet nearer to the ideal, and a return to the black and tan would tend to conserve the desired colour. In all probability the Dandie Dinmont had some share in the process. Evidence of origin is often to be found more distinctly in puppies than in the mature dog, and it is to be noted that

the puppies of both the Dandie and the Yorkshire are born with decided black and tan colouring. Selection and rejection must have been important factors in the production—selection of offspring which came



MRS. WM. SHAW'S CH. SNEINTON AMETHYST.
BY CH. ASHTON DUKE—JACKSON'S VIC.
(WEIGHT, 3 LB. 2 OZ.)

nearest to the preconceived model, rejection of all that had the long body and short legs of the Skye, the white colouring of the Maltese, the drooping ears of the Dandie, the wiry coat of the Black-and-tan.

The original broken-haired Yorkshire Terrier of thirty years ago was often called a Scottish Terrier, or even a Skye, and there are many persons who still confound him with the Clydesdale, whom he somewhat closely resembles. At the present time he is classified as a toy dog and exhibited almost solely as such. It is to be regretted that until very lately the terrier character was

being gradually bred out of him and that the perkiness, the exuberance and gameness which once distinguished him as the companion of the Yorkshire operative was in danger of being sacrificed to the desire for diminutive size and inordinate length of coat. One occasionally meets with an old-fashioned Yorkshire Terrier who retains the earth-dog's instinct for rattling and can do good service in this direction. He may be over 15 lb. in weight, and his coat, although of the right colour and texture, is hardly longer than that of a Dandie Dinmont. The casual observer would not recognise him as belonging to the same breed as such highly cultured members as Westbrook Fred or Sneinton Amethyst. Nevertheless he is a genuine Yorkshire Terrier, and one is glad to think that there is no immediate danger of his becoming extinct. But for the existence of such active representatives of the race this chapter concerning the breed would have been more appropriately placed in the section relating to lap dogs and toys.

Perhaps it would be an error to blame the breeders of Yorkshire Terriers for this departure from the original type as it appeared, say, about 1870. It is necessary to take into consideration the probability that what is now called the old-fashioned working variety was never regarded by the Yorkshiremen who made him as a complete and finished achievement. It was possibly their idea at the very beginning to produce just such a diminutive dog as is now to be seen in its perfection at exhibitions, glorying in its flowing tresses of steel blue silk and ruddy gold; and one must give them full credit for the patience and care with which during the past forty years they have been steadily working to the fixed design of producing a dwarfed breed which should excel all other breeds in the length and silkiness of its robe. The extreme of cultivation in this particular quality was reached some years ago by Mrs. Troughear, whose little dog Conqueror, weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb., had a beautiful enveloping mantle of the uniform length of four-and-twenty inches.

Usually when the cultivation of particular

points in dogs has reached an extreme the tendency is wisely checked, and in the case of the Yorkshire Terrier's mantle it is now deemed sufficiently long if it simply touches the ground instead of abnormally trailing like a lady's court train and impeding the wearer's natural action. It is recognised at the same time that the dogs with extremely long coats are always the best specimens in other respects also; which is as much as to say that length of hair is dependent upon a sound and healthy constitution. Indeed, no dog that is not kept in the best of physical condition can ever be expected to grow a good coat. Immunity from skin disease and parasites is necessary, and this immunity can only be attained by scrupulous attention to cleanliness, exercise, and judicious housing and feeding.

Doubtless all successful breeders and exhibitors of the Yorkshire Terrier have their little secrets and their peculiar methods of inducing the growth of hair. They regulate the diet with extreme particularity, keeping the dog lean rather than fat, and giving him nothing that they would not themselves eat. Bread, mixed with green vegetables, a little meat and gravy, or fresh fish, varied with milk puddings and Spratt's "Toy Pet" biscuits, should be the staple food. Bones ought not to be given, as the act of gnawing them is apt to mar the beard and moustache. For the same reason it is well when possible to serve the food from the fingers. But many owners use a sort of mask or hood of elastic material which they tie over the dog's head at meal-times to hold back the long face-fall and whiskers, that would otherwise be smeared and sullied. Similarly as a protection for the coat, when there is any skin irritation and an inclination to scratch, linen or cotton stockings are worn upon the hind feet.

Many exhibitors pretend that they use no dressing, or very little, and this only occasionally, for the jackets of their Yorkshire Terriers; but it is quite certain that continuous use of grease of some sort is not only advisable but even necessary. Opinions differ as to which is the best cosmetic, but the special pomade prepared for the purpose

by Mr. Sam Jessop of Nelson, Lancashire, could not easily be improved upon. Mr. Jessop is himself a well-known authority on the Yorkshire Terrier, and no one better understands the rearing and treatment of the breed. His advice on the bathing of a long-haired dog is so practical that it cannot fail to be useful. It is here quoted from his admirable pamphlet on the Yorkshire Terrier, to which the reader is referred for further information on treatment for exhibition.

“Having filled the bath—the oval metal ones of suitable size are very convenient—with warm water to a sufficient depth to reach half-way up the body of the animal to be washed, take a piece of the best white curd soap in one hand, and a honeycomb sponge in the other; rub these together in the water until a good foamy lather is produced, then place the dog therein, and with the sponge dipped into the soapy water squeeze it out upon the parting along the neck, back, and tail, leaving the head until the last. Do this until any sticky matter attached to the coat may have become softened; then carefully work the fingers through the coat, keeping the hair extended to its full length. Do not rub the hair round and round, as though trying to make it into so many balls. Every part, excepting the head, having been thoroughly washed, carefully wet the head and wash the hair in the same way as that of the body, taking care that as little of the soap as possible gets into the eyes and up the nostrils. The reason for leaving the head until the last is that, however careful the operator may be, some soap is almost certain to get into the eyes, and cause a little irritation and consequent restlessness. If this is at the end of the washing, less inconvenience is caused to both the interested parties, and the dog can be removed immediately afterwards and rinsed in tepid water. This having been done, and a good fire having been seen to, take the dog out of the water, and squeeze the coat, then place him on a thick towel capable of absorbing plenty of moisture, stand him upon a stool or box in front of the fire, wrap the ends of the towel over the dog, and press with the hands, so as to take up as much of the water from the coat as possible. Do not rub the coat; simply mop up the moisture. When the hair commences to dry, begin to brush out

with a clean brush, and loosen any mats which may have begun to form; continue to brush until the coat is quite dry. If it is allowed to dry without brushing, waviness will be likely to make its appearance, and mats be difficult to remove.”

Special brushes are made for long-haired dogs. They are of convenient size, with long bristles, each tuft of which is of varied lengths that penetrate beneath the surface of the coat without the exercise of undue pressure.

For the full display of their beauty, Yorkshire Terriers depend very much upon careful grooming. Watching a collection of these exhibits at a dog show, one notices that in the judging ring their owners continue to ply the brush to the last moment when the little morsel of dog flesh is passed into the judge's hands. It is only by grooming that the silvery cascade of hair down the dog's sides and the beautiful tan face-fall that flows like a rain of gold from his head can be kept perfectly straight and free from curl or wrinkle; and no grease or pomade, even if their use were officially permitted, could impart to the coat the glistening sheen that is given by the dexterous application of the brush. The gentle art of grooming is not to be taught by theory. Practice is the best teacher. But the novice may learn much by observing the deft methods employed by an expert exhibitor.

Mr. Peter Eden, of Manchester, is generally credited with being the actual inventor of the Yorkshire Terrier. He was certainly one of the earliest breeders and owners, and his celebrated Albert was only one of the many admirable specimens with which he convinced the public of the charms of this variety of dog. He may have given the breed its first impulse, but Mrs. M. A. Foster, of Bradford, was for many years the head and centre of all that pertained to the Yorkshire Terrier, and it was undoubtedly she who raised the variety to its highest point of perfection. Her success was due to her enthusiasm, to the admirable condition in which her pets were always maintained, and to the care which she bestowed upon their toilets. Her dogs were invariably

good in type. She never exhibited a bad one, and her Huddersfield Ben, Toy Smart, Bright, Sandy, Ted, Bradford Hero, Bradford Marie, and Bradford Queen—the last being a bitch weighing only 24 oz.—are remembered for their uniform excellence. Mrs. Troughear's Conqueror and Dreadnought, Mr. Kirby's Smart, Mrs.

and texture, not abnormally long, and who in addition to his personal beauty shows a desirable amount of that terrier character which happily is being restored. Dogs are usually superior to bitches in type and substance, notwithstanding that many are unfortunately marred by imperfect mouths.

The standard of points laid down by the Yorkshire Terrier Club is as follows :



MR. C. E. FIRMSTONE'S YORKSHIRE TERRIERS,
MYND DAMARIS, MYND IDOL, AND THE GRAND DUKE

Photograph by Russell.

Vaughan Fowler's Longbridge Bat, Bob and Daisy, and many bred or owned by Mrs. Bligh Monk, Lady Giffard, Miss Alderson and Mr. Abraham Bolton, were prominent in early days. Of more recent examples that have approached perfection may be mentioned Mrs. Walton's Ashton King, Queen, and Bright, and her Mont Thabor Duchess. Mr. Mitchell's Westbrook Fred has deservedly won many honours, and Mr. Firmstone's Grand Duke and Mynd Damaris, and Mrs. Sinclair's Marcus Superbus, stand high in the estimation of expert judges of the breed. Perhaps the most beautiful bitch ever shown was Waveless, the property of Mrs. R. Marshall, who is at present the owner of another admirable bitch in Little Picture. It is hazardous to pronounce an opinion upon the relative merits of dogs, but one has the support of many experienced authorities in saying that the best all round Yorkshire Terrier now living is Mrs. W. Shaw's Ch. Sneinton Amethyst, who has the merit of possessing a coat of excellent colour

1. General Appearance.—

That of a long-coated pet dog, the coat hanging quite straight and evenly down each side, a parting extending from the nose to the end of the tail. The animal should be very compact and neat, his carriage being very sprightly; bearing an air of importance.

Although the frame is hidden beneath a mantle of hair, the general outline should be such as to suggest the existence of a vigorous and well-proportioned body.

2. Head.—Should be rather small and flat, not too prominent or round in the skull; rather broad at the muzzle, with a perfectly black nose; the hair on the muzzle very long, which should be a rich, deep tan, not sooty or grey. Under the chin, long hair, about the same colour as on the crown of the head, which should be a bright, golden tan, and not on any account intermingled with dark or sooty hairs. Hair on the sides of the head should be very long, of a few shades deeper tan than that on the top of the head, especially about the ear-roots.

3. Eyes.—Medium in size, dark in colour, having a sharp, intelligent expression, and placed so as to look directly forward. They should not be prominent. The edges of the eyelids should be dark.

4. Ears.—Small, V-shaped, and carried semi-erect, covered with short hair; colour to be a deep rich tan.

5. Mouth.—Good even mouth; teeth as sound as possible. A dog having lost a tooth or two, through accident or otherwise, is not to disqualify, providing the jaws are even.

6. Body.—Very compact, with a good loin, and level on the top of the back.

7. Coat.—The hair, as long and as straight as possible (not wavy), should be glossy, like silk

(not woolly), extending from the back of the head to the root of the tail; colour, a bright steel blue, and on no account intermingled with fawn, light or dark hairs. All tan should be darker at the roots than at the middle of the hairs, shading off to a still lighter tan at the tips.

8. **Legs.**—Quite straight, should be of a bright golden tan, well covered with hair, a few shades lighter at the ends than at the roots.

9. **Feet.**—As round as possible; toe-nails black.

10. **Tail.**—Cut to medium length; with plenty of hair, darker blue than the rest of the body, especially at the end of the tail, which is carried slightly higher than the level of the back.

11. **Weight.**—Divided into two classes; under 5 lb. and over 5 lb. to 12 lb.

Attempts have frequently been made to establish the Yorkshire Terrier in the United States, whither some choice specimens have been exported. But the climatic conditions in that country appear to be detrimental to most of the long-coated breeds. Among American fanciers Mrs. Raymond Malloch has possessed many good examples, and Mrs. Thomas has done much to make this variety popular during the past few years,

succeeding to some extent in overcoming the difficulties of the long coat. Her Endcliffe Muriel is of excellent colour and type, as are her more diminutive Endcliffe Midge and Margery, while her Ch. Endcliffe Merit (known in England as Persimmon) has carried off a large share of the honours of the show ring. Mrs. Phelan's Mascotte is also worthy of mention, and Mrs. Senn's Queen of the Fairies is representative of the few really good products of American breeding.

In France and Germany the Yorkshire Terrier has become popular as a lap dog, sharing distinction with the King Charles and other *chiens de luxe au d'agrément*. At the exhibition of dogs held in the Tuileries Gardens in May, 1907, there were fifteen entries of Yorkshires, prominent among the bitches being Royale-Beauté, Mont Thabor Avent and Gamine; and among the dogs Mont Thabor Teddy, Royal Idéal, and Tiny, who, judged by Mr. F. Gresham, were placed as prize winners in the order mentioned.

R. L.



MRS. M. A. WHITE'S SENSATION

BY GRINDLAY SUPERB—NAN.

Photograph by Russell.

SECTION IV.
PET AND TOY DOGS.

CHAPTER XLVI.
THE POMERANIAN.

BY G. M. HICKS.

“Ruffino was a little Pomeranian dog with a small black nose, and large black eyes, and a ruff as wide and imposing as Queen Elizabeth’s. He held women in profound scorn and abhorrence. . . . They absorbed and monopolised his master, and he considered his master his own property. In Ruffino’s estimation, a man does not own a dog: the dog owns the man.”—OUIDA.

LONG before the Pomeranian dog was common in Great Britain, this breed was to be met with in many parts of Europe, especially in Germany; and he was known under different names, according to his size and the locality in which he flourished. The title of Pomeranian is not admitted by the Germans at all, who claim this as one of their national breeds, and give it the general name of the German Spitz. This is the title assigned to it by Herr Karl Wolfsholz of Elberfeld in his work *“Der deutsche Spitz in Wort und Bild,”* published in 1906. In Stuttgart there is a beautiful stone monument representing a vine-dresser with his faithful companion the Spitz.

In Italy this same race of the canine species is called the Volpino, in France the Lulu, in Belgium the Keeshond, and in England the Pomeranian.

Ludwig Beckmann, of Brunswick, who in 1894 wrote a history of the races of dogs, gives the following table showing the various classes into which the Spitz may be divided:

- I.—Langhaarige Spitze (long-haired).
 (a) Deutsche Spitze.
 (b) Nordische Spitzartige Hunde.
 (c) Südliche Spitzartige Hunde.

- II.—Stockhaarige Spitze (wire-haired).
 (a) Sibirische Laika (Samoyede).
 (b) Elchhund der Lappen (Elkhound).
 III.—Kurzhaarige Spitze (short-haired).
 (a) Belgischer Spitze (Schipperke).
 (b) Chinesische Spitzartige Hunde (Chow Chow).
 (c) Indische Spitzartige Hunde.

Wolfsholz states that the remains of the Wolfshpitz have been found in great numbers in caves in Germany, and in lake dwellings in Switzerland and North Italy; and this statement is borne out by an article in the *Kleintier und Geflügel Zeitung*, Stuttgart, by Albert Kull, in 1898. That a variety of the Pomeranian or Spitz has found a habitat in Italy for many years is well known to all English travellers in that country. The type peculiar to Italy is of a bright yellow or orange colour, and is fast becoming a favourite one in England at the present time.

Ouida, in her little book *“Ruffino,”* says: *“Rome was his birthplace, but he had never been able to comprehend how his race, with their double coat of long hair, and short hair underneath, ever became natives of a hot country like Italy. Yet it was quite certain that natives they had*

been for a vast number of centuries, and had been even cruelly honoured by being sacrificed to Flora in the remote days of the old Latin gods."

Dr. Keller, in his "Lake Dwellings" (English translation, 1866), regards the first century of the Christian era as the date when the Swiss lake dwellings ceased to be occupied. If this is so, and if remains of the Pomeranian have been found in these very lake dwellings, Ouida's statement with regard to the antiquity of the Pomeranian in Italy becomes perfectly possible.

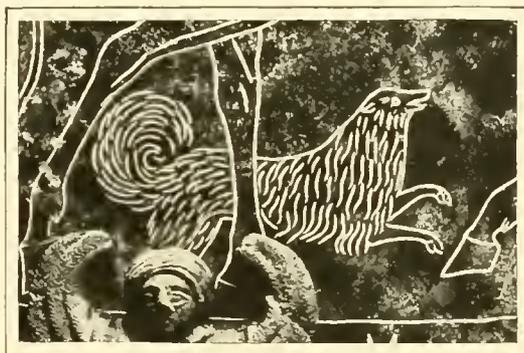
At Athens, in the street of Tombs, there is a representation of a little Spitz leaping up to the daughter of a family as she is taking leave of them, which bears the date equivalent to 56 B.C., and in the British Museum there is an ancient bronze jar of Greek workmanship, upon which is engraved a group of winged horses at whose feet there is a small dog of undoubted Pomeranian type. The date is the second century B.C.

It is now generally accepted that, wherever our Pomeranian originated, he is a Northern or Arctic breed. Evidence goes to show that his native land in prehistoric times was the land of the Samoyedes, in the north of Siberia, along the shores of the Arctic Ocean. The Samoyad dog is being gradually introduced into England, and good specimens can be frequently seen at the principal shows. The similarity between our large white Pomeranian and the Samoyad is too great to be accidental. The probability that the Pomeranian is descended from the Samoyad is rendered more credible by the following extract from Henry Seebohm's book, "Siberia in Europe." Speaking of the Samoyad dogs, he says: "The dogs were all white except one which was quite black; they were stiff-built little animals, somewhat like Pomeranian dogs, with fox-like heads and thick bushy hair, their tails turned up over the back, and curled to one side. This similarity between the Pomeranian and Samoyede dogs is a curious fact, for Erman mentions a race of people who, he says, resemble the Finns, both in language and features, in a district

of Pomerania called Samogritia, inhabited by the Samaites."

We are drawn therefore to the conclusion that in prehistoric times a migration of the Samoyedes was made from their native land into Pomerania, the most eastern province of Prussia bordering on the Baltic Sea, and that these people took with them their dogs, which were the progenitors of the present race of Pomeranian or Spitz.

But in any case the Pomeranian dog, so called, has been a native of various parts



DOG OF SPITZ TYPE.

FROM AN ENGRAVED BRONZE JAR OF GREEK WORKMANSHIP OF THE SECOND CENTURY B.C. (IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.)

of Europe from very early times. His advent into England has been of comparatively recent date, at least in any great numbers, so far as can be ascertained, since no ancient records exist on this question. Gainsborough, however, has a painting of the famous actress, Mrs. Robinson, with a large white Pomeranian sitting by her side.

In Rees' Encyclopædia, published in 1816, a good picture of a White Pomeranian is given with a fairly truthful description. In this work he is said to be "larger than the common sheep dog." Rees gives his name as *Canis Pomcranius*, from Linnæus, and *Chien Loup*, from Buffon. From these examples, therefore, we may infer that the large Pomeranian, or Wolf Spitz, was already known in England towards the end of the eighteenth century at least. There are, however, no systematic registers of Pomeranians prior to the year 1870.

Even ten years later than this last date,



MRS. ROBINSON ("PERDITA") WITH A POMERANIAN
FROM THE PAINTING BY T. GAINSBOROUGH, R.A., IN THE WALLACE COLLECTION.

so little was the breed appreciated that a well-known writer on dogs began an article on the Pomeranian with the words "The Pomeranian is admittedly one of the least interesting dogs in existence, and consequently his supporters are few and far between."

The founders of the Kennel Club held their first dog show in 1870, and in that year only three Pomeranians were exhibited. For the next twenty years little or no permanent increase occurred in the numbers of Pomeranians entered at the chief dog show in England. The largest entry took place in 1881, when there were fifteen;

but in 1890 there was not a single Pomeranian shown. From this time, however, the numbers rapidly increased. Commencing in 1891 with fourteen, increasing in 1901 to sixty, it culminated in 1905 with the record number of one hundred and twenty-five. Such a rapid advance between the years 1890 and 1905 is unprecedented in the history of dog shows, although it is right to add that this extraordinarily rapid rise into popularity has since been equalled in the case of the now fashionable Pekinese Spaniel.

This tendency to advancement in public favour was contemporaneous with the

formation of the Pomeranian Club of England, which was founded in 1891, and through its fostering care the Pomeranian has reached a height of popularity far in advance of that attained by any other breed of toy dog. One of the first acts of the club was to draw up a standard of points as follows :

1. Appearance.—The Pomeranian in build and appearance should be a compact, short-coupled dog, well-knit in frame. His head and face should be fox-like, with small erect ears that appear sensible to every sound; he should exhibit great intelligence in his expression, docility in his disposition, and activity and buoyancy in his deportment.

2. Head.—The head should be somewhat foxy in outline, or wedge-shaped, the skull being slightly flat (although in the Toy varieties the skull may be rather rounder), large in proportion to the muzzle, which should finish rather fine, and be free from lippiness. The teeth should be level, and on no account undershot. The head in its profile may exhibit a little "stop," which, however, must not be too pronounced, and the hair on head and face must be smooth or short-coated.

3. Eyes.—The eyes should be medium in size,

rather oblique in shape, not set too wide apart, bright and dark in colour, showing great intelligence and docility of temper. In a white dog black rims round the eyes are preferable.

4. Ears.—The ears should be small, not set too far apart nor too low down, and carried perfectly erect, like those of a fox, and like the head should be covered with soft, short hair. No plucking or trimming is allowable.

5. Nose.—In black, black and tan, or white dogs the nose should be black; in other coloured Pomeranians it may more often be brown or liver-coloured, but in all cases the nose must be self not parti-coloured, and never white.

6. Neck and Shoulders.—The neck, if anything, should be rather short, well set in, and lion-like, covered with a profuse mane and frill of long straight hair, sweeping from the under jaw and covering the whole of the front part of the shoulders and chest as well as the top part of the shoulders. The shoulders must be tolerably clean and laid well back.

7. Body.—The back must be short, and the body compact, being well ribbed up and the barrel well rounded. The chest must be fairly deep and not too wide.

8. Legs.—The forelegs must be perfectly straight, of medium length, not such as would



MISS BIRKBECK AND HER WHITE POMERANIANS

Photograph by T. Fall.

be termed either "leggy" or "low on leg," but in due proportion in length and strength to a well-balanced frame, and the forelegs and thighs must be well feathered, the feet small and compact in shape. No trimming is allowable.

9. Tail.—The tail is a characteristic of the breed, and should be turned over the back and carried flat, being profusely covered with long spreading hair.

10. Coat.—Properly speaking, there should be two coats, an under and an over coat, the one a soft fluffy undercoat, and the other a long, perfectly straight and glistening coat, covering the whole of the body, being very abundant round the neck and fore part of the shoulders and chest, where it should form a frill of profuse standing-off straight hair, extending over the shoulders as previously described. The hind-quarters, like those of the Collie, should be similarly clad with long hair or feathering from the top of the rump to the hocks. The hair on the tail must be, as previously described, profuse, and spreading over the back.

11. Colour.—The following colours are admissible:—White, black, blue or grey, brown, sable, shaded sable, red, orange, fawn, and parti-colours. The whites must be quite free from lemon or any colour, and the blacks, blues, browns, and sables from any white. A few white hairs in any of the self-colours shall not absolutely disqualify, but should carry great weight against a dog. In parti-coloured dogs the colours should be evenly distributed on the body in patches—a dog with a white foot or a white chest would not be parti-coloured. Whole-coloured dogs with a white foot or feet, leg or legs, are decidedly objectionable, and should be discouraged, and cannot compete as whole-coloured specimens.—In mixed classes, *i.e.*, where whole-coloured and parti-coloured Pomeranians compete together, the preference should, if in other points they are equal, be given to the whole coloured specimens. Shaded sables must be shaded throughout with three or more colours, as uniformly as possible, with no patches of self-colour. Oranges must be self-coloured throughout, and light shading, though not disqualifying, should be discouraged.

Value of Points.

Appearance	15
Head	5
Eyes	5
Ears	5
Nose	5
Neck and shoulders	5
Body	10
Legs	5
Tail	10
Coat	25
Colour	10
Total	100

The early type of a Pomeranian was that of a dog varying from 10 lb. or 12 lb. weight up to 20 lb. weight, or even more, and some few of about 12 lb. and over are still to be met with; but the tendency among present-day breeders is to get them as small as possible, so that diminutive specimens weighing less than 5 lb. are now quite common, and always fetch higher prices than the heavier ones. The dividing weight, as arranged some ten years ago by the Pomeranian Club, is 8 lb., but the probability is that this limit will be lowered at no very distant date.

As a rule the white specimens adhere more nearly to the primitive type, and are generally over 8 lb. in weight, but through the exertions of many breeders, several are now to be seen under this limit.

There must be no tinted markings, so common nowadays, especially on the ears, which should be small, close together and carried in an erect position. The head must be fox-like in shape, with the skull neither too round nor yet too flat, with a decided "stop." The tail must be turned tightly over the back, and be covered with long, spreading-out hair.

One of the most successful whites of late years was Ch. Tatcho. He was the property of Miss Lee-Roberts, and was bred by Mrs. Birkbeck. His sire was Belper Snow, and his dam Belper Pearl, both bred by Miss Chell. Tatcho was the winner of many championship certificates and numberless specials and club trophies, having beaten in open competition at one time or another all the best whites of his day.

The principal breeders of this colour in England to-day are Miss Hamilton of Rozelle, Miss Chell, Miss Lee-Roberts, Mrs. Pope, and Mrs. Goodall-Copestake. The first two whites to become full champions under Kennel Club rules were Rob of Rozelle and König of Rozelle, both belonging to Miss Hamilton of Rozelle.

Miss Chell has also bred many champions, notably Belper Fritz, Snow, Sprite, Flossie, and Snowflake. Miss Waters of Hunstanton has also bred whites for some years, her best being Britannia Joey. Recently Mrs.



THREE OF MRS. HALL WALKER'S CHAMPION POMERANIANS

1. CHAMPION DAINTY BOY.

2. CHAMPION GATEACRE BIBURY BELL

3. CHAMPION GATEACRE DAINTY BELLE.

FROM THE PAINTING BY MAUD EARL.

Seton of Walton-on-Thames has adopted the whites as her favourite colour, and possesses a very small and beautiful specimen.

More black Pomeranians have been bred in England than of any other colour, and during the last fifteen years the number of good specimens that have appeared at our great exhibitions has been legion. There do not seem to be so many really good ones to-day as heretofore; this is explained, perhaps, by the fact that other colours are now receiving more and more attention from breeders.

One of the best blacks that appeared at the end of the nineteenth century was Miss M. A. Bland's Marland King, a smart cobby little dog. His weight was about 6 lb., and he was a most successful sire for some years. He was bred by Mrs. F. Day and was by Kensington King ex Orange Girl.

Probably the most noted black sires of this period were Black Boy, Bayswater Swell, Kensington King, and Marland King.

A typical small black of to-day is Billie Tee, the property of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mappin. He scales only 5½ lb., and is therefore, as to size and weight as well as shape, style, and smartness of action, a good type of a toy Pomeranian. He was bred by Mrs. Cates, and is the winner of over fifty prizes and many specials.

To enumerate all the first-class Blacks during the last thirty years would be tedious, but those which stand out first and foremost have been Black Boy, King Pippin, Kaffir Boy, Bayswater Swell, Kensington King, Marland King, Black Prince, Hatcham Nip, Walkley Queenie, Viva, Gateacre Zulu, Glympton King Edward, and Billie Tee.

The brown variety has for a long time been an especial favourite with the public, and many good ones have been bred during the last ten years.

There are many different shades of browns, varying from a dark chocolate to a light beaver, but in all cases they should be whole-coloured. On p. 428 is a por-

trait of Thirlsmere Dearie, the property of Mrs. G. M. Hicks. Bred by Mrs. Morris Mandy, she is a typical Pomeranian of the over 8 lb. weight class, and is of a deep reddish brown colour. Her chief value is as a brood bitch; her puppies are always good, and now and then she produces something above the average, her most noted being Thirlsmere Bronze, which as a puppy won three first prizes at a Kennel Club show, and is now in possession of the Hon. and Rev. Canon Dutton.

Any account of brown Pomeranians would be incomplete without mention of the incomparable Ch. Tina. This beautiful little lady was bred by Mrs. Addis from Bayswater Swell ex Kitsey, and scaled a little under 5 lb. She won over every Pomeranian that competed against her, besides having been many times placed over all other dogs of any breed in open competition.

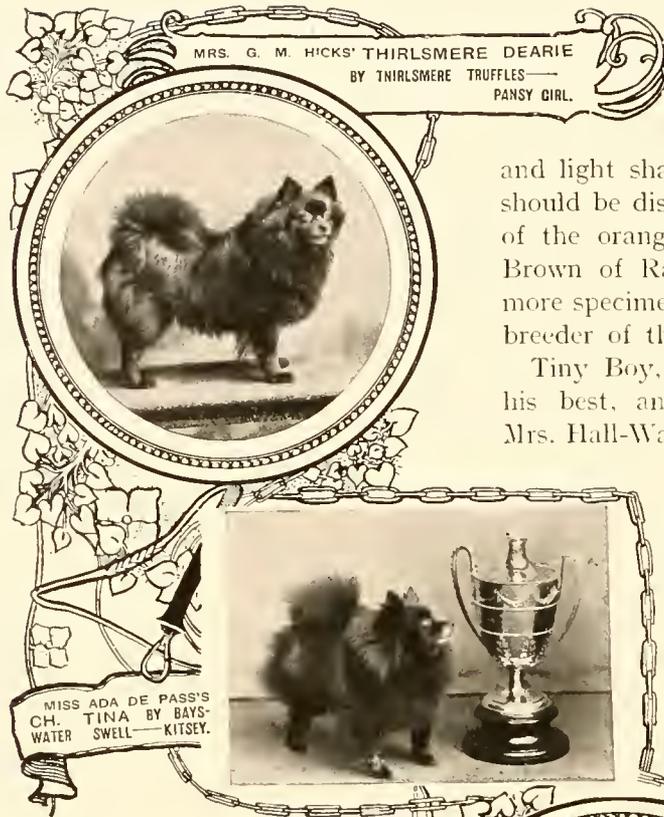
The shaded sables are among the prettiest of all the various colours which Pomeranians may assume. They must be shaded throughout with three or more colours, as uniformly as possible, with no patches of self-colour. They are becoming very popular, and good specimens are much sought after at high prices.

Mrs. Hall-Walker has been constant in her devotion to this variety for several years, and she possesses a very fine team in Champions Dainty Boy, Dainty Belle, Bibury Belle, and in Gateacre Sable Sue. Mrs. Vale Nicolas also has recently been most successful with shaded sables,

Ch. Nanky Po, over 8 lb., and Champions Sable Mite and Atom bear witness to this statement. Her lovely Mite is given on p. 429 as a typical example of a small Pomeranian of this colour. He was bred by Mr. Hirst, by Little Nipper ex Laurel Fluffie, and scales only 4¼ lb.

Mention should also be made of Miss Ives' Dragon Fly, Mrs. Boutcher's Lady Wolfino, Miss Bland's Marland Topaz, Mr. Walter Winans' Morning Light, and Mr. Fowler's May Duchess.

The blues, or smoke-coloured Pomeranians,



have likewise their admirers, and among those who have taken up these as a speciality may be mentioned Miss Ives, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Loy, and Miss Ruby Cooke. Miss Ives is so well known in connection with this colour that it is hardly necessary to give the names of the numerous blues which she has bred and exhibited.

Everyone who has attended dog shows of late years must have seen her Ch. Boy Blue, but recent Pomeranian breeders may not have had the good fortune of seeing her beautiful pair, Blue Jacket and Blue Bertie, both over 8 lb. in weight, which Miss Ives exhibited some ten years ago. No blues have ever been shown in better coat and form than this unapproachable brace.

Another colour which has attained of late years increasing popularity in England is orange. These should be self-coloured throughout,

and light shadings, though not disqualifying, should be discouraged. The principal breeder of the orange Pomeranian to-day is Mr. W. Brown of Raleigh, Essex, who has probably more specimens in his kennels than any other breeder of this colour.

Tiny Boy, The Boy, and Orange Boy are his best, and all three are approved sires. Mrs. Hall-Walker is an admirer of this colour, and her Gateacre Philander, Lupino, and Orange Girl are great prize winners. Miss Hamilton of Rozelle has for many years bred "oranges," and has given to the Pomeranian Club, of which she is President, two challenge cups for Pomeranians of this colour.

Mrs. Birch also is a lover of this hue, and possesses such good dogs as Rufus Rusticus and Cheriwinkle.



There is still another variety which bears the name of parti-coloured. As the name implies, these dogs must be of more than

one colour, and the colours should be evenly distributed on the body in patches; for example, a black dog with a white foot or leg or chest would not be a parti-colour.

As a matter of fact, there have been bred in England very few parti-coloured Pomeranians; they seem to be freaks which are rarely produced. It does not follow that by mating a black dog to a white bitch, or *vice versa*, a parti-coloured will be necessarily obtained; on the contrary, it is more likely that the litter will consist of some whole-coloured blacks, and some whole-coloured whites. Miss Hamilton's Mafeking of Rozelle, and Mrs. Vale Nicolas' Shelton Novelty, are the two most prominent specimens at the present time, although Mrs. Harcourt-Clare's Magpie and Mr. Temple's Leyswood Tom Tit were perhaps better known some time ago.

Among Toy dogs this par-

MRS VALE NICOLAS' CH. THE SABLE MITE
BY LITTLE NIPPER —
LAUREL FLUFFIE.
Photograph by T. Fall.



MISS LEE-ROBERTS'
CH TATCHO
BY DELPER SNOW —
BELPER PEARL.
Photograph by T. Fall.



MR. & MRS. STANLEY
MAPP'S BILLIE TEE
BY REIGATE BLACK BEETLE — SUSEY.



MRS. LANGTON OENNIS'
LOVE-IN-A-MIST BY CH.
SHELTON SABLE ATOM — ROSE.

ticular breed has enjoyed an unprecedented popularity; the growth in the public favour among all classes has been gradual and permanent during the last fifteen years, and there are no signs that it is losing its hold on the love and affection of a large section of the English people. His handsome appearance, his activity, and hardihood, his devotedness to his owner, his usefulness as a house-dog, and his many other admirable qualities will always make the Pomeranian a favourite both in the cottage and in the palace.



CHAPTER XLVII.

THE KING CHARLES SPANIELS.

BY MRS. LYDIA E. JENKINS.

*“Happiest of the Spaniel race,
Painter, with thy colours grace :
Draw his forehead large and high,
Draw his blue and humid eye ;
Draw his neck so smooth and round,
Little neck with ribands bound :
And the mutely swelling breast
Where the Loves and Graces rest ;*

*And the spreading even back,
Soft, and sleek, and glossy black ;
And the tail that gently twines,
Like the tendrils of the vines ;
And the silky twisted hair,
Shadowing thick the velvet ear ;
Velvet ears, which, hanging low,
O'er the veiny temples flow.”*

—SWIFT.

“**W**HAT'S in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet,” said Juliet to her lover ; but a name may be so identified with that for which it stands, and may embody fame, honour, ancestry, celebrity, memories, and so many characteristics, that to change it would constitute in some instances a real loss.

So thought owners and breeders of the beautiful little King Charles Spaniel when, in 1903, the Kennel Club wished to relinquish the ancestral and royal name, and let the varieties of the breed be called in future Toy Spaniels, differing one from another in colour only. When all the efforts of the Toy Spaniel Club to avert this change seemed likely to prove futile, and many efforts had been made, King Edward VII. himself intervened by intimating to the Kennel Club that it was his wish that the historical name should

be retained—a wish which was, of course, acceded to.

Even had the change been made there is no doubt that the old designation would never have been quite abandoned, and that there would always have been some people left who could not recognise this breed of dogs under any other title than that which had been its prerogative for centuries.

In October, 1902, a meeting of the Toy Spaniel Club was held at the Crystal Palace, at which it was decided that as all four varieties of the English Toy Spaniel could be produced in one litter, they must be members of one family, and that these varieties had existed in the time of King Charles the First. A resolution was passed to ask the Kennel Club in future to register the whole breed as King Charles Spaniels of different colours, the existing names of the varieties at that time being King

Charles (black and tan), Prince Charles or Tricolour (white, black and tan), Blenheim (white and red), and Ruby (all red).

At the time of the formation of the Toy Spaniel Club, in 1886, the foreign varieties of miniature Spaniels, Pekinese and Japanese, were then practically unknown in this country, and therefore the name of Toy Spaniel had belonged exclusively to the King Charles varieties.

It would undoubtedly have been a very great pity for the loving little faithful friends, playmates, and pets of King Charles II. to have been deprived of their name.

In the fourth chapter of Macaulay's "History of England" we read of this monarch that "he might be seen before the dew was off the grass in St. James's Park, striding among the trees, playing with his Spaniels and flinging corn to his ducks, and these exhibitions endeared him to the common people, who always like to see the great unbend."

Dr. John Caius referred to the breed thus :—

Spaniel Gentle or the Com- forter.	} It is also called	} { A chamber companion. A pleasant playfellow. A pretty worme.	} gener- ally called <i>Canis delicatus.</i>

Dr. Caius connected these little Spaniels with the Maltese dogs, and wrote: "The dogges of this kinde doth Callimachus call Melitoeos of the Iseland Melita in the sea of Sicily (what at this time is called Malta, an Iseland indeede famous and renowned with couragious and puissant souldiours valliantly fighting under the banner of Christ their unconquerable captaine), where this kind of dogges had their principal beginning."

He described them as "delicate, neate, and pretty kind of dogges, called the Spaniel gentle or the comforter," and further said: "These dogges are little, pretty, proper, and fyne, and sought for to satisfie the delicatenesse of daintie dames and wanton women's wills, instruments of folly for them to play and dally

withall, to tryfle away the treasure of time, to withdraw their mindes from their commendable exercises. These puppies the smaller they be, the more pleasure they provoke as more meete playfellows for mising mistrisses to beare in their bosoms, to keepe company withal in their chambers, to succour with sleepe in bed, and nourishe with meate at board, to lie in their lappes, and licke their lippes as they ryde in their waggons, and good reason it should be so, for coursenesse with fynnesse hath no fellowship, but featesse with neatnesse hath neighbourhood enough."

A strange superstition was in vogue in those early days with regard to the little Spaniel, and it was believed in by this doctor of medicine who, under the heading of "the vertue which remaineth in the Spaniell Gentle otherwise called the Comforter," told how these little dogs were able to assuage sickness of the stomach in the following manner. They were worn as plasters by sick and weakly people, and, through the intermingling of heat, the disease from which the human being was suffering changed places, and passed into the little dog, when the person became well and the dog sometimes died. Dr. Caius testified to the efficacy of the cure, and men as well as women wore these little living plasters.

The faithfulness of a Spaniel belonging to Mary Queen of Scots is recorded in the narrative of her execution. "Then one of the executioners, pulling off her garters, espied her little dogg which was crept under her clothes, which could not be gotten forth but by force, yet afterwards would not departe from the dead corpse, but came and lay between her head and her shoulders, which being imbued with her bloode, was carryed away and washed as all things ells were that had any bloode, was either burned or clean washed."*

There would appear to be much divergence of opinion as to the origin of this breed, and the date of its first appearance in England, but it is generally thought that it is of Japanese origin, and was

* Ellis's Letters, second series, vol. ii.

taken from Japan to Spain, and thence imported into England. In Tudor days there were small Spaniels in this country, and the English Toy Spaniels of to-day, especially the Blenheim variety, are also said by some to be descended from sporting Spaniels which belonged to Queen Mary about the year 1555, and might have been brought over from Germany. Mary kept a pack of Spaniels for hunting purposes.

The writer of an article on Japan in *The Westminster Review* for April, 1860, observes: "There is a species of Japanese Spaniel which is probably identical with the King Charles breed. Our information on this point is certainly rather scanty. We find firstly in the narrative of the United States expedition the note:—

"The fact that dogs are always part of a Royal Japanese present suggested to the Commodore the thought that possibly one species of Spaniel now in England may be traced to a Japanese origin.

"In 1613, when Captain Saris returned from Japan, he carried to the king a letter from the Emperor with presents in return for those which had been sent him by his Majesty of England. Dogs probably formed part of the gifts, and thus may have been introduced into the kingdom the Japanese breed. At any rate, there is a species of Spaniel in England which it is hard to distinguish from the Japanese dog. Secondly, Mr. Oliphant says the dog peculiar to Japan which is supposed to be the origin of King Charles Spaniel does indeed bear a considerable resemblance to that breed; the ears are not so long and silky, and the nose is more of a pug, but the size, shape, and colour of the body are almost identical.

"The appearance of the Toy Spaniel in England in 1613 tallies with the return of Captain Saris, and the scarcity of the breed now is satisfactorily accounted for by their foreign origin and imperfect acclimatisation in this country."

It has also been said that Catharine of Braganza, the wife of Charles II., might, as a Portuguese princess, have brought Toy Spaniels over with her. Tangier was part of her dowry, and both the Dutch and

Portuguese had a great deal of intercourse with the Japanese.

There is another theory advanced, and with some reason, that the English Toy Spaniel of the present day derived its origin from the Cocker Spaniel, as these larger dogs have the same colours and markings, black and tan, tricolour, and red and white. The Cocker also occasionally has the spot on the forehead which is a characteristic of the Blenheim.

Be the origin of the King Charles Spaniel, and its advent in this country, what it may, King Charles II. so much indulged and loved these little friends that they followed him hither and thither as they pleased, and seem to have been seldom separated from him. By him they were loved and cherished, and brought into great popularity; in his company they adorn canvas and ancient tapestries, and are reputed to have been allowed free access at all times to Whitehall, Hampton Court, and other royal palaces.

There is no lack of evidence to show that Charles II. was devoted to his dogs. In Pepys' Diary is recorded, on May 25th, 1660: "I went, and Mr. Mansell, and one of the King's footmen, and a dog that the King loved, in a boat by ourselves, and so got on shore when the King did."

His Majesty had also on occasion the misfortune to lose his dogs, for the following two advertisements appeared in *Mercurius Publicus* directly after the Restoration. The first was no doubt drawn up by the John Ellis who is mentioned in it. The second may have been written by the King himself.

"A smooth Black Dog, less than a Greyhound with white under his breast, belonging to the King's Majesty, was taken from Whitehall, the eighteenth day of this instant June or thereabout. If any one can give notice to John Ellis, one of his Majesties Servants, or to his Majesties Back-Stayrs shall be well rewarded for their labour.—June 21-20, 1660."

"We must call upon you again for a Black Dog, between a Greyhound and a Spaniel, no white about him, only a streak on his breast, and his Tayl a little bobbed. It is His Majes-

ties own Dog, and doubtless was stolen, for the dog was not born nor bred in England, and would never forsake His Master. Whosoever finds him may acquaint any at Whitehall for the Dog was better known at Court, than those who stole him. Will they never leave robbing His Majesty? Must he not keep a Dog? This Dog's place (though better than some imagine) is the only place which nobody offers to beg.—June 28-July 5, 1660.”

In the *Intelligence* for January 9th, 1664-5, is the following notice:—

“Lost, on the 6th inst., a black and white Bitch (one of his Majesties Hounds). She has a cross on the right shoulder and a C.R. burnt upon her left ear, behind her right ear upon her neck (which is white) she has a black spot about the breadth of a silver crown. Whoever shall bring or send her to the back stairs at Whitehall shall be rewarded for his pains.”

There are now four recognised varieties of the English Toy Spaniel, or, more properly speaking, five, as the Marlborough Blenheims are considered a distinct type. The latter are said by some to be the oldest of the Toy Spaniels; by others to have been first brought over from Spain during the reign of Charles II. by John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, from whose home, Blenheim Palace, the name was derived, and has ever since been retained.

If we may take the evidence of Vandyck, Watteau, François Boucher, and Greuze, in whose pictures they are so frequently introduced, all the toy Spaniels of bygone days had much longer noses and smaller, flatter heads than those of the present time, and they had much longer ears, these in many instances dragging on the ground.

The Marlborough Spaniel.—The Marlborough Blenheim has retained several of the ancestral points. Although this variety is of the same family, and has the same name, as the short-nosed Blenheim of

the present day, there is a great deal of difference between the two types. The Marlborough is higher on the legs, which need not be so fully feathered. He has a much longer muzzle and a flatter and more contracted skull. The Marlborough possesses many of the attributes of a sporting Spaniel; but so also does the modern Blenheim, although perhaps in a lesser degree. He has a very good scent. Mr. Rawdon B. Lee states that “the Blenheims of Marlborough were excellent dogs to work the coverts for cock and pheasant, and that excepting in colour there is in reality not much difference in appearance between the older orange and



SPANIELS OF KING CHARLES BREED.

FROM THE PAINTING BY SIR E. LANDESER, R.A., IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

white dogs (not as they are to-day, with their abnormally short noses, round skulls, and enormous eyes), and the liver and white Cockers which H. B. Chalon drew for Daniel's 'Rural Sports' in 1801.”

This will bear out the statement that the smaller type of Spaniel may be descended from the Cockers.

The ground colour of this dog is white, with chestnut encircling the ears to the muzzle, the sides of the neck are chestnut, as are also the ears. There is a white blaze on the forehead, in the centre of which should be a clear lozenge shaped chestnut

spot, called the beauty spot, which by in-breeding with other varieties is fast being lost. Chestnut markings are on the body and on the sides of the hind-legs. The coat should incline to be curly; the head must be flat, not broad, and the muzzle should be straight. The chestnut should be of a rich colour.

The four varieties—the King Charles, Tricolour or (as he has been called) Charles I. Spaniel, the modern Blenheim, and the Ruby—have all the same points, differing from one another in colour only, and the following description of the points as determined by the Toy Spaniel Club serves for all:—

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

2. Eyes.—The eyes are set wide apart, with the eyelids square to the line of the face, not oblique or fox-like. The eyes themselves are large, and dark as possible, so as to be generally considered black, their enormous pupils, which are absolutely of that colour, increasing the description. There is always a certain amount of weeping shown at the inner angles. This is owing to a defect in the lachrymal duct.

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

4. Nose.—The nose must be short and well turned up between the eyes, and without any indication of artificial displacement afforded by a deviation to either side. The colour of the end should be black, and it should be both deep and wide with open nostrils.

5. Jaw.—The muzzle must be square and deep, and the lower jaw wide between the branches, leaving plenty of space for the tongue, and for the attachment of the lower lips, which should completely conceal the teeth. It should also be turned up or “finished,” so as to allow of its meeting the end of the upper jaw turned up in a similar way, as above described.

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

7. Size.—The most desirable size is indicated by the accepted weight of from 7 lb. to 10 lb.

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

9. Coat.—The coat should be long, silky, soft and wavy, but not curly. In the Blenheim there should be a profuse mane, extending well down in the front of the chest. The feather should be well displayed on the ears and feet, and in the latter case so thickly as to give the appearance of their being webbed. It is also carried well up the backs of the legs. In the Black and Tan 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 the length of three and a half to four inches) should be silky, and from five to six inches in length, constituting a marked “flag” of a square shape, and not carried above the level of the back.

10. Colour.—The colour differs with the variety. The Black and Tan is a rich glossy black and deep mahogany tan; tan spots over the eyes, and the usual markings on the muzzle, chest, and legs are also required. The Ruby is a rich chestnut red, and is whole-coloured. The presence of a few white hairs *intermixed with the black* on the chest of a Black and Tan, or *intermixed with the red* on the chest of a Ruby Spaniel, shall carry *weight against* a dog, but shall not in itself absolutely disqualify; but a white patch on the chest or white on any other part of a Black and Tan or Ruby Spaniel shall be a disqualification. The Blenheim must on no account be whole-coloured, but should have a ground of pure pearly white, with bright rich chestnut or ruby red markings evenly distributed in large patches. The ears and cheeks should be red, with a blaze of white extending from the nose up the forehead, and ending between the ears in a crescentic curve. In the centre of this blaze at the top of the forehead there should be a clear “spot” of red, of the size of a sixpence. Tan ticks on the fore legs and on the white muzzle are desirable. The Tricolour should in part have the tan of the Black and Tan, with markings like the Blenheim in black instead of red on a pearly-white ground. The ears and under the tail should also be lined with tan. The Tricolour has no “spot,” that beauty being peculiarly the property of the Blenheim.

The All Red King Charles is known by the name of “Ruby Spaniel”; the colour of the nose is black. The points of the “Ruby” are the same as those of the “Black and Tan,” differing only in colour.

Scale of Points.

Black and Tan, Ruby or Red, and Tricolour.

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

Blenheim, or Red and White.

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

The Blenheim.—The Blenheim must also have a pearly-white ground with bright rich chestnut or ruby red markings evenly distributed in patches over the body. The ears and cheeks must be red, and a white blaze should stretch from the nose to the forehead and thence in a curve between the ears. In the middle of the forehead there should be, on the white blaze, a clear red spot about the size of a sixpence. This is called the “Blenheim spot,” which, as well as the profuse mane, adds greatly to the beauty of this particular Toy Spaniel. Unfortunately, in a litter of Blenheims the spot is often wanting.

The Ruby Spaniel.—This variety is of one colour, a rich, unbroken red. The nose is black. There are now some very beautiful specimens of Ruby Spaniels, but it

The King Charles.

—This variety used to consist of black and tan and black and white Spaniels, and it is thought that by the interbreeding of the two specimens the Tricolour was produced. The colour of the King Charles now is a glossy black with rich mahogany tan spots over the eyes and on the cheeks. There should also be some tan on the legs and under the tail.

The Prince Charles, or Tricolour.—The Tricolour should have a pearly-white ground with glossy black markings evenly distributed over the body in patches. The ears should be lined with tan; tan must also be seen over the eyes, and some on the cheeks. Under the tail also tan must appear.

MRS. JENKINS' CH. CLEVEDON CERDIC
BY CH. DEFENDER—BRIGHT ROSE.



CH. MAGNET. CH. COMUS. CH. PHARAOH.

Bred by MRS. JENKINS.



MRS. A. PRIVETT'S
BLACK AND TAN
CH. ROCOCO
BY NONPAREIL—
MISS CHUMP.

is only within the last quarter of a century that this variety has existed. It seems to have originally appeared in a litter of King Charles puppies, when it was looked upon as a freak of nature, taking for its entire colour only the tan markings and losing the black ground.



MISS TAYLOR'S
BLENHEIM CH.
FAIRY SPRITE
BY CH. CLEVEDON
MAGNET—QUEENIE
BRIGHTEVES.

The different varieties of Toy Spaniels have

been so much inter-bred that a litter has been reputed to contain the four kinds, but this would be of very rare occurrence. The Blenheim is now often crossed with the Tricolour, when the litters consist of puppies quite true to the two types. The crossing of the King Charles with the Ruby is also attended with very good results, the tan

markings on the King Charles becoming very bright and the colour of the Ruby also being improved. Neither of these specimens should be crossed with either the Blenheim or the Tricolour, as white must not appear in either the King Charles or the Ruby Spaniel.

It is regretted by some of the admirers of these dogs that custom has ordained that their tails should



LADY HULTON'S
BLENHEIM CH. JOY
BY ARAMIS—DEEPOENE ROSE.
Photograph by Russell.



MRS. C. MATTHEWS'
ROSCOE
BY CH. CLEVEDON
MAGNET—
PRINCESS MOLLIE.

be docked. As portrayed in early pictures of the King Charles and the Blenheim varieties, the tails are long, well flagged, and inclined to curve gracefully over the back, and in none of the pictures of the supposed ancestors of our present Toy Spaniels



HON. MRS. MCLAREN
MORRISON'S BLACK
AND TAN CH.
LAUREATE
BY MARQUISE—
MISS DORE.

—even so recent as those painted by Sir Edwin Landseer—do we find an absence of the long tail.

If left intact, the tail would take two or three years to attain perfection, but the same may be said of the dog generally, which improves very much with age, and is not at its best until it is three years old, and even then continues to improve.

Although the Toy Spaniels are unquestionably true aristocrats by nature, birth, and breeding, and are most at home in a draw-

possess great powers of endurance. They appreciate warmth and comfort, but do not thrive so well in either extreme heat or intense cold. One thing to be avoided is the wetting of their feathered feet, or, should this happen, allowing them to remain so; and, as in the case of all dogs with long ears, the interior of the ears should be carefully kept dry to avoid the risk of canker.

Toy Spaniels are commonly gifted with a retentive memory, and they have been



ing-room or on a well-kept lawn, they are by no means deficient in sporting proclivities, and, in spite of their short noses, their scent is very keen. They thoroughly enjoy a good scamper, and are all the better for not being too much pampered. They are very good house-dogs, intelligent and affectionate, and have sympathetic, coaxing little ways. One point in their favour is the fact that they are not noisy, and do not yap continually when strangers go into a room where they are, or at other times, as is the habit with some breeds of toy dogs.

Those who have once had King Charles Spaniels as pets seldom care to replace them by any other variety of dog, fearing lest they might not find in another breed such engaging little friends and companions, "gentle" as of yore and also "comforters."

Although these dogs need care, they

known to recall past circumstances after the lapse of many years.

A Blenheim of my acquaintance had a ball with which she was very fond of playing. This had not been forthcoming for some little time, and when her mistress asked her where the ball was, she went at once and sniffed under a large, heavy bookcase that stood in the room. Later on the family left the house, and when the bookcase was removed the ball was found to be underneath it as the dog had so clearly intimated.

Like many other dogs, the King Charles Spaniel is particularly observant, and will often exhibit remarkable powers of reasoning. The Rev. J. G. Wood has told the story of a little King Charles who, after trying in vain to see what was on a dining-room table, went out of the room, then half-way up the

stairs, and so took a survey of the table through the open doorway.

Mr. J. W. Berrie, writing of the modern Blenheim, says that it "possesses properties and organs more nearly resembling those of the human head than any other kind of dog, having Individuality, Eventuality, Comparison, and Causality very largely developed."

In going back to a period long before the last century was half-way through, we find that a great number of these ornamental pets were in the hands of working men living in the East-End of London, and the competition among them to own the best was very keen. They held miniature dog shows at small taverns, and paraded their dogs on the sanded floor of tap-rooms, their owners sitting around smoking long churchwarden pipes. The value of good specimens in those early days appears to have been from £5 to £250, which latter sum is said to have been refused by a comparatively poor man for a small black and tan with very long ears, and a nose much too long for our present-day fancy. Among the names of some old prominent breeders and exhibitors may be mentioned those of C. Aistrop, J. Garwood, J. A. Buggs, and Mrs. Forder.

The writer well remembers a visit to J. Garwood, who lived up a mews off Gray's Inn Road, some thirty years ago. This old man lived quite alone except for the companionship of some twenty little Spaniels, who shared equally with him, and who, at his bidding, came out of mysterious corners and hiding-places. To J. Garwood must be given credit for the foundation of the pedigree of many of our present champions. J. A. Buggs was the owner and breeder of the grand King Charles Spaniels Alexander the Great and Bend d'Or. Mrs. Forder made her name famous with a beautiful King Charles by name Young Jumbo, and a small Blenheim, Duke of Bow, who was the possessor of a perfect spot, very profuse coat, and long ears. In Tricolours F. Keener was prominent with a very fine specimen called Napoleon, and to the credit of Ned Short must be placed the

ancestors of the best Tricolours of the present day, as descending from two excellent dogs he bred and owned in Block and Block II. It is not in the memory of the writer that these two dogs were ever on the show bench, but their names figure in the pedigrees of prominent winners, one in particular being Ch. Prince of Teddington, probably one of the finest specimens of the breed on record. Among other successful breeders and exhibitors about this period were George Coren, Mrs. Bevan, H. Arnold, Mrs. Bagnall, and S. A. Julius. In Blenheims the well-known Champions Flossie and Bowsie took the lead, and to the credit of the latter may be placed the foundation of many winners of the present day.

It is interesting to note, on looking over a catalogue of the Kennel Club Show, that in 1884 the classes for Toy Spaniels numbered five, with two championship prizes, one each for Blenheims and Black and Tans, and the total entries were 19. At this date neither Tricolours nor Rubies were recognised as a separate variety by the Kennel Club, and they had no place in the register of breeds until the year 1902. At the Kennel Club show in 1904 thirty-one classes were provided and eight challenge certificate prizes were given, the entries numbering 109.

The formation of the Toy Spaniel Club in 1885, and the impetus given to breeders and exhibitors by the numerous shows with good classification, have caused this beautiful breed to become more popular year by year. Fifty years ago the owners might be almost counted on the fingers of one's hands; now probably the days of the year would hardly cover them.

Among the most successful exhibitors of late years have been the Hon. Mrs. McLaren Morrison, the Hon. Mrs. Lytton, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. L. H. Thompson, Miss Young, Mrs. H. B. Looker, Mrs. Privette, Miss Hall, the Misses Clarkson and Grantham, Mrs. Dean, Mr. H. Taylor, Mrs. Bright, Mrs. Adamson, Miss Spofforth, Mrs. Hope Paterson, and Miss E. Taylor.

The novice fancier, desirous of breeding



KING CHARLES SPANIELS, THE PROPERTY OF MRS. LYDIA E. JENKINS, CLEVEDON, FOREST HILL
CH. CLEVEDON MAGNET (TRICOLOUR). CH. CLEVEDON COMUS (BLENHEIM). CH. CLEVEDON PHARAOH
(BLACK AND TAN)
CH. CLEVEDON CERDIC (RUBY).

FROM THE PAINTING BY FRANCES C FAIRMAN.

for profit, exhibition, or pleasure, when price is an object for consideration, is often better advised to purchase a healthy puppy from a breeder of repute rather than to



MRS. RAYMOND MALLOCK'S
RUBY CH. ASHTON MORE BARONET.
BY SAILOR LAD—TOPSEY.

be deluded with the notion that a good adult can be purchased for a few pounds, or to be carried away with the idea that a cheap, indifferently bred specimen will produce first-class stock. It takes years to breed out bad points, but good blood will tell.

When you are purchasing a bitch with the intention of breeding, many inquiries should be made as to the stock from which she comes. This will influence the selection of the sire to whom she is to be mated, and he should excel in the points in which she is deficient. It is absolutely necessary to have perfectly healthy animals, and if the female be young, and small stock is desired, her mate should be several years her senior. A plain specimen of the right blood is quite likely to produce good results to the breeder; for example, should there be two female puppies in a well-bred litter, one remarkable as promising to have all the requirements for a coming champion, the other large and plain, this latter should be selected for breeding purposes as, being stronger, she will make a better and more useful mother than her handsome sister, who should be kept for exhibition, or for sale at a remunerative price.

The modern craze for small specimens

makes them quite unsuitable for procreation. A brood bitch should not be less than 9 lb. in weight, and even heavier is preferable. A sire the same size will produce small and far more typical stock than one of 5 lb. or 6 lb., as the tendency is to degenerate, especially in head points; but small size can be obtained by suitably selecting the parents.

The early spring is the best season for breeding, as it gives the puppies a start of at least six months in which to grow and get strong before the cold weather sets in, although, of course, they can be bred at any time, but autumn and winter puppies are more troublesome to rear. It is always wise to administer occasionally, both to puppies and adults, a dose of worm medicine, so as to give no chance to internal parasites—the most troublesome ill with which the dog owner has to wrestle, causing even more mortality than the dreaded scourge of distemper.

The rules of hygiene cannot be overlooked, as upon them hangs the success of the breeder; plenty of fresh air, light, and sunshine are as necessary as food. Puppies of this breed are essentially delicate, and must be kept free from cold and draughts, but



THE HON. MRS. LYTTON'S
CH. THE SERAPH.

they require liberty and freedom to develop and strengthen their limbs, otherwise they are liable to develop rickets. Their food should be of the best quality, and after the age of six months, nothing seems more suitable than stale brown bread, cut up

dice size, and moistened with good stock gravy, together with minced lean underdone roast beef, with the addition, two or three times a week, of a little well-cooked green vegetable, varied with rice or suet pudding and plain biscuits. Fish may also be given occasionally.

When only two or three dogs are kept, table scraps will generally be sufficient, but the pernicious habit of feeding at all times, and giving sweets, pastry, and rich dainties, is most harmful, and must produce disastrous results to the unfortunate animal. Two meals a day at regular intervals are quite sufficient to keep these little pets in the best condition, although puppies should be fed four times daily in small quantities. After leaving the mother they will thrive better if put on dry food, and a small portion of scraped or finely minced lean meat given them every other day, alternately with a chopped hard-boiled egg and stale breadcrumbs.

The Miniature Trawler Spaniel.—

Among the toy dogs may be classed the Miniature Trawler. This breed is sometimes confounded with the Cocker Spaniel, but this is a great mistake, as it is of entirely different type. It is supposed, without any certainty, to be descended from the original curly King Charles and the old-fashioned curly Sussex Spaniel, but the precise derivation is not known. Probably in early times it was used solely as a sporting dog, but at present it is regarded also as a toy, and kept as such in growing numbers. Recently at Horsham three classes were open for these Spaniels, and there were twenty-seven entries, the first honours being won by Mrs. Covey's Goblin, a good specimen, although perhaps too long in the fore face to be perfectly typical. The Hon. Mrs. Lytton's Luck of St. Anthony is a well-known example of the breed. Many of these active little dogs are now kept on

the Continent; Holland and Italy being especially their homes.

The Miniature Trawler wears a very curly coat, which should be silky in texture and very glossy. The most approved colour is brilliant black with white waistcoat; next in favour is red with white waistcoat, then black and white or red and white. The best size is from 11 inches to 13 inches at the shoulder, with a weight of from 12 lb.



MRS COVEY'S GOBLIN.

to 15 lb. The head is small and light, with very pointed, rather short nose, fine and tapering and slightly tip-tilted. The stop is well-defined and the skull raised, but flat on the top, and not dome-shaped. The long ears are set high and carried pricked forward, framing the face. The large dark eyes are wide apart, and set perfectly straight, not obliquely, in the head. Whatever the dog's colour, his nose and lips must be black, his neck arched, his back broad and short, and his docked tail carried gaily. He is square-built, sturdy, compact, but not heavy; with smart action and alert expression, having the general appearance of an exceedingly pretty little sporting dog. Possibly, after all, it is an error to place him among the toys, for, unlike most toys, he is a game little chap, with decidedly sporting instincts and an excellent ratter and rabbit-biter.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE JAPANESE SPANIEL.

BY MISS MARIE SERENA.

*“An honest creature,
Of faithful, gentle, courteous nature;
A parlour pet unspoiled by favour,
A pattern of good dog behaviour,
Without a wish, without a dream,
Beyond his home and friends at Cheam.”*

SIDNEY SMITH.

AS their breed-name implies, these tiny black and white, long-haired lap dogs are reputed to be natives of the land of the chrysanthemum. The Japanese, who have treasured them for centuries, have the belief that they are not less ancient than the dogs of Malta. There seems to be a probability, however, that the breed may claim to be Chinese just as surely as Japanese. The Hon. Mrs. McLaren Morrison, an authority on exotic dogs whose opinion must always be taken with respect, is inclined to the belief that they are related to the short-nosed Spaniels of Thibet; while other experts are equally of opinion that the variety is an offshoot from the Spaniels of Peking. It is fairly certain that they are indigenous to the Far East, whence we have derived so many of our small, snub-nosed, large-eyed, and long-haired pets. The Oriental peoples have always bred their lap dogs to small size, convenient for carrying in the sleeve or for holding comfortably under the chin. The “sleeve dog” and the “chin dog” are common and appropriate appellations in the East.

The Japanese Spaniel was certainly known in England half a century ago, and probably much earlier. Our seamen often brought them home as presents for their sweethearts. These early imported specimens were generally of the larger kind, and if they were bred from—which is doubtful—it was by crossing with the already long-established King Charles or Blenheim Spaniels. Their colours were not invariably white and black. Many were white and red, or white with lemon-yellow patches.

The colouring other than white was usually about the long-fringed ears and the crown of the head, with a line of white running from the point of the snub black nose between the eyes as far as the occiput.



MISS SERENA'S CH. FUJI OF KOBE.

This blaze up the face was commonly said to resemble the body of a butterfly, whose closed wings were represented by the dog's expansive ears.

The white and black colouring is now the most frequent. The points desired are a broad and rounded skull, large in proportion to the dog's body; a wide, strong muzzle and a turned-up lower jaw. Great length of body is not good; the back should be short and level. The legs are by preference slender and much feathered, the feet large and well separated. An

important point is the coat. It should be abundant, particularly about the neck, where it forms a ruffle, and it ought to be quite straight and very silky. Allowing of course that it is of good shape, I should always select a Japanese Spaniel that is below rather than above 7 lb. in weight, and I have always been exceedingly particular regarding the size of a pair from whom I have intended to breed, never

factured foods are to be avoided. Rice usually agrees well; fresh fish, sheep's head, tongue, chicken livers, milk or batter puddings are also suitable; and I occasionally give oatmeal porridge, alternated with a little scraped raw meat as an especial favour. For puppies newly weaned it is well to limit the supply of milk foods and to avoid red meat. Finely minced chicken, rabbit, or fish are better.



MISS SERENA'S JAPANESE SPANIELS.

CH. FUJI DE KOBI, KUSA, AND NIPPON DE KOBE.

Photograph by Russell.

mating a small bitch with a large dog, notwithstanding that there are instances of a small bitch being successfully mated with a dog double her weight. I find it necessary when the time for whelping approaches to isolate the prospective mother, and to exercise constant watchfulness. As a rule, the Japanese is so coddled and pampered that she gives way to caprice, and will often neglect her offspring, even obstinately refusing to undertake her maternal duties, and giving one the irksome task of bringing them up by hand. In such cases I rely upon the aid of an infant's feeding bottle, and have used it with advantage.

The Japanese Spaniel is constitutionally delicate, requiring considerable care in feeding. A frequent—almost a daily—change of diet is to be recommended, and manu-

My experience in conditioning dogs for exhibition confirms me in the opinion that special preparation is not necessary. Further than seeing that my pets are thoroughly washed and carefully groomed on the morning of a show, I do nothing. A dog of whatever breed should be judged on its own merits, and not win prizes by reason of artificial aid.

Of the Japanese Spaniels which have recently been prominent in competition, I may be permitted to mention one of my own, the late Champion Fuji of Kobe, a remarkably beautiful bitch, who was under 5 lb. in weight, and who in her brief life gained six full championships. Mrs. Gregson's Ch. Tora of Braywick, a fine red and white dog, somewhat over 7 lb., is also to be remembered as a typical example of the breed, together with Kara, the smallest Jap ever exhibited or bred in this country, weighing only 2½ lb. when 2½ years old; Lady Samuelson's Togo and O'Toyo of Braywick, and Mrs. Hull's Ch. Daddy Jap.

There has lately been a tendency to lay too much stress upon diminutive size in this variety of the dog, to the neglect of well-formed limbs and free movement; but on the whole it may be stated with confidence that the Japanese is prospering

in England, thanks largely to the energetic work of the Japanese Chin Club, which was formed some three years ago to promote the best interests of the breed.

The following is the official standard issued by the Japanese Chin Club :—

1. **Head.**—Should be large for size of animal, very broad and with slightly rounded skull.

2. **Muzzle.**—Strong and wide; very short from eyes to nose; upper jaw should look slightly turned up between the eyes; lower jaw should be also turned up or finished so as to meet it, but should the lower jaw be slightly underhung it is not a blemish provided the teeth are not shown in consequence.

3. **Nose.**—Very short in the muzzle part. The end or nose proper should be wide, with open nostrils, and must be the colour of the dog's marking, *i.e.* black in black-marked dogs, and red or deep flesh colour in red- or lemon-marked dogs.

4. **Eyes.**—Large, dark, lustrous, rather prominent, and set wide apart.

5. **Ears.**—Small and V-shaped, nicely feathered, set wide apart and high on the head and carried slightly forward.

6. **Neck.**—Should be short and moderately thick.

7. **Body.**—Very compact and squarely built, with a short back, rather wide chest, and of generally "cobby" shape. The body and legs should really go into a square, *i.e.* the length of the dog should be about its height.

8. **Legs.**—The bones of the legs should be small, giving them a slender appearance, and they should be well feathered.

9. **Feet.**—Small and shaped, somewhat long; the dog stands up on its toes somewhat. If feathered, the tufts should never increase the width of the foot, but only its length a trifle.

10. **Tail.**—Carried in a tight curl over the back. It should be profusely feathered so as to give the appearance of a beautiful "plume" on the animal's back.

11. **Coat.**—Profuse, long, straight, rather silky. It should be absolutely free from wave or curl, and not lie too flat, but have a tendency to stand out, especially at the neck, so as to give a thick mane or ruff, which with profuse feathering on thighs and tail gives a very showy appearance.

12. **Colour.**—Either black and white or red and white, *i.e.* parti-coloured. The term red includes all shades, sable, brindle, lemon or orange but the brighter and clearer the red the better. The white should be clear white, and the colour, whether black or red, should be evenly distributed in patches over the body, cheeks, and ears.

13. **Height at Shoulder.**—About ten inches.

14. **Weight.**—The size desirable is from 4 lb. to 9 lb. The smaller size are preferable if good shape.

The Japanese Spaniel is one of the toy dogs that are well appreciated in the United States. There they are not numerous, but the quality of the best of them is quite equal to the English form. Ch. Komo, for instance, owned by Mrs. Senn, is considered to be almost a perfect specimen, and the



JAPANESE PUPPY.

PROPERTY OF MISS STEEVENS.

same owner's Senn Sation did not belie his name. Mrs. Linnott's Fuss-Fuss, and such dainty Japs as Isutichi, Kobi, Okasan, and Ch. Crestwood Oyama are admirable representatives of the black and white variety, while the lemon and whites are best represented by Cross Roads Sho Gun. Several presentable Japs have lately been exhibited in Paris, notable among them being M. Servagnat's two imported bitches Yen-ti and Yeou-Li, bred by Li Kin Tsinn, Mme. Dalas-Serra's Anata and Fushima, and Mr. Walton's Sadda-Yacco.

CHAPTER XLIX.

THE PEKINESE.

BY THE LADY ALGERNON GORDON-LENNOX.

"A crush-nosed, human-hearted dog."

BROWNING.

MRS. DOUGLAS MURRAY'S
AH CUM (IMPORTED).

FEW of the many breeds of foreign dogs now established in England have attained such a measure of popularity in so short a time as the Pekinese. Of their early history little is known, beyond the fact that at the looting of the Summer Palace of Peking, in 1860, bronze effigies of these dogs, known to be more than two thousand years old, were found within the sacred precincts. The dogs were, and are to this day, jealously guarded under the supervision of the Chief Eunuch of the Court, and few have ever found their way into the outer world.

In writing a true account of the breed it may be unavoidable to dispel some of the existing impressions with reference to the so-called "imported dogs." Peking Spaniels can be imported without difficulty, as they abound in the various towns of China, but in the case of the Palace dog it is an altogether different matter, and the two should on no account be confounded, as will presently be explained.

So far as the writer is aware, the history of the breed in England dates from the importation in 1860 of five dogs taken from the Summer Palace, where they had, no doubt, been forgotten on the flight of the Court to the interior. Admiral Lord John Hay, who was present on active service, gives a graphic account of the finding of

these little dogs in a part of the garden frequented by an aunt of the Emperor, who had committed suicide on the approach of the Allied Forces. Lord John and another naval officer, a cousin of the late Duchess of Richmond's, each secured two dogs; the fifth was taken by General Dunne, who presented it to Queen Victoria. Lord John took pains to ascertain that none had found their way into the French camp, and he heard then that the others had all been removed to Jehol with the Court. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that these five were the only Palace dogs, or Sacred Temple dogs of Peking, which reached England, and it is from the pair which lived to a respectable old age at Goodwood that so many of the breed now in England trace their descent.

Many years ago Mr. Alfred de Rothschild tried, through his agents in China, to secure a specimen of the Palace dog for the writer, in order to carry on the Goodwood strain, but without success, even after a correspondence with Peking which lasted more than two years; but we succeeded in obtaining confirmation of what we had always understood: namely, that the Palace dogs are rigidly guarded, and that their theft is punishable by death. At the time of the Boxer Rebellion, only Spaniels, Pugs, and Poodles were found in the Imperial Palace when it was occupied by the Allied Forces, the little dogs having once more preceded the Court in the flight to Si-gnanfu.

The Duchess of Richmond occasionally gave away a dog to intimate friends, such as the Dowager Lady Wharnccliffe, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and others, but in those days the Pekinese was practically an unknown quantity

and it can therefore be more readily understood what interest was aroused about eleven years ago by the appearance of a small dog, similar in size, colour, and general type to those so carefully cherished at Goodwood. This proved to be none other than the since well-known sire Ah Cum, owned by Mrs. Douglas Murray, whose husband, having extensive interests in China, had managed after many years to secure a true Palace dog, smuggled, I believe, in a box of hay, placed inside a crate which contained Japanese deer!

Ah Cum was mated without delay to two Goodwood bitches, the result being, in the first litters, Ch. Goodwood Lo, and Goodwood Put-Sing. To these three sires, some of the bluest Pekinese blood is traceable, *vide* Ch. Goodwood Chun, Ch. Chu-Erh of Alderbourne, Ch. Gia-Gia, Manchu



MISS F. A. MATHIAS'
MARLAND MYTH
BY GOODWOOD MING—
KAN TIEN.



CH. CHU-ERH OF ALDERBOURNE
BY MANCHU TAO-TAI—MANCHU WEI WEI.

Photograph by Russell.

Tao-Tai, Goodwood Ming, Marland Myth, and others.

It must, however, be clearly admitted that since the popularity of the breed has become established we unluckily see scores of Pekinese in the show-ring who

have lost all resemblance to the original type, and for this the Pekinese Club is in some measure to blame. The original points for the guidance of breeders and judges were drawn up by Lady Samuelson, Mrs. Douglas Murray, and the writer, and we fixed the maximum size at 10 lb., which we considered a very generous margin. Since then the club has amended the scale of points, no doubt in order to secure a larger membership, and the maximum now stands at 18 lb.

Is it therefore to be wondered at that confusion exists as to what is the true type? At shows there should be two distinct classes; the



MRS. TORRENS' CH GOODWOOD CHUN
BY GOODWOOD PUT-SING—GOODWOOD NA LA.

Palace dog and the Pekin Spaniel, or any other name which would enable the breeds to be kept distinct. The following extract from a letter on this subject from Lord John Hay to the writer, dated several years ago, may be of interest :

"Now there is another breed which is confounded with the Palace dog ; they present the same characteristics ; appearance very similar, and disposition equally charming, but they are *much larger* ; they are also called Pekin Spaniels ; but they are as different breeds originally. I feel sure, as a Pegu pony is from an English hunter ; they are seldom so well provided with hair on the feet, and the trousers do not go down far enough ; also the hair on the stomach and sides does not grow long enough."

The writer is quite in accord with Lord John in his appreciation of the larger type, for they are just as attractive and in many ways as handsome as the Palace dog ; but they certainly should not be judged in the same class at shows. Also it should be understood that the word "imported" does not necessarily imply that the dog has ever seen the inside of the Imperial Palace at Pekin.

The following is the scale of points as issued by the Pekinese Club :

1. **Head.**—Massive, broad skull, wide and flat between the ears (not dome shaped) ; wide between the eyes.
2. **Nose.**—Black, broad, very short and flat.
3. **Eyes.**—Large, dark, prominent, round, lustrous.
4. **Stop.**—Deep.
5. **Ears.**—Heart shaped ; not set too high ; leather never long enough to come below the muzzle ; not carried erect, but rather drooping, long feather.
6. **Muzzle.**—Very short and broad ; not underhung nor pointed ; wrinkled.
7. **Mane.**—Profuse, extending beyond shoulder blades, forming ruff or frill round front of neck.
8. **Shape of Body.**—Heavy in front ; broad chest falling away lighter behind ; lion-like ; not too long in the body.
9. **Coat and Feather and Condition.**—Long, with thick undercoat ; straight and flat, not curly nor wavy ; rather coarse but soft ; feather on thighs, legs, tail and toes, long and profuse.
10. **Colour.**—All colours are allowable, red, fawn, black, black and tan, sable, brindle, white and parti-coloured. Black masks, and spectacles round the eyes, with lines to the ears, are desirable.

11. **Legs.**—Short ; forelegs heavy, bowed out at elbows ; hind legs lighter, but firm and well shaped.

12. **Feet.**—Flat, not round ; should stand well up on toes, not on ankles.

13. **Tail.**—Curled and carried well up on loins ; long, profuse straight feather.

14. **Size.**—Being a toy dog the smaller the better, provided type and points are not sacrificed. Anything over 18 lb. should disqualify. When divided by weight, classes should be over 10 lb. and under 10 lb.

15. **Action.**—Free, strong and high ; crossing feet or throwing them out in running should not take off marks ; weakness of joints should be penalised.

Scale of Points.

Head	10
Nose	5
Eyes	5
Stop	5
Ears	5
Muzzle	5
Mane	5
Shape of body	10
Coat and feather and condition	10
Colour	5
Legs	5
Feet	5
Tail	10
Size	5
Action	10
	—
Total	100

The writer has occasionally been criticised for her advocacy of *whole-coloured* specimens, but in support of this preference it can be proved that the original pair brought to Goodwood, as well as Mrs. Murray's Ah Cum, were all of the golden chestnut shade ; and, as no brindled, parti-coloured, or black dog has ever been born at Goodwood or Broughton, we have some authority for looking upon whole-colour as an important point. This view was in the first place confirmed by the late Chinese Ambassador in London, and further by Baron Speck von Sternburg, at present German Ambassador in Washington, who was for many years Minister at Pekin and had very special facilities for noting the points of the Palace dogs.

In every case a black muzzle is indispensable, also black points to the ears, with trousers, tail and feathering a somewhat lighter shade than the body. There is considerable divergence of opinion as to



THE PEKINESE CHAMPION CHU-ERH OF ALDERBOURNE

BY MANCHU TAO TAI—MANCHU WEI WEI.

THE PROPERTY OF MRS. C. ASHTON CROSS.

FROM THE PAINTING BY LILIAN CHEVIOT.

the penalisation of what, in other breeds, is known as a "Dudley" nose, but on this point there must be some difficulty at shows; in the Pekinese the colour of the nose varies in a remarkable way, especially in the case of the bitches. For instance, a pinkish tinge was always visible on the nose of Goodwood Meh before the birth of her puppies; but it resumed its normal colour when the puppies were a few weeks old.

As a representative type Chu-Erh of Alderbourne, when seen by the writer last year, resembled most nearly, I believe, the old Goodwood dogs. He has the same square, cobby appearance, broad chest, bowed legs, profuse feather, and large, lustrous eyes—points which are frequently looked for in vain nowadays—and his breeder and owner may well be proud of him.

The Pekinese differs from the Japanese dog in that it appears to be far stronger in constitution, and withstands the changes of the English climate with much greater ease; in fact, they are as hardy, *under healthy conditions*, as any English breed, and the only serious trouble seems to be the weakness which is developing in the eyes. Small abscesses frequently appear when the puppies are a few months old, and, although they may not affect the sight, they almost inevitably leave a bluish mark, while in some cases the eye itself becomes contracted. Whether this is one of the results of in-breeding it is difficult to say, and it would be of interest to know whether the same trouble is met with in China.

The Pekinese bitches are excellent mothers, provided they are not interfered with for the first few days. This was discovered at Goodwood years ago by the fact that, on

two or three occasions, one Celestial lady, who had been given greater attention than she considered necessary, revenged herself by devouring her own family of puppies! One thing seems from experience to be especially advisable—as far as can be arranged, to breed in the spring rather than autumn. The puppies need all the open air and exercise that is possible, and where rickety specimens are so frequently met with it is only

natural that a puppy who starts life with the summer months ahead is more likely to develop well than one born in the autumn. Great attention should be paid with reference to the frequent—almost certain—presence of worms, which trouble seems more prevalent with Pekinese than with any other breed. Wherever possible, fish should be given as part of the dietary; some Pekinese devour it

with relish; others will not touch it, but there is no doubt it is a useful item in the bill of fare. Bread well soaked in very strong stock, sheep's-head, and liver are always better as regular diet than meat, but in cases of debility a little raw meat given once a day is most beneficial.

It would not be fitting to close an article on Pekinese without bearing testimony to their extraordinarily attractive characteristics. They are intensely affectionate and faithful, and have something almost cat-like in their domesticity. They display far more character than the so-called "toy dog" usually does, and for this reason it is all-important that pains should be taken to preserve the true type, in a recognition of the fact that quality is more essential than quantity.



GOODWOOD PUT-SING (IN OLD AGE)
BRED BY LADY A. GORDON-LENNOX.
BY AH CUM—GOODWOOD QUEENIE.

Photograph by T. Fall.

CHAPTER L.

THE MALTESE DOG.

“ . . . *The little dogs and all,
Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart.*”

KING LEAR.

NO doubt has been cast upon the belief that the small, white, silky *Canis Melitæus* is the most ancient of all the lap dogs of the Western world. It was a favourite in the time of Phidias; it was an especial pet of the great ladies of Imperial Rome. It appears to have come originally from the Adriatic island of Melita rather than from the Mediterranean Malta, although this supposition cannot be verified, as there were at least three islands to which the name of Melita was anciently applied, the third being adjacent to Sicily. There is, however, no question that it is of European origin, and that the breed, as we know it to-day, has altered exceedingly little in type and size since it was alluded to by Aristotle more than three hundred years before the Christian era. One may gather from various references in literature, and from the evidence of art, that it was highly valued in ancient times. “When his favourite dog dies,” wrote Theophrastus in illustration of the vain man, “he deposits the remains in a tomb, and erects a monument over the grave, with the inscription, ‘Offspring of the stock of Malta.’”

These are the little dogs upon whom, as Ruskin tells us, Veronese and the other Venetian painters were “so hard”; exemplifying by their means the lowest forms of human feeling, such as “conceit, gluttony, indolence, petulance”; and the “little curly, short-nosed, fringy-pawed things, which all Venetian ladies petted” are introduced, not complimentarily, by Veronese in two of his greatest pictures—“The Presentation of his own Family to the Madonna” (at Dresden) and “The Queen of Sheba before Solomon” (at Turin).

The “offspring of the stock of Malta” were probably first imported into England during the reign of Henry VIII. It is certain that they were regarded as “meet playfellows for mincing mistresses” in the reign of Elizabeth, whose physician, Dr. Caius, alluded to them as being distinct from the Spaniel, “gentle or comforter.”

“There is, besides those which wee have already delivered,” writes the Doctor, “another sort of gentle dogges in this our Englishe style, but exemted from the order of the residue. The dogges of this kinde doth Callimachus call Meliters, of the Iseland Melita, in the sea of Sicily (which at this day is named Malta, an iseland in deede famous and renoued).”

Early writers aver that it was customary when Maltese puppies were born to press or twist the nasal bone with the fingers “in order that they may seem more elegant in the sight of men”—a circumstance which goes to show that our forefathers were not averse to improving artificially the points of their dogs.

The snowy whiteness and soft, silky texture of its coat must always cause the Maltese dog to be admired; but the variety has never been commonly kept in England—a fact which is, no doubt, due to the difficulty of breeding it and to the trouble in keeping the dog’s long jacket clean and free from tangle. Thirty or forty years ago it was more popular as a lap dog than in has ever been since, and in the early days of dog shows many beautiful specimens were exhibited. This popularity was largely due to the efforts of Mr. R. Mandeville, of Southwark, who has been referred to as

virtually the founder of the modern Maltese. His Fido and Lily were certainly the most perfect representatives of the breed during the decade between 1860 and 1870, and at the shows held at Birmingham, Islington, the Crystal Palace, and Cremorne Gardens, this beautiful brace was unapproachable. Somewhat later Lady Giffard, of Red Hill, and Mrs. Bligh Monk, of Coley Park, succeeded in winning the best prizes, and Mr. J. Jacobs, of Oxford, was a prominent competitor. Lady Giffard's Hugh was a particularly lovely dog, with a "coat like floss silk, white as driven snow," and without a dark hair on all his body. His eyes and nose were very dark. His weight was rather less than five pounds.

About ten years ago Mr. J. W. Watts, of Birmingham, was almost alone in his eminence as a breeder and exhibitor. His Prince Lily White and Flossie were only less perfect than Mr. Mandeville's Fido and Lady Giffard's Hugh. More recently still the breed had its best representatives in Mr. Jacobs' Pixie, Mrs. Palmer's Sir Meneris, Miss Smith's Snowflake, Mrs. Fish's Little



MR. T. W. LEESE'S CH. LADY MACDONALD.

Count, and the Hon. Mrs. McLaren Morrison's Melita. The variety still remains in very few hands, but at the present time there are admirably typical specimens in Mrs. L. H. Chard's Little Lord Doricles, Ch. Snowflake, and Chingford Lassie; Mrs. Carlo Clarke's Boule de Neige; Mrs. Money's Sir White Major and Ladysmith Daddles,

and Mr. T. W. Leese's Ch. Prince Lilywhite II., Major Mite and Ch. Lady Macdonald.

Efforts have been made to acclimatise the Maltese dog in the United States, whither many of our best specimens have been exported, but the American climate seems



MR. T. W. LEESE'S MAJOR MITE
BY COUNT LILYWHITE—OLD QUEEN.

to be unsuited to all long-haired dogs, whose coats and general beauty deteriorate. It is a breed which to be kept in perfection requires more than ordinary attention, not only on account of its silky jacket, which is peculiarly liable to become matted, and is difficult to keep absolutely clean without frequent washing, but also on account of a somewhat delicate constitution, the Maltese being susceptible to colds and chills. If affected by such causes, the eyes are often attacked, and the water running from them induces a brown stain to mar the beauty of the face. Skin eruptions due to unwise feeding, or parasites due to uncleanliness, are quickly destructive to the silky coat, and constant watchfulness is necessary to protect the dog from all occasion for scratching. The diet is an important consideration always, and a nice discernment is imperative in balancing the proportions of meat and vegetable. Too much meat is prone to heat the blood, while too little induces eczema. Scraps of bread and green vegetables well mixed with gravy and finely-minced lean meat form the best dietary for the principal meal of the day, and plenty of exercise is imperative.

As a companion for out-of-doors the Maltese ranks highly in the estimation of its admirers, and certainly there are few dogs that are so ornamental in a carriage or in a drawing-room. The temper of the breed is said to be snappish; but this is a fault which ought to be controlled by early training, and it is not an innate characteristic. Probably the Maltese dog is inferior in intelligence to the King Charles and the Pekinese. Centuries of pampering and coddling have diminished whatever mental acuteness the race may originally have possessed. Nevertheless, the Maltese is quick-witted enough when it is permitted unhampered to exercise its natural attributes. Owners who keep their canine pets in jewel caskets have only themselves to blame if the little things fail to exhibit the intelligence which comes of unrestrained enjoyment of a free life. The Venetian ladies were in the habit of keeping their Maltese dogs enclosed in tin canisters so that they might remain diminutive, and many modern owners similarly keep them tied up in bags so that their feet may not have room to scratch and their coats may not be soiled. It is well to preserve the beauty of a silky white robe, but not at the sacrifice of its owner's physical comfort and freedom. An imprisoned dog will always become snappish and debilitated. The best way to keep a Maltese is to give it plenty of open-air exercise, to feed it judiciously, and to let the coat be subjected to as little grooming and washing as will serve merely to preserve it from tangle and from dirt. If it is intended for exhibition there will be plenty of time to get the hair in condition a fortnight or so before the show.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS OF THE MALTESE.

1. **General Appearance.**—That of a bright, sprightly, active dog of very taking character.
2. **Head.**—Should be much like that of a drop-eared Skye Terrier in miniature, but rather shorter and thicker in muzzle; not lean nor snipy.
3. **Ears.**—Moderately long, set on rather low, and covered with long silky hair, mingling with that on the neck and shoulders.
4. **Eyes.**—Very dark and piercing, bright and alert in expression.
5. **Nose.**—Pure black and shiny.
6. **Legs.**—Short rather than long, with fine bone, well feathered throughout. Legginess is to be avoided. Feet small and covered with hair.
7. **Body and Shape.**—Shoulders sloping and not too wide. Back short and cobby rather than lanky in shape.
8. **Tail.**—Short, well feathered, particularly towards the end, and gracefully carried, turned or doubled into the coat of the back, its end resting on the hindquarters and side.
9. **Coat.**—Long, straight and silky, quite unlike that on any other dog, more of the consistency of spun glass than anything else, free from woolliness or curl; when in form it should nearly reach the ground at the sides. Very profuse on neck, shoulders and chest.
10. **Colour.**—Pure white, without shade or tint.
11. **Weight.**—Not exceeding 12 lb. The smaller the better, other points being correct.

Scale of Points.

Head	10
Ears	5
Eyes and Nose	10
Legs and feet	5
Body and shape	10
Tail and its carriage	10
Coat	20
Colour	15
Condition	10
Size	5
Total	100
	R. L.



CHAPTER LI.

THE PUG.

BY FRED^K. GRESHAM.*"At morning's call**The small-voiced Pug-dog welcomes in the sun,
And flea-bit mongrels, wakening one by one,
Give answer all."*

O. W. HOLMES.

THERE seems to be no doubt that the fawn-coloured Pug enjoys the antiquity of descent that is attached to the Greyhound, the Maltese dog, and some few other venerable breeds. In Butler's "Hudibras" there is a reference to a Stygian Pug kept by Agrippa, and it is the fact that models of little dogs in the form of the Pug are to be seen in many ancient sculptures, often accompanied by figures of the Greyhound. Then, again, amongst the heterogeneous group of dogs sketched in olden days, when the art of canine portraiture was less advanced than it is in the twentieth century, the drawings of Pugs are very much more accurately treated; from which circumstance it may be supposed that the Pug was a familiar subject.

Although much has been written on the origin of these dogs, nothing authentic has been discovered in connection with it. Statements have appeared from time to time to the effect that the Pug was brought into this country from Holland. In the

early years of the last century it was commonly styled the Dutch Pug. But this theory does not trace the history far enough back, and it should be remembered that at that period the Dutch East India Company was in constant communication with the Far East. Others declare that Muscovy was the original home of the breed, a supposition for which there is no discernible foundation. The study of canine history receives frequent enlightenment from the study of the growth of commercial intercourse between the nations of the world, and the trend of events would lead one to the belief that the Pug had its origin

in China, particularly in view of the fact that it is with that country that most of the blunt-nosed toy dogs, with tails curled over their backs, are associated.

It has been suggested that the Pug is of the same family as the Bulldog, and that it was produced by a cross with this and some other smaller breed. But this is improbable, as there is reason to believe



MISS F. M. DANIEL'S CH. BOUJI

BY CH. POUF-POUF—BON BON.

Photograph by T. Fall.

that the Pug is the older breed, and it is known that it has been bred with the Bulldog for the anticipated benefit of the latter.

The Pug was brought into prominence



MRS. JAMES CURRIE'S CH. SYLVIA
BY BASINGSTOKE EMERALD—SALLY OF SWARLAND.
Photograph by Russell.

in Great Britain about sixty years ago by Lady Willoughby de Eresby, of Grimthorpe, near Lincoln, and Mr. Morrison, of Walham Green, who each independently established a kennel of these dogs, with such success that eventually the fawn Pugs were spoken of as either the Willoughby or the Morrison Pugs. At that period the black variety was not known. The Willoughby Pug was duller in colour than the Morrison, which was of a brighter, ruddier hue, but the two varieties have since been so much interbred that they are now undistinguishable, and the fact that they were ever familiarly recognised as either Willoughbys or Morrisons is almost entirely forgotten. A "fawn" Pug may now be either silver grey or apricot, and equally valuable.

Whatever may have been the history of the Pug as regards its nativity, it had not been long introduced into England before it became a popular favourite as a pet dog, and it shared with the King Charles Spaniel the affection of the great ladies of the land. The late Queen Victoria possessed one, of which she was

very proud. The Pug has, however, now fallen from his high estate as a ladies' pet, and his place has been usurped by the Toy Pomeranian, the Pekinese, and Japanese, all of which are now more highly thought of in the drawing-room or boudoir. But the Pug has an advantage over all these dogs as, from the fact that he has a shorter coat, he is cleaner and does not require so much attention. In this connection Hugh Dalziel, in "British Dogs," says: "The Pug, when made a companion of, shows 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 and, I may say, merry habits, they are most interesting pets, and will repay by their gratitude any affection or kindness bestowed upon 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."

Some extraordinary views as to the



MRS. GRESHAM'S YORK
BY CH. CONFIDENCE—LITTLE DAZZLE.

requisite proportions of the Pug were entertained when the dog was first introduced into this country. Their ears were closely cropped, and it was considered correct that the tail of the female should be curled on the opposite side of the back from that of

the male; but this notion was dissipated when it was found that there was no fixed rule as to the side on which the tail was curled, and that quite as many dogs had their tails on the left side as bitches. Then, again, one writer went so far as to suggest that the protrusion of the tongue from the mouth was an advantage. The blemish, when it is present in any dog, arises from partial paralysis of the tongue. It was not until the establishment of the Pug Dog Club in 1883 that a fixed standard of points was drawn up for the guidance of judges when awarding the prizes to Pugs. Later on the London and Provincial Pug Club was formed, and standards of points were drawn up by that society. These, however, have never been adhered to. The weight of a dog or bitch, according to the standard, should be from 13 lb. to 17 lb., but there are very few dogs indeed that are winning prizes who can draw the scale at the maximum weight. One of the most distinctive features of a fawn Pug is the trace, which is a line of black running along the top of the back from the occiput to the tail. It is the exception to find a fawn Pug with any trace at all now. The muzzle should be short,

The toe-nails should be black according to the standard, but this point is ignored altogether. In fact, the standard, as drawn up by the Club, should be completely revised, for it is no true guide. The colour, which should be either silver or apricot



MRS. GRESHAM'S CH. GRINDLEY KING
BY CH. ROYAL RIP—WESTHOLME PATTIE.

fawn; the markings on the head, which should show a thumb-mark or diamond on the forehead, together with the orthodox size, are not now taken into consideration, and the prizes are given to over-sized dogs with big skulls that are patchy in colour, and the charming little Pugs which were once so highly prized are now the exception rather than the rule, while the large, lustrous eyes, so sympathetic in their expression, are seldom seen.

The greatest authority on the Pug at the present time is Mr. T. Proctor, the honorary secretary of the Pug Dog Club, and he is one of the best judges of the breed. He has owned some very good dogs, of which Ch. Confidence was one of the best. Confidence was a very high-class dog, correct in colour and markings, but was a size too big, as also was his son York, another remarkably fine Pug, correct in every other respect, and considered by many to be the most perfect fawn Pug of his day. He was exhibited by Mr. Proctor when a puppy, and purchased at that time by Mrs. Gresham, who now also owns that charming little representative of his breed, Ch. Grindley King, who only weighs 14 lb., and is the perfection of a ladies' pet. Grindley King



MRS. GRESHAM'S JACK VALENTINE
BY CH. POUF-POUF—LAWS DOSSIE.

blunt, but not upfaced. Most of the winning Pugs of the present day are under-shot at least half an inch, and consequently must be upfaced. Only one champion of the present day possesses a level mouth.

is one of the few Pugs that have a level mouth, and he is squarer in muzzle than most bigger dogs, whilst few Pugs have as much wrinkle and loose skin. He, however, has his faults, as he might be a little finer in coat, and he has not black toenails. The late Mr. W. L. Sheffield, of Birmingham, was an admirer of small Pugs, his Ch. Stingo Sniffles being a beautiful specimen and quite the right



MISS L. BURNETT'S CH. MASTER JASPER
BY BASINGSTOKE EMERALD—SALLY OF
SWARLAND

Photograph by Russell.

size. The late Mr. Maule's Royal Duke reminds one what a fawn Pug should be, and Mrs. Brittain had two famous Pugs, whilst Mr. Mayo's Ch. Earl of Presbury, Mr. Roberts' Keely Shrimp, and Mr. Harvey Nixon's Ch. Royal Rip were very grand dogs. Mrs. Benson's Ch. Julius Cæsar has had a successful career; he was bred by the late Mrs. Dunn, who owned a large kennel of good Pugs; and Miss Little's Ch. Betty of Pomfret was an excellent one of the right size. Another very beautiful little Pug is Mrs. James Currie's Ch. Sylvia.

The black Pug is a more recent production. He was brought into notice in 1886, when Lady Brassey exhibited some at the Maidstone Show. Mr. Rawdon Lee, however, tells us, in "Modern Dogs," that the late Queen Victoria had one of the black variety in her possession half a century ago,

and that a photograph of the dog is to be seen in one of the Royal albums. This, however, does not prove that a variety of black Pugs existed in any numbers, and the same may be said should white Pugs become popular at some future date, for in 1892 Miss Dalziel exhibited a white Pug at Birmingham. This dog, however, was not really white, although it might have been made the link in the production of a variety of white Pugs. The black Pug, however, came upon the scene about the time mentioned, and he came to stay. By whom he was manufactured is not a matter of much importance, as with the fawn Pug in existence there was not much difficulty in crossing it with the shortest-faced black dog of small size that could be found, and then back again to the fawn, and the thing was done. Fawn and black Pugs are continually being bred together, and, as a rule, if judgment is used in the selection of suitable crosses, the puppies are sound in colour, whether fawn or black. In every respect except markings the black Pug should be built on the same lines as the fawn, and be a cobby little dog with short back and well-developed hindquarters, wide in skull, with square and blunt muzzle and tightly-curved tail. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, when Princess of Wales, owned some very good black Pugs, but the first dog of the variety that could hold its own with the fawns was Ch. Duke Beira, a handsome fellow, who was the property of the late Miss C. F. A. Jenkinson. Then Mr. Summers startled the Pug world by buying the famous Ch. Chotee for £200. This price was, however, surpassed when the late Marquis of Anglesey gave £250 for Jack Valentine, who is still very much in evidence, sharing the hearth-rug with his comrade Grindley King. Jack Valentine was bred by Miss J. W. Neish, who has a fine kennel of black Pugs at The Laws, in Forfarshire. Dr. Tulk has a famous stud dog in Ch. Bobbie Burns, who is probably the shortest faced black Pug that has ever been bred; and a dog that has quickly forced his way to the front is Mrs. F. Howell's Ch. Mister Dandy, who is a beautiful specimen of the breed; but the biggest winner up to the present time has been Miss Daniel's Ch. Bouji, an excellent

specimen all round, who has proved himself an exceedingly good stud dog. Amongst other prominent exhibitors and breeders of black Pugs are Mrs. Raleigh Grey—who in Rhoda owned one of the best females of the breed—Miss H. Cooper, Mrs. Recketts, and Mrs. Kingdon.

The Mopshund is the name given in Germany to the Pug, and there is on the Continent a long-haired variety of doubtful ancestry. In France it is called the *Carlin à poil long*, and in most respects it is recognisable as a Pug with an ample silky coat and a bushy tail. The tail, however, is not curled tight, but carried

lightly over the back. It is said to resemble the now almost extinct dog of Alicante. Not many years ago Her Majesty the Queen possessed a dog of this kind named Quiz, and some expert who inquired into its origin pronounced it to be a mongrel or a freak. Dog owners who keep Pugs and Pomeranians indiscriminately together, will know how such a freak may sometimes be unintentionally achieved.

There is a smooth-coated variety of the Pekinese Spaniel which closely resembles the modern Pug; a circumstance which adds weight to the theory that the Pug is of Chinese origin.



MISS C. ROSA LITTLE'S
 CH. BETTY OF POMFRET (FAWN) AND
 CH. LADY MIMOSA (BLACK).



GROUP OF CROPPED GRIFFONS.
THE PROPERTY OF MADAME ALBERT MANS, OF BRUSSELS.

CHAPTER LII.

THE BRUSSELS GRIFFON.

BY MRS. H. HANDLEY SPICER.

*"Nobles, whom arms or arts adorn,
Wait for my infants yet unborn.
None but a peer of wit and grace
Can hope a puppy of my race:
And, oh, would Fate the bliss decree
To mine (a bliss too great for me)
That two my tallest sons might grace*

*Iulus' side, as erst Evander's,
To keep off flatterers, spies, and panders;
To let no noble slave come near.
And scare Lord Fannies from his
ear:
Then might a royal youth, and true,
Enjoy at least a friend—or two."*

AWAY back in the 'seventies numbers of miners in Yorkshire and the Midlands are said to have possessed little wiry-coated and wiry-dispositioned red dogs, which accompanied their owners to work, being stowed away in pockets of overcoats until the dinner hour, when they were brought out to share their masters' meals, perchance chasing a casual rat in between times. Old men of to-day who remember these little "red tarriers" tell us that they were the originals of the present-day Brussels Griffons, and to the sporting propensities of the aforesaid miners is attributed the gameness which is such a charac-

teristic of their latter-day representatives. One seldom sees any dogs portrayed in the pictures of the nineteenth century which bear much resemblance to the breed as we know it, unless we except such specimens as the little dog in Landseer's well-known picture of "Dignity and Impudence." But this little dog might be claimed with equal justice as a bad Yorkshire or a mongrel Skye Terrier.

No one who is well acquainted with the Brussels Griffon would claim that the breed dates back, like the Greyhound, to hoary antiquity, or, indeed, that it has any pretensions to have "come over with the Con-

queror." I fail to see, however, that the dog is less worthy of admiration on that account. There comes a time, with canines as well as with humans, when a lengthy pedigree means an effete physique, and just as many of our belted earls have joined hands with the off-shoots of a young, new, and vigorous nation, so the shivering or stertorous lap-dogs of our great-grandmothers have given place to the active, spry, and intelligent Brussels Griffon. To my mind, it is futile to inquire too closely into his ancestry; like Topsy, "he growed," and we must love him for himself alone.

Even in the last fifteen years we can trace a certain advance in the evolution of the Brussels Griffon. When the breed was first introduced under this name into this country, underjaw was accounted of little or no importance, whereas now a prominent chin is rightly recognised as being one of the most important physical characteristics of the race. Then, again, quite a few years ago a Griffon with a red pin-wire coat was rarely met with, but now this point has been generally rectified, and every show specimen of any account whatever possesses the much-desired covering.

It must be admitted that, although they "breed true," a litter of Brussels Griffon puppies will usually be found to vary in type and size, or even colouring, very much more than is the case with some other breeds. An interesting point in telegony which I have noted is that if a Griffon shows traces of an alien ancestor in its appearance, its character and disposition vary accordingly, and, as a rule, the more typical the dog, the more nearly does it approach the ideal Griffon in its characteristics. This is very comforting to a breeder, for who does not wish to love their most beautiful dogs most! It is so often the mongrel puppies which have a way of insinuating themselves into one's affections.

The first authentic importations of Brussels Griffons into this country were made by Mrs. Kingscote, Miss Adela Gordon, Mrs. Frank Pearce, and Fletcher, who at that time (*circa* 1894) kept a dog-shop in Regent Street. The present writer soon followed, and it was at her house that, in 1896, the Griffon Bruxellois Club was first

suggested and then formed. The Brussels Griffon Club of London was a later offshoot of this club, and, like many children, would appear to be more vigorous than its parent. Griffons soon made their appearance at shows and won many admirers, though it must be admitted that their progress up the ladder of popularity was not as rapid as might have been expected. I attribute this fact almost entirely to two causes: First and foremost, that in the early days of the Griffon in England there was so little uniformity in type and appearance, and as often as not the name of Brussels Griffon was given to a mere mongrel Yorkshire Terrier, so that there was considerable doubt as to the identity of the real article. In the second place, there were at one time unfortunate dissensions in connection with the breed which gave the dog a bad name and nearly hanged him! The causes for these, however, have now been removed, and as, in addition, uniformity of type has become more prevalent—so much so that the standard and quality of Brussels Griffons is now much higher in England than in their native land—increased popularity for the breed is bound to occur. One is justified in making this prognostication by the fact that the breed is especially attractive in the following points: It is hardy, compact, portable, very intelligent, equally smart and alert in appearance, affectionate, very companionable, and, above all, it possesses the special characteristic of wonderful eyes, ever changing in expression, and compared with which the eyes of many other toy breeds appear as a glass bead to a fathomless lake.

In September of 1900, at the Alexandra Palace Show, Copthorne Pasha and his son, the unbeaten Ch. Copthorne Top-o'-the-Tree, made their first appearance, and the former dog was destined to effect a great influence on the breed in the way of underjaws and true type, so much so that for a time a large proportion of prize winners at the principal shows were sired by him. Other prominent sires at that time were those owning the Rouge affix, belonging to Mrs. Moseley, and Miss Gordon's Cock-o'-the-North and Milord.

All the chief winners have always varied

very greatly in size, sometimes, as in the case of Copthorne Squirrel, weighing under 3 lb., or as much as 9 lb., which is the approximate weight of Ch. Copthorne Sieglinde.

A mistake often made by novices is the



A MORNING WALK.

MRS. HANDLEY SPICER'S GRIFFONS AT EXERCISE.

BESIDES SEVERAL BROOD BITCHES, THE GROUP INCLUDES CH. COPTHORNE WISEACRE, CH. C. LOBSTER C. BETTY, C. JOSEPHINE, THE VETERAN C. PASHA, C. WIZARD AND CH. C. TREASURE.

attempt to breed from small bitches; not only is the result of such experiments, when successful, a lack of type and quality, but it is, in the present stage of the breed's advancement, very dangerous. With Toy Pomeranians or Japanese or Miniature Black-and-tan Terriers, small size has prevailed very much longer than with Griffons, and the dangers of a throw-back are not so great. As a rule, the minimum weight at which a Griffon bitch should be allowed to breed is 6 lb., and 7 lb. is safer still. It is, I think, the invariable experience of breeders that small bitches have small litters of large puppies, while large bitches

more often have larger litters which contain at any rate one or more small ones. In this connection it may be pointed out that weight is a particularly deceptive gauge with regard to Griffons, for the ideal Griffon is of the cobby, cart-horse build, and should therefore be compact, with plenty of bone and muscle (at the same time without being coarse). I have many times seen two dogs weighing 4 and 5½ lb. respectively, and the dog of the latter weight was undoubtedly the smaller and better. The reason for this is, of course, that a dog of 4 lb. weight may be lanky, leggy, and lacking in bone and substance, whereas a dog of the higher weight may look smaller by being more compact and "conkier" in every way. Purchasers of Griffons should remember this fact when buying a dog by correspondence. Another thing experience teaches one in connection with the size of one's stock is this—the small stud-dogs do not, as a rule, possess the same power of stamping

their likeness on their progeny as the larger ones. The day of the small Griffon may come, as it has with the Pomeranian, but it will probably bring with it a similar loss of character. In the meantime the ideal weight for a show Griffon of either sex is from 5 to 6 lb., and I prefer a stud-dog to be nearer the latter weight than the former.

Griffons are hardy little dogs, though, like most others, they are more susceptible to damp than to cold. While not greedy, like the Terrier tribe, they are usually good feeders and good doers, and not tiresomely dainty with regard to food, as is so often the case with Toy Spaniels.

It must be admitted that Griffons are not the easiest of dogs to rear, particularly at weaning time. From five to eight weeks is always a critical period in the puppyhood of a Griffon, and it is necessary to supersede their maternal nourishment with extreme caution. Farinaceous foods do not answer, and usually cause trouble sooner or later. A small quantity of scraped raw beef—an egg-spoonful at four weeks, increasing to a teaspoonful at six—may be given once a day, and from four to five weeks two additional meals of warm milk—goat's for preference—and not more than a tablespoonful at a time should be given. From five to six weeks the mother will remain with the puppies at night only, and three milk meals may be given during the day, with one of scraped meat, at intervals of about four hours, care being taken to give too little milk rather than too much. At six weeks the puppies may usually be taken entirely from the mother, and at this time it is generally advisable to give a gentle

the rubicon of eight weeks has been passed, care and oversight should be unremitting. At eight weeks old, Force or brown bread-crumbs may be added to the morning milk, chopped meat may be given instead



MRS. T. WHALEY'S
CH. GLENARTNEY SPORT.
BY CH. LOUSTIC—CORR



MISS A. F. HALL'S
CH. LA PERLE DES GRIFFONS.

Photograph by Russell.

vermifuge, such as Ruby. A very little German rusk may also be added to the milk meals, which may be increased to one and a-half tablespoonfuls at a time, but it must always be remembered that, in nine cases out of ten, trouble is caused by over-feeding rather than underfeeding, and until

of scraped at midday, the usual milk at tea-time, and a dry biscuit, such as Plasmon, for supper. At ten weeks' old the milk at tea-time may be discontinued and the other meals increased accordingly, and very little further trouble need be feared, for Griffons very rarely suffer from teething troubles.

I do not like the idea of herding puppies together, feeding them and attending to their material needs, but making no attempt to develop their intelligence and finer qualities. The puppies should be talked to and companionably treated from the first, and every effort made to enlarge their outlook on life, so that when puppyhood days are passed they will not be irresponsible beings with no knowledge of the world, but bright and loving little companions to those with whom their lot may be cast. A remark which is often made to me anent Griffons and other non-sporting breeds is this: "Yes, but what use are they? Are they any good for catching rats?" My answer to this remark is that, although my Griffons are quite capable of tackling a rat if need be, the love for dogs which is measured by their ability to hunt or

retrieve is not the highest kind of love. There are utility dogs and there are non-utility dogs, and it is equally certain that there are many dog lovers who value canine fidelity and affection far more than canine noses and claws. At the same time, this fact entails certain responsibilities on the owners of what one may term the non-utility dogs. A shooting man would not dream of letting his Retriever run wild up to the age of twelve months, and then expect it to be endowed at need with perfect manners and a tender mouth. And similarly a dog whose *métier* in life is that of being a companion to human beings should from the earliest age be taught lessons of obedience and confidence, besides having its interest and affection aroused for those with whom its lot has been cast. A spoiled dog is as trying as a spoiled child, and that dog who, at six months old, has not learnt to stay in a room or cage or basket alone, without complaining, has not been brought up in the way it should go.

There are two important points which breeders should bear in mind. One is that with a breed such as Griffons, where the type has not been established for very many years, pedigree is of the utmost importance, and "strain" on both sides, for as many generations as possible, should be carefully considered and thought out.

The second point is the importance of disposition in one's breeding stock. The Brussels Griffon is admittedly made up of composite breeds, and just as it has taken the coat of one breed, the muzzle of another, and so on, and fused them into one charming and homogeneous whole, so have the different qualities and varieties of intellect mingled and resulted in the delightful little dog we know to-day. But in all breeds, whether from inbreeding or from other causes, "fool-dogs" will occur, and for the sake of the breed, as well as for that of the breeder, such should not be bred from, no matter how brilliant may have been their show career.

Before founding a kennel or choosing a sire, the intending breeder should take these things into account, and, if possible, see the dogs of the strains he most admires in their own homes and surroundings, so

that he may judge at first hand of their dispositions and upbringing.

As regards the show ring, a Brussels Griffon happily needs very little preparation. He will need a little training in confidence and courage, but these are necessary attributes under all circumstances. As with all other wire-haired breeds, the dead coat will need removing if it is not naturally shed. A periodical outcry is heard on this subject, but it is noticeable that those who are loudest in declaiming against "trimming" are the possessors of smooth dogs, and who therefore know nothing about the matter. It is just as reasonable to keep a dog without attending to its coat as to rear a child without brushing its hair, and in the case of Brussels Griffons, both in the interests of their own comfort and for the beauty of their appearance, the dead and faded coat *must* be removed. The need for this will arise every six or eight months, and will soon show itself by the faded and dead appearance of the long old coat, together with the new undercoat struggling to force its way out to light and air. Then is the time to remove the dead hair, and here a steel toothcomb, like those supplied by Messrs. Spratt, will be found useful. In this, as in many other matters, a little practice soon makes perfect. It is really sad to see the rough and uncombed condition in which some dogs are led into the show ring, looking uncared-for and neglected, besides being obviously uncombed and unwashed. Like most other hard-coated dogs, Griffons are better without frequent baths, but regular grooming should take place daily, by grooming being understood the sponging of eyes and muzzles, together with a thorough combing of the coat and general inspection of the skin.

Brussels Griffons are divided into three groups, according to their appearance, and representatives of each group may be, and sometimes are, found in one and the same litter. First and foremost, both in importance and in beauty, comes the Griffon Bruxellois, a cobby, compact little dog, with wiry red coat, large eyes, short nose well turned up, and sloping back, very prominent chin, and small ears.

Secondly come the Griffons of any other colour, or, as they are termed in Brussels,



THE TYPICAL BRUSSELS GRIFFON CHAMPION COPTHORNE TALK O' THE TOWN

BY TOM—MIRZA

BRED AND OWNED BY MRS. HANDLEY SPICER, KINGSBURY, MIDDLESEX.

FROM THE PAINTING BY G. VERNON-STOKES.

as distinct from Griffons Bruxellois, Griffons Belges. These are very often Griffons of the usual colour, with a mis-mark of white or black, or occasionally they may be grey or fawn. But the most approved colour, and certainly the most attractive, is black and tan. Breeding for colour, *per se*, that is to say, as distinct from other points, is neither sporting nor wise, and undoubtedly a great reason for

standard in regard to other points be equally high with that now attained by those of the usual red colour.

The third group of Brussels Griffons is that termed "smooth," or, in Brussels, Griffons Brabançons. The smooth Griffon is identical with the rough in all points except for being short-haired. It is surprising how easily people are misled into thinking a smooth Griffon long-nosed by



MRS. HANDLEY SPICER'S CH. COPTHORNE TREASURE
BY CH. LOUSTIC—LURONNE.
FROM THE PAINTING BY MAUD EARL

the unpopularity of Dalmatians is the necessity for breeders of these dogs to devote their chief energies to improving the spots wherewith he is spotted. But when, as in the case of the Pomeranian, a breed has been brought to a great state of perfection, varieties in colour which shall co-exist with the other necessary points add greatly to a breeder's interest in his hobby. What a pretty picture a group of Poodles makes, when one is fawn, another chocolate, and another slate blue. Similarly I foresee a great future for the black-and-tan Brussels Griffon, and for a breeder with time and interest, together with a desire to break fresh ground, I would suggest the formation of a kennel of black-and-tan Brussels Griffons, provided that the

the absence of whisker. In order to convince sceptics that an apparently long-nosed smooth may be in reality as short-nosed as a rough-haired Griffon, it is only necessary to put one of the latter breed into a bath, thoroughly wetting the whiskers and beard, when it is amazing how long the shortest nose will appear to become. As is well known, smooth Griffons are most useful for breeding rough ones with the desired hard red coat, and many well-known show dogs with rough coats have been bred from smooth ones: for example, Sparklets, Ch. Copthorne Lobster, Ch. Copthorne Treasure, Ch. Copthorne Talk-o'-the-Town, and Copthorne Blunderbuss. This and many other facts in connection with breeding Griffons will be learnt from

experience, always the best teacher. If this short article leads any readers to make acquaintance with one of the most companionable, most loving, and most intelligent of little dogs, it will not have been written in vain.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS OF THE BRUSSELS GRIFFON.

1. General Appearance.—A lady's little dog—intelligent, sprightly, robust, of compact appearance—reminding one of a cob, and captivating the attention by a quasi-human expression.

2. Head.—Rounded, furnished with somewhat hard, irregular hairs, longer round the eyes, on the nose and cheeks.

3. Ears.—Erect when cropped as in Belgium, semi-erect when uncropped.

4. Eyes.—Very large, black, or nearly black; eyelids edged with black, eyelashes long and black, eyebrows covered with hairs, leaving the eye they encircle perfectly uncovered.

5. Nose.—Always black, short, surrounded

with hair converging upward to meet those which surround the eyes. Very pronounced stop.

6. Lips.—Edged with black, furnished with a moustache. A little black in the moustache is not a fault.

7. Chin.—Prominent, without showing the teeth, and edged with a small beard.

8. Chest.—Rather wide and deep.

9. Legs.—As straight as possible, of medium length.

10. Tail.—Erect, and docked to two-thirds.

11. Colour.—In the Griffons Bruxellois, red; in the Griffons Belges, preferably black and tan, but also grey or fawn; in the Petit Brabançon, red or black and tan.

12. Texture of Coat.—Harsh and wiry, irregular, rather long and thick. In the Brabançon it is smooth and short.

13. Weight.—Light weight, 5 lb. maximum; and heavy weight, 6 lb. maximum.

Faults.

The faults to be avoided are light eyes, silky hair on the head, brown nails, teeth showing, a hanging tongue or a brown nose.



GROUP OF BRUSSELS GRIFFONS, INCLUDING A BRABANÇON.

CHAPTER LIII.

THE MINIATURE BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIER AND THE TOY BULL-TERRIER.

*“Thou, happy creature, art secure
From all the torments we endure;
Despair, ambition, jealousy,
Lost friends, nor love, disquiet thee;
A sullen prudence drew thee hence
From noise, fraud, and impertinence.
Though life essayed the surest wile,
Gilding itself with Laura’s smile;*

*How didst thou scorn life’s meaner charms,
Thou who couldst break from Laura’s
arms!*

*Poor Cynic! still methinks I hear
Thy awful murmurs in my ear;
As when on Laura’s lap you lay,
Chiding the worthless crowd away.”*

ROSCOMMON.

THE MINIATURE BLACK-AND-TAN
TERRIER.

BY F. C. HIGNETT.

UNTIL quite recently this variety was known as the Black-and-tan Toy, but for obvious reasons, chief of which was probably because there were other breeds of the same conjunction of colours which ranked as toys, the Kennel Club rightly deemed it advisable to change the nomenclature in the classification of breeds by the addition of the word terrier and the substitution of “miniature” for “Toy.”

To all intents and purposes, except in the matter of size, the general appearance and qualifications of these beautiful and diminutive creatures should be as nearly like the larger breed as possible, for the standard of points applies to both varieties, with the proviso that erect, or what are commonly known as tulip ears, of semi-erect carriage, are permissible in the miniatures. There can be no doubt, however, that in the near future the same conditions will, in their entirety, apply to both, for it is noticeable that such as possess small, well-carried drop ears are more favourably looked upon, if they are as good in other respects, than their tulip or bat-eared relatives.

The officially recognised weight for the

variety is given as “under seven pounds,” but none of the most prominent present-day winners reach anything like that weight; some in fact are little more than half of it, and the great majority are between 4 lb. and 5 lb.; such as are heavier stand a poor chance at the shows. It rarely happens, however, that breeding from the lightest bitches can be carried out successfully, and, assuming that they are toy bred, from 7 lb. to 9 lb. is the safest weight; while with the object of keeping the progeny as small as possible the least of the opposite sex are preferred.

Bolton and its environs enjoy the reputation of being the locality from which most of the best specimens have emanated; thanks to the zealous efforts of the Mitchells, Tom Dyer, and a few others, who persistently bred them before dog-showing became such a general hobby as it has grown to be within the last twenty years. Very much of their success was directly attributable to the noted sire Sir Bevis, and the ancestry of many present-day winners can be traced in a direct line to him. Another old timer is Dr. Morris, of Rochdale, whose Excel and Truth were victorious in many a hard-fought though bloodless battle. Mr. John Martin, of Salford, also obtained considerable notoriety by the successes credited to his Minnie, and Mr. Wilkinson, of Huddersfield, a well-known judge, has been for many years,

and still is, a frequent exhibitor. What may be termed, for the sake of comparison, the middle ages are still represented by such enthusiastic fanciers as Mr. and Mrs. Whaley, Mr. Tweed, and Mr. H. Monk, for unfortunately that very successful northern exhibitor, Mr. John Balshaw, is no longer with us. The first named have owned many recognised excellent specimens, notably Ch. Rara Avis, Ch. Glenartney Laddie, and Glenartney Czar. The prefix Glenartney is one which still stamps the bearer of it as something more than ordinarily good.

Like many more "Lancashire Lads," the late Mr. Balshaw did not confine his attention to such shows as were held in or near his home county, but, following the example of his southern rivals, put in an appearance at all the principal fixtures irrespective of distance or cost, and was rewarded by a remarkable sequence of successes, for he piloted many notable dogs to victory, earning the full title of Champion for Doney and Mayfield Luce, while several others in his possession were frequently at the head of the prize lists.

Coming to the present day, we find Mr. Robert Harrison, of Bolton, one of the most successful breeders and exhibitors of stud dogs, his Little Prince II. having been the progenitor of many really good and small specimens. Another prominent exhibitor is Miss L. M. Hignett, of Lostock, who, following in the footsteps of her late mother, made her first bow to the public in 1904, when, as a companion for Lostock Love-knot, who had previously earned a reputation, she brought out Lostock Love-song, which she bought in Manchester for the traditional old song, and which afterwards proved to be the very best of her breed. On the occasion of her first essay at one of the big Yorkshire shows Love-song scored three first prizes

in competitions open to all breeds; she then had an uninterrupted run of success at the licensed shows in the north till the Kennel Club's show at the Crystal Palace was reached. As this was the first occasion on which she had competed at a show held under rules, she was still eligible for the novice class. It was here, after she had headed her class, that the eagle eye of Mr. H. Monk recognised her good qualities, and shortly afterwards a bargain was arranged. Love-song turned out to be a sound purchase on the part of her

new owner, for within a few months she vanquished all her competitors, and straightway qualified herself to be styled a champion, her name having been changed to Mascot Maud.

Probably the most popular specimen of the miniature Black-and-tan at the present time is Merry Atom, bred and owned by Mr. W. E. S. Richmond, M.R.C.V.S., of Bury, who finds relaxation from his practice as a veterinary surgeon in breeding these little mites

of dog-flesh. Merry Atom is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in weight, and he is beautifully proportioned, with a fine, long head, a small, dark eye, small ears, and the true type of body. His markings of deep black and rich tan are good, and his coat is entirely free from the bare patches which so often mar the appearance of these toys, giving the suggestion of delicacy.

The miniature Black-and-tan is certainly not a robust dog, and he has lost much of the terrier boisterousness of character by reason of being pampered and coddled; but it is a fallacy to suppose that he is necessarily delicate. He requires to be kept warm, but exercise is better for him than eiderdown quilts and silken cushions, and judicious feeding will protect him from the skin diseases to which he is believed to



MR. W. E. S. RICHMOND'S
MERRY ATOM
BY CHELSEA SURPRISE—TINY.

be liable. Under proper treatment he is no more delicate than any other toy dog, and his engaging manners and cleanliness of habit ought to place him among the most favoured of lady's pets and lapdogs. It is to be hoped that the efforts now being made by the Black-and-tan Terrier Club will be beneficial to the increased popularity of this diminutive breed.

For the technical description and scale of points the reader is referred to the chapter on the larger variety of Black-and-tan Terrier (see p. 327).

THE TOY BULL-TERRIER.

BY THE LADY EVELYN EWART.

HISTORICALLY, Toy Bull-terriers hold their own with any breed of dogs. They are the miniature representatives of Bull-terriers, doubtless so called from their bull-fighting talents. This breed of dogs conjures up memories of the Georgian epoch in England, and bull-baiting, bear-baiting, dog-fights, rat-pits, cock-fights, and the prize-ring rise from their century-old oblivion when we contemplate these game little dogs.

Of late years Toy Bull-terriers have fallen in popularity as pets, and it is chiefly in the East End of London or in the mining districts of the Midlands of England that specimens of the breed are to be found. Their plucky qualities appear to appeal to a certain rough kind of man, and these same qualities seem to make them unpopular as house pets. This is a pity, as their lilliputian self-assertion is most amusing. As pets they are most affectionate, excellent as watch-dogs, clever at acquiring tricks, and always cheerful and companionable. They have good noses and will hunt diligently; but wet weather or thick undergrowth will deter them, and they are too small to do serious harm to the best stocked game preserve.

Favourable circumstances may enable them to kill a young rabbit, but such an event is rare. Persons who have owned this breed generally agree that it is characterised by much individuality. The wonderful excitement which some little *chétif* ladies' pet will display at the sight of a rat-trap or on approaching a stack that harbours rats and mice is most remarkable. One little dog which belonged to the writer would fly at cattle, and once got kicked by a cow for his pains. Equally he would fight any big dog, and the only chance of distracting him from his warlike purposes was for his mistress to run when a fight was impending. Fear of being lost made him follow his owner and abandon his enemy. After many narrow escapes he met his fate in the jaws of a large black retriever which he had attacked in his own kennel.



LADY DECIE'S TOY BULL
QUEEN OF ZAMBESI.

Photograph by Russell.

In art one fancies one sees a likeness to these dogs in Morland's "Stable Amusements," and in more modern days in Mr. Briten-Riviere's "Giants at Play," now to be seen in the Tate Gallery. It is rather doubtful whether dogs of a coarser make than Toy Bull-terriers were not the models in both these cases; still, there is a certain resemblance, and in Morland's case this is interesting as a link with the past.

The most valuable Toy Bull-terriers are small and very light in weight, and these small dogs usually have "apple heads." Pony Queen, the former property of Sir Raymond Tyrwhitt Wilson, weighed under 3 lb., but the breed remains "toy" up to 15 lb. When you get a dog with a long wedge-shaped head, the latter in competition with small "apple-headed" dogs always takes the prize, and a slightly contradictory state of affairs arises from the fact that the small dog with an imperfectly shaped head will sell for more money than a dog with a perfectly shaped head which is larger.

In drawing up a show schedule of classes

for this breed it is perhaps better to limit the weight of competitors to 12 lb. The Bull-terrier Club put 15 lb. as the lowest weight allowed for the large breed, and it seems a pity to have an interregnum between the large and miniature variety; still, in the interests of the small valuable specimens, this seems inevitable, and opportunist principles must be applied to doggy matters as to other business in this world. At present there is a diversity of opinion as to their points, but roughly they are a long flat head, wide between the eyes and tapering to the nose, which should be black. Ears erect and bat-like, straight legs and rather distinctive feet; some people say these are cat like.

Some Toy Bull-terriers have a curved

back which looks as if the dog was cringing. This peculiarity has been attributed to the fact that they have been carried under the arms or even in the pockets of their owners for generations, and that finally nature adapted the dog to its usual position. This is as it may be. Toy Bull-terriers ought to have an alert, gay appearance, coupled with refinement, which requires a nice whip tail. The best colour is pure white. A brindle spot is not amiss, and even a brindle dog is admissible, but black marks are wrong. The coat ought to be close and stiff to the touch. Toy Bull-terriers are not delicate as a rule. They require warmth, and never are better than when taking plenty of exercise in all weathers.



TWINKLE LITTLE STAR

BY TEDDY ROY—VIC.

PROPERTY OF LADY EVELYN EWART.

Photograph by Cosway Gallery.

CHAPTER LIV.

THE ITALIAN GREYHOUND AND THE MINIATURE COLLIE.

*“An English dog can't take an airing
But foreign scoundrels must be staring.
I'd have your French dogs and your Spanish,
And all your Dutch and all your Danish,
By which our species is confounded,
Be hanged, be poisoned, and be drowned;
No mercy on the race suspected,
Greyhounds from Italy excepted.”*

CHRISTOPHER SMART.

THE most elegant, graceful, and refined of all dogs are the tiny Italian Greyhounds. Their exquisitely delicate lines, their supple movements and beautiful attitudes, their soft, large eyes, their charming colouring, their gentle and loving nature, and their scrupulous cleanliness of habit—all these qualities justify the admiration bestowed upon them as drawing-room pets. They are fragile, it is true—fragile as egg-shell china—not to be handled roughly. But their constitution is not necessarily delicate, and many have been known to live to extreme old age. Miss Mackenzie's Jack, one of the most beautiful of the breed ever known, lived to see his seventeenth birthday, and even then was strong and healthy. Their fragility is more apparent than real, and if they are not exposed to cold or damp, they require less pampering than they usually receive. An American writer once gave elaborate instructions as to the way to pick up an Italian Greyhound without breaking it, as if it were a Prince Rupert drop that would shatter to dust with the least touch. Such particularity is unnecessary. One would suppose that our American friend had come upon an unusually frail specimen that had been rendered weak by too much inbreeding. This cause has been a frequent source of constitutional weakness, and it was deplorably a fault in the Italian Greyhounds of half a century ago. Gowan's Billy, who was celebrated about the year 1857 for his

grace and symmetry, and who was altogether a lovely animal, was a notorious victim of inbreeding. His grandsire, great grand-



ROSEMEAD UNA AND ROSEMEAD LAURA.
BRED AND OWNED BY THE BARONESS
CAMPBELL VON LAURENTZ.

Photograph by Russell.

sire, g.-g.-grandsire, g.-g.-g.-grandsire, and g.-g.-g.-g.-grandsire were all one and the same dog. This is probably the record example of consanguinity.

One cannot be quite certain as to the derivation of the Italian Greyhound. Its physical appearance naturally suggests a descent from the Gazehound of the ancients, with the added conjecture that it was purposely dwarfed for the convenience of being nursed in the lap. Greek art presents many examples of a very small dog of Greyhound type, and there is a probability that the

diminutive breed was a familiar ornament in the atrium of most Roman villas, where the frequent motto, *Cave Canem*, may have been intended not more as a warning against the chained and ferocious Mastiff, than as a caution to visitors to beware of hurting the matron's treasured lapdog. In Pompeii a dwarfed Greyhound was certainly kept as a domestic pet, and there is therefore some justification for the belief that the Italian prefix is not misplaced.

In very early times the Italian Greyhound was appreciated. Vandyck, Kneller, and Watteau frequently introduced the graceful figures of these dogs as accessories in their portraits of the court beauties of their times, and many such portraits may be noticed in the galleries of Windsor Castle and Hampton Court. Mary Queen of Scots is supposed to have been fond of the breed, as more surely were Charles I. and Queen Anne. Some of the best of their kind were in the possession of Queen Victoria at Windsor and Balmoral, where Sir Edwin Landseer transferred their graceful forms to canvas.

At no period can the Italian Greyhound have been a sporting dog. A prancing race after a ball on a velvet lawn is the usual extent of his participation in the chase. He has not the sporting instinct or the acute power of scent and sight which one looks for in a hound. He is a hound, indeed, only by courtesy, and was never meant to hunt. The presence of a rat does not excite him; a rabbit or a hare might play with him; even jealousy is powerless to move him to animosity. He is among the most peaceable of dogs, gentle as a gazelle, and as beautiful, differing greatly from his relative the Whippet, whose reputation for snapping has been genuinely earned.

But one ought not to look to dogs so frail, so accustomed to ease and luxury, to take interest in the pursuit of vermin or of game. They are too small for such work. Smallness and lightness and symmetry, with good colour and a healthy constitution, are the qualities to be sought for in the Italian Greyhound. No dog over eight pounds is worth much consideration. Molly, for whom her owner, Mr. Macdonald, refused

a hundred guineas in 1871, weighed a few ounces less than five. Idstone pronounced her the most perfect specimen ever seen; but it is said that her mouth was very much overshot, which is a serious fault, often noticeable in this breed. The same owner's Duke was larger; but, then, the males usually are, and for this reason the bitches commonly take prizes above the other sex.

It is singular that Scottish breeders have frequently produced the best specimens of this variety of dog. Mr. Bruce, of Falkirk, exhibited many beautiful little ones some years ago, and his Bankside Daisy, Wee Flower, and Crucifix are especially remembered. Miss H. M. Mackenzie, too, had an excellent kennel, in which Sappho, Mario, Hero, Dido, and Juno were important inmates, varying in weight from five to nine pounds. Dido was a lovely little bitch. She was the granddaughter of Jack, whom Miss Mackenzie bought for ten shillings from a butcher in Smithfield Market. There was a curious circumstance in connection with Jack. Years after his death some of his offspring were being exhibited, when a visitor from Rugby, admiring them, remarked upon their likeness to a dog that he had lost in London. Dates and facts were compared, and it transpired that the lost dog and the butcher's dog were one and the same, and that Jack was really of most aristocratic pedigree.

The names of the Rev. J. W. Mellor, Mr. S. W. Wildman, Mrs. Giltrap, Mrs. Cottrel Dormer, Mrs. Anstie, and Miss Pim are closely associated with the history of the Italian Greyhound in Great Britain, and among the more prominent owners of the present time are the Baroness Campbell von Laurentz, whose Rosemead Laura and Una are of superlative merit alike in outline, colour, style, length of head, and grace of action; Mrs. Florence Scarlett, whose Svelta, Saltarello, and Sola are almost equally perfect; Mrs. Matthews, the owner of Ch. Signor, our smallest and most elegant show dog; and Mr. Charlwood, who has exhibited many admirable specimens, among them Sussex Queen and Sussex Princess.

The Italian Greyhound Club of England

has drawn up the following standard and scale of points :

1. **General Appearance.**—A miniature English Greyhound, more slender in all proportions, and of ideal elegance and grace in shape, symmetry, and action.

2. **Head.**—Skull long, flat and narrow. Muzzle very fine. Nose dark in colour. Ears rose shaped, placed well back, soft and delicate, and should touch or nearly touch behind the head. Eyes large, bright and full of expression.

3. **Body.**—Neck long and gracefully arched. Shoulders long and sloping. Back curved and drooping at the quarters.

4. **Legs and Feet.**—Fore-legs straight, well set under the shoulder ; fine pasterns ; small delicate bone. Hind-legs, hocks well let down ; thighs muscular. Feet long—hare foot.

5. **Tail, Coat and Colour.**—Tail rather long and with low carriage. Skin fine and supple. Hair thin and glossy like satin. Preferably self-coloured. The colour most prized is golden fawn, but all shades of fawn—red, mouse, cream and white—are recognised. Blacks, brindles and pied are considered less desirable.

6. **Action.**—High stepping and free.

7. **Weight.**—Two classes, one of 8 lbs. and under, the other over 8 lbs.

Scale of Points.

Head	20
Body	20
Legs and feet	30
Tail, coat and colour	15
Action	15
Total	100

THE MINIATURE COLLIE.

IF there were any real scarcity of toy dogs it might be possible to rear a new variety from our own midst by a recourse to the diminutive Shetland Collie, which has many recommendations as a pet. Like the sturdy little Shetland pony, this dog has not been made small by artificial selection. It is a Collie in miniature, no larger than a Pomeranian, and it is perfectly hardy, wonderfully sagacious, and decidedly beautiful.

They are scarce, even in their native islands, where chance alone seems to breed them rather than design ; but occasionally one may be brought to the mainland or to Ireland by the fishermen in the herring season, and left behind as a gift to some friend. At first glance the dog might easily be mistaken for a Belgian Butterfly dog, for its ears are somewhat large and up-standing, with a good amount of feather about them ; but upon closer acquaintance the Collie shape and nature become pronounced.

The body is long and set low, on stout, short legs, which end in long-shaped,

feathered feet. The tail is a substantial brush, beautifully carried, and the coat is long and inclined to silkiness, with a considerable neck-frill. The usual weight is from six to ten pounds, the dog being of smaller size than the bitch. The prettiest are all white, or white with rich sable markings, but many are black and tan or all black. The head is short and the face not so aquiline as that of the large Collie. The eyes are well proportioned to the size of the head, and have a singularly soft round brightness reminding one of the eye of a woodcock or a snipe.

The Shetlanders use them with the sheep, and they are excellent little workers, intelligent and very active, and as hardy as terriers. Dog lovers in search of novelty might do worse than take up this attractive and certainly genuine breed before it becomes extinct. An anonymous writer in one of the kennel papers recently drew attention to its possibilities as a pet ; and the Editor of this work is acquainted with a lady in Belfast who owns a typical specimen, but as yet the fascinations of the tiny Sheltie are commonly ignored.

SECTION V.

THE LESS FAMILIAR AND FOREIGN DOGS.*

CHAPTER LV.

THE DOGS OF AUSTRALASIA.

*"They bring
Mastiffs and mongrels, all that in a string
Could be got out, or could but lug a hog,
Ball, Eatall, Cuttail, Blackfoot—bitch and dog."*

MICHAEL DRAYTON.

The Warrigal, or Dingo.—Apart from the marsupials, Australia is not rich in indigenous fauna, but it has the distinction of possessing in the Dingo one of the very few existing wild dogs of the world—possibly the only true wild dog that is comparable in type and character with our domesticated breeds. Fossil remains of this animal have been found in the cavern deposits of Australia

opinion that it owes its introduction to early Malay settlers from Asia. It is found nowhere else than in Australia—not even in the island of Tasmania.

Warrigal was the name applied to it by the natives, whose word "Dingo" was used only in reference to the domestic dogs of the settlers. Like its aboriginal master, the Warrigal has been dispersed almost to extinction; and although some stray couples may slink like thieves in the train of caravans journeying towards the interior, yet even in the parts unfrequented by travellers it is becoming rare; while in the inhabited districts baits impregnated with strychnine have done their work, for the stock farmers quickly discovered that the wild dog was an inveterate despoiler of the sheepfold, and that a crusade against it, supported by a Government grant of five shillings for every tail, was imperative.

So rare now is this larrikin among Australian animals, that it is seldom to be seen excepting in the zoological gardens of Melbourne and Sydney, where specimens are usually preserved in close confinement. The photograph of one such has been kindly sent to me by the Director of the Gardens in Melbourne. I am told that this is a typical and pure example of the original Warrigal, but his white feet and white tail



MR. H. C. BROOKE'S DINGO MYALL.

indicating that it was known to the aborigines long before the arrival of the European colonists. But Dr. Wallace, Prof. M'Coy, Mr. Aflalo, and other zoologists who have studied the question of its origin, are of

* With the exception of the Hon. Florence Amherst's erudite chapter on the Oriental Greyhounds, the Editor alone is responsible for this section on the dogs of other countries; but he desires to acknowledge indebtedness to Mr. H. C. Brooke for special information, and for the loan of several interesting photographs.

tips are faults, and he suffers in comparison with Mr. Brooke's Myall.

Specimens have occasionally been brought home to England. Mr. W. K. Taunton, who has had so much experience in the acclimatising of foreign breeds of the dog, was, I believe, among the first to import the Dingo, concerning which he writes:—



DINGO.

FROM THE MELBOURNE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

“Like most wild dogs, the Dingo bears a considerable resemblance to the wolf, especially in head, which is wide between the ears. The body is rather long, with a moderately short and thick coat and bushy tail, which, when the dog is in motion, is generally carried high and slightly curled, but not over the hip. The colour is almost invariably a reddish brown; white feet and a white tip to the tail are looked upon as indicating sheep-dog cross. The Dingo stands about 22 inches at the shoulder, and is a strongly made, very active dog, with powerful jaws, and teeth unusually large in proportion to the animal's size. I see no reason why the Dingo should not become as domesticated as any other dog within a short space of time. Possibly it might take a generation or two to breed out their innate wildness, but much would depend upon the conditions under which the puppies are reared. There is a general impression that these dogs are treacherous and not to be trusted. I have owned two of this breed, and cannot say as far as my experience goes that I have found them so. My best specimen I gave to a

friend in Paris, to be located in the Jardin des Plantes. These dogs do not bark, but make a peculiar noise which can scarcely be called howling.”

Mr. H. C. Brooke, who has kept in all seventeen specimens in England, and has successfully bred from them, informs me that they learn to bark, after a fashion, if kept continually with domestic dogs. Two of his breeding are now in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, and he has recently succeeded in breeding one entirely white puppy, which is a rarity, although his Chelsworth Myall was white. Mr. Brooke's experience has been that the Dingo may certainly be trained to docility.



PURE WHITE DINGO PUPPY.

BRED BY MR. H. C. BROOKE.

His Myall, undoubtedly the best ever brought to England, and a great prize winner, made a companion of a pet chicken. This same dog, although caught wild, was of high intelligence, and was broken to ferrets in half an hour. He was often shut up alone in a barn with ferrets, and would kill the rats as they were bolted, but would never attempt to injure a ferret.

Kangaroo Hound.— In a country in which kangaroo, wallaroo, and wallaby are

hunted in the open it was early found to be necessary to have a swift-footed dog, capable of pursuing and pulling down a powerful prey. For this purpose the aborigines of Australia had no doubt employed the Warrigal, but these native dogs were too wild and wilful to be trained successfully by the colonists as a true sporting dog. The Collie, of which many were taken out by the Scots settlers, was, on the other hand, too docile, and a cross was resorted to, the Collie and the Warrigal being mated.

Experience taught the colonists that to hunt their Collies against kangaroo spoiled them for work among the sheep. They therefore imported Greyhounds and Deerhounds. They were not scrupulous in the matter of breeding. All that they wanted for a kangaroo drive was a useful hunting dog combining great speed, strength, and pluck, and they crossed their dogs indiscriminately, Collie with Dingo, Deerhound or Mastiff with Greyhound, and any with either; selecting those which proved strongest and swiftest, and who ran by nose as well as by sight. In time this interbreeding produced a capable animal of a definite type, which received the name of the Kangaroo hound.

As a rule they are dark in colour, nearly black, but occasionally brindle; but black is not desirable, and all coarseness has gradually been bred out, with the result that the Kangaroo hound is now a decided and distinct breed, with certain famous strains that are sought after and that win distinction in their classes at the Colonial shows. In general appearance the dog resembles a heavy Greyhound, with a long, lean head, somewhat broader between the ears than the English dog, and more domed. The ears are fine and smooth, V-shaped, and rather low set, hanging at the sides of the head and never erect. The neck is slender but muscular, and slightly arched. The chest is fairly broad, the back long and strong, and the loins short and arched. The hind-quarters are well developed, very muscular, but not too broad. The fore-legs are straight and strong, and the hind-legs well boned.

The long and fine tail, which is without feather, is carried downward with a slight curl at the tip. The coat is smooth and fine, sometimes coarser on the body, and it may be of any colour rather than black. In height the dog stands from 27 in. to 29 in. at the shoulder, and the average weight is from 65 lb. to 67 lb.

The Kelpie, or Australasian Sheep-dog.

—Our kin in the Antipodes with their vast stock farms have always set high value on the utility dog, and few of the early settlers from Scotland, bent upon sheep raising, neglected to take with them their Collies as prospective helpmates. But the Australians have been so enterprising as to produce a pastoral dog of their own. The Kelpie, as he is often called, is not perhaps an example of high, scientific breeding; but he is a useful, presentable dog, in whom it is possible to take pride. He is all black in colour, with a straight harsh coat, and he stands from 20 in. to 24 in. in height, his weight averaging 54 lb. His ears are pricked, and these, with a somewhat long muzzle, give his head a resemblance to that of the Pomeranian. Altogether, he is well built and well proportioned, and from all accounts he is steadily improving in type. Mr. F. White, of Geelong, is among the prominent breeders, his Wallace being one of the best seen for some years back. Another breeder of note is Mr. R. Kaleski, of Liverpool, New South Wales, who has recently been endeavouring, with some success, to establish also a breed of cattle-dog which shall meet acceptance as a recognised Australian type. For the Kelpie no strenuous efforts are now required. By the impetus of his own admirable qualities, he is making headway not only in Victoria and New South Wales, but also in Tasmania and New Zealand.

The Australian Terrier.—Until recently English dog fanciers have been incredulous as to the genuineness of the Australian Terrier, but ocular proof of its existence as a breed has been demonstrated in the importation of some specimens, and evidence has been supported by the formation of the Victorian Australian Terrier

Club, whose book of rules and standard of points bears upon its front the portrait of a typical specimen named Dandy. This portrait presents what appears to be a wire-haired Terrier with cropped ears and a half-docked tail. As an example of the breed it is not altogether convincing, but one is brought by later knowledge to the conclusion that it is the engraving and not the dog that is at fault.

At the Kennel Club show in 1906, Mr. W. H. Milburn entered three of these terriers, but only one, Adelaide Miss, was benched. She was an engaging little bitch, reminding one of the old-fashioned working Skye Terrier, or one of the early Scotties crossed with a Yorkshire Terrier. Her owner modestly averred that she was not a superlative specimen of the breed. Since then he has been good enough to secure for me from Melbourne the photo-

graph of Champion Tarago Masher, who is probably the best Australian Terrier yet bred in the Antipodes, and who has had a very successful career since he took a first prize as a puppy at the Victorian Kennel Club Show in 1903. Masher, who was bred by Mr. George Keyzer, of Melbourne, is a blue-tan dog, weighing 13 lbs. He is by Trapper out of English Rose, and is of good pedigree on both sides. In the show ring he has never been beaten. When this photograph was taken he was considered to be in good coat, and if one may judge by his portrait, he answers well to the standard laid down by the club for judging the breed. That standard is as follows:—

1. General Appearance.—A rather low-set, compact, active dog, with good straight hair of wiry texture, coat about from two to two and a-half

inches long. Average weight about 10 lb. or 11 lb. Extreme weights, from 8 lb. to 14 lb.

2. Head.—The head should be long, with a flat skull, full between the eyes, with soft hair topknot, long powerful jaw. Teeth level; nose black; eyes small, keen, and dark colour.

3. Ears.—Ears small, set high on skull, pricked or dropped towards the front, free from long hairs. Ears not to be cut since August, 1896.

4. Neck.—Neck inclined to be long in proportion to body, with decided frill of hair.

5. Body.—Body rather long in proportion to height; well ribbed up; back straight; tail docked.

6. Legs.—Fore-legs perfectly straight, well set under body, slight feather to the knees, clean feet, black toenails. Hind-legs, good strong thigh, hock slightly bent, feet small and well padded, with no tendency to spread.

7. Colour.—1st: Blue or grey body, tan on legs and face, richer the better; topknot blue or silver; 2nd: Clear sandy, or red.

8. Disqualifying Points.—Flesh-coloured nose, white toenails, white breasts, curly or woolly coat

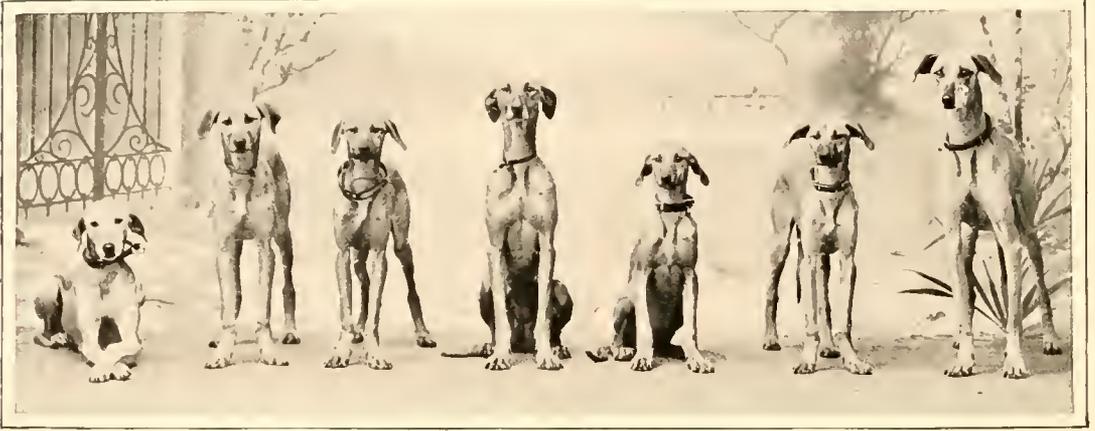
all black coat (puppies excepted). Uneven mouth will not altogether disqualify, but will be much against a dog.

There has lately been an endeavour in Australia to establish a new breed to which has been given the name of the Sydney Silky Terrier; but the type does not appear yet to be fixed, and I hesitate to give a description which may not be accurate, merely surmising that the Yorkshire Terrier has been largely instrumental in justifying the name.

Needless to add, our kin in Australasia are as earnest dog lovers as ourselves. They possess excellent specimens of all the breeds that are familiar to us at home, and exhibit them in competition at their well-managed shows, reports of which are regularly to be found in the English periodicals devoted to canine matters.



AUSTRALIAN TERRIER CH. TARAGO MASHER
BY TRAPPER—ENGLISH ROSE.
BRED BY MR. GEORGE KEYZER, MELBOURNE.



GROUP OF NORTH AFRICAN GAZELLE HOUNDS.
THE PROPERTY OF HERR MICHEL LA FONTIJN.

CHAPTER LVI.

ORIENTAL GREYHOUNDS.

BY THE HON. FLORENCE AMHERST.

“L'Orient est le berceau de la Civilisation parce que l'Orient est la patrie du Chien.”—TOUSSENEL.

*“No bolder horseman in the youthful band
E'er rode in gay chase of the shy gazelle.”*

EDWIN ARNOLD.

I. The Slughi, Tazi, or Gazelle Hound.*

—The original home of the Slughi is difficult to determine. It is shown by the monuments of ancient Egypt that these Gazelle Hounds were kept in that country for hunting purposes, but they seem to have been of foreign importation—both from Asia and Africa.

In Persia the Slughi is known as the “Sag-i Tazi” (Arabian Hound), or merely as the “Tazi,” which literally means “Arabian” (a term also applied there to Arab horses), denoting an Arab origin. According to tradition at the present day on the Persian Gulf, it is said that these dogs

came originally from Syria with the horse. Arabic writers say that the Slughi was only known to the Pharaohs, thanks to the Arabs and to their constant caravans that plied from immemorial times between the two countries.

The name Slughi, which means a Greyhound, bears with it a history recalling the vanished glories of Selukia and the Greek Empire in Syria, and Saluk, in the Yemen, that rich land of mystery and romance. The word originated from these places, once famous for their “Saluki” armour, and “Saluki” hounds. Other districts bearing similar names are quoted as being connected with these hounds.

Although now, as formerly, valued by the amateurs of the chase, it is in the lone deserts, among the Bedawin tribes, that the real home of the Slughi is to be found. There, in spite of the changes in the world

** Name in Arabic.*

Masc. : Slughi (colloquial); Saluki (classical).

Fem. : Slughiya (colloquial); Silaga (classical).

Plural and genus, Salag.

Name in Persian.

Tazi.

around, the life remains the same as in bygone ages. There has been no need to alter the standard to suit the varying fashions in sport. It is the fact that these beautiful dogs of to-day are the same as those of thousands of years ago which adds such a special importance to the breed.

The Slughi (Tazi) is to be found in Arabia (including the Hedjaz), Syria, Mesopotamia, Valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris, Kurdistan, Persia, Turkestan, Sinai Peninsula, Egypt, the Nile Valley, Abyssinia, and Northern Africa. By examining the extent and position of the deserts inhabited by the great nomadic Arab tribes connected by pilgrim ways and caravan routes, the distribution of the Gazelle Hound can easily be followed.

The different types of the Slughi are known by the distinctive names of the Shami, Yamani, Omani, and Nejdi. The Shami has silky hair on its ears, and long feathery hair on its tail. The Yemen and Oman breeds have not much feathering on ears or tail. The Nejdi has shorter hair than any of the above varieties. Native experts can tell them apart. In some districts the smooth and in others the feathered varieties predominate.

The feathered type of Slughi having been kept throughout Persia from the earliest times by the sporting Khans, has led Europeans to apply the name "Persian" Greyhound to this variety, and thence also to infer that it came from Persia southwards, though the word "Tazi" (Arabian) and the distinctive name "Shami" (Syrian) denote the contrary. It is also stated that after two or three generations in Persia Greyhounds become much bigger and heavier and have longer hair; sportsmen are there-

fore constantly importing fresh stock from the south. In some districts in Persia, however, the smooth-coated variety predominates.

As with his famous horses and camels, the Bedawi attaches much importance to the pedigree of his Slughi. Though different types are found in the same localities, natives are very careful not to mix the breeds. Some families of the Gazelle Hound



A TYPICAL SLUGHI (SHAMI).
BRED IN ENGLAND BY THE HON. FLORENCE AMHERST.
Photograph by T. Fall.

are especially renowned. A celebrated dog was looted as a puppy from south of Mecca. His descendants are now famous among the tribes on the north of the Persian Gulf.

The Slughi or "hound" is highly valued, and not treated like the despised "dog" or "kelb" of the East. The Arab speaks of him as "el hor" the "noble," and he is held to be as the "Gre" hound was of old in England, "the dogge of high degree," as referred to by Caius. He has the thoughtful care of his master, and, unlike the other dogs which are kept outside the encampment, is allowed to stretch himself at ease on the carpet of his master's tent. The children play with him, and he is decorated with shells, beads, and talismans. On the

march he is often placed on camel-back, and at times when hunting, till the game is approached, is carried on horseback in front of his master. A French writer in describing the Bedawin says: "If I want



SLUGHI LUMAN (AGE 11½ YEARS)
PROPERTY OF THE HON. FLORENCE AMHERST.

to point out how truly the Arabs are gentlemen I should give one simple proof, namely, the affection they show to their Greyhounds." The Arabs themselves say: "Ah, he is a gentleman indeed, he has been brought up with the Slughy." In 1216 a Persian historian quotes the story of a great prince, who contrasts the hard life he has out hunting all day with the merry life of his much spoilt and pampered Tazi.

Not only to those who seek the distractions of sport is the Gazelle Hound of value. In the far off deserts he has a more important part to play. It is to the "prince of swiftness" that the Arab must often trust for his supply of food.

The Slughy is used in the present day, as in ancient times, for hunting gazelle, antelope, hares, foxes, and other desert animals. It is employed for hawking, coursing, and all such sports. He can pull down the gazelle, hares, and foxes alone, and although, as a rule, hawks are used to assist, the test of a good dog is that he can bring down a gazelle by himself. He is

described as having "a most perfect eye," and is also said to have "a wonderful nose for game."

There are various methods of using the Gazelle Hound for sport. "The hawk, when free, rises in the air, and, perceiving its prey, swoops down upon it, and attacks the head of the gazelle and confuses it till it falls an easy prey to the Greyhounds in pursuit." Where the bushes are high the dogs are said to pursue the hare by following the flight of the hawk.

On the desert round Cairo a Khedivial hawking party is described. The princes ride out, "with a gay retinue, with hawk on wrist, and Slughy in the leash." When the gazelle is sighted, "with a peculiar shrill cry" the prince lets his hawk fly, the Greyhounds following with their tails waving like banners, which are said to "steer them over the breezy plain." A favourite sport in Persia is to gallop on horseback and shoot mouflon from the saddle, driven from the mountains and pursued by Tazi on the plain.

A Sheikh of the Anezeh (in the Hauran), giving his opinion of hawking, adds: "We prefer to run down the gazelle with our Greyhounds . . . for therein is more sport." A great hunter in the Sinai Peninsula thus speaks of hunting gazelle without a hawk: "The sportsman keeps hold of his dog up wind, till within about 500 yards of them, and then sends him away, and he easily catches the prey. They run over the desert hare almost in a moment." Dogs are sometimes placed along the track where the game is likely to pass. Throwing-sticks are also used for catching hares, assisted by the Slughy. Hunting with the Khan of Kelat they are described as "galloping over country that was boulder strewn," and have been seen in Arabia to course hares "over ground that would have broken every bone in an English Greyhound, without hurting themselves." They can also jump a very great height. Coursing matches are known in the East. The speed Gazelle Hounds are credited with is 20 to 30 mètres (about 21 to 32 yards) per second in spite of the sand in which their paws dive heavily. Added to the above qualities they

are endowed with sagacity and great powers of endurance. So fully qualified for their work, no wonder they are preserved with so much care, and the Arabs may well say of them as of their treasured horses, "Are not these the inheritance of our fathers, and shall not we to our sons bequeath them?"

The natives give great attention to the rearing of their Slughi. They bring them up for a year on sheep's milk, which is said to make them strong, and especially swift. When they are old enough they are fed with the hawks.

When quite young they are taught to bring back to their master bones and desert rats which have been thrown for them to retrieve. The children assist at their early education. At about six months old the puppies are taken out to hunt rats and jerboa, and are subsequently taught to course hares, and finally gazelle. They are occasionally trained only by accompanying a well-trained dog. At two years old they should be fully qualified for sport. They are kept in lean condition to make them keen.

The scattered tribe of the Soleyb, the great hunters of the desert, in parts of Syria and Mesopotamia, are especially famed as breeders of the Slughi. A Soleyb will occasionally do a little dog dealing, and will go far across the desert to complete a bargain. As a rule, however, the Slughi is presented as a gift by one chief to another, or as a mark of esteem to travellers, the owners refusing money for them, so tenacious are they of their valuable dogs. The Slughi used to be imported from Koweit, with horses, by sea to India; but this commerce has ceased with the decline of the horse trade.

The history of the Slughi must be drawn

from many sources. A few scattered references from some of these will give an outline of its story.

A glance at the Egyptian fragment of Heiropolis shows the Slughi as far back as the pre-dynastic period, 6,000 B.C. They are represented in the Fifth Dynasty as the sporting companions of kings, 3,800 B.C.; in the Twelfth Dynasty in life-like scenes of sport; in the Eighteenth Dynasty mural paintings portray, as spoils of war, pairs of beautiful golden and also white Gazelle Hounds with feathered tails. Mummied Slughi are also found (see p. 5). A new one has lately been discovered in the Tombs of the Kings.

Again through Egypt which affords records of pre-Israelitish Palestine, a glimpse is given of these dogs in the desert beyond Jordan. May not these early allusions tend to the acceptance of the use of the word



SLUGHIS ON THE EGYPTIAN DESERT.

"Greyhound," in the verse in Proverbs (ch. xxx. 31), to denote one of the four things that are "comely in going"?

In specimens of art in Assyria, notably on a bronze bowl from the palace of Nimroud, preserved in the British Museum, Greyhounds coursing hares are beautifully designed. During their expeditions to "Arabia," the Greeks noticed the "swift

hounds" of the desert, and made mention of them when treating of sport. The Eastern methods of coursing are highly praised.

Slughis are often spoken of by Arab writers, and in Arab poetry with the horse and camel "the hounds to the chase well trained" play their part. In a celebrated pre-Islamic poem * is described the sad fate of two "fine-trained lop-eared hounds, with slender sides, which are let slip and lightly outrun the sharp-horned white antelope." In a Bedawin song, of a later date, a

Persian MSS. give another glimpse of the Tazi. In Venetian masterpieces, which portray the pomp of West and East, these distinguished-looking Greyhounds with silky ears occupy prominent positions, as in "The Marriage of Cana" and "The Finding of Moses," by Paul Veronese.

The accounts of travellers in many instances further enrich the story of the Slughis. They are impressed chiefly by the swiftness and appearance of these dogs. Two of these references may be quoted.

In 1508 on the shores of the Persian Gulf the great Portuguese conqueror and navigator, Alfonso Dalboquerque, describes the hunting of gazelle with falcons and "very swift hounds." Nearly four hundred years later, Sir Henry Layard writes to his mother from Nimroud, "I have two beautiful Greyhounds of first-rate breed. I wish I could send them to you, for with their silky ears and feathered tails they are quite *drawing-room dogs*. They catch hares capitally, but are too young yet for gazelle."

Of medium size, with exceptional attributes for sport, the Gazelle Hound has the addition of beauty and refinement. With what has been aptly called "a human expression" in his eyes, bespeaking a most gentle and faithful disposition, the Slughis will always be found a valuable companion. His symmetry of form and distinguished appearance, make him the pride of his fortunate possessor, and also a conspicuous and very interesting addition to the show ring.*

* Specimens of the Slughis (Shami) have been imported into England and bred by Miss Lucy Bethel and the Hon. Florence Amherst.



A PERSIAN GREYHOUND.

AFTER THE PAINTING BY C. HAMILTON.

FROM AN ENGRAVING BY T. E. NICHOLSON.

blind poet pictures himself again hunting with his Silaga.

At the time of the Crusades the Greyhound of the East became the fashion among crusaders, who are said to have brought specimens back to Europe "as a living proof of the pilgrimage accomplished." A beautiful Gazelle Hound is represented in a portrait of Duke Henry the Pious, of Saxony, wearing a collar decorated with the scallop shell (badge of the pilgrim).

The exquisite illuminations in many early

* One of the seven "Golden Odes" ("Moallakat"). Lebid. Translation by Coulston, and Lady Anne Blunt.

THE SLUGHI SHAMI.

Description.—The external appearance of the Slugh Shami is to a certain extent similar to that of the common Greyhound. The back is not so much arched. The points are more or less feathered. It is of a lighter build and physique, though in its own country its powers of endurance are said to be equal to those of the English Greyhound. It has attributes suited to its own country, and the nature of its sport.

1. Head and Skull.—Long, not too wide or too narrow, tapering towards the nose. Skull should be shapely, but not domed between the ears.

2. Stop.—Not pronounced.

3. Jaws.—Long, fine, and well made, with teeth strong, white, and level. Smellers long, 5 warts defined.

4. Ears.—Drooping. Set on high, and should be broader at the top. Leather must reach the corner of the mouth (or beyond) and covered with long, silky hair. They should not lie flat against the head as in the Spaniel, and when pricked should come rather forward.

5. Eyes.—These are variable in colour. Often dark brown in the pale coloured dogs. In the golden dogs they are generally lighter brown, golden, or hazel. The variation and sometimes rather remarkable colours are a peculiarity of the breed. The chief point is the expression, which should be mild, intelligent, and almost "human."

6. Nose.—Black, wide in the nostrils; in the golden dogs the nose is sometimes brown (liver) colour, which is a desirable point. (The lips and round the eyes should correspond.)

7. Neck.—Full and well carried, long and supple, slightly arched over the windpipe.

8. Forequarters, Including Chest and Shoulders.—The chest should be deep and not too narrow, with the shoulders set on obliquely. Flat ribs. Forearm of a good length from shoulder to elbow, and short from knee to ground. Foreleg slightly feathered.

9. Loins and Back.—Wide and deep. The back fairly broad and very slightly arched. Strong

sinews and muscles. The natives like to see three vertebræ bones. The hip joints are generally somewhat prominent.

10. Hindquarters.—Strong, longer than the fore-legs. Hocks well let down, showing plenty of galloping and jumping power. Legs slightly but not too much feathered. Must be ornamented, never shaggy.

11. Feet.—Hare footed. Open to enable the dog to gallop on the sand. Webbed and with slight feathers between the toes.



PERSIAN LIGHTNING AND HIS TWO SONS SHARKI AND GAFFEER
KIRGHIZ GREYHOUNDS (AHK-TAZ-EET).
PROPERTY OF CAPTAIN J. P. T. ALLEN.

12. Tail.—Long and curled, especially at the tip. Should measure with hair when passed between hind-legs and brought on to back, as far as the spine or further. Covered underneath with long hair, disposed in a fan-like form. The hair is lighter than the body colour of the dog, coarser outside, and like silk inside. Tip white. Carried gracefully, generally medium height, sometimes higher or lower according to the humour of dog.

13. Coat.—Short, smooth, dense, very silky and soft to touch. No feathering at all under body, but slightly round the tail and back of upper part of thighs, where it is of a lighter colour.

14. Colour.—The usual colours are golden, cream, white, fawn, black, black and tan, also blue and silver grey. Parti-colouring also appears, especially white clouded with yellow. One special characteristic of their colouring is that as a rule

the extremities and under the body are paler than the rest of the coat; under the tail especially, sometimes too white, giving, in the golden dogs almost the appearance of a deer. Golden dogs have sometimes a touch or two of black on the ears, and over the eyes, and on the back and tail. White and cream, with a little sandy or dark on the ears and face, is very usual. Whole coloured dogs with shading should be preferred.

15. **Measurements.**—The length is a little more than the height. The dog should practically stand in a square.

AVERAGE HEIGHT, male 23 inches, female 21 inches. **CHEST: (GIRTH)** 26 inches for the male, 24 inches for the female. **HEAD:** The length from occiput to tip of nose is for the male $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, female $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

16. **Weight.**—Male 42 lb., female 38 lb.

II. **Ahk-Taz-eet, or Kirghiz Greyhound.***—Greyhounds of the "Shami" type are kept by the Kirghiz, on the steppes of Central and South-

ern Siberia and Turkestan (40° to 50° N. lat., 125° to 60° E. long.). These Mohamedan nomads obtain some of their breeds of camels and horses from the Arabs, and evidently their race of Tazi also. These dogs are larger, but have the same characteristics as the Tazi of further south, the feathered legs, drooping silky ears, and beautifully feathered tail, which latter, according to the Kirghiz standard, should form a complete little circle at the tip when carried naturally. The legs should have more feathering on the elbows and stifle joints. The weight of these Greyhounds varies much—namely, from 60 lb. to 90 lb., the average being 70 lb. As a rule, the heavier the build the rougher the coat. The larger and bigger-boned dogs are those generally used to hunt wolves, and the smaller ones for hares and foxes, etc. These Kirghiz hounds are invariably white or pale cream,

* Imported into England by Mr. H. C. Brooke, and bred in this country by Captain J. P. T. Allen.

and any markings are considered a blemish. No doubt, like the Arabs, who prefer their hounds to be the colour of the sand over which they travel the Kirghiz, for winter sport, like them to resemble the snow. They are called by the Kirghiz the Ahk-Taz-eet, which means "white Tazi dog." The owners do not record their pedigrees; but families take special pains to keep their

particular strains pure—some priding themselves on possessing the fierce wolf-killing ones; others, the very swift, lighter made dogs, or a good dog to hunt the "big-horned sheep." When a hunting party starts, a well-trained Tazi stands balanced on the horses' crupper, while the horse goes at an ambling jog.

The Kirghiz never

use Greyhounds when flying the hawk or the hunting eagle, a favourite sport on the steppes.

It has been suggested that the Kirghiz Greyhound and Borzoi might be in some way allied, but the Borzoi is never seen on the steppes, and Russians out there consider the two breeds to be entirely distinct.

III. **The North African Slughi, or Slughi of the Sahara.***—The Slughi in North Africa is of the same type as the smooth Slughi of further east, and is said to be of the same Arabian origin, though it now forms a distinct variety. These Greyhounds are highly valued by the sporting Beys of Algiers, Tunis, and elsewhere, and the Bedawin of the Sahara, and the best ones come from the Tell and Sidi Cheikh.

They are handsome dogs, strong and

* Imported and bred in Holland by Herr Michel La Fontijn, Herr August Le Gras, Herr Joh. Knoops, and others.



SLUGHI OF NORTHERN AFRICA. CH. KALBI.
PROPERTY OF HERR MICHEL LA FONTIJN.

muscular, with a powerful frame, which is said to give them a lean appearance. They have a narrow head and pointed nose. They are light yellow sand colour, with smooth coat, devoid of any feathering. They have black muzzle and nose, and black markings over the eyes, which are brown. Their ears are like those of an ordinary Greyhound, only larger. They are used for hunting gazelle and other desert animals. These Slughis have very fine sporting qualities, and are alleged to have a speed of 36 mètres (about 39 yards) a second.

Specimens have been imported into Europe, and the breed is known at Continental shows. They are occasionally brought into Europe by French officers. Connoisseurs on the subject say, however, that dogs of the purest race are becoming rare, and the native owners, as with other Eastern varieties, are reluctant to part with their best specimens. Slughis from Tripoli are occasionally imported into Egypt by great sportsmen.

Height $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weight about 65 lb.

The feathered variety is also occasionally met with in North Africa.

Greyhounds of the Sudan.—In the Sudan small, well-shaped "Greyhounds" of the smooth type are seen. The best are to be found in the Gedaref district, though the natives, as a rule, take little trouble to keep the breeds pure. The colour is light yellow, cream, gold, or brown. They are used to hunt hares and gazelle. Hunting parties are organised, and where the ground is covered with scrub the sportsmen carry their hounds in front of them on their donkeys till an open patch is reached.

The name "Shilluk" of the great tribe of the western bank of the White Nile is given to the quite small Greyhound.

Another type of Greyhound known in the Sudan is described as a strongly made dog, with upright ears and small eyes. The chief characteristic of this breed is the colour, which is always white with black or brown markings.

IV. The Barukhzy Hound, or Afghan Greyhound.*—A very celebrated breed in the East is the Afghan Greyhound or Barukhzy hound. The name it bears is that of the royal family of the Barukhzy. This breed is chiefly found in the neighbourhood of Cabul and Balkh. In a



BARUKHZY HOUND.

PROPERTY OF MAJOR MACKENZIE (1888).

Photograph by T. Fall.

history of India of the sixteenth century mention is made of the importations of dogs, particularly good ones coming from the Hazarah district, which would probably refer to this breed. Old records in their own country show them to be of very ancient origin. Their speed, scent, courage, and powers of endurance are said to be remarkable. They also jump extraordinarily well, and, like the Slughis, can clear a height of over 6 ft. 4 in. These Greyhounds are principally owned by native chiefs, who are very reluctant to part with their valuable dogs. Specimens have, however, from time to time been brought to England. Mr. J. A. Whitbred's Shazada, now in the Natural History Museum, was a particularly typical one.

* Imported by Major Mackenzie and by Captain Cary-Barnard, whose Afghan Bob, brought from Peshawar in 1902, has often been exhibited.

These hounds much resemble the "Persian" or Shami type, but with essential differences. Varying somewhat in outline and general character, the Afghan hound has a



BARUKHZY HOUND AFGHAN BOB.
IMPORTED BY CAPTAIN CARY-BARNARD IN 1902

more shaggy and corded appearance. The distinctions are also found in the distribution of the feathering. While the body of the Slughi Shami should be smooth and the legs slightly feathered, the Barukhzy hound is very much feathered underneath the body, and on thighs and shoulders, chest, legs, and especially the feet, which the Afghans consider an essential point. The tail is scarcely feathered, and carried like a sabre, unlike the curled and conspicuously feathered tail of the "Persian" type. The ears are similar, but the Barukhzy's are generally longer and the head is domed. The texture of the coat is soft and silky.

Colour black and tan, black, and golden
Height, 24 inches to 30 inches. Weight,
50 lb. to 60 lb.

V. The Rampur Hound, or Greyhound of Northern India.—From Rampur in North-West India comes the hound that bears this name. It is a large Greyhound of powerful, coarse build, very fast, being much valued and principally employed for hunting jackal, and is useful for running down wounded big game. It is described as follows: "The head is long, and flat between the ears, which are filbert-shaped and set close to the cheeks. The jaws formidable, nose decidedly Roman. The

eyes bright yellow, and expression hard and cruel. The coat is like that of a newly clipped horse, mouse-grey, or black; dogs of the latter colour being the rarest and considered the best. The loin is not prominently arched. The tail is carried horizontally, slightly curled upwards at the end, and is not fringed or tufted. The legs are straight and long, with hocks well let down." The feet stand the hard ground, whereas an English Greyhound's will not. Height, 29 inches to 30 inches; weight, average 75 lb. The Rampur Hound—especially the black ones—are stated to be "queer tempered," biting without barking, but very good, obedient, and faithful with people they know. Dogs of this variety have been brought to England, and some time ago typical specimens were exhibited in Dublin.

VI. The Poligar Hound, or Greyhound of Southern India.—The Poligar is another "Greyhound" of India, a native of the districts round Madras, and bears the name of the military chieftains of the Southern



AFGHAN HOUND FATIMA (AGE 11 MONTHS).
PROPERTY OF CAPTAIN F. MARTIN,
25TH PUNJABI, RAWAL PINDI.

Carnatic, who were evidently the original breeders or owners of these dogs. He is a large and ferocious dog, and is described as rather like a lurcher, but with little coat of any kind, mere bristles, and the

skin showing through of a purple colour. The Poligar hound is used for hunting foxes, deer, and jackal, and three of them will tackle a boar.

Other Greyhounds of Eastern type are the Tartar Greyhound and those of the Crimea, Caucasus, Anatolia, Kurdistan, and Circassia.

It should be the object of all those who import the Greyhounds of the East, and breed them in this country, to try to keep distinct the different varieties, which in many cases have been so carefully preserved in their own lands. The historic interest attached to each breed is alone a sufficient inducement to do so.

[The above information has been gathered from books on dogs and accounts of travel, often kindly supplemented by the authors themselves. The matter has, however, chiefly been derived from

reports collected from native breeders, and most kindly given by European travellers and residents, who have been, or who now reside, in the districts where the various breeds are known. Keepers and assistant keepers in the British Museum have been most kind in assisting in research. Thanks are also due to the Société Nationale d'Acclimatation de France, and to many friends who have helped with historical and technical knowledge, and also to the owners of the different varieties. Authors quoted are the following: Abul Fazl Allami (Blockman), Theodore Bent, Lady Anne Blunt, J. H. Breasted, H. C. Brooke, Count H. de Bylandt, Coulston, Lord Curzon, Dansey, The Rev. H. W. Dash, C. M. Doughty, Al. Hamdani, H. B. Harris, D. G. Hogarth, Ibn Isfandiyar (E. G. Browne), Lane, Guy le Strange, E. de Leon, Sir C. Lyell, E. Mitford, Baron von Oppenheim, S. Lane Poole, A. de Sauvenière, G. Schumacher, Dr. Stumme, E. C. and Major Sykes, J. Watson, Yakut. Contributions from the "Transactions" of the Hakluyt Society, 1875; *Stock Keeper*, Jan., 1902; *Exchange and Mart*, Nov., 1904; *Lady's Pictorial*, Feb., 1906; *County Gentleman*, Sept., 1906.—F. A.]



RAMPUR HOUND EILEEN.

PROPERTY OF LIEUT.-COL. J. GARSTIN, MULTAN.

CHAPTER LVII.

FRENCH AND OTHER CONTINENTAL HOUNDS.

*" Good shape to various kinds old bards confine—
Some praise the Greek and some the Roman
line:
And dogs to beauty make as diff'ring claims*

*As Albion's nymphs and India's jetty dames,
Immense to name their lands, to mark their
bounds,
And paint the thousand families of hounds."*

TICKELL.

French Staghounds.—If hunting generally is known as the sport of kings, then surely is stag-hunting particularly associated with memories of mediæval courts, and, although some might not perhaps expect it, modern France preserves above all other lands the traditions and even the outward forms of the ancient *chasse*. In many of the French forests it would be as great a heresy to kill a deer otherwise than before the hounds as ever it would be on Exmoor, and the French hounds are especially bred to the sport.

The range of the stag is restricted to certain forests in the north, north-east, and west, as well as in isolated parts of Burgundy. Elsewhere the quarry of the hound is roe deer, boar, fox, or hare, the first named in the south-west, the last in the south. The remaining deer forests of France, once royal domains, are now the property of the state, leased every nine years to the highest bidder, whether representing a private or subscription pack. The late Duc d'Aumale owned until his death one of the finest, the domain of Chantilly; but it passed by his will to the French Academy, though the hunting rights are vested in his heir, the Duc de Chartres, Master of the Chantilly Staghounds. The death of the Prince de Joinville broke the pack of Boarhounds that he kept up in the forest of Arc en Barrois; but this forest, as well as that of Amboise, remains, though leased to private individuals, royal property.

The chief packs of French Staghounds meet in the neighbourhood of Paris, in such forests as those of Rambouillet (Duchesse d'Uzès), Chantilly (Duc de Chartres),

Villers Cotterets (Comte de Cuyelles), and Fontainebleau (Duc de Lorge).

The pack owned by the Duc de Lorge has been considered one of the finest in France, hunting red and roe deer alternately. Previous to the reign of Louis XV. the packs were composed of pure French hounds, but from the early years of the nineteenth century it became the custom to cross these with English Foxhounds, the resulting packs being known as Bâtards. The contemporary pack has this mixed blood, for in the 'sixties M. Paul Caillard turned into the then Duke's kennels twenty hounds that were a cross between a Toulon bitch and a fine Foxhound out of the Pytchley kennels. Only in matters of detail, in the uniforms of the huntsmen, and in certain rules and forms jealously preserved from other centuries, does the sport at Fontainebleau differ from the more modern outings at Cloutsham and on the Quantocks.

The day before a meet, a warrantable stag has to be harboured, and this is accomplished with the help of Limiers, two chosen hounds of superior intelligence and wonderful powers of scent. The slot of the stag is the indication of its size, and the Limiers, worked on a cord, show exactly where the animal is lying up. A leafy bough is then placed so as to indicate the spot, and next morning hounds meet. Ordinary Foxhounds are used for this work in Britain, but the French hounds are larger and more powerful animals, with the same proportion of red, white and black markings.

It is all done as in the vanished days of great pageantry. The Sologne is now, as then, the classic home of French venery.

The procedure is the same; the elaborate vocabulary is the same; only the fanfares have been improved, the costumes slightly modernised, and the hounds strengthened with the strain of English blood.

French tradition clings to line hunting, drawing, and perseverance. Pace is not encouraged. The French huntsman has little patience with the arrogance and fling of a Foxhound. M. de Chezelles, a high authority, thinks that a good modern Bâtard, which is to all intents the dominant French hound, hunts more *gaiement* than an English hound. He is busier, throws his tongue incessantly, and wishes everybody to share in his opinions, perplexities and triumphs; and Lord Ribblesdale, who has had experience with them, avers that "there can be little doubt that a good Bâtard is a better hound for forest hunting than a draft hound from the Holderness or the Tedworth." They are magnificent animals, although to the English eye they are wanting in compactness, grace and agility, and they are certainly less beautiful and more leggy than we should appreciate in our packs.

Among the more important varieties and strains of hounds in France are the *Chien courant de l'endéc*, the *Chien du Poitou*, *Chien Normand*, *Chien de Franche-Comté*, and those of Ar-



FRENCH STAGHOUNDS: THE "TUFTERS."
FROM THE DUC DE LORGE'S PACK.



FRENCH STAGHOUNDS: THE "LIMIERS."
FROM THE DUC DE LORGE'S PACK.

tois, Saintonge and Gascogne. These are all remarkable for their long, pendulous ears, deep flews, and heavy dewlaps—characteristics which indicate a keen power of scent. Each strain is distinguished from the rest by peculiarities of colour, shape of head, size or build; but in general type they all approximate to the form of our own Foxhounds and Harriers, with occasionally something of the Southern hound in their contour. The **Chien de Franche-Comté** (often called the Porcelaine) is one of the smallest and the most elegant. It is seldom higher than 22 inches. The most massive is the Norman hound, with an average height of 29 inches.

Of the **Vendéen Hound** there are two varieties; a rough and a smooth. The Comte de Coulteulx has decided that the smooth-coated variety are descendants of the white St. Hubert Bloodhound, and it is a credible theory, as the dog still bears some recognisable semblance to the deep-flewed and dewlapped Bloodhound type. It is a strong, well-built and shapely dog, with a somewhat rounded skull and a longish muzzle. The ears are long, thin and flexible, set on low and nicely folded. The neck is long, clean, muscled and beau-

tifully arched. The coat is short and fine, in colour white, with or without red-yellow patches. The height is from 24 inches to 28 inches. It is sometimes referred to as the Chien blanc du Roi, the Baud, or Greffier.

The famous **Vendéen Griffon** resembles no breed so closely as our rugged Otterhound, although as a rule he is smaller and betrays less particularity in breeding.

but often darker in colour and longer in the body, is the **Griffon Nivernais**, of which Baron Joubert's Bolivar is perhaps the best living specimen, and a popular and useful hound for rough work in the forest is attained by the crossing of these two strains. Of the **Griffon Vendéen-Nivernais** excellent working packs are kept by MM. Merle and Roday of Monthelon, M. Henri



PACK OF GRIFFONS VENDÉENS AND VENDÉENS-NIVERNAIS.
THE PROPERTY OF M. HENRI BAILLET, VILLENAUXE (AUBE).
Photograph by M. Rol et Cie., Paris.

He is a dog of high upstanding shape, with an obviously sound constitution and meant by nature for the chase, which leads him often into waterways. The prevailing colour of his thick wiry coat is white or wheaten, with orange, mouse grey, red or brown splotches. His head is large and imposing, ascending to a well-developed peak, the muzzle of good length, the nostrils expansive, and the long ears hanging loose, sweeping the grass when his nose is lowered to the track of deer or boar. The best and most pure of the race in France to-day are kept by M. Henri Baillet, whose Ronflo and Bacchus are admirably typical.

Very similar to the rough Vendéen hound,

Baillet of Villenauxe, and Baron Joubert, domaine de Givry.

The **Norman Hound**, which appears to have been introduced in the time of Louis XIV., is adapted for the pursuit of all kinds of the larger game in the French forests. He is a heavy, strong dog, somewhat coarse in bone, in shape approaching the Bloodhound rather than our Foxhound. His head is long, the skull broad, and the forehead divided by two large frontal bumps. The skin of the head is very loose and wrinkled; the muzzle is coarse, with lips thick and pendulous. The eyes, which are full and gay, show a good deal of the hawk. The ears are set on low, and are long, thin and



GRIFFON VENDÉEN-NIVERNAIS PISTOLET.
PROPERTY OF M. E. COSTE, LACAUCHE.

velvety, folding inwards. The body is long and heavy, broad and muscular, the neck short in proportion and heavily dewlapped. His short coat is harsh, in colour usually white with large brown, black or grizzle patches; occasionally it is tricolour with a grizzle saddle. The height is often 29 inches, and the weight about 78 lb.

A more generally useful hound is the **Chien de Gascogne**. He is lighter built, weighing about 62 lb., but he is strong and of great endurance. He, too, has something of the St. Hubert in his inheritance, which is visible in his occipital peak, his very long and much-folded ears, his wrinkled visage and deep flews. His coat is hard on the body, but soft and silky about the head and ears. In colour he is blue, or white with many black spots, blue mottled, with slight pale tan markings. Often there is a pale tan about the eyes and feet. One of the best packs in France is that of M. le Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne. This hound has been successfully crossed with the Saintongeois.

The **Gascon-Saintongeois** is quite unlike any hound we have in England. It is larger, less compact, and more leggy than the English Foxhound, and the loose skin about the head and throat, the long muzzle and heavy flews, with the high occiput and the low, pendulous ears give the dog a character peculiarly his own. The smooth white coat is marked with large black patches, and frequently speckled with black spots. The height averages 29½ inches.

In many departments there are hounds which, although possessing distinctive features, are yet of a type approximating to those already referred to. One needs to see them and make intimate comparisons in order to detect the shades of difference. Illustrations and bald descriptions are of little help in defining the disparities between the Gascon and the Saintongeois, the Montemboeuf, and the Haut-Poitou, or between any of these and the multitude of *bâtards*, *limiers* and *briquets* that give distinction to the hunting equipages of the nobility of France.

It would become tedious, too, if one were to attempt to particularise the countless varieties of dogs used in the chase in other Continental countries; although in some instances these differ considerably from our familiar Foxhound and Harrier types. There



TYPICAL NORMAN HOUND LANCIER.
OWNED BY COMTE H. MALEYSSIE, CHARTRES.

are, for example, the light and elegant little German hounds, with their smooth coats and feathered sterns. These are seldom more than 40 lb. in weight, and



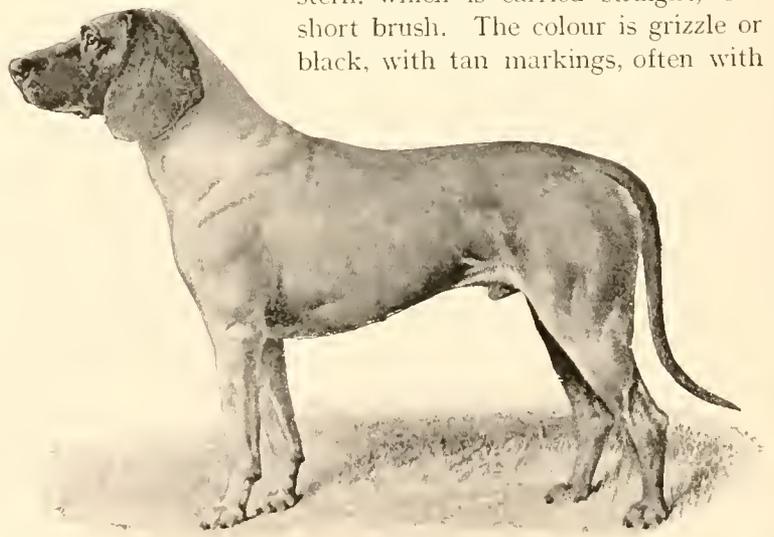
CHIEN GASCOGNE-SAINTONGEOIS.
COMTE G. DE VÉZIN'S SOUVERAINE.

may be of any hound colour. Somewhat similar are the hounds of Austria, which are often all white, but otherwise resemble the English Harriers.

The ideal hunting dog in Germany is the **Schweiss-hund**, which has many of the characteristics of the Bloodhound. In the neighbourhood of Hanover he is popular as a *limier*, and is used for the purpose of tracking wounded deer. Marvellous stories are told of his powers of scent. The prevailing colour of the breed is red-tan, with a black mask, and in many instances there is a black saddle, which increases the resemblance to the English Bloodhound. Twenty-one inches at the shoulder is an average height. In general appearance he is a strong, long-bodied dog of symmetrical proportions. The skull is broad and slightly domed, with a well developed occipital bone. The forehead is slightly wrinkled, with projecting eyebrows, the muzzle square, the lips falling over in decided

flews. There is loose skin about the cheeks, but it is not sufficiently heavy to draw down the lower eyelid and disclose the haw. The nasal bone is slightly aquiline, much broader than that of the Bloodhound. The ears are set high and are very broad, rounded at the ends and lying without folds close to the cheeks. With a long, strong neck, a broad, deep chest, a long, nicely arched back, and muscular quarters, he is, when seen at his best, an admirable representative of the Continental sporting hound, elastic in action, energetic in expression, and in shape and colour decidedly attractive. The Bavarian Schweiss-hund is somewhat smaller than the Hanoverian, but very similar in general type.

A very distinctive hound is that of Russia, the **Góntschäga Sobáka**, of which the Czar and the Grand Dukes keep huge packs of aristocratic and exclusive strain. Seen at a distance, this hound has the general appearance of a wolf, the hind-quarters being much lower than the fore-quarters. The head, too, is wolf-like; broad between the ears, and tapering to a fine muzzle. The ears are not large, and although they hang over, they have a tendency to prick when the dog is excited. There is a good deal of dewlap about the strong and muscular neck. The coat is hard and rather long, with a woolly undercoat, and the stern, which is carried straight, is a short brush. The colour is grizzle or black, with tan markings, often with



HANOVERIAN SCHWEISS-HUND.

a white collar and white feet and tail tip. The maximum height is 20 inches, and the weight about 58 lb.

Some of the Continental hounds would not readily be recognised as such by English sportsmen. The **Bosnian Brack**, as an instance, might almost be mistaken for a sheep-dog. It is wire-haired, and about the size of a Collie, generally red or brown, or white with yellow or red patches. They have a good Foxhound in Norway, in

the sport. They cannot all be mentioned here, and readers desiring technical information concerning them may be referred to Count Henry de Bylandt's valuable and exhaustive volumes.*

For large and savage game, such as the wild boar, the bear and the wolf, more powerful hounds are, of course, required, and in all European countries where these dangerous animals are the frequent quarry, dogs have been selected and adapted. Many of them are of very ancient type.

The **Wolfhound of Albania**, for example, which is still used to protect the flocks, was known to the Greeks in the time of Alexander the Great. Pliny is the authority for the exaggerated story that when Alexander was on his way to India the King of Albania gave him one of these dogs. It was of great size, and Alexander, delighted at its evident strength, commanded that bears, boars, and stags should in turn be slipped to it. When this was done, the hound regarded these animals with calm contempt, whereupon Alexander, "because his noble spirit was roused," ordered the

dog to be slain. The Albanian king, hearing of this, sent another dog, with the warning that it was useless to try a hound so redoubtable with small and insignificant game, but with lions and elephants, which were more worthy quarry. A lion was then slipped and the hound rose to the attack, and speedily proved himself equal to the occasion. The elephant gave him a severer task, but was finally laid low.

The Albanian Wolfhound is seldom seen out of its native land, but one was brought to these islands some years ago, and became

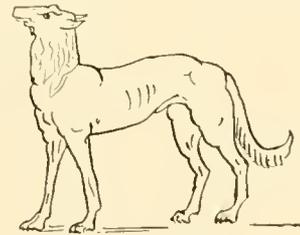
* "Les Races de Chiens." Par Comte H. de Bylandt, 2 vols., 1905.



RUSSIAN HOUND KASTROMSKA.
PROPERTY OF M. J. REVAL, MOHILEW.

Sweden, in Finland, even in Livonia and Lithuania, and travellers among the Alps will have noticed the workmanlike little hound of the Swiss valleys, and its elegant, large-eared neighbour of Lucerne. They may also have observed the **Bruno**, which variety is the heaviest of the Swiss hounds, short-legged, and long in the couplings, with a long, sharp muzzle and pendulous ears, which, with its yellow-brown self-colouring, give it the appearance of a large and leggy Dachshund. The **Dachsbrack**, by the way, is not to be confused with the smaller Dachshund familiar to English fanciers. It is taller—often 16 inches high—heavier, and stands on long, straight legs. There are many excellent packs of these useful little Bracks in Germany.

In all European countries where sportsmen hunt the fox, the stag, and the hare, there are packs of hounds suited to the manner of the chase and the conditions of



ALBANIAN WOLFHOUND.
FROM AN ANTIQUE GREEK VASE.

the property of Miss Burns, of Glenlie, Hamilton, who gave him the appropriate name Reckless. In appearance he closely resembled the Borzoi, which may be a descendant of the Albanian type, and is used, as all his admirers know, as a wolf dog.

Originally the dog that we now know as

the Great Dane, and he has a dense, long coat, similar in texture to that of the St. Bernard. His head is heavy and powerful, with a short, blunt muzzle, broad and square, with heavy flews. The body is strong, with broad shoulders, a deep, broad chest, and a broad, muscular back, somewhat long for



THE BEAR HUNT.

FROM THE PAINTING BY SNYDERS.

the Great Dane was used for hunting the wild boar; work for which his immense size and strength, combined with his speed, admirably fitted him. He was also used for bear hunting, and the dogs shown in Snyder's well-known picture are probably of this breed, although the artist has given them longer and sharper muzzles than would be recognised as typical in the improved Great Dane of the present time.

The **Medelan**, or Bear-hound of Russia, is a more massive dog, resembling the Mastiff, or the dog of Bordeaux, rather than

his height, which is about 27 inches. His weight is 180 lb. or thereabout. In colour he is dirty yellow, or grizzle red, with white patches, and always shaded with black or dark muzzle and ears.

Until comparatively recently the bear provided excellent sport in Norway, but during the past thirty or forty years the number of bears has greatly diminished in the Scandinavian forests. The **Norwegian Bear-hound** (Norlandshund, or Jänthund) still exists, however, as a well-trained and intelligent hunter, with magnificent scenting

powers. For the chase he is usually fitted with a light leather harness to which the leash is attached, and when properly trained he will lead the hunter surely and silently straight up to his game. They are of Spitz

erect, and very mobile. The neck is short and thick, the chest broad and deep, the back straight and not long. The stern is thick and heavy, and carried curled over the back. As in most northern dogs, the coat is long and deep on the body, with a dense woolly undercoat, but short and smooth about the head. In colour it is grizzle in all its shades, grizzle brown, black brown, or black. Tan is rare. A white patch on the chest is frequent, as are white feet. The undercoat is always pale brown. These alert and companionable dogs are becoming popular in England. Lady Cathcart's Jäger is a typical specimen, and Major A. W. Hicks Beach owns and frequently exhibits several good ones, notably Clinker and King. Clinker is of his own breeding, by Vold out of Namsos, and has taken many first prizes at important shows.

In Siberia the **Samoyede Dog** is used to some extent in the hunting of the bear, at which work he shows considerable courage. Among the Laplanders he is employed



CAPT. G. FERRAND'S YEMTLAND BEAR- AND ELK-HOUND TROFAOS.

type, and are of several varieties, differing mainly in size. Some of them are bobtailed.

Prominent among these varieties is the **Elk-hound**, which may be termed the Scandinavian Pointer, for, as well as for elk and bear hunting, it is used as a gun-dog for blackcock. It is remarkable for its powers of scent, and under favourable conditions will scent an elk or a bear three miles away. Technically, however, it is not a hound, but a general utility dog. The breed is a very ancient one, dating back in its origin to the times of the Vikings. Intelligence, courage, and endurance are among its notable characteristics. It is rather short in stature, with an average height of twenty inches. The head, which is carried high, is large and square, broad between the ears; the stop well defined, the muzzle of good length, the eyes dark and full of expression, the ears sharply pointed,



LADY CATHCART'S ELK-HOUND JÄGER.

for rounding up the tame elk; and farther north, of course, he becomes a draught dog,

There are dogs in Iceland of a somewhat similar type, with prick ears, a bushy tail

carried curled over the back, and a hard deep coat, which lengthens to a ruff about the neck. In colour the **Iceland Dog** is brownish or greyish, sometimes dirty white or dirty yellow. A frequent distribution of colour is black about the head and along



ELK-HOUNDS CLINKER AND KING.
PROPERTY OF MAJOR A. W. HICKS-BEACH.

the back, broken by patches of white, with the under side of the body, the feet, and tip of the tail dirty white. Mrs. McLaren Morrison has possessed specimens of the breed.

In the variety of the northern dog known as the **Wolfspitz** we doubtless have the original type of Pomeranian, through which the derivation of the breed is traceable step by step through the dogs of Lapland, Siberia, Norway, and Sweden, to the wolf's first cousin, the Eskimo dog, growing at each step to resemble the wolf more and more. The Wolfspitz is the largest of the Pomeranians. He derives his name from his wolfish colouring. On account of being much used in Germany by carriers to guard their vans, he is also called the *Fuhrmannspitz* or carrier's Pomeranian; the smaller black or white Poms being called simply Spitz, black or white, the dwarf variety now so popular being the *Zwergspitz*.

Mr. Charles Kammerer, an English speaking cynologist residing in Austria, not unknown to several of our more cosmopolitan judges, has made a speciality of this breed,

and has bred them to the great size of 22 inches at the shoulder—the height of a fair-sized Eskimo dog—and weighing as much as 60 lb. or more. The Wolfspitz has on several occasions been exhibited of late years at English shows. Possibly the first was a very handsome specimen called Kees, shown by a Miss Beverley at one of the Ladies' Kennel Association shows as a Meeshond, this being simply the Dutch name for the breed, which is common in Holland. It was entered in the foreign dog class and promptly objected to by Mr. H. C. Brooke, on the ground that its proper place was in the class for Pomeranians over 8 lb. Mr. G. R. Krehl and a number of Continental cynologists supported Mr. Brooke's contention, and the dog was disqualified; but later on won in his proper place at other shows. Since then several other specimens have been seen, not of the size of Mr. Kammerer's giant strain, but of the average dimensions, about 14 inches high and 35 lb. in weight.

Turning again to the south of Europe one may include a reference to the hound known in Spain and Portugal as the **Podengo**. This dog, with its racy limbs, its pointed muzzle, erect ears, and keen, obliquely set eyes, reminds one at once of its probable ancestor, the jackal, and the resemblance is rendered yet more close when the coat happens to be red. In build it is of Greyhound type, and it is frequently used for coursing rabbit and hare; but in the Peninsula, and more especially in La Mancha, Andalusia and Estramadura, it is slipped to the stag and the bear, and is also employed as a gun-dog. It has a reputation for keen scent, but in this respect it cannot, of course, be compared with the Setter or the Pointer. As a companion dog it is not desirable, as it is of vicious temper and extremely surly. The average height is 27 inches. There is a hound very similar to the Podengo peculiar to the Balearic Isles, although one may occasionally see it in the neighbourhood of Valencia, Barcelona and other places along the eastern shores of Spain, where it is known as the **Charnigue**. A lean, ungainly dog, with a long muzzle,

and long erect ears, and stilty legs, it gives one the impression that it is masquerading as a Greyhound or an overgrown Whippet. Its innate sporting qualities are mostly exercised on its own account, but with training it might be made a creditable hound.

The gardens at Sans Souci, where the graves of many dogs are to be seen, bear testimony to the high regard in which Frederick the Great held his hounds, and in the Palace of Potsdam there is a statue of the dying king surrounded by his favourite canine friends. A story is told of how a pair of his dogs saved the king's life.

Frederick was accustomed to drink a cup of chocolate in the middle of the morning,

brains, dreading the discovery which was afterwards made that he was in the pay of Austria, and had poisoned the chocolate.

These two dogs were **Potsdam Greyhounds**, a breed of Italian origin, much favoured by Frederick the Great, who kept



POTSDAM GREYHOUND KAISER.
BRED AND OWNED BY LADY PAUL.



THE SPANISH PODENGO TURCO.
PROPERTY OF SENOR J. DE ROSADO,
ARRAYOTTOS.

and on one occasion, when sitting at his writing-table, he reached for the cup and saw that a spider had dropped into it from the ceiling. Not wishing to share the chocolate with the insect, he poured the liquid into the saucer, and gave it in turn to two of his Greyhounds. The dogs drank it, but to the king's alarm they were almost immediately seized with convulsions. Within an hour they were both dead, evidently from poison. The French cook was sent for, but on hearing of the death of the hounds and the cause of their death, he blew out his

many of them as companions, and pampered them so much that they had special valets to attend them exclusively, and were always allowed the best seats in the royal coach. They were strictly preserved as a breed peculiar to Potsdam, and were maintained as a distinct strain until long after the reign of their great master was ended. But in the time of the late Emperor Frederick only one pair remained. This pair, Dandy and Fly, came by the Emperor's bequest into the possession of Countess Marie Munster, daughter of the German Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, and from them have descended specimens now treasured by the Duchess of Somerset and Lady Paul, of Ballyglass, Waterford.

Lady Paul describes them as resembling the Italian Greyhound, but that they are larger, standing some twenty inches high. Unlike the ordinary Greyhound, they have wonderfully good noses, and will follow a scent like a terrier. Their coats are very fine in texture, and in colour fawn, blue, black, silver grey or a peculiarly beautiful bronze. They are exceedingly clean and exceptionally affectionate. Essentially they

are indoor dogs, and they seem born to lie, as did their ancestors, in graceful attitudes on drawing-room sofas.

The Phu Quoc Dog.—A very curious member of the canine race is the dog of Fu Oc, or Phu-Quoc. It is indigenous to the island of that name in the Indo-China sea. No specimen has ever been seen in England, and the Marquis de Barthelémy, who holds a concession in the island from the French government, states that owing to the want of care in keeping the breed pure it is rapidly becoming extinct. The



THE PHU-QUOC BITCH CAN-LE'.
IMPORTED BY THE MARQUIS DE BARTHELÉMY.

Marquis had, with difficulty, brought three specimens to Europe, and there was also a couple in the Jardin d' Acclimitation. Unhappily one bitch belonging to the Marquis died of exhaustion in trying to rear a litter of thirteen pups. The Comte Henri de Bylandt on one occasion judged the breed at Antwerp, and Mr. Brooke, who has seen several, describes the dog as "rather dark brown in colour, well-built and active looking, with powerful jaws. The type," he adds, "is that of all wild or semi-wild dogs of the Far East, somewhat resembling a leggy, smooth Chow." What distinguishes the pure Phu-Quoc is the curious growth of coat along the back, near the shoulders,

the hairs pointing forward towards the head. Comte H. de Bylandt describes the dog as follows, but I doubt if he is right in calling it a Greyhound. It is not technically a hound.

1. General Appearance.—A heavy kind of Greyhound.

2. Head.—Long; skull slightly domed and the skin wrinkled, muzzle rather broad, in length the half of the entire head; jaws long and powerful; lips and tongue black; teeth well developed and meeting evenly.

3. Eyes.—Reddish, with a savage expression.

4. Nose.—Black; nostrils rather developed.

5. Ears.—Erect, shell shaped, not too pointed, inside almost hairless.

6. Body.—Somewhat coarse; neck very long and flexible; shoulders sloping; belly drawn up; loins broad and strong.

7. Legs.—Straight and lean; stifles rather straight; thighs muscular.

8. Feet.—Longish; toes slightly arched; pads hard.

9. Tail.—Short, very supple, carried curled over the back.

10. Coat.—On the whole body and legs very short and dense; on the back the hair is growing the wrong way, towards the head, and is much longer and harder.

11. Colour.—Reddish-fawn, with black muzzle; the coat on the back is darker.

12. Height at Shoulder.— $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weight about 40 lb.

A Parisian Dogue de Bordeaux fancier who had lived some years in the island records that though these dogs are intractable, they can be trained for hunting. He regarded them as intelligent, and instanced the case of one that, being pestered by a European dog, dragged it to a pond of water, and held it under until it was drowned.

For the use of the portrait of the Marquis de Barthelémy's bitch Can Le' I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Brooke.

CHAPTER LVIII.

GUN-DOGS AND TERRIERS.

“*Bon chien chasse de race.*”

OLD FRENCH PROVERB.

IN referring to foreign gun-dogs it must at the outset be understood—as it is generally acknowledged by the sportsmen of other lands than our own—that the British breeds used in the process of fowling are far superior to their foreign relatives. In all parts of Europe and America, where dogs are engaged for finding game and retrieving it when killed, there the English Pointer and Setter hold the highest favour. Pointers have been sent abroad from all our best working kennels; and the Llewellyn Setter has established a reputation for adroit work in the United States, which will not be effaced for many generations. The demand for both breeds has been so great in foreign lands that in some instances we have been obliged to bring back the progeny of our exported dogs to keep up the standard at home. In Russia English Pointers and Setters are more esteemed than perhaps in any other part of the world, and at the competitive shows of the Imperial Gun Club at Moscow more Gordon Setters may be seen than are to be found all over England. In France the black-and-tan and the Irish Setters are regarded with almost as great favour as the Belton, and the display of all three varieties in the Tuileries Gardens is comparable only with the display at Birmingham and the Crystal Palace.

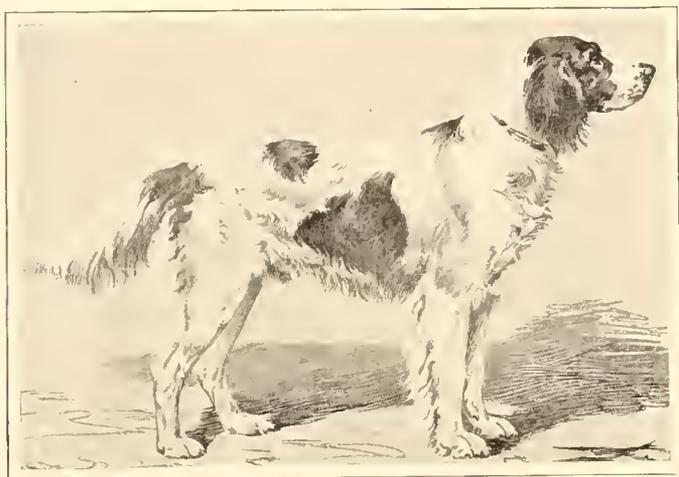
It is only fair to our fellow sportsmen on the Continent, however, to remember that our Setters, our Pointers, our Spaniels and Retrievers, have all been derived from strains imported into these islands from abroad. France contributed the original stock of our Clumbers; we got our Field Spaniels from Flanders, our Springers from Spain. Our Retriever came from far Labrador, our Pointer from Andalusia, and our Setter from the same generous source.

Yet in Spain, in France, in Germany and Russia, varieties of game-finding dogs are retained which are still unknown in Great Britain, and for the information of English readers it is necessary to notice some of the more important and distinct.

SETTERS.

Our improved and perfected British Setters are so successful in Continental countries, where they are systematically bred, that there is little need to increase the native stock of setting dogs, which are few and not of great account, and where the Setter is not employed, his work is commonly performed by the Braque. The native Setter where it occurs in France is still called the *Epagneul*; but the **Epagneul de Picardie**, or *Epagneul noir du Nord*, as it is sometimes designated, is actually a Setter in all essential respects. It is often entirely black, sometimes black and tan, or brown and grizzle, and in size and shape it resembles the Gordon. There is another variety usually classed merely as the **Epagneul Français**, a strong, imposing dog, of true Setter character, with a thick, but not very long, coat of dull white with chestnut patches. A typical example of the breed is shown in M. J. Baussart's *Médor de Sanvic*. This may possibly be the same variety which is classed at the dog shows in France as **Epagneul Ecosais**, and is of identical appearance, even to the orange patches. In Great Britain we do not recognise a Scottish Setter apart from the familiar black and tan, but an orange and white Setter was met with in Ireland before the golden red Irish variety became such a popular favourite, and it is conceivable that this Irish variety has been resuscitated in France.

There is a useful Setter in Germany, which differs very little from our ordinary brown Retriever, both in regard to the shape of his head and the texture of his coat. Usually he is liver-coloured, or white with large liver-coloured patches. His chief point of difference from the English Retriever



M. J. BAUSSART'S FRENCH "SPANIEL"
MÉDOR DE SANVIC

is that his ears are of great size. The Russians, while preferring the English or the Gordon Setter for work with the gun, nevertheless have a variety of their own. British sportsmen who have known them in their native country have reported that for all kinds of shooting the **Russian Setter** is not to be equalled in nose, sagacity, and every other necessary quality that a sporting dog ought to possess.

Mr. William Lort, writing of them some years ago, described them as follows:

"Roughly speaking, in appearance this dog is rather like a big, 'warm' Bedlington terrier. There are two varieties of the breed, and, curiously enough, they are distinguished from each other by the difference in their colour. The dark-coloured ones are deep liver and are curly-coated. The light-coloured ones are fawn, with sometimes white toes and white on the chest; sometimes the white extends to a collar on the neck. These latter are straight-coated, not curly like the dark ones. My recollection

of the breed extends back some fifty years, and the last specimen I owned of it—a light-coloured one—I gave away to a friend who would not take a hundred pounds for it.

"Their noses never seem to be affected by a change of climate; hence their value in my eyes. I have worked with them in September's sun and in January's snow, and they were equally good. They were some of the best dogs I ever had, and never varied; and under exceptional cases as regards the weather, we always had the Russians out. The one fault I found with them was the difficulty in getting new blood, for those we had showed evidences of scientific breeding, and a strict adherence to type. The fact that they were successfully crossed, to my knowledge, with English Setters, satisfies me that they are really Setters and not an alien breed. I may add that they are excellent water dogs."

RETRIEVERS.

The so-called **Russian Retriever** may be mentioned in this connection. In appearance it is not unlike the Setter of its own country, with a suggestion of the Irish Water Spaniel superadded. He is a square-built dog—square in muzzle, and wide in skull, short headed, cloddy in body, and long on the leg. The chief peculiarity of the breed is its dark-brown coat, which is long and dense, and as often as not matted. This makes him unsuited for work in covert. Retrieving dogs are not often used by Muscovite sportsmen, however, and even the Spaniel is not popular in Russia. English Retrievers, recognised as such, are sometimes employed in France and Germany; but there are no native breeds especially trained for the retrieving of game and for that work alone.

POINTERS.

Of the Pointer, or Braque, there are many

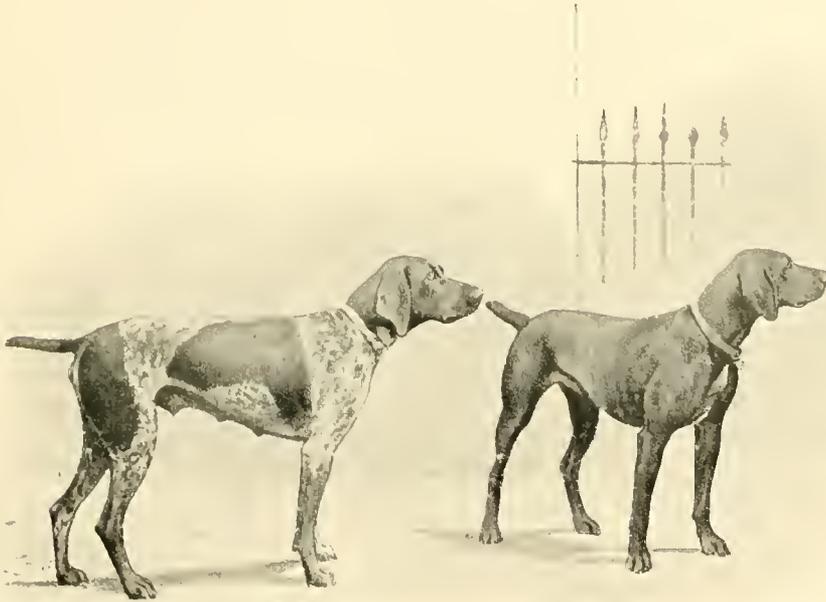
varieties on the Continent. Those of Germany are extremely interesting and quite dissimilar from any breed we have in England. There are two very distinct kinds, a smooth-coated and a wire-haired, and of these there are local and sub-varieties.

The smooth-coated **German Pointer**, or **Kurzhaariger Vorstehhund**, is a robust dog of shapely frame, standing from 23 to 25 inches at the shoulder. His

of the breed are shown in the portraits of Patti and Pommery von Reuden.

The rough-coated variety is of Griffon type, with a square and full muzzle, the eyes set well back, and the ears set low; a muscular and symmetrical dog, with a harsh, wiry coat of brown and white, with brown speckles.

A popular and useful gun-dog on the Continent, and especially in Germany, is the



GERMAN POINTERS PATTI VON REUDEN AND POMMERY VON REUDEN.

chief peculiarity in English eyes is his docked tail and his colouring of pure coffee-brown or brown and white in equal proportions, the white freely spotted with brown. The head is lightly modelled, with a broad forehead, the skull slightly domed and rising to a peak, the stop well defined, and the muzzle broad and square. The eyes are dark and oval, with a serious expression. The open nostrils and long nasal bone seem to indicate his keen scent. The ears are fairly long and broad, lying without folds close to the head. His chest is broad and deep, with ribs well arched. The back is rather short, and the legs are long, giving him a racy appearance. The stern is always docked to about half its length. Typical examples

Poodle-Pointer, which is especially good at the work of retrieving. He is a large-sized, wiry-coated dog, with an average height of 24 inches at the shoulder. The head is of good length, with a long and broad muzzle, not snipy, like that of the Poodle, and with a prominent nasal bone. The moustache and eyebrows are very marked, and the ears are long, lying close to the head, and covered with hair as a protection from thorns and bent grass. The eyes are large and clear, yellow or yellow-brown in colour. The neck is of good length and muscular, the chest full and deep, the ribs well arched, the back short and straight, the loins muscular; other characteristics are his powerful hindquarters, his slender and

slightly drawn up belly, and his admirably straight legs. The stern is naturally like that of the Pointer, but is generally docked. In colour the Poodle-Pointer is grizzle-brown, brown and patched. Black, white, and pale colours are objected to.

The old **Weimar Pointer** is a smaller and less muscular dog than the more common national type of Germany, with a narrower head and a softer coat. The colour is silver-



ITALIAN BRACCO.

grizzle or mouse grey, without markings. The average height is 23 inches. Another variety is the **Pointer of Würtemberg**, a heavy, thick-set dog which approaches the hound in character. His ears are noticeably large. In colour he is brown, brindle about the back and head, with light tan-and-white markings, the white being plentifully ticked with brown, which reminds one of a speckled trout. The height at the shoulder may be 27 inches, and the weight from 60 to 75 lb. In addition to their work as game finders the gun-dogs of Germany have to be equal to the task of polishing off a wounded fox as well as retrieving hares or birds.

Hound-like also is the **Bracco**, or Italian Pointer, of which there are two classes, those above and those below 24 inches in height. They have an oval head, with a long, straight muzzle, pendulous lips, folded ears set on a line with the eye, large and deep chest, short, broad loins and

strong, straight legs. They often have dew-claws. In colour the Bracco is white and orange, white and liver, iron grey, or roan. Italian fanciers regard this as the parent of all Pointers; but the Spaniards have more justification for the belief, their *Perro de Mostra* being unquestionably the forbear of the breed, at least in its more distinguished types.

The **Spanish Pointer** still exists as a useful working dog with the gun. It is heavy and loosely made, larger than the English variety, and much less elegant. Latterly the English Pointer has been introduced into Spanish kennels, and the native dog has in consequence been suffered to fall into neglect. The Spanish Pointer is often double nosed.

The same can only be said with reservation of the **French Braques**, which for many generations have been kept in excellent training for work under the gun. They are of many types, and are known by various names, although most of them are alike in their general characteristics. A distinct variety

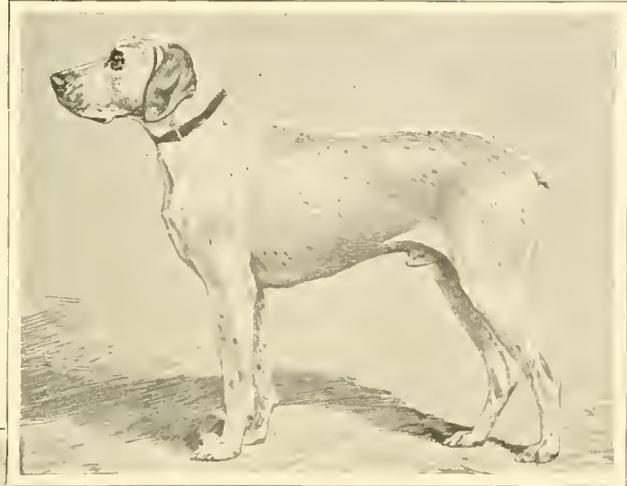
is the **Braque St. Germain**, a fine, up-standing lemon and white dog, somewhat more leggy than we desire on this side of the Channel, but elegant in shape and showing admirable quality and capacity for speed. His tail is allowed to remain its natural length; but not so the **Braque de Bourbonnais**, whose caudal appendage is never permitted to be more than three inches in length. This latter is a short, compact and cobby dog, white in colour, with light chestnut flecks, and no large markings. His lips are pendulous and heavy, his ears rather fine and not large. His back is rounded towards the hindquarters, which are short and muscular. His height is about 23 inches.

The **Old Braque** is usually white, with large patches of chestnut. He is a heavy, thick-set animal, with short neck, broad, square muzzle, loosely hanging lips, and long thin ears. He has further a conspicuous

fetlock, straight shoulder, short loin, and short feet, with thick, well-divided claws. He is valued as a worker, but hardly so highly as the **Braque Charles X.**, who, although a coarse, inelegant dog to look upon, is remarkable for his keen scent and his steadiness on point. The Charles X. is a smooth-coated, liver-and-white dog, and he is allowed to retain half his tail. His unusually long ears do not add to his beauty; but beauty is not greatly studied by French sportsmen, who look only for utility in their gun-dogs. A much more comely animal is the **Braque d'Auvergne**, of which there are two varieties,

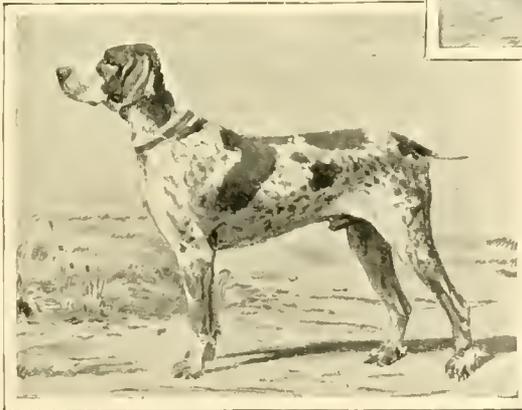
English Pointer than any of its *confrères*, the only difference being that he has not so much lip, a sharper muzzle, and larger ears.

All these Braques are alike in their work. They are slow in their movements, they



BRAQUE DE BOURBONNAIS.

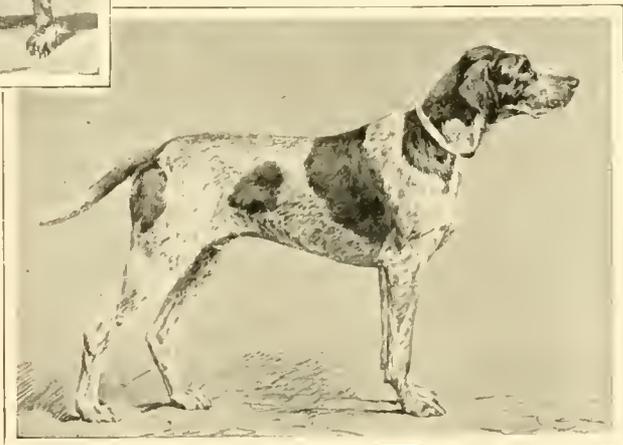
range over a limited area of ground, and their scent is by no means so acute as that of the more nicely trained English Pointer. In character



BRAQUE CHARLES X.

the Braque blue and the Grand Braque. The former is a dog of perfect unity of proportion, with beautiful outlines, handsomely marked. The body colour is white, with black patches and blue flecks. The head is always black with a white blaze up the face. But for his attenuated stern he would be one of the most attractive-looking sporting dogs in France.

Then there is the elegant **Braque de l'Ariège**, an almost purely white dog, but for a few orange spots; and the **Braque Dupuy**, which more resembles our



BRAQUE BLUE D'AUVERGNE BRUNO.

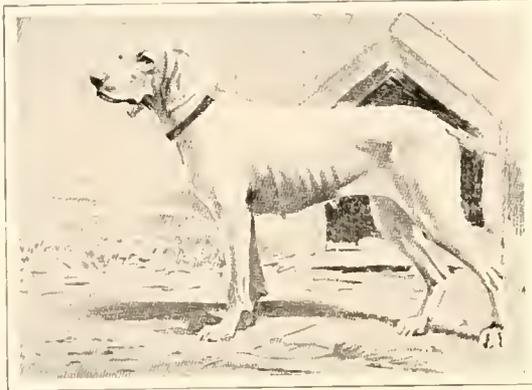
PROPERTY OF M. J. EOURGADE, NANCY

they are very docile, and perhaps they are on the whole more active in brain than they look when working with their nose in the air. They are all

taught to retrieve as well as to stand their game.

SPANIELS.

Some of the French gun-dogs immediately



BRAQUE LÉGER DE L'ARIÈGE.

arrest the Briton's attention by their unfamiliar peculiarities of shape and colour.

The **Pont-Audemer Spaniel**, for instance, which is, properly speaking, a Setter, is a most original-looking animal, differing entirely from any sporting dog we have in England. The head in particular is quite distinct. It is extremely long and tapers to a pointed muzzle. The hair is short to the forehead, but the skull is surmounted by a prominent top-knot of long hair which falls in a point towards the eyes, and almost overlaps the pendant ears,



M. A. DUQUESNE'S PONT-AUDEMER SPANIEL MUSOTTE.

themselves covered with a long crisp coat. This crest gives the dog something of a resemblance to the old English Water Spaniel. The body coat is curly and rather thick, in colour by preference brown and grizzle, then brown and white, or self-coloured brown. Black or black and white are un-



YOUNG GRIFFON DE BRESSE.

FROM THE PAINTING BY ROSA BONHEUR IN THE WALLACE COLLECTION

common. It is an excellent water dog, and is invaluable in the shooting of wild duck and other waterfowl in the marshes.

The French Spaniel proper is a fine-sized animal, one of the best and keenest working dogs left in France. Like the old Braque, he has a long history. He is probably a descendant of the now extinct but once famous **Griffon de Bresse**, of which Rosa Bonheur painted one of the last examples. Three types or strains are now prominent, each associated with the name of its original breeder. They are the *Griffon d'arrêt Picard*, of which Mr. A. Guerlain, of Crotoy, had the first famous kennel; the *Griffon Korthals*, originally a German rather than

French dog, of which Herr E. K. Korthals, of Biebesheim, was the earliest systematic breeder; and the *Griffon Boulet*, brought

hidden by the prominent eyebrows so frequent in the French Spaniels. By far the most attractive of all the foreign Setter-Spaniels, however, is the **Korthals Griffon**, a dog symmetrical in contour, with a noble head not unlike that of our Airedale Terrier in its length and squareness of muzzle, and determined expression of eye. The coat is wiry, crisp, and harsh, never curly, with a dense undercoat. The colour is steel grey



GRIFFON KORTHALS CH. RIP DU MAKIS.
BRED BY M. A. HUCHEDE.

to perfection by M. E. Boulet, of Elbeuf. Superficially they are all three of similar Otterhound type of compact, straight-legged, wire-haired dog; but the **Griffon Guerlain** strain is perhaps the most elegant in shape and appearance, owing to its shorter and less rugged coat and lighter build. This breed is usually white in colour, with orange or yellow markings, rather short drop ears, and a docked tail, and with a height of about 22 inches. The nose is always brown, and the light eyes are not



BRACE OF GRIFFONS KORTHALS.
BRED BY M. A. HUCHEDE.



GRIFFON KORTHALS CH. PRINCESS NADINE
BRED AND OWNED BY M. A. HUCHEDE.

with dark brown patches, often mingled with grey hairs; or white-grey with lighter brown or yellow patches. The height may be 23 inches, and the weight 56 lb. Mr. Korthals had the finest team of these Griffons that has ever been seen. Occasionally he exhibited specimens in England, and classes were given for the breed by the Kennel Club at the show held at Barn Elms in the Jubilee year. On one occasion, at the Agricultural Hall, Mr. Korthals gained with one of his Griffons the special prize offered for the best sporting dog in the show owned by a foreigner. At the present time Mr. A. Huchedé, of Montjean, Mayenne, is perhaps the most prominent owner of the breed in France. His Porthos and Néro were famous a few years ago, and his Rip du Makis excels alike as a show dog and as a successful worker in field trials.

Princess Nadine is an equally good representative of the opposite sex.

The **Griffon Boulet** has many of the same characteristics as the Korthals Griffon, the chief difference being that his coat is much longer and not so hard in texture. He is at present the favourite purely native Spaniel in France, and there were several admirable specimens shown at the Tuileries Gardens in May, 1907. A decidedly rugged, coarse-



GRIFFON BOULET CH. MIKADO DE MARCO.
BRED BY M. E. BOULET, ELBEUF.

looking dog, he is evidently meant for work rather than for ornament, yet his expression is friendly and intelligent, in spite of his wild and ungroomed aspect, with his broad, round head, square muzzle, heavy moustaches, and strong, overhanging eyebrows. The iris of his eye seems always to be yellow and the nose always brown. The ears are set on low and hang slightly folded, well covered with wavy hair. The shoulders project somewhat instead of sloping. The loins are slightly arched and end in a straight stern nicely carried, and not too shortly docked. The coat is fairly long and semi-silky, without being glossy, flat rather than wavy, and never curly. Its colour is that of a dead chestnut leaf or a dark coffee brown, with or without white; never black or yellow. For dogs, the height is given at 21 to 22½ inches, for bitches a little less.

The weight averages 56 lb. Undoubtedly the most famous Griffon Boulet of recent times is Ch. Mikado de Marco, the property of M. Dumontier, of Neubourg, Eure. This most typical dog is of aristocratic descent, as he has no fewer than twenty-nine champions in his pedigree, all of them, like himself, bred by M. Emanuel Boulet.

The **Barbet** is yet another ancient breed of French Spaniel, the dog *par excellence* for waterfowl. Beyond all others he is at home on the marshes, and even in the most severe weather he will swim amid the broken ice after a winged mallard or a wounded heron. For the wildfowler he is a most valuable companion, and probably no other Spaniel can bear the same hardships with equal indifference. A perfect swimmer, he retrieves dead or crippled game to perfection, and in intelligence he is hardly inferior to the Poodle. With his compact build,

his round, short head, and long woolly and much corded coat, the Barbet appears to be identical with the old English water dog depicted in Reinagle's drawing on p. 274 of this book.

Somewhat allied to the Barbet in general appearance and the nature of his work is the important gun-dog known in Italy as the **Spinone**. In colour he is grey and roan, and although he has often been mistaken for the Bracco, he may be recognised by his less oval head as well as by his shorter and less supple ear. The coat is wire-haired, excepting the legs, where the hair is quite short. He is also smoother and shorter in the head and muzzle. The eyebrows are long and straight, and the lip has bristling moustaches. As in the case of the Bracco, dewclaws on the hind legs are a sign of purity of race. The Spinone is

considered an ancient dog, and it is certain that some of the breed were taken into France as far back as the reign of Henry IV.

In Italy there is an interesting strain of



THE BARBET PATAVEAU.

PROPERTY OF M. P. DEVILLE, PARIS.

white Spinone, in form not unlike a large Irish terrier, of which no record is traceable earlier than 1870. These are found mostly in the neighbourhood of Alba, in Piedmont, and are believed to be the result of a cross



SPINONE D'ALBA.

from the Russian Griffons, introduced by an officer named Ruggieri at the time of the wars of the First Empire. The true Italian Spinone is the roan breed. The white variety

is known as the Spinone Ruggieri, or Spinone d'Alba. It is difficult to procure, but this is not perhaps a matter for regret, for in Italy, as everywhere else on the Continent, the indigenous shooting dogs are fast making room for English Pointers, Setters, and Spaniels.

Of the increasing popularity of the English Spaniel, and more especially the Cocker and the Springer, proof is abundantly shown in the catalogues of all Continental shows.

TERRIERS.

English doglovers are apt to forget that there are other terriers than those of Great Britain; they often ignore the fact that even the name

"terrier" itself is a French word originally applied to small dogs used in the work of following their quarry into earths.

In France at the present time there is no distinctively national terrier, but our neighbours across the Channel have recognised the good qualities of the British breeds, both for sport and as companions, and in all their important shows classes are opened for most of the varieties familiar to us. The French-bred Fox-terriers, both wire-haired and smooth, are usually of excellent type, and the Airedale, the Irish, and the Bull-terrier are fairly popular, while as ladies' pets the silky-coated Yorkshire has become fashionable in Paris. German and Dutch terriers are also frequently to be seen in France.

The Germans and the Dutch have admirable terriers of their own, notable



DOBERMANN PINSCHER
GRAF BRUNO.

among them being the *Dobermann Pinscher*, the smaller black or pepper-and-salt Pinscher, and the Dutch *Smoushond*, or "Little Jew's dog."

The **Dobermann Pinscher**, one of the most important and distinctive of German terriers,



TYPICAL DOBERMANN PINSCHER PRINZ WEDDO.

is a large and handsome black-and-tan dog, of about the same weight as our Airedale. He is well built and muscular, and his appearance signifies speed, strength, and endurance. He is lively and game, and a good vermin killer, courageous, good-tempered, and devoted. His coat is less silky than that of the Manchester Terrier, but the distribution of his black-and-tan markings is the same. There is often a white patch on the chest. The tail is docked to a length not greater than six inches, and bobtails are much appreciated. The ears are rigorously cropped, but neither too closely nor too pointedly for smartness. The muzzle is long and moderately fine, with well-muscled cheeks. The eyes are preferably dark brown, and have a friendly and intelligent expression. Altogether he is a most attractive dog; alert, sagacious, and in shape admirably proportioned. He stands from 21 to 24 inches, at the shoulder, and scales about 45 lb. The breed is perhaps a manufactured one, and the resemblance to the Manchester Terrier suggests an English origin, although

probably there was a cross with the Rottweiler dog or the French *chien de Beauce*. Its name is derived from that of the late Herr Dobermann, of Apolda in Thuringia, who was energetic in bringing the breed into notice about the year 1860. Herr Daniel Elmer, of Lyons, the first president of the Dobermann Pinscher Club, is one of the most prominent breeders in Europe, and he has excellent specimens in Tell von Franenlob, Luxi du Bucan, Lucca von Frauenlob, and Grafin Hilda. Other eminent breeders are Herren Carl Wittmann, C. Küppers, O. Göller, and K. Hoff.

A terrier yet more popular in Germany is the smaller **Wire-haired Pinscher** (*Deutscher Rauhaariger Pinscher*), familiarly known as "the Rattler," whose size is about the same as that of our Irish Terrier, or a taller Scottie. He is a strong, active, cobbily built dog, who seems to have a particular fondness for horses and the life of the stables, where rats may be caught; a useful companionable little fellow, full of terrier character and



HERR O. GOLLER'S DOBERMANN PINSCHER BITCH LANDGRAF SIGHART.

determination. He is notable for his full muzzle and well-developed jaws, and the alertness of his dark eyes, which is enhanced

by his prominent eyebrows of rough hair. His ears are set high on the head, and are always cropped with rounded tips. The tail is docked very short, sometimes to a mere knob. The coat is hard, rough, and



GRIZZLE WIRE-HAIRED PINSCHER
LYRA.

wiry, standing out from the body. On the head it is shorter, and there is a decided short beard and whisker. The colour may be pepper and salt, iron grey, silver grey or dull charcoal black, sometimes with an admixture of tan or rusty markings on the head and legs. A bright red colour is incorrect. His height is from 12 inches to 18 inches, and his weight from 18 to 28 lb. Herr Max Hartenstein, of Berlin, is perhaps the best known among the many prominent owners and breeders of the Rattler. His Giek and Hanelle are good examples of the grey variety, but his best at the present moment are the blacks; Sambo-Plavia, Kunz-Plavia, Eva-Plavia, and Dohle-Plavia, being eminent prize winners at the Continental shows. Another well-known owner is Mrs. Prosper Sassen, of Antwerp, whose Ch. Russ II. Pfeff holds an unbeaten record on the Continent.

There is a smooth-coated variety of the German *Pinscher*, and mention may also be made of the **Affenpinscher**, or Monkey

Terrier, a small, wire-haired lady's dog, somewhat resembling the Brussels Griffon. These Monkey Terriers are becoming somewhat fashionable outside of Germany, and occasionally they have been imported into England.

The Dutch wire-haired terrier (**Hollandsche Smoushond**) differs very little from the old-fashioned British rough-coated terrier type. It is also a stable-yard dog; a man's rather than a lady's pet. In height he averages 15 inches at the shoulder, and in weight 22 lb. The coat is hard, wiry, and rough, never curly, wavy, or woolly, and the colour is red, yellow-brown, dirty yellow, and their different shades. The moustaches, beard, and eyelashes are often black. The ears are cropped to rounded points, and the gaily carried tail is docked to a third of its natural length. Some of the most typical are kept by Mr. J. Westervondt, of Baarn. We seldom see them on this side of the North Sea. There are many other kinds of terriers in Holland, but most of them seem to be related either to the German Pinscher or the English breeds.

The **Boxer** is another dog widely distributed throughout Germany and Holland.



BLACK PINSCHERS KUNZ-PLAVIA
AND HIS DAM LIES PLAVIA.
BRED BY HERR MAX HARTENSTEIN, BERLIN.

Next to the Dachshund, indeed, he is the most popular dog in Germany, and his popularity is rapidly increasing. He is a "terrier" of Bulldog character, with a clean-cut head, wrinkled between the high-set, cropped ears, with a muzzle broad and



SMOOTH-COATED PINSCHERS.

blunt, the stop well defined, the cheeks well cushioned, and the jaws often undershot. The back is short and level, the shoulders sloping, long, and muscular, the chest deep, but not very broad, the ribs well rounded, and the belly slightly drawn up. The legs are straight. The tail is high and always docked; the coat short, hard, and glossy, in colour yellow or brindle, with or without a black mask. White patches are allowed. The height for dogs is $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches, for bitches 20 inches. Years ago the Boxer was much more Bulldog like than he is now. At present too much of the Bulldog character is not desired. A typical specimen of the breed is shown in the portrait of Ch. Murillo, kindly supplied by Herr Ernst Prösler, of Frankfurt, to whom, and Mr. Theo Becker, the Editor is indebted for the photographs of German Pinschers reproduced in this chapter.

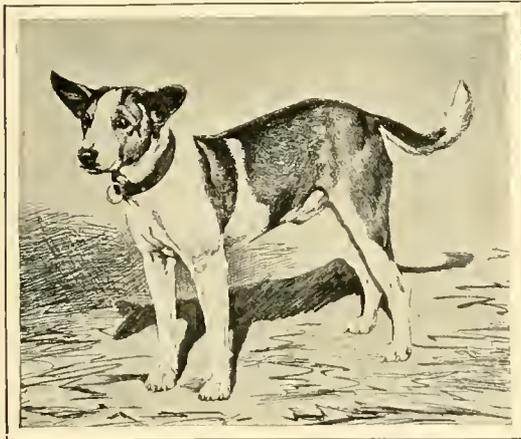


TYPICAL GERMAN BOXER MURILLO.

Terriers of more or less fixed type are to be found in all European countries. They are even to be met with in mid-Africa, and they are common enough in the Belgian Congo. The **Congo Terrier** is one of the most definite of native African breeds. It is a symmetrical, lightly built dog, whose height is of from 12 to 24 inches, with a rather long head and large upstanding ears, and intelligent dark eyes. The teeth are well developed but mostly overshot. The legs are straight and the feet small. The tail is usually curled over the back, and is somewhat bushy. The coat is short, although there is a ridge of longer hair along the spine. The colour is red or mouse-grey, with large white patches. Sir Harry Johnston noticed that these dogs were much used for terrier work by the natives in the territory north of the Zambesi. In a degenerate state they become pariah

dogs, and as such may often be seen prowling about the Congo villages.

A couple of Congo Terriers were exhibited at Cruft's some ten years ago as



CONGO TERRIER BOSCO.

ACCLIMATISED IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, PARIS.

Lagos Bush dogs. They were red and white, with white on the neck, rather Dingo-headed, and decidedly breedy-looking. They were purchased by Mr. W. R. Temple, but died of distemper soon after. Their voices were very curious, as they could not properly bark, a characteristic observed by Sir Harry Johnston in connection with all the Central African dogs.

An interesting native of the tableland of Central Asia is the **Lhasa Terrier**, of which very few have as yet been bred in Europe. In appearance this terrier, with his ample and shaggy coat, reminds one of an ill-kept Maltese dog, or perhaps even more of the dog of Havana. In the best specimens the coat is long and straight,

and very profuse, with a considerable amount of hair over the eyes and about the long, pendant ears. The colours are white and black, light grey, iron grey, brown or buff and white. In size they vary, but the smaller are considered the more valuable. The Hon. Mrs. McLaren Morrison's India, imported from Thibet, was perhaps the best of the breed hitherto seen in England. This typical bitch has left many descendants who are well known on the show bench. Most of the Asiatic breeds of dogs have the reputation of being taciturn, and probably



THE HON. MRS. MCLAREN MORRISON'S

LHASA TERRIER INDIA IN WINTER COAT.

the character is true of them in their native land, but the English bred Lhasa Terrier is an alert and confiding little companion, extraordinarily wise and devoted.

CHAPTER LIX.

LARGER NON-SPORTING AND UTILITY BREEDS.

“‘Evidently a traveller in many countries, and a close observer of men and things,’ said Mr. Pickwick.

“‘I should like to have seen that poem,’ said Mr. Snodgrass.

“‘I should like to have seen that dog,’ said Mr. Winkle.”

PICKWICK PAPERS.

The Dogue de Bordeaux.—As early as the fourteenth century Gaston Phœbus, Comte de Foix, described the great French Molossus, or Alant, doubtless the ancestor of the modern Dogue de Bordeaux, and in the distinction he drew between the Alant Gentil and the Alant de Boucherie may be recognised the difference we draw to-day between the huge fighting dog of the South of France and the smaller kind with shorter muzzle known as the Boule-dogue du Midi, which is practically the same as the Spanish Bulldog. Even then, stress was laid upon the points we now ask for in the French Dogue—the wrinkles, the light, small eye, the liver-coloured nose, the absence of dark shadings on the face, and the red mask which is so much preferred to the black, with its frequent accompaniment of fawn body colour, indicating Mastiff blood.

Formerly bred for encounters in the arena, the immense dogs of Bordeaux are still occasionally pitted against each other, or against the bull, the bear, or the ass. They

are tremendous brutes, and usually as savage as they are strong. Some of the more docile kind may at times be met with in Paris, where they are bred by wineshop keepers, who, for obvious reasons, do not encourage them to ferocity; but in the Midi, where they are kept for contest, they are schooled to savagery, and, 'tis said, are even given hot blood to drink that they may become fierce.

The Bordeaux dogue has not often been seen on this side of the Channel, but in 1895 efforts were made by two or three well-known Bulldog men to establish the breed in England. In that year Mr. John Proctor, of Antwerp, who had judged them at the Bordeaux show, published in the *Stockkeeper* an account of his experiences with the fighting dogs of the South of France, and Mr. Sam Woodiwiss and Mr. H. C. Brooke started almost simultaneously for France in quest of specimens. Mr. Woodiwiss purchased the dog who had won first prize at Bordeaux, a warrior renowned



MR. H. C. BROOKE'S DOGUE DE BORDEAUX
BITCH DRAGONNE.

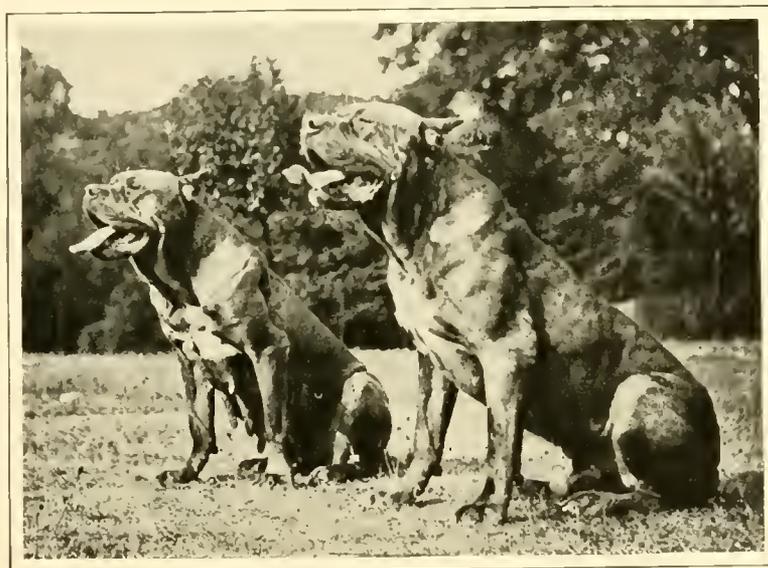
in the arena, whose forequarters were one mass of scars received from dogs he had fought with or from bears he had baited. The same gentleman also brought home with him, from Paris, a bitch named Cora. Mr. Brooke purchased a red bitch named Dragonne, afterwards known as Amazone de Bordeaux, and the black masked red dog Tristan.

In the same year a separate class for Dogues de Bordeaux was provided at the Chow Chow show held at the Aquarium, when Mr. G. R. Krehl judged. Mr. H. C. Brooke, who has kindly supplied the information I am using, became enthusiastic over the breed and soon owned many examples, including Sans-Peur, Diane, Bart, and a fawn red-masked dog with a wonderful head covered with great ropes of wrinkle, who was transferred to Mr. Haslam, and was exhibited successfully under the name of Brutus. These dogs

were all of the same type as the magnificent pair Sultane and Buffalo, shown some years previously at the Tuileries, and acknowledged by judges of all nationalities to be perfect.

Wishing to possess a dog of the real fighting strain, Mr. Brooke imported from Bordeaux a young fawn dog of gladiatorial lineage. This dog, Matador du Midi, had among its ancestors the celebrated Caporal, for seven years champion of the Pyrenees, who weighed 108 pounds, and stood nearly 25 inches at the shoulder, and had a skull circumference of 26 inches; Megere, a bitch who had been pitted against wolf, bear and hyæna; and Hercules, who was finally killed by a jaguar in a terrific battle in San

Francisco. Matador du Midi had already had what in the old bear-baiting days was called a "jump" at a bear, and Mr. Brooke tried him when eighteen months old at a large Russian bear which stood six feet high on his hind legs. "The dog showed great science in keeping his body as much sideways as possible, to avoid the bear's hug, and threw the bear fairly and squarely on the grass three times."



THE TYPICAL DOGUES DE BORDEAUX SANS-PEUR AND LA GOULUE. FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF MR. H. C. BROOKE.

Photograph by A. R. Dresser.

With these materials considerable progress was made in bringing the Dogue de Bordeaux to the knowledge of English fanciers. A club was formed, and Mr. Brooke in conjunction with M. Mégnin, of *L'Éleveur*, Dr. Wiart, and other authorities in France, drew up a description of the breed which is still the accepted standard. Classes were being provided at many shows, and all was looking rosy when the anti-cropping regulation of the Kennel Club put a sudden period to all enthusiasm. A Dogue de Bordeaux with his natural ears is not to be admired, and all efforts to popularise the breed in England abruptly ceased.

Some of the more notable specimens

including Turc and Cora, were dead; Amazone died from blood-poisoning due to the sting of a wasp, and the few that remained in the hands of Mr. Woodiwiss and Mr. Brooke were sold to a Canadian gentleman. So ended the history of the Dogue de Bordeaux in England.

In general appearance the Dogue de



A TYPICAL SPANISH BULLDOG,
THE PROPERTY OF M. RIEU OF BORDEAUX

Bordeaux is impressively massive, and the size of the much-wrinkled head in proportion to the body is greater than in any other breed. The muzzle is broad, deep and powerful. The lower jaw projects slightly, but the turn-up is almost concealed by the pendulous flews. The teeth are enormous. The nostrils, too, are particularly large. The eyes are small and deep set, light in colour, rather wicked in expression, and penetrating. A deep furrow extends from between the eyes up the forehead, adding to the general impression of ferocity. The thick neck, muscular shoulders, wide deep chest, and powerful limbs, all contribute to give him the semblance of a fighting gladiator. The coat is smooth, and in colour preferably a reddish fawn, with a red mask and a reddish brown nose. The height may be from $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the shoulder, and the weight about 120 lb. for dogs, and 100 lb. for bitches.

The estimate of excellence in these dogs seems to have undergone a change in France. At a recent show in the Tuileries Gardens ten specimens were exhibited. None of these was cropped-eared; only three had the red mask, the light eyes, and the liver-coloured nose. The other seven with their drop ears and black muzzles resembled the English Mastiff, and it was to two of the presumably untypical seven that the first and second prizes were awarded.

The Spanish Bulldog. — Associated with, and sometimes mistaken for, the Dogue de Bordeaux is the Spanish Bulldog, which is an almost equally massive animal, bred and trained for fighting. Some writers doubt the existence of a genuine Spanish Bulldog; but notwithstanding their incredulity such a breed exists. Mr. F. Adcock imported several specimens from Spain in the 'eighties. One of these, which he bought in Madrid, weighed 105 lb., and another, named Alphonso, over 90 lb.

He was a rich fawn in colour, with slight white markings, his tail short and crooked; very massive and muscular, but exceedingly active, and reputed to be a grand dog in the arena. One named Toro was used with the purpose of improving the stamina of the British strain, but the experiment was not necessary, since it has always been the object of British Bulldog breeders to eliminate the Mastiff type. A very good Spanish Bulldog was exhibited at the Aquarium in 1896, and mistakenly entered as a Dogue de Bordeaux. He was red in colour with a black mask, and had a good Bulldog head. It seems a pity he was not shown again in his proper place, as he was a fine specimen of his kind. The one whose portrait is here given was the property of M. Rieu, of Bordeaux. This dog, of the real fighting strain, was brindle, with his ears close-cropped. He is shown in fighting form, and consequently somewhat light. His weight

when this portrait was taken was 72 lb., which was 18 lb. less than his usual weight. His height at the shoulder was 21 inches, the circumference of his skull 23 inches; corner of eye to tip of nose, 2 inches. His nose was well laid back. There was a crook in the middle of his tail.

The **Spanish Alano** may be the same as the Spanish Bulldog, though it is lighter in build and has less of the old brack about it. Formerly it was used in the national bullfights of Spain. Alanos, of pure breed, are still to be found in Andalusia and Estramadura, and they are there used both as watch dogs and for shooting over. There is a type of the same dog in the Azores, known as the **Matin de Terceira**, or the Perro do Presa. The ears are always cut round. The coat is short and smooth, and is of various shades of yellow, sometimes with white or darker patches. Its height is about 23 inches, and weight 150 lb. The specimen represented in the photograph was the property of Senor L. Rosas, of Cartaxo.

The fact that the Alano of Andalusia is still used as a hunting dog brings one to the suggestion that many of the massive dogs of Flanders are of approximate type, and that these also were at one time used in the chase. It is noticeable that many of the hounds depicted in the old Flemish tapestries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries hunting the stag and the boar are undoubtedly Alanos or Matins, and there is a magnificent picture, by Rubens, showing five such dogs engaged furiously in an attack upon a stag.

Many of the dogs used for heavy draught work in Antwerp, Bruges, and Ghent, would almost justify the belief that they are the descendants of such animals as Rubens so vigorously portrayed.

The Thibet Mastiff.—With his majestic form and noble head, his deep fur of velvet black, and rich, mahogany tan markings, the Thibet Mastiff is one of the handsomest, as he is one of the rarest, of the canine race. He is also assuredly one of the most ancient, for his type has been preserved unchanged, since a period dating long anterior to the beginning of the Christian era. There can be no doubt that the great dogs depicted in the sculptures from the palace of Nimrod (B.C. 640) are of this and no other breed. In these carven representations of the gigantic dogs accompanying the sport-loving Assyrian kings or pursuing the desert lion or the wild horse, we have the wrinkled head with pendant ears, the massive neck, the sturdy fore-



MATIN DE TERCEIRA CAO.

PROPERTY OF SENOR L. ROSAS, CARTAXO.

legs, and occasionally also the heavy tail curled over the level back—all characteristics of the Asiatic Mastiff. Cynologists ransacking the ages for evidence concerning the early breeds, have discovered a yet more ancient testimony to the antiquity of the dog of Thibet, contained in Chinese writing

in a record of the year 1121 B.C., in which it is stated that the people of Liu, a country situated west of China, sent to the Emperor Wou-wang, a great dog of the Thibetan kind. The fact is also recorded in the Chou King (Chapter Liu Ngao), in which the animal is referred to as being four feet high, and trained to attack men of a strange race. Aristotle, who knew the breed as the *Canis indicus*, considered that it might be a cross between a dog and a tiger, and of what other dog was it that Grattius Faliscus

with black feathers, red on the chest. Let us substitute shaggy hair for feathers and we have the black and tan Thibet dogs, whose inhospitable reception of travellers invading the mountain fastnesses might well deter the stranger from inquiring too closely into the exact nature of their body covering.

It is a credible theory that the Asiatic Mastiff, imported into Europe in the days of early intercommunication between East and West, became the ancestor of the old Molossian dog, and, consequently, a forebear of our own Bandog. This is the theory of Mr. M. B. Wynn, the erudite historian of the English Mastiff, and one sees no reason to dissent from it.

The first Thibet dog known to have been brought to England was presented by George IV. to the newly instituted Zoological Gardens. Two very good examples of the breed were brought home from India by H.M. The King, in 1876, and one of the pair, Siring, was repeatedly pictured in canine literature in illustration of the true type of the breed, until a similar representative appeared in Mr. H. C. Brooke's D'Samu. This last-named specimen was 24 inches in height, and about 100 pounds in weight. He had a magnificent ruff and mane of outstanding hair, and in type he remains second only to Sir William Ingram's Bhotean. He had been in England eight years when he died at the ripe age of fourteen. He was a good watch, but somewhat morose, wishing only to be left alone both by other dogs and by humans. Mr. Brooke informs me of the interesting circumstance that regularly in the month of October D'Samu took on a strange restlessness of disposition which lasted for about a fortnight. He would refuse food and would wander all night about his compound moaning plaintively, and on several such occasions he broke down his fence and escaped. At other times a fence of thread would restrain him. The only reasonable inference to be drawn from this recurrent restlessness is that the dog's nomadic instincts were asserting themselves. His ancestral kith and kin are said to have been for generations migratory



THIBET MASTIFF (WITH SHORN COAT).
IMPORTED FROM INDIA BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES IN 1906.
Photograph by W. P. Dando, F.Z.S.

wrote in his "Carmen Venaticum," *Sunt qui scras alunt, genus intractabilis irac?* This "untamable wrath" remains a characteristic of the Thibet Mastiff to this day.

Great size and a savage disposition have always been attributed to this dog. Marco Polo, who made an expedition into Central Asia and Mongolia, compared it in size with the ass, and one can imagine that Ktesias had these dogs in mind when, writing of his sojourn in the East, he described the Griffins that defended the high mountains north of Persia, as a kind of four-footed bird of the size of a wolf, with paws like those of the lion, the body covered

dogs, going up range in the Himalayas in May to avoid the summer heat and the wet of the monsoon, and returning in October and November to escape the snow.

About twelve years ago Mr. Jamrach imported a dozen of these dogs, somewhat undersized, and, with one or two exceptions, not typical. Some of these went to

from the heat. He only survived his arrival at the Zoological Gardens by a few weeks. Probably it was an error to place him in a cage with a south aspect exposed to the exceptional sunshine of the summer of 1906. His shorn condition in the photograph is particularly interesting, since it shows indubitably how closely the dog approaches to the true Mastiff type.



SIR WILLIAM INGRAM'S THIBET MASTIFF BHOTEAN
IMPORTED BY MAJOR W. DOUGALL.

Berlin, where their descendants still survive. Some years earlier than Mr. Jamrach's importations Count Bela Szechenyi brought three specimens from India to his Hungarian estate. A pair of the Count's Thibetans proved fairly tractable, but one, after destroying all the pigs and other small stock he could catch, finished his career by killing an old woman who had the temerity to protect her property with a broomstick. Prince Henri d'Orleans, returning from his journey towards Thibet, secured some of these dogs, but they died before reaching Europe.

In 1906 H.R.H. the Prince of Wales brought home the one represented in Mr. Dando's photograph (p. 512). The smooth appearance of the animal is accounted for by the fact that when in the Red Sea those in charge of him thought it expedient to clip his coat quite short, as he was showing signs of exhaustion

The following information on the Thibet Mastiff is furnished by Mr. H. C. Brooke :—

“One of the main characteristics of the dog is his size, which should be as great as possible, the forequarters especially being well developed, with sturdy fore-legs. The hindquarters strike one as being comparatively weak, but this, like the possession of dew claws, is frequent with mountain dogs of other breeds. The lion-like mane, standing, when the dog is in full coat, straight out, ruffwise from the neck, enhances the impression of his imposing size. In his native land where, besides his duties as village watchman and salt carrier, he is engaged to guard flocks from wild beasts, he is often provided with an iron collar, which does considerable damage to his ruff. The coat is very dense, with a woolly undercoat, standing well out. Its colour is usually black and tan, sometimes all black, while red specimens are found. His splendid bushy tail is often carried high, even curled over the back. The character of the

head is somewhat between that of the Blood-hound and the Mastiff, with powerful jaws, as necessary in a dog required to encounter leopard or wolf, or to hold an infuriated yak. The occiput is high, and the skull and sides of the face are much wrinkled. The eyes are small, deeply set, and showing a good deal of the haw. On the borders and outskirts of Thibet, the size and type of the dog deteriorates; the marked properties disappear, and an ordinary looking animal of sheep-dog type is reached. But the true type is unmistakably Mastiff. The black of the coat is velvety, very different from the black of the Newfoundland."

At the Kennel Club Show at the Crystal Palace in 1906, a very magnificent specimen of this breed attracted the attention of all visitors. This was Major W. Dougall's Bhotean, unquestionably the most perfect Thibet Mastiff ever seen in Great Britain. He was in remarkably good coat, and the richness of his markings—distributed as are those of the Black-and-tan Terrier, including the tan spots over the eyes—was greatly admired. Very naturally he took the first prize as the finest foreign dog in the show. A high price was put against him in the catalogue, and he was claimed by Sir William Ingram.

The photograph on p. 513, which was taken in India, was kindly supplied by Major Dougall, who imported him direct from Thibet, where he secured him during the last Lhasa expedition under General Sir Francis Younghusband. Major Dougall has also favoured me with the following account of Bhotean and his breed:—

"These wonderfully handsome dogs are now yearly becoming more difficult to obtain. The old type of Thibetan Mastiff, with his enormous cowl of hair round the neck and beautiful brush, carried curled over the back, is being replaced by a hound type of animal, with shorter coat, blunt head, and standing on longer legs. The markings of the old type and breed are, generally speaking, black and bright red tan. They have almost all got a white star or patch on the chest. Bhotean in his own country was considered a particularly fine specimen, and there was nothing like him amongst the others which I saw, which were brought to India on the return of the Thibet

Expedition in 1904. He was the long, low type, on very short legs, with great bone, and enormously powerful. His markings were as nearly perfect as possible, and although it has been stated that he did not show as much haw as some specimens, I have never seen one which showed as much as he did. His characteristics were many and various. He was essentially a one man's dog. I could do anything with him, but he had an uncontrollable aversion to all strangers (male), but never attempted to attack any child or woman. He was, in consequence, always led at exercise, and, latterly, never allowed loose. At first I thought he had become quite domesticated, and allowed him to go loose, but with disastrous results. You could not cure him of his fault of regarding strangers (men) as his personal enemies. He was an excellent guard, always awake at night and resting during the day. He had a great fondness for puppies and cats, and used invariably to have either one or other in his box (loose).

"These dogs can stand any amount of cold, but they cannot endure wet and damp. Their own country being practically rainless, this is perhaps accounted for. The Bhutans, who use these dogs, are a copper-coloured race; they set the same value on them as the Arab does upon his horse. They are used as guards and protectors only, and are in no sense a sheep dog. When the Bhutans come down to the plains to sell their produce the dogs are left behind as guards to their women and children. Also, during the short summer, they are taken to guard the flocks and herds, which travel long distances to forage.

"These dogs have very often a great leather collar on with roughly beaten spikes in it, so that, in the event of a leopard or panther attacking them, they are protected from the fatal grip which these animals always try for on the throat. When the herds are stationary for any time, the natives hobble the dogs, by tying their forelegs together, crossed. As they have excellent noses, and are always on the *qui vive*, they soon speak at the approach of any wild animal or stranger, when they are set loose at once. The only food (flesh) they get is what they kill themselves. The bitches are very hard to get, and in my opinion unless you could breed them and train them from puppyhood in this country, they are not worth the trouble of importing, as you cannot alter the dog's nature, and although perhaps for months he shows no sign of the devil in him, it is assuredly there, and for no

reason or provocation the old hatred of strangers will assert itself, more especially if he happens to be suddenly aroused or startled.

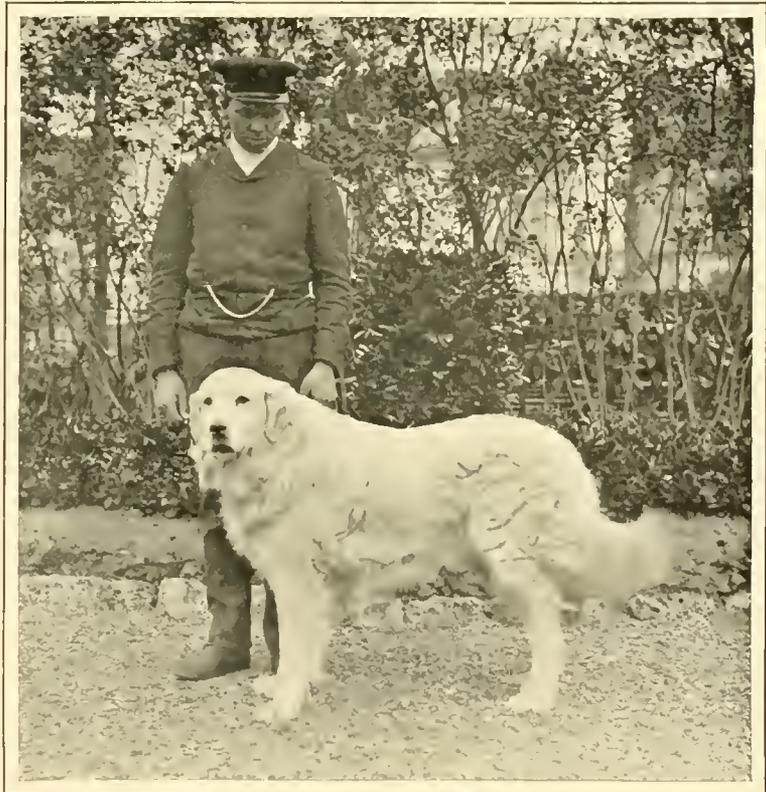
"Bhotean's journey through India was an expensive one, as he had to have a carriage to himself. He effectually cleared the platform at all stations where we stopped, and where he was given exercise. Anyone who knows what an Indian platform is like on arrival of the mail train will appreciate the good work he did amongst an excitable and voluble crowd of natives. As regards the acclimatisation of these dogs, it is a slow process. The enormous coat they come down from Thibet in gradually dies off, and a dog, arriving in England at the beginning of a year, does not grow his new coat until the following year, during the summer and autumn. He therefore takes eighteen months thoroughly to acclimatise.

"They want a great deal of exercise, and from my own experience of them in India and in this country, they will never live under the conditions to which they are compelled to adhere at the Zoological Gardens.

"They are most companionable, and devoted to their own master, but are quick to resent punishment, and brood over it for some time. A good scolding occasionally, with firm but kind treatment, will make them your devoted slaves, although nothing you can do will eradicate what is really the dog's nature, viz. to consider strangers as your and his own personal enemies. He takes no notice of dogs, unless they notice him first. Women and children he pays no attention to. Any little child would be perfectly safe with him."

The Pyrenean Dog.—In all lands where special dogs have formerly been kept and used for specific purposes, they have been

allowed to lapse into neglect when those purposes have ceased to exist. When the wolf died out of Ireland, the dog that had hunted it became scarce, and would probably have become altogether extinct, but for the energy of one man who secured its preservation. The continuance of a working breed depends very largely upon the continuance



M. DRETZEN'S PYRENEAN DOG CH. PORTHOS
BY PATOU—PASTOURE

of the occupation for which it has been adapted, and one can easily imagine what would become of our perfect Foxhounds if disease or some other disaster were to put an end to the breeding capacities of the fox. Our famous packs would all be drafted, and Marksman and Ranger would quickly degenerate into lazy loungers at the fireside.

Fortunately for the continuance of distinctive national types, there are enthusiastic lovers of the dog who are watchful that no breed that is worth preserving shall be

suffered to die out, and if your Irish Wolfhound should threaten to become extinct, or an avalanche menace your St. Bernard, there is always some Captain Graham or some Cumming Macdonald ready at hand to snatch the breed from the fate of the dodo.

What Captain Graham did for the noble Irish Wolfhound has been done with even more timely promptitude by Monsieur Dretzen for the magnificent *Chien des Pyrénées*.

The importance of this dog will have been gathered from occasional references to him in the foregoing chapters. We have seen that he bore a considerable part in the origin of the dog of St. Bernard; he was probably used as an outcross to produce the white and black Newfoundland, and it is certain that Sir Walter Scott's famous Deerhound Maida had a Pyrenean sire. Whenever our larger breeds have required an infusion of strengthening blood there seems to have been recourse to the virile Pyrenean strain.

Yet notwithstanding the acknowledged excellence of this race of dogs, it has been allowed to become so rare that recently the Royal Zoological Society tried in vain to discover a single genuine specimen that could be bought for money, and it may be said that at the present time there are not in all Europe more than a dozen really typical examples of the breed.

Unquestionably it is a dog of very ancient origin. For centuries it has been practically confined to the Pyrenean mountains, and more particularly to the southern slopes of the chain, where it was kept by the Spanish shepherds to protect their flocks from the ravages of bear and wolf. They appear always to have been white in colour, and formerly the coat was short. It was not until numbers of them were removed to the French or northern side of the mountains, where the climate is colder, that the coat grew to the length which now contributes so materially to the dog's beauty.

Technically it is not a sheepdog, but a Mastiff, and but for the difference in colour it bears considerable resemblance to the Mastiff of Thibet. Somewhat higher on the leg, and perhaps less muscular, it has

the same massive body, the same character and texture of coat, and the same form of head. The shape of the skull is precisely similar, so is the carriage of the ear, the set of the eye, and the form of the muzzle. In the Pyrenean dog the flews are less heavy, the eye shows less hawk, and the expression of countenance is more kindly. Probably they are as a rule more docile, but the writer has seen specimens quite as savage as the Thibetan dog is reputed to be. The superficial resemblance may be due to the fact that they are both what the French classify as *Chiens de Montagne*.

Like the Thibet Mastiff, the Pyrenean dog was used for protecting rather than for driving or leading sheep. In the beginning of summer the Pyrenean shepherds moved their flocks from the lowland pastures to the mountains, where they remained for a period of four or five months, often at an altitude of five thousand feet above the sea level. The dogs accompanied them, and in a country infested by bears and wolves there could be no better or more faithful and courageous guardian. Gifted with an exceedingly keen sense of hearing and an excellent nose, the Pyrenean dog was accustomed to mount sentry at night over the sleeping flocks; and if a marauding Bruin should approach, or a stealthy pack of wolves draw nigh, he knew it from afar, and was ever alert to warn his master, or himself to hasten to the attack, and the wolf or bear who should face him would have to deal with an exceedingly formidable foe, whose quickness of decision and adroitness in combat might be compared with the trained skill of the fighting dog of the arena.

So trusty was this canine guardian of the fold, that the shepherd could with confidence leave him at intervals for two or three days at a time, knowing that during his absence the dog would tend the sheep unaided, never deserting his post of duty. His watchfulness was incessant. At nightfall he was accustomed to take up a position commanding his woolly charge, and there remain sleepless and vigilant until dawn; or if there were two of them, one would make a periodical tour of the mountain to

assure himself that the lambs were safe, and that no enemy was lurking near.

These were his duties. But when wolves and bears grew scarce the shepherds ceased to value guardians who were no longer necessary, and who were less practically useful in the work of driving or rounding up the flock than the ordinary sheepdog proved to be. As a consequence the great dogs of the Pyrenees ceased to be bred, or were only bred to be sold to occasional admirers. A Belgian officer some years ago imported several, and the descendants of these perhaps still survive in a deteriorated type. Inferior cross-bred specimens may even yet be discovered in their original home, but the true dog of the Pyrenees is exceedingly rare. M. Dretzen not very long ago searched through the whole range, and out of three hundred and fifty dogs that he examined he found only six presenting the characteristics of the pure race. These six he purchased, and took home to his kennels at Bois-Colombes, and they and their offspring are probably the only examples now existing of the genuine breed. M. Dretzen's most famous dog was Ch. Porthos, who was exhibited throughout Europe, and who died only a few months ago, and it was perhaps with justification that last year this splendid specimen of his kind was introduced to the President of the Republic as "the most beautiful dog in France," for he was truly a magnificent animal.

Of M. Dretzen's other dogs the most notable are Ch. Birouk, Patou, Fracuesarou Zaïlea, Fachon Zaïlea, Dom Blas Zaïlea, and Ch. Birouk Zaïlea; and his bitches Pastoure and Aïda are hardly less typically representative. Most of these, like Porthos, are pure milky white, but some have been touched with brindle grey or orange markings about the ears and the tip of the tail.

In general appearance the Pyrenean dog might be mistaken for a white St. Bernard, but the head is small in comparison with the body, the skull slightly rounded, and the muzzle long and rather snipy. The nose and lips are always black, and the eyes dark

and not large. The somewhat small and triangular ears hang close to the head. There is not much wrinkle about the face or forehead, and the flews are not heavy enough to weigh down the cheeks and disclose the haw. With strong, sloping shoulders, deep and well-rounded chest, a broad, slightly arched back, and powerful loins, the dog stands upon straight and well-boned legs and ample, rounded feet. His brush is usually one of his most attractive points; it is long, carried low, and heavily feathered. The coat is long, straight and dense, lying close to the body. The dogs may be as high as 30 inches at the shoulder, with a weight of 155 lb., but Porthos considerably exceeded this size.

About 1900 Mr. A. Muller used to show Bob, a magnificent dog of the breed, of vast size, white with a yellow patch on one ear. His height was about 30 inches, undoubtedly the best seen in England. Mr. W. K. Taunton's Malcolm is a typical specimen.

The Komondor.—A dog which is sometimes in error described as a Pyrenean dog is the smaller Komondor, or Hungarian sheepdog. Possibly they are related, for their points agree, but the Hungarian dog is seldom higher than 25 inches. His eyes are more oblique and set closer together than those of the Pyrenean, and his ears are rounder and more elevated, he is also longer in the couplings. One of the breed, by name Csinos, now the property of Miss Lefroy, of Norwich, was imported by the Baroness von Boeselager seven years ago. He is possibly the only specimen at present in England. Csinos is 23 inches at the shoulder, and he measures 43 inches from the tip of his nose to the set-on of his tail. He is light-eyed, and his nose is not black, but otherwise he is a good average example of his breed. He carries a beautiful, dense, cream-coloured coat. In Hungary these dogs are used for guarding the flocks from wolves, and they are not, properly speaking, sheepdogs. The pastoral dogs of the country are of various kinds. Those of the plains are reddish brown, with a sharp nose, short erect ears, shaggy coat and bushy tail, and they so much resemble the

wolf that a Hungarian has been known to mistake a wolf for one of his own collies.

Dogs of the Pyrenean and Komondor



MISS LEFROY'S KOMONDOR CSINOS.

type, with drop ears and deep white coats, are curiously distributed over Europe. The pastoral dog of the Abruzzes, often called the sheepdog of the Maremmes, is decidedly of this character, and might readily pass for the Komondor.

The Leonberg.—It may be expected that something should here be said of the Leonberg dog, as it is supposed also to be a worker among flocks and herds. The variety is recognised in Germany and France as a legitimate breed, and specimens may be seen at most of the Continental shows, but in England we have discarded the dog as a transparent mongrel, even as we rejected the Berghund.

Some thirty years ago, when large dogs were in much request, efforts were made to establish the Leonberg in this country, but it was admittedly a cross between the Newfoundland and the St. Bernard, and its merits were recognised by none so much as by the enterprising gentlemen who presented it as "a new breed." Its history is very

simple. When a disastrous avalanche and a visitation of distemper decimated the kennels of the St. Bernard Hospice, Herr Essig, of Leonberg, generously returned to the superior of the hospice a St. Bernard dog and bitch, which had been presented to him. Before returning them he allowed the dog to be mated with a Newfoundland, and the result was the so-called Leonberg dog. This was some fifty years ago, since when the variety has prospered spasmodically. At the Paris dog show of 1907, ten Leonbergs were entered in the *Chiens de Montagne* class. They were good-looking dogs, favouring the Newfoundland rather than the St. Bernard. Most of them were sables with dark points; but the English visitor, remembering their origin, reflected that in a country where we have St. Bernards such as Cinq Mars, and Newfoundlands such as Shelton Viking, there is no occasion to covet the descendants of Herr Essig's experiment.

Of the **Berghund** it is enough to say that it was a large dog fabricated in Waldheim as a rival to the Leonberg.

The Owtchar, or Russian Sheepdog.—



RUSSIAN OWTCHAR (SHEEPDOG) OLGA.

It is pleasing to turn from a mongrel to a genuine breed. Such certainly is the old Russian Sheepdog, who is a yeoman of

long descent and respectability. He is interesting mainly because of his resemblance and probable relationship to our familiar friend the Old English Bobtail. He is the largest of all the European shepherds' dogs,

rough and smooth Collies, our Beardies and Bobtails, in most of the European countries there are more than one variety of sheepdogs. In Belgium, where the sheep farms are admirably conducted, there are many kinds, most of them of ancient lineage, and all of them prick-eared, and bearing a suggestion of the wolf type in their general appearance. It is possible, indeed, that the wolf has at frequent intervals contributed to the litters of bitches tending sheep on the outlying pastures. Efforts have recently been made to classify the Belgian varieties, and, generally distinguishing them, they may be separated into three types, differentiated according to the character of coat, that is to say, wire-haired, long, or rough-haired, and smooth-haired. The rough-coated variety is commonly self-coloured black with maybe a tuft of white on the chest. It is a particularly handsome dog. The wire-haired kind are grizzled grey, and somewhat akin to our smooth Merle Collie, but with ears more pointedly erect. Among



BELGIAN ROUGH-HAIRED SHEEPDOG.

standing very often as high as 31 inches, and strong in proportion, as he need be, for he must be capable of defending his flock against predatory wolves. His chief characteristic is his very dense long coat, resembling the fleece of a neglected Highland blackface, tangled and tawled and matted. But for his untidiness, his greater bulk and blockiness, and the fact that he is often to be seen with a tail of natural length, he might easily be mistaken for an Old English Sheepdog. He has the same massive head, but occasionally his ears are cropped, and, thus lightened, are carried semi-erect. Like the Bobtail, he is square; that is to say, his length is equal to his height. His colour is usually slatey-grey and dirty white, or sometimes nearly black or rusty brown. These dogs used often to be brought to England in the Baltic trading ships, and were frequently called Russian Terriers, but there is nothing of the terrier about them. They are true sheep and cattle dogs, and as such are excellent workers.

French, German, and Other Sheepdogs.

—As in Great Britain, where we have our



BELGIAN SMOOTH-COATED SHEEPDOG.

the smooth-coated dogs, fawn colour or light sable prevails. These last, when brought into show form, are particularly attractive. All three are allowed to retain their drooping tails.

The Dutch sheepdogs are much the

same in type as those of Belgium, but are perhaps less carefully bred. Those of Germany may also be divided into three types



BELGIAN WIRE-HAIRED SHEEPDOG.

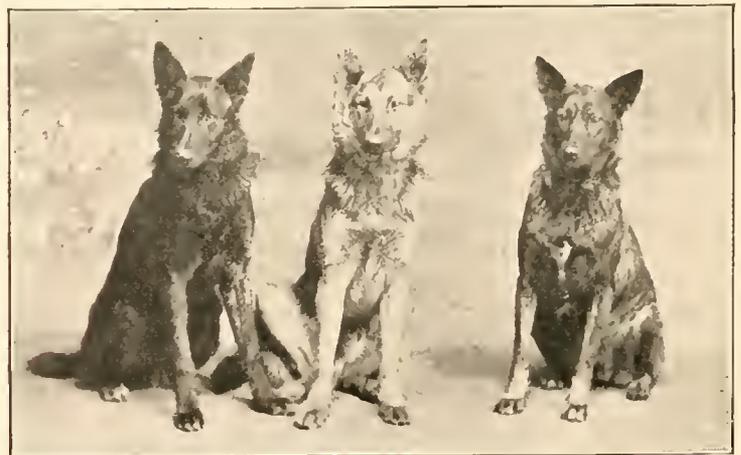
of rough-haired, smooth-haired, and wire-haired dogs, and there is one variety not very different from the Highland bearded Collie, with drop ears. Many of the German sheepdogs approximate to the Spitz type, and this type is even more marked when one goes further north, to Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, where there is difficulty in distinguishing the sheepdog from the Elkhound or the Samoyede. The best of the German pastoral dogs, however, are those which still show traces of the wolf blood, which was particularly apparent some twenty-five years ago. They are now bred with extreme care not only for work among the sheep, but also for competition in shows, and in this latter respect they have reached a very high order of perfection. Much of the improvement in the breed has been due to the efforts of Herr Rittmeister von Stephanitz, of Oberbayern, who has devoted years to the work of eliminating the wolf character and imparting a fixity of type to a breed which for beauty of

shape and purity of strain is second only to the British Collie.

In France two types of shepherd dogs are recognised, and these are classified respectively as the *Chien de Berger de Beauce*, and *Chien de Berger de la Brie*. The cattle dogs seem merely to be *declassé* sheepdogs. The **Chien de Beauce** is a large well-built short-coated dog. Often he is black, or black with tan markings, occasionally grizzle and grey, with black patches. The ears are sometimes cut, but when uncut they are semi-erect. The tail is never docked. The **Chien de Brie** has a shorter head than the Beauce variety, the muzzle is less pointed, and the ears are short and erect, never pendulous. He wears a shaggy woolly coat, which is either black or slate coloured, grizzle or ruddy brown with darker brown shading. The hair is lank rather than fluffy, and it lends itself to grooming. The general shape of the dog is not unlike the Old English Sheepdog, but the tail grows naturally long, and is kept so. A good example of the breed is Madame Victor-Thomas's Ch. Polka de Mont'oye.

Other French varieties of shepherd dogs are those of Languedoc, La Camargue, La Crau, Picardie, the Ardennes, and the Garigues, but they are not recognised as distinct breeds.

The Rottweil Dog.—The early pictures of wild-boar hunting in Germany show that the ancient Boarhounds from which the modern race was evolved were much



TYPICAL GERMAN SHEEPDOGS.

coarser than the elegant Deutsche Dogge of to-day. The bristly game was hunted in a more manly fashion than is now usual. He was bayed by light, active dogs, frequently a cross between the sheepdog and the Spitz (Saufinder), and then attacked, covered, and held by powerful, heavy dogs (Hatzrüden), to be ultimately given the *coup de grâce* with the Saufeder, or boarspear. The hound needed to be very powerful to attack an animal able to cleave his way unscarred through the thickest brushwood, and the fine coat and skin of our modern Great Dane was not sought for in the old Hatzrüde; but with the advent of firearms and of the more comfortable methods of pursuing the grim Eber or his scarcely less dangerous consort the Bache, the original breed of heavy Hatzrüden disappeared, although his loose dewlap and coarse, hard coat recurred with persistency in some of the early strains of the Dane.

Of existing breeds the one bearing the closest resemblance to the original German Boarhound is not the Great Dane, which should not be called a Boarhound at all, but the **Rottweil Dog**, usually called the *Rottweiler Metzgerhund*, or butcher's dog of the town of Rottweil in South Germany, in which district it is, or was, largely used by the knights of the cleaver

for driving cattle. It is a strong, powerfully built breed, not so tall or so graceful as the Great Dane. Its height averages 23 inches.



FRENCH SHEEPDOG OF LA BRIE
CH. POLKA DE MONTJOYE.
PROPERTY OF MADAME VICTOR-THOMAS.

The head is broad and domed, the ears are pendant, the expression is intelligent and courageous. The coat is not long, but thick, coarse and weather-resisting. The tail is thick, with the hair longer on the underside. The colour is black and rich tan, the markings being distributed in the manner common to dogs of this colour; but occasionally red specimens are seen.

The breed is already very scarce, and as there are no great inducements to its continuance, even as a drover's assistant, it seems probable that in a few years' time it will have become extinct unless preserved from that fate by the club which has recently been revived in Germany with the purpose of resuscitating the breed.

Police Dogs.— Considerable attention has been paid in various countries to the training of dogs in the assistance of the police. The police dogs



FRENCH SMOOTH-COATED SHEEPDOG VOLTIGEUR
(CHIEN DE BERGER DE BEAUCE).

of Belgium are especially notable. Those of the town of Ghent, indeed, are famous throughout the world, and specimens exhibiting particular skill in the detection and tracking of evil-doers have been exported to countries so far away as China and Japan. The most intelligent of the Ghent police dogs have usually been of Collie type. They are systematically schooled in the pursuit of their man whom they will follow over high walls, through intricate alleys, across

have been saved, and the riverside has been rendered more safe for respectable pedestrians in the hours of darkness. The dogs, which are mostly of Retriever, cross-bred Newfoundland and Leonberg type, are kept in special quarters in the police station on the Quai de la Tournelle, and are told off for duty in the daytime as well as at night.

Travellers on the Continent may often notice the dogs kept at the various *octroi* cabins on the frontiers. These are used to



DOGS OF THE RIVER BRIGADE, PARIS

country, and even into water until they catch him, seize him, and hold him. They perform regular service, and are sent on their beat with policemen from ten o'clock at night until dawn.

With a number of Belgian Collies introduced to form the nucleus of a working team many of the American cities have lately acquired the services of dogs as an assistance to the police, not only in the tracking of criminals but also in the work of finding lost children and missing property, and in giving the alarm on the outbreak of a fire.

In much the same way the *chiens plongeurs*, or swimming dogs, attached to the river police, on the banks of the Seine in Paris, are trained. In addition to tracking down malefactors infesting the river banks, these dogs are taught to rescue persons who have accidentally fallen or intentionally thrown themselves into the water from bridge or quay. Since the inauguration of these useful teams in 1900, a considerable number of lives

assist in the detection and pursuit of smugglers, at which work they are remarkably clever; but there is an even more active and cunning class of dog employed by the contrabandists themselves, who train them to evade the vigilant *dozonnier* and his canine assistants, and to carry consignments of illicit goods across the frontiers at night and in stormy weather, the loads of silk, lace, tobacco, spirits, or other taxable commodities being packed in small compass about their bodies and covered with a false coat. The method of training these smuggling dogs is that of implanting in their minds a rooted fear of all men in uniform, and they are taught to make their journey by unfrequented paths; consequently they steer clear of the uniformed guards at the frontier stations, and make their way to their destination by secret routes which are frequently changed. The police dogs are seldom a match for these cunning four-footed contrabandists.

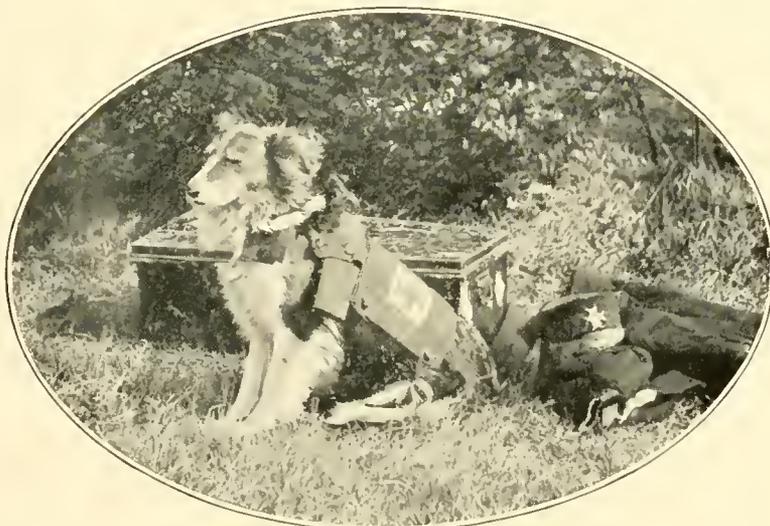
At Arlon-Vitron, on the borders of Luxembourg, and probably at many other places in Europe, dogs are attached to the postal service to carry the mails to the outlying districts, and even to deliver separate letters at various destinations. This is work to which most breeds may be easily trained, as many of us know who are accustomed to send messages tied to the collars of our canine friends. It is merely a matter of putting the dog's homing instincts to practical use.

The Dogs of War.

—It is certain that the great Molossian dogs of the ancient Greeks and Romans were occasionally taken into battle, provided with spiked collars as weapons of offence in addition to the weapons which nature had given them. Plutarch has made frequent reference to these formidable dogs of war. In the middle ages, too, dogs often entered into the strife of the battlefield dressed, like the chargers, in full suits of protective armour surmounted with a head piece and crest. Suits of such armour for war dogs may be found in many Continental museums, and a particularly fine example is preserved in Madrid. There is a less perfect suit in the armoury of the Tower of London. Protective armour was also used in early times for the especial hounds of the chase which were slipped upon such dangerous quarry as the wild boar, the dogs being furnished with richly damasked corselets and back plates, "to defend them from the violence of the swine's tusks," as we are reminded by Cavendish, who saw them armed in this manner at Compiègne; and a hound thus appalled is represented in the mid-distance of the fifteenth century tapestry photographed on page 141 of this present work.

It is doubtful whether the dogs who fought in such a battle as that of Marathon were set against the enemy's soldiers or against the chariot horses; which seems more probable. But nowadays when we "let slip the dogs of war," it is for a more humane purpose than either of these.

At the present time there are few of the great armies of the world in which dogs are not trained for the particular work of carrying



GUARDING THE BAGGAGE: ONE OF MAJOR RICHARDSON'S AMBULANCE DOGS.

messages or cartridges into the fighting lines, and for the yet more important work of taking succour to the wounded.

The idea of utilising the dog upon the modern battlefield originated with Herr J. Bungartz, the celebrated German animal painter. It was in 1885 that he began to devote his energies to selecting and training the most suitable dogs, and it is interesting to note that of all breeds the Scottish Collie was found to be by far the most adaptable and clever, although in finding the wounded the German Pointer has proved almost equally successful. The French Army favour a cross with the Pyrenean dog for ammunition serving on account of his strength, which enables him to carry as many as five hundred cartridges. The Barbet seems also to be a useful breed in this capacity. In Russia, Austria, and Italy, St. Bernards,

Sheepdogs, and Spaniels are variously used, but the Japanese officers who visited Europe some years ago to study the relative merits of the different dogs decided in favour of the Collie, which is also the breed approved in the army of the Sultan.

In the British Army it is of course the Collie that is used for ambulance work, and the greater number have been trained under the instructions of Major E. H. Richardson, late West Yorkshire Regiment, some of whose dogs were used with excellent results in the recent campaign in Manchuria by the Russian Red Cross Society. The invaluable aid which these dogs rendered resulted in the saving of many a wounded soldier's life. Ambulance trials are periodically held at Aldershot, and other military camps. Men are hidden in ditches, tall grass, and woods, and the Collies, started off by word of command, speedily find them.

Pariah Dogs.—Pariah dogs are to be found in almost all Oriental towns prowling about their own particular encampment, and in a measure protecting the greater encampments of their human friends. Primarily they are not wild dogs attracted towards the dwellings of men by an easy means of obtaining food, but descendants of the sentinel and scavenger dogs of a nomad race, domestic dogs which have degenerated into semi-wildness, yet which remain, as by inherited habit, in association with mankind. They vary considerably according to their abode, and there is no fixed type; they are all mongrels. But by the process of indiscriminate interbreeding and the influence of environment, they acquire local character which may often be mistaken for type. And, indeed, they are sufficiently alike to be described generally as about the size of the Collie, resembling the Dingo, tawny in colour, with a furry coat, a bushy tail, and pointed ears. Everywhere they are masterless, living upon what they can pick up in the streets. Everywhere they gather in separate communities restricted by recognised frontiers beyond which they never stray, and into which the dogs of no other community are permitted to enter. Every-

where each separate pack has its chosen leader or sentinel who is followed and obeyed and who alone has the privilege of challenging the leader of a rival pack and of keeping his subjects within bounds.

It is the common custom to speak and write of Pariah dogs as diseased and detestable scavengers, feeding on garbage, snarling and snapping at all strangers, and making night hideous by their unearthly howling. But no lover of dogs can live for any length of time in an eastern city such as Constantinople without being intensely interested in these despised and rejected waifs. Studying them for their points, he will acknowledge that when in good condition many of them are handsome beasts, not wholly destitute of the qualities desired in the more favoured breeds. Studying them for their habits, he will discover what is often missed by the inattentive observer, that they have characteristics meriting admiration rather than disgust and contempt.

They are not scavengers in the literal sense. They do not feed on filth and offal, but merely select such scraps as serve their purpose out of the dustbins placed at night outside the door of every house to be removed in the early morning. Frequently, on account of the dogs, these bins contain more and better food than would otherwise be thrown away. Where Pariahs are not ill-used they are rarely aggressive, and often very sociable, and when kindly notice is taken of them they will return the civility with a canine caress. The Turks, who consider the dog an unclean animal, never willingly touch them; but otherwise they treat them most humanely. In hot weather they supply them regularly with water, and when a bitch is with whelp, a box is reserved for her in some sheltered corner, in which the puppies are born. As the pups are remarkably pretty, they are petted by the children, and fed with scraps of a better quality of food than their parents are able to find.

There are more dogs in Pera than in Stamboul, a fact which is no doubt due to the greater number of hotels and restaurants

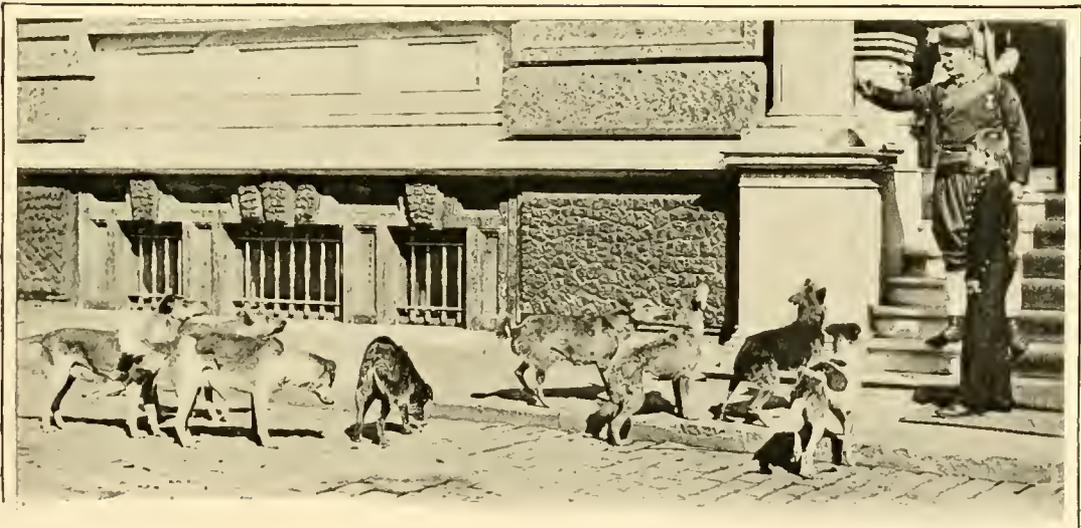
in the aristocratic quarter, where more dainty food may be gathered.

The Pariah dog never attempts to enter a dwelling, but will patiently wait outside until the expected food is brought out, and one may notice with what regularity they divide into packs, each pack taking up its station at a particular spot.

This separation into packs is one of the most curious characteristics of these dogs. They keep strictly within the bounds of their own quarter, and if one dares to stray into a rival camp he is immediately attacked, and probably killed. No dog of any other breed is safe in the streets of Constantinople, but instances have been known of Pariah

dogs chivalrously protecting the pet dog of persons who have been kind to them. It is rarely that anyone is bitten by them, although they may snap when kicked or trodden upon. Cases of rabies very seldom occur among Pariah dogs. Distemper is infrequent; in hot weather mange is common.

Some years ago, in the time of the Sultan Mahmud II., an attempt was made to get rid of these dogs from Constantinople, and as it is contrary to the Mohammedan law to kill an animal, they were shipped to an island off the coast. They all swam back to the mainland, however, and returned to their original quarters in the city, where they have never since been molested.



PARIAH DOGS OF CONSTANTINOPLE



SAMOYEDE DOGS HARNESSSED TO ANTARCTIC SLEDGE.
THE NEAR MIDDLE DOG IS MRS. RINGER'S OUSSA.

CHAPTER LX.

ARCTIC AND OTHER DRAUGHT DOGS.

*“Unmeet we should do
As the doings of wolves are,
Raising wrongs 'gainst each other
As the dogs of the Norns,
The greedy ones nourished
In waste steads of the earth.”*

LAY OF HAMDIR.

THE uncivilised Polar tribes, both those who inhabited the Siberian tundras, and the Eskimos of America and Greenland, had discovered long before Arctic expeditions had begun, a safe and easy means of traversing the barren, trackless regions of the frozen North: namely the sledge drawn by dogs. They were a semi-nomadic people, moving their habitations at certain seasons of the year in accordance with the varying facilities for procuring food, and the need for a convenient method of locomotion by land and the absence of any other animal fitted for the work of hauling heavy burdens very naturally caused them to enlist the services of the dog. Nor could a more adaptable animal have been chosen for travelling over frozen ground and icebound seas, had these inhabitants of the frigid zone been at liberty to select from the fauna of the whole earth. Had the horse been possible, or the reindeer easily available, the necessity of adding fodder to the loaded sleds was an insuperable diffi-

culty; but the dog was carnivorous, and could feed on blubber, walrus skin, fish, bear, or musk ox, obtained in the course of the journey, or even on the carcasses of his own kind; and his tractable character, the combined strength of an obedient pack, and the perfect fitness of the animal for the work required, rendered the choice so obvious that there can hardly have been a time when the Arctic peoples were ignorant of the dog's value.

The Eskimos are not an artistic race; but the few ancient records rudely inscribed on rock or bone give proof that in the very earliest times their sledges were drawn by dogs. In the sixteenth century Martin Frobisher, who voyaged to Greenland in search of gold, and the early navigators who penetrated far into the Arctic seas to seek a north-west passage, observed with interest the practical uses to which the wolf-like dog of the north was put. In later times the European explorers recognised the advantage of imitating the Eskimo method of loco-

tion in circumstances which made the use of the sailing boat impossible, and the modern explorer into Arctic regions regards his teams of sledge dogs as being as much a

ready for his great drive in search of the Pole. Thirty of them were Ostiak dogs, but as many more were of the East Siberian breed which are better sledge workers than those of the West. Nansen owed the success of his expedition to his canine companions; without them his memorable journey with Johansen would have been impossible. The hardships of this adventure into the polar loneliness were severe upon the dogs, and many had to be killed in turn to provide food for their comrades of the trace.

“On Wednesday evening Haren was killed; poor beast, he was not good for much latterly, but he had been a first-rate dog, and it was hard, I fancy, for Johansen to part with him; he looked so sorrowfully at the animal before it went to the happy hunting-grounds, or wherever it may be that draught dogs go to; perhaps to places where there are plains of level ice and no ridges and lanes. There are only two dogs left now—Suggen and Kaifas—and we must keep them alive as long as we can, and have use for them.” *



SAMOYEDE CH. OLAF OUSSA.
PROPERTY OF MRS. FREDERIKA RINGER.

necessary part of his equipment as fuel and provisions.

It was in Siberia that the sledge dog was first applied to the service of Polar exploration. Already in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Russians undertook very extensive sledge journeys, and charted the whole of the Siberian coast from the borders of Europe to Behring Strait. But this means of covering great distances with dog-drawn sledges attained its highest development under McClintock. While the Russians, however, travelled with a large number of dogs and only a few men, McClintock and other adventurous Britons used few dogs and many men. The American explorer, Lieutenant Peary, saw the wisdom of employing as many dogs as possible, often having a hundred and more together. Nansen, who knew the utmost importance of having good sledge haulers, took as large a kennel as he could accommodate, and added many of his own later breeding to be



A HARD-WORKING ESKIMO FOREGOER.
PROPERTY OF THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

* The quotation is from Nansen's "Farthest North," and the implication in the last phrase is a doubt as to whether the two travellers or the two dogs would be the survivors.

Nansen's dogs were mostly of the white or white and black Samoyede breed. Peary's were of the larger and more wolf-like Eskimo race. Both travellers have much to say in their published records of the working capabilities of their dogs, and from them and the writings of other Arctic and Antarctic explorers one gathers much that is enlightening concerning the nature of the various breeds.

The Samoyede, or Laika, is the smaller



YOUNG SAMOYEDS BY PETER THE GREAT—ALASKA.
BRED BY THE HON. MRS. McLAREN MORRISON.

dog, and the less powerful, as it is also the more decoratively beautiful, with its thick fur of pure snowy white. Some of them are entirely black with a white patch on the chest, and many of the white ones have black about the head, while occasionally brown or fawn occurs; but unblemished white is the colour most admired, giving distinction to the black nose and the bright dark eyes. With its pointed muzzle, and sharply erect ears, its strong, bushy tail, and short body, the dog is obviously of Spitz type, but the wolf nature is always more or less apparent, and one cannot doubt that the white Arctic wolf has contributed largely to its origin. In height the Samoyede is from 18 to 22 inches; weight about 60 lb.

The Eskimo, although less comely in appearance, is larger by a few inches, and zoologically a more interesting dog, as being much more nearly allied to the wolf. Personally he is a sturdy, well-boned animal, with excellent body qualities, and admirable limbs. His resemblance to his wild relative is accentuated by his long, snipy muzzle, and his erect triangular ears, although it may be noted that his Eskimo owner has a fancy for the ear carried low. The eyes are

set obliquely, like those of the wolf, and the jaw is formidable, with excellent dentition. With a strong, arched neck, a broad chest, and muscular quarters, he is apparently made for work, and for accomplishing long journeys, with tireless endurance. His tail is long and bushy, and in the adult is usually carried over the back. His coat is dense, hard and deep, especially on the back, where it may be from two to four inches in length, with a woolly undercoat to resist the penetrating snow and cold. It is

longer about the neck and the thighs, but shorter on the legs and head. In colour it is the same as that of the wolf, black or rusty black with lighter greyish markings on the chest, belly and tail. Often a pure white dog may be seen, as Peary's Lion, who was very little different from the Siberian breed, and in all there is the characteristic light spots above the eyes. The height of the Eskimo dog may average 22 inches at the shoulder.

Many lupine traits are observable in the Eskimo dog. He does not habitually bark, but has a weird wolfish howl; and he is remarkable for his thievishness and his destructiveness towards smaller animals. Possibly he inherits from the wolf, with whom he is

so often crossed, his facility, noticeable even in imported specimens of his kind, in picking the flesh from a fish as cleanly as if the bones had been scraped by a surgical instrument. One wonders if dogs bred in civilisation would lose this facility. They are irregular in their feeding, and are content if they get a good meal thrice a week, and for lack of better food they will devour almost anything, from a chunk of wood to a coil of tar rope, their own leather harness, or a pair of greasy trousers. In the severest Arctic weather they do not suffer from the cold, but they are subject to diseases uncommon in civilised kennels. Paralysis of the legs, and convulsions, are deplorably frequent, but the worst complaint is the epidemic madness which seems to attend them during the season of protracted darkness. True rabies are unknown among the Eskimo and Indian dogs, and no one bitten by an afflicted dog has ever contracted the disease.

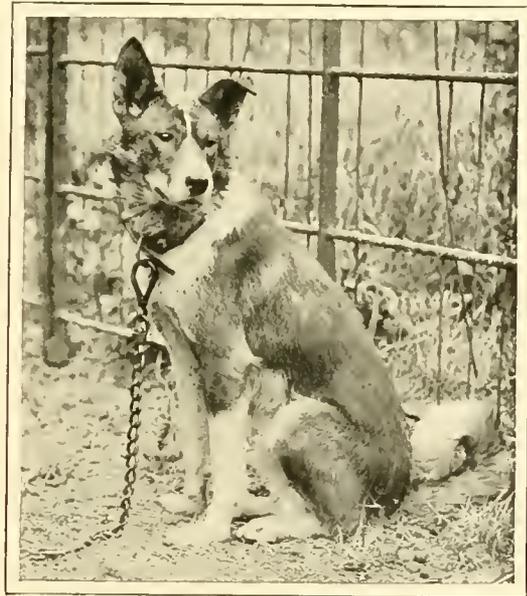
Characteristic of the Eskimo dog is the



MR. H. C. BROOKE'S FAMOUS ESKIMO
ARCTIC KING.

fact that each team has its king, who is not always the strongest, but usually the most unscrupulous bully and tyrant. In North Greenland a marriage between a dog and a bitch of this breed is binding for life. They are monogamous, and any interference with the sanctity of the marriage tie results in a fight to the death.

The ordinary load taken over good ground by a team of six Eskimo dogs is 800 lb., at a rate of seven miles an hour. The speed necessarily depends upon the ground, the weight of the sledge, and the condition of the dogs. Kane was carried for seven hundred miles at a rate of fifty seven miles a day, but the record speed of a dog sledge was made in the rescue of a sailor in Lieutenant Schwatka's expedition. The man was seen



WEST SIBERIAN (OSTIAK) SLEDGE DOG.
IMPORTED WITH OTHERS FOR ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.
Photograph by W. P. Dand, F.Z.S.

at a distance of ten miles across an ice-covered bay, just before nightfall. To leave him there involved his death from frostbite, and two Eskimo natives with a double team of forty dogs were sent to fetch him. The runners were "iced" and the men armed with knives to cut adrift any dog who might lose his footing, and be dragged to death, for there was no stopping when once started. They did the ten miles in twenty-two and a half minutes.

Probably the dogs employed for draught in Northern America are generally more expert at their work than those used by the Arctic explorers. The Hudson Bay hauling dogs have been known to do more than 2,000

miles on a winter journey, and forty miles a day has been an average record for a good team with a load of, say, a hundred pounds in weight.

The Eskimo is largely used in the North West, but a half breed is considered better. Many are a cross between the Eskimo and the



ESKIMO FARTHEST NORTH.
SURVIVOR OF ONE OF THE PEARY EXPEDITIONS.

Photograph by Mr. W. H. Strick.

wolf, but the superlative dog for hauling is the offspring of the Eskimo and what is known in Canada as the Staghound. For speed, strength, and staying power, these are second to none. Many breeds, however, are employed, including the pure Newfoundland, who is too heavy and clumsy for winter travelling. The Hare Indian, or Mackenzie River dog, was formerly used, and even the Greyhound and the Spaniel. The "Huskies" so frequently referred to in Jack London's "Call of the Wild," are of the Eskimo and wolf cross, and the "Giddies" are of similar parentage, bred specially by the Indians for hauling purposes. These last are willing workers, but vicious brutes, who fight their way through summers of

semi-starvation and winters of too much ill-treatment, hunger and the lash.

In the Hudson Bay territory four Huskies are harnessed to the sled in tandem order, the harness consisting of saddles, collars, and traces. The leader, or "foregoer," sets the pace, and changes his course at a word from the driver, who, whatever his nationality, speaks to his team in the patois of the North. "Hu" and "Choic," anglicised to "you" and "chaw," are the words necessary to turn the foregoer to right or left. The team is started by the command "Marche." The sled or steer dog is the heaviest and strongest of the team, trained to swing the ten foot long sled away from all obstacles. Some of the Indians and the Eskimos have a separate trace for each dog, which enables the team to spread out fanwise, when travelling over thin ice; but for land journeys the tandem method is better alike for speed and for safety. In the North West the harness is made of moose skin, and is often decorated with ribbons and little bells. The dogs seem to enjoy the tinkling, and if the bells are taken away from them they sulk, and do not go half so well. As a protection against frozen snow the dogs' feet are provided with skin shoes. Their food consists of dried and fresh fish, dried and fresh meat, blubber, pemmican and imported dog biscuit, according to the yield of the country.

In summer the dogs are turned loose, and go off by themselves in packs, but before the winter comes on they return to their old masters, usually accompanied by puppies.

Both the Samoyede and the Eskimo dog may occasionally be seen at shows in England. The former, indeed, appears to be becoming popular as a ladies' pet, probably on account of its great beauty. The puppies of the Samoyede are more delightfully pretty than those of perhaps any other breed, and are always attractive to visitors who see them in the litter classes. They are like fluffy balls of pure white wool.

Mrs. Kilburn Scott, the Hon. Mrs. McLaren Morrison, Mrs. Ringer, and Mrs. Everitt, are among the ladies who have given most attention to the breed. Mrs. Ringer's Ch. Oussa and Ch. Olaf Oussa are



THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S NORTHERN TRANSPORT CONVEYING COMMODITIES OF TRADE.

Photograph supplied by the courtesy of Col. W. M. Macpherson, 8th Regt. R. R., Quebec.

perhaps the best specimens of the white variety seen within recent years, and Mrs. Morrison's Alaska and Rex Albus are an admirable pair. Of the black or black-and-white variety Mrs. Morrison's Peter the Great and Mrs. Everitt's imported Malchik have been among the most notable.

The Eskimo has never been fashionable as a companion, but some excellent specimens of the breed have been imported from time to time. Perhaps Mr. W. K. Taunton's Sir

affectionate and gentle. He died in January, 1902—curiously enough for a dog that had lived most of his life within the Arctic circle—from the effects of a chill on the liver. His outer self is preserved in a glass case in the Natural History Museum at Kensington.

Other notable Eskimo dogs of recent years have been Mr. Temple's Boita, a huge dog; Mr. H. C. Brooke's Arctic Imperator, bred at the Zoo; Mr. Temple's Arctic Queen; Arctic Prince—a black son of Arctic King,

Mr. Stoneham's Eric, and Messrs. Brooke and King's imported pure white bitch Greenland Snow, who is still alive.

Belgian Draught Dogs.—The stranger resting for a while in Brussels, Antwerp, Bruges or Ghent, or in any one of the picturesque towns of Flanders, and taking his morning walk through the old-world streets is usually impressed by the number of little carts which he sees busily ministering to the needs of the inhabitants, loaded with milk cans, loaves, butcher's meat, or vegetables,



BELGIAN DRAUGHT DOGS.

John Franklin was as perfectly typical as any. Mr. H. C. Brooke's Arctic King, a Hudson's Bay dog, was another good one of the pure strain, brought from his native land as a puppy by a Dundee whaler. He was 22 inches at the shoulder, in colour grey with white points. Arctic King was frequently exhibited in Great Britain and France, and was the winner of over seventy first prizes. Farthest North, who also belonged to Mr. Brooke, and later to Miss Ella Casella, was the last surviving dog member of the historic pack used by Lieutenant Peary in his crossing of Greenland. He was very much like Arctic King, but taller and more gaunt and wolf-like. He was also less of a savage bully. With other dogs he was ill-tempered, but with humans most

tables, and drawn by dogs. Any sunny morning in the thronged market-place of a town like Antwerp or Malines, one may see a crowd of vendors' stalls or barrows, each shaded with its coloured awning, and lying near it the two or three muscular canines which have drawn it thence from the outlying market gardens.

In hot weather, when the dogs pant under their burdens as they strain at the shafts or between the wheels, it may be that they give the impression of being cruelly overworked. They often drag considerable loads which seem too much to tax their strength. Many of them, too, may be muzzled, conveying the idea that hard labour and ill-usage have made them dangerously savage. But as a matter of fact cruelty and over-

work are exceptional. The owners of the dogs know too well their value to spoil them by harsh treatment, and as for over-work, one needs but to cast a judge's critical eye upon the animals to be convinced that they are marvels of strength, that they are usually in the prime of condition, and that

unencumbered by the weight of the vehicle; the whipple-tree is mounted on a pivot, enabling the dog to turn without being violently struck by the shafts, and the light harness must be so distributed as to prevent all rasping, or the over-exercise of any particular set of muscles. The carts



"THEY OFTEN DRAG CONSIDERABLE LOADS."

so far from resenting their duties they positively enjoy their work. It is said, indeed, that there is only one day in the week on which a Belgian draught dog is unhappy, and that is Sunday, when he remains at home inactive. Furthermore, the Belgian club for the amelioration of draught dogs encourage kind treatment by offering generous prizes for the best-kept and most capable dogs, and breeding for quality and bone is studied with extreme particularity. The construction of the carts, too, and the manner of harnessing the dogs so that the burden may be equalised, and the strain lessened, is scrupulously attended to by municipal bye-laws. The shafts are so placed that the dog may lie down at ease,

are always on springs, and a brake is imperative. The most approved position for the dog or dogs is under the cart, with the traces attached to the axle; this method relieves the animals of the weight which they must bear when between the shafts of a two-wheeled vehicle.

The foreigner has difficulty in identifying the breeds most generally used for traction in Belgium, and only realises that the dogs are of immense build and strength with wonderful legs, broad thick withers, and straight backs. Long coated dogs are not often employed. The favourite breed is a descendant of the old Flemish *Mâtin* often crossed with a dog of Great Dane type. Apart from the *Mâtin*, any tall and

muscular breed may be employed. Strength and adaptability are naturally of greater consideration than purity of pedigree. But there seems to be a disposition to breed certain recognised strains, and the periodical shows of working dogs held in Belgium are doing excellent work in this direction.

Interesting statistics were published some months ago in *The Kennel Gazette*, pointing to the immense number of dogs engaged in draught work in Belgium. It was stated that at the smallest estimate some 150,000 dogs were so employed throughout the Kingdom, and that each dog worked 300 days in the year; the value of each dog's earnings was estimated at not less than a franc a day, totalling 45,000,000 francs per annum. This is equivalent to an earning capacity of £1,800,000. But large as these earnings appear, they do not represent the actual number of dogs now used in Belgium for traction. The return quoted was made in 1901, and allowing for the rate of increase indicated in the previous eight years, and assuming that the increase since 1901 has been proportionate, there ought now to be 300,000 working dogs, earning in the year £3,600,000 sterling.

In the agricultural districts of Belgium, Holland, Germany, and France, dogs are commonly used for light draught work. The writer has even seen them engaged in drawing the plough. In Paris and Berlin they are less frequently employed, but occasionally in the early morning they may be noticed attached to small delivery carts straining willingly and powerfully at their auxiliary traces, their masters taking an easier position between the shafts.

Draught Dogs in England.—Many persons not yet very old, can remember a time when dogs were commonly used for draught work in England. They were most often to be seen hauling or helping to haul bakers', butchers', or milkmaids' carts, or tinkers' barrows, and the phrase "tinkers' cur" has a direct historical application. Two or more muscular mongrels might be employed to drag a light vehicle, and it was a frequent sight in the parks and

country roads to see a brace of dogs of the better sort harnessed to children's carriages. Costers would often take out their sweethearts on a Sunday afternoon in a chaise drawn by dogs. At one time dogs did almost all the traction labour that is now done by the donkey, and there is no room for doubt that they were so shamefully treated and overworked that it was necessary for the law to prohibit their employment.

In the light of our modern knowledge we recognise that a wiser plan of averting ill-



These children appear to ride very quietly. Dogs are capable of drawing a great weight, and two of them may travel several miles in a day with a child or two in a chaise. In Newfoundland dogs are used for drawing wood from the forests to the houses.

FROM "TRIFLES FOR CHILDREN" (LONDON, 1801).

usage would have been the one now adopted in Belgium of offering prizes for the best kept hauling dogs, rather than altogether to prohibit their use as draught animals. Many of our larger breeds such as the Mastiff, the St. Bernard, the Newfoundland, and the Great Dane, would benefit incalculably in an increase of sinew and stamina if within limits they were allowed to do strenuous work. One can well imagine how majestic a team of Irish Wolfhounds would look in a suitably appointed equipage.

CHAPTER LXI.

PET DOGS AND HAIRLESS DOGS.

"Plus qu'i je vois les hommes, plus j'aime les chiens."

IN most of the Continental countries, as in the United States, the little dogs of which in Great Britain we make pets and drawing-room companions are commonly kept, the active Fox-terrier, the silky-coated Yorkshire, the fluffy Pomeranian, or Loulou, the snowy-coated Maltese, the impudent Brussels Griffon, and the many varieties of Toy Spaniels and miniature terriers—all these and many more of the smaller breeds that are so familiar to us are treasured as companions in other lands. But there are some in addition which are comparatively little known in the British dog shows, and which have not been noticed in the foregoing pages. Then, too, there is the curious tribe of hairless dogs of which so little is yet understood. It is necessary that these should be mentioned.

The Chihuahua.—The dog of Chihuahua (pronounced Chee-wa-wa) is, perhaps, the smallest of the canine family. A full grown specimen may be so minute as to stand with all four feet upon a man's hand. Some mature dogs have failed to turn the scale at twenty-three ounces; but a larger specimen may weigh as much as four pounds, which is a trifle over the weight of Mrs. Lilburn MacEwan's Chadro. In the British Museum some years ago there was the stuffed skin of a bitch of this breed

very little, if anything, larger than a rat, and, as if to prove her of mature growth, beside her were her two pups, about as big as mice.

It is a native of Mexico, where there are other very small lap-dogs. But the Chi-

huhua is a breed distinct in itself, and is not to be confounded with the tiny long-haired and large-eared Mexican "Poodle." A remarkable fact in connection with the dog is that when taken away from Chihuahua, and bred for a time in another part of the world, or even in any other district of Mexico the progeny increases in bulk and becomes as the natives say "degenerado." Captain Mayne Reid



CHIHUAHUA DOG CHADRO.
IMPORTED FROM MEXICO BY
R. RENTOUL SYMON, ESQ.

noticed this in the case of individuals met with in the Mexican capital, where the little creature is greatly prized as a pet. He thought it possible that the climate and soil had something to do with the increase of size under expatriation from the high table-lands of Chihuahua, and certainly it seems to be impossible to maintain the small size for many generations in any other country than Chihuahua. Presumably the Conquistadores of Mexico, finding it there, carried it not only to old Spain, but throughout all Spanish America. There are some persons who believe that the Chihuahua was the original of the Belgian Papillon, but this is to confuse the smooth-

coated Chihuahua dog with the less interesting lap-dog of Mexico, whose longer, silkier hair and butterfly ears would indeed justify the belief that it is the ancestor of the Papillon. The portrait of Chadro, lent by



PAPILLON DOG CARLO.
PROPERTY OF MADAME MOETWIL, BRUSSELS.

Mr. H. C. Brooke, is of a typical specimen which was imported from Mexico by Mr. R. Rentoul Symon. The colour is not always white. Chadro has pale fawn points; Lady Fairbairn's Feo was a tiny white dog, with black patches on the head; the Hon. Mrs. Bourke's dog was a delicate fawn, and others have been of a delicate blue with tan points. Madame Adelina Patti's Bonito, presented to her by the President of Mexico enclosed in a bouquet, was black and tan. Her Rigi was a fawn.

The Papillon.—A very engaging little dog is the Papillon, or Squirrel Spaniel. It is generally regarded as a Belgian dog, possibly because in that country it is kept in greater numbers than anywhere else. It can hardly be said to be a native of Belgium. The fact that it is called an Epagneul would seem to point to Spanish origin. It is not a Spaniel properly speaking, any more than the Pekinese is a true Spaniel. One might venture almost to premise that it is a descendant of the tiny silky haired lap-dog which the Spaniards brought over from Mexico in the sixteenth century, and may have imported into the

Netherlands. It is certainly not a new dog. Lap-dogs of similar type and size may often be seen in early portraits in the Spanish galleries, as also in the paintings by Watteau, Fragonard, and Boucher. Madame de Pompadour possessed one named Inez, and Marie Antoinette was especially fond of this diminutive breed.

The name Papillon is obviously given to the dog in reference to its ears, which stand out large and erect like the wings of a butterfly, heavily feathered. But there is another variety with drop ears. The name Squirrel applies to the tail, which is long, bushy, and carried over the back like that of a squirrel. They are very lively and sensible little dogs with an abundant coat of long and silky hair. They may be self-coloured red mahogany, ruby, reddish chestnut, dark yellow, or white with these patches. The head is small, the skull slightly domed, the muzzle rather snipy. About the face and on the front of the legs the coat is short. The dark eyes are round and set

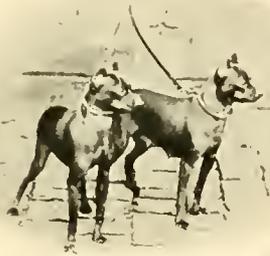


PAPILLON BITCH MIGNONNE.
OWNED BY MADAME DELVILLE, BRUSSELS.

somewhat low, with an alertly intelligent expression. The back is straight and not long, and the body is not so cobby as that of the Blenheim Spaniel or the Toy Pomeranian. The legs are short, straight, and rather fine. The average height of the Papillon is nine inches, and the weight from five to eight pounds. Many do not weigh

more than four pounds, and these are regarded as the more precious. Some of the best specimens shown recently have been owned by Madame Delville, of Brussels, Madame Fritch, of Paris, M. Nicolai, of Liège, and Madame Moetwil, of Brussels.

The Little Lion Dog.—Russia is supposed to be the original home of the Little Lion dog, but the breed has now no distinctively local habitation, and it may be found as often in Germany or Holland as



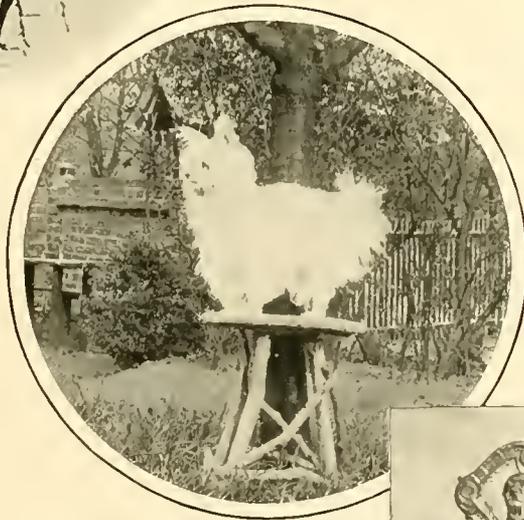
GERMAN TOY TERRIERS.

in any other country. It is a dog of about five pounds in weight with a long wavy coat which may be of almost any colour; but white, lemon or black are to be preferred. Some are parti-coloured. The name comes from the fashion of clipping the coat from the shoulders to the tuft of the tail, leaving a profuse mane which gives the appearance of a lion in miniature. It is an active, well proportioned dog, with a winning disposition, which makes one wonder why it has not become fashionable. At the present time Madame M. de Conninck, of Dieghem, is one of the few owners who breed the Lion dog with success.

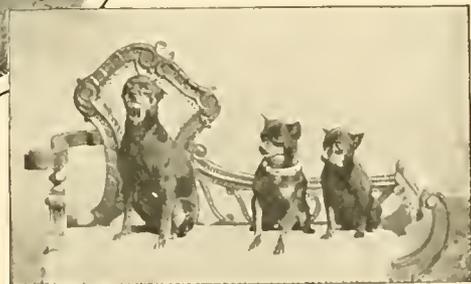
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German Toy Dogs.—The **Seidenspitz** is a not very common German toy breed, in general appearance something between a Maltese and a Pomeranian. As its name implies, it is really a silky coated Pomeranian, and it conforms in all points with the Toy Pomeranian excepting that its feet are finer and longer, and that its coat instead of being fluffy lies in soft silky locks about six inches in length. The hair, which is always white, is shaved on the muzzle to the eyes, although occasionally a moustache is left as on the Poodle. The legs, from the feet to the stifles, are also shaved, and the hair on the ears is clipped, But the less he is trimmed the better. The nose is black and the eyes are dark. The average weight is 5 lb. The example in the

photograph is Pussl-Erdmannsheim, the property of Frau Ilgner, Bad Soden. He took first prize in his class at a recent show at Frankfurt. The **Zwerg Pinscher** is a smooth-coated toy terrier, resembling our miniature Black-and-tan. Some are bred exceedingly



SEIDENSPIZ
PUSSL-ERDMANNSHEIM.
OWNED BY FRAU E. ILGNER,
BAD SODEN.



SMOOTH BLACK-AND-TAN PINSCHERS.

small, and the maximum weight is 9 lb. A variety of this miniature breed is the **Rehpinscher**, of which a typical example was seen at Cruft's in February, 1907, exhibited by Miss A. Liebmann.

The Bolognese.—Another ladies' toy dog which deserves mention is that of Bologna. It is somewhat sad and plaintive

in nature; an impression which is perhaps due to its large dark eyes which seem always to be tearful. The coat, which is of pure white, is long, silky and curly. The ears hang down squarely, and are covered with long curly hair. The tail is carried



THE HON. MRS. McLAREN MORRISON'S THIBET SPANIELS. THE SECOND DOG IN THE GROUP IS YEZO (IMPORTED), AND NEXT TO HIM HIS SON GRAND LHAMA.

over the back, mingling its hair with the body coat. The Bolognese dog is rarely higher than 10 inches, with a weight of about 5 lb.

The Petit Brabançon.—The Toy Brabantine dog is often regarded as a separate breed, but in reality it is identical with the Brussels Griffon, which it resembles in every respect excepting that its coat instead of being wiry, is short and smooth. In colour it is usually a darker red, and may also be black and tan.

The Thibet Spaniel.—Until comparatively recently the engaging little Thibet Spaniel was not known in England, but it is now frequently to be seen at shows where foreign dogs are admitted; thanks mainly

to the efforts of the Hon. Mrs. McLaren Morrison, who has probably done more than any other dog owner of the present time to introduce and acclimatise unfamiliar breeds.

Mrs. Morrison is no doubt right in her belief that the Thibet Spaniel is the true ancestor of all Pekinese, Japanese, and even English toy Spaniels. The similarity in appearance and type between her imported dog Yezo and the Spaniels from Pekin is too close to admit of any question as to their relationship. The examples of this breed first imported from the monasteries of Thibet were black and white, and also black and tan; but Mrs. Morrison has succeeded in breeding specimens of a beautiful self-coloured sable, and some of a rich tan and ruby, as well as brown, are now to be seen. They are fascinating little dogs, of a most loving and devoted disposition; and their sagacity is remarkable. They are hardy and by no means difficult to rear in our climate, and there is every probability that they will soon achieve the popularity which they deserve.

It is important to know that there are two types of Thibetan Spaniel, each of which has its particular votaries among English breeders. Mrs. Frank Wormald, for instance, who has imported several from the original source, is strongly in favour of maintaining the long nosed variety, in contradistinction to those who hold that the Thibetan should resemble in regard to nose its relative the Pekinese. Mrs. Wormald considers that the long nose is characteristic of the true type. It is not a very uncommon breed in Northern India, as these dogs are frequently brought over the frontier.

The Hapa Dog.—This is a variety of the Pekinese Spaniel, to which it is similar in general shape, the great difference being that the Hapa is a smooth-coated dog, and is therefore destitute of one of the chief attractions of the Pekinese. It is only very recently that specimens have been seen in England. One named Ta Jen was imported by the Hon. Mrs. Lancelot Carnegie, and exhibited at the first show of the Pekinese Club in July, 1907. It was

led into the ring by a Chinese nurse in native costume. In appearance, Ta Jen was not unlike a tiny Miniature Bulldog, with a quaint fierce face and large eyes set far apart, and with ears "like the sails of a war junk." His tail was short but not docked. His weight might be 5 lb. or 6 lb., and in colour he was black and tan. A dog of the same variety, but fawn and white, is owned by Lord Howe. Both were imported by Mrs. Carnegie from Peking, where they were said to have been purloined from the Imperial Palace.

The Havana and Manilla Spaniels.—These two little toy Spaniels are no doubt varieties of the ancient Maltese dog, from which they differ only in minor points, although owners both in Cuba and the Philippines claim them as native breeds. The Manilla is somewhat larger than the Maltese and may attain to a weight of 16 lb. Usually it is white, and the coat instead of falling straight lies in wavy strands. The eyes are large, black, and lustrous, and the nose, also, is jet black. Miss Pidgeley endeavoured to form a kennel of the variety, and her Tina was a very good specimen who lived to be over eighteen years old, with her senses unimpaired. Tina was the dam of Archer, also a typical one. The Manilla Spaniel is an uncommonly intelligent little dog, and is as quick as a Poodle at learning tricks.

The Havanese dog has a softer coat, and in colour it may as often be brown as white. A very good bitch was shown by Mme. Malenfer at the Tuileries Gardens in 1907, Poulka de Dieghem by name, bred by M. Max de Conninck, who has kept many of the breed in France. Poulka is a chestnut brown, or *café au lait* colour, with an excellent consistency of coat, and a good head with large, expressive eyes. In general appearance she reminds one of the Lhasa Terrier. Another good specimen was M. Desmason's Titine, but Poulka was the more typical, and gained the first prize under Mr. F. Gresham. The Havanese makes an admirable pet, and like its Cuban relative it is remarkably wise.

The Mongolian Dog.—Another interesting and unfamiliar variety of what the

French call the *chiens de luxe*, is the Mongolian dog. It resembles the Poodle in general shape, but is remarkable for its very thick and closely packed coat of white hair, which is as dense and deep as that



HAVANESE DOG POULKA DE DIEGHEM.
PROPERTY OF MADAME MALENFER, PARIS.

of a Leicestershire sheep. The head is long, with drop ears, and a square muzzle. It is somewhat high on the leg, and round bodied. Three French bred specimens were lately exhibited in Paris.

Hairless Dogs.—Here may be mentioned the curious hairless and semi-hairless dogs which occur in Central and South America, the West Indies, China, Manilla, and certain parts of Africa.

There seem to be two types: one built on the lines of the Manchester Terrier, and sometimes attaining the racy fineness of the Whippet; and the other a short legged, cloddy animal, less elegant and prone to run to ungainly obesity. The size varies. Some are small dogs of four or five pounds in weight; others may average from ten to fifteen pounds, while some are as heavy as twenty-five pounds. These last are decidedly unpleasant in appearance; their bareness giving the impression of disease. It is quite possible that the hairless dog is in actuality a degenerate animal, although this might seem to be disproved by the circumstance that most specimens are very

active and remarkably intelligent. The dentition is abnormal and imperfect; a fact which reminds one of Darwin's state-



MEXICAN HAIRLESS DOG.
MR. H. C. BROOKE'S
PADEREWSKI JUNIOR.

ment that in most animals the teeth or horns have some relation to the growth or absence of hair, and that bald mammals seldom have large horns or tusks, while the long coated animals, such as the Highland cattle, the wild boars, and the hairy mammoth elephant, are remarkable for the length of their horns or tusks. A dry climate may have had some effect in producing dogs without hair. The skin of the hairless dogs is

usually extremely delicate. It easily blisters in summer if exposed to the sun, and therefore requires to be smeared with grease. It is soft to the touch. The colours vary from black to slate colour or blue. In some specimens it is shrimp pink with black, blue, or chocolate spots, in others blue and tan, or mottled brown.

Some are absolutely hairless, but for a crest between the ears, coming down as far as the stop, and a tuft at the tip of the tail of fine silky hair or bristles. Those with a tail tuft are believed invariably to have also the crest. Occasionally hairs or bristles are found between the toes. The small, cloddy dogs usually show bristly toes. A pink specimen, described by a correspondent, had a silky crest of silvery hair eight inches long, falling over the neck. This dog had a very bushy tail tuft. The colour of the hair in the dark dogs usually corresponds with the colour of the bald skin. But at times the pink or mottled dogs have silvery or brown crests. One of the prettiest of the hairless dogs seen in recent years was a



MEXICAN HAIRLESS AND CRESTED DOG
MR. H. C. BROOKE'S HAIRY KING.

light slate blue with pure silver crest. In some instances the crest is stiff and upright, in others it falls softly over the back of the head.

In character the hairless dogs are dissimilar. Some are mere soft, sleepy, and not very interesting curiosities, but others are particularly vivacious and game. Mr. Brooke's Hairy King and Paderewski were exceedingly intelligent, and were apt in hunting rabbit or rat. Miss Pinto's black Cheno was especially tested by Lord Avebury, and found to be of singularly alert mentality, showing considerable acquaintance with the principles of arithmetical calculation. Both of Miss Pinto's hairless dogs, Cheno and Juanita, were believed to be Mexican, as were Mr. Brooke's Hairy King, Oh Susannah! and Paderewski Junior, and Mr. Temple's Alice. Mr. J. Whitbread's Twala was African, and so was Zulu Chief, owned by Mr. S. Woodiwiss. Mrs. Foster's Fatima and Coffee were South American. In the

piebald specimens the colour changes curiously with age. In youth the dog may be entirely pink with a few black spots, which increase in size, and mingle together until the whole of the back is black. Some of the hairless dogs never bark, others are as noisy as terriers.

The breeding of these dogs, except with their own kind, is attended with curious results. A Fox-terrier bitch was once put to Hairy King, as it was desired to use her as a foster mother for Bull puppies. Several of the litter were Fox-terriers and fair specimens, but two were weird looking creatures. They had Fox-terrier heads, and they were hairless, the skin being mottled along the body to the hips, where, on each side, was a tuft of terrier hair about the size of a crown piece. The tail was bare from the root to the middle, the end being that of a Fox-terrier. Whilst the legs were bare down to the knee joint, the feet were like a terrier's.



ZULU SAND DOG.

Photograph by C. Reid, Wishaw.



NON SPORTING CHAMPIONS IN COMPETITION.
THE WINNING DOG ON THE BOARD IS CH. SILENT DUCHESS.

SECTION VI.

THE DOG'S STATUS, SOCIAL AND LEGAL.

CHAPTER LXII.

THE KENNEL CLUB.

BY E. W. JAQUET.

*"Ay, in the catalogue ye go for men;
As hounds, and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels,
curs,*

*Sloughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves are clepped
All by the name of dogs; the valued file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,*

*The housekeeper, the hunter, everyone
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him closed; whereby he does receive
Particular attention from the bill
That writes them all alike: And so of men."*

—SHAKESPEARE.

ON June 28th and 29th, 1859, was held, in the Town Hall of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the first dog show ever organised under modern conditions; the precursor of all succeeding canine exhibitions and an event which indirectly was to lead to the formation of the Kennel Club

itself. For the new departure immediately "caught on," and dog shows at once became so popular that within a very short time they were taking place at frequent intervals in every part of the country.

Six years after the Newcastle show—viz. on April 18th, 1865—the first trial of

dogs in the field was held over the estate of Mr. Samuel Whitbread, M.P., at Southill, in Bedfordshire. For fourteen years after the holding of the first regular dog show, no organisation was established possessing any authority to govern or regulate the proceedings in connection with the exhibition of dogs. It is hardly necessary to say that during this interval irregularities and scandals had arisen; so much so, that if such exhibitions were to continue, especially upon a basis which would enable reputable persons to take part in them, it had become evident that some authority having the power of control and guidance must be established. As I have remarked elsewhere, this necessity arises in connection with all forms of sport as soon as they become popular, and as in the main the aims and objects of the dog-owner are similar to those which prevail among owners and breeders of blood stock, it was felt that a body with power to enforce its decrees should be brought into existence, to do for dogs and dog-breeders and exhibitors what the Jockey Club had done in connection with equine affairs. Prominent amongst those persons of influence, who at this time took a deep interest in canine matters, was the late Mr. Sewallis Evelyn Shirley, of Ettington, the head of one of the most ancient families in the kingdom, a gentleman possessing a most intimate knowledge of everything relative to the breeding and exhibition of dogs, and to him pre-eminently belongs the honour of founding the Kennel Club.

Long before Mr. Shirley took public action, he had seen that unless a responsible authority took affairs in hand, dog-showing and breeding must eventually become a pursuit with which no person who valued his reputation would care to be connected. It was not, however, until April, 1873, that he was able to accomplish the task to which he had long devoted his energies, and that the Kennel Club was actually established. It is entirely owing to the influence of the Kennel Club that to-day dog breeding and dog showing are pursuits which may be indulged in by gentlewomen, and that dog

shows held under Kennel Club rules are patronised by every section of the community, from Their Majesties the King and Queen, down to the humblest artisan; certainly a wonderful testimony to the acumen and foresight of Mr. Shirley.

Without detracting in the least from the credit due to its founder, it must be granted that the direct inception of the Kennel Club was the outcome of the earlier Crystal Palace dog shows. In February, 1869, the National Dog Club was formed, and in the June following the society held its first and only show at the Crystal Palace. Financially this show was not a success, and shortly after its first and last exhibition the National Dog Club ceased to exist. The promoters of the show were, however, not dismayed at their failure, and felt sanguine of ultimate success; and although—owing to the risk involved—it was no easy matter to form a committee who would undertake to hold another exhibition near London, yet a second show was held at the Crystal Palace in June, 1870, the details of which were jointly arranged by Mr. Shirley and the late Mr. J. H. Murchison, with the assistance of a large and influential committee. In 1871, although several members of the 1870 committee had declined to act, a second exhibition was held under the same auspices, and on this occasion, although a loss occurred, it was much less than that sustained in the previous year. The promoters of these exhibitions, still undaunted by their earlier experiences, determined to persevere in their enterprise; but the inconvenience of organising a fresh committee each year, and the fact that the association had no permanent secretary, no funds, no regular office, nor any clerical staff, was so real, that Mr. Shirley set about the founding of the Kennel Club, and, as already stated, its first meeting was held in April, 1873. Associated with Mr. Shirley in this undertaking were twelve other gentlemen—namely, the late Mr. S. Lang, of Bristol, Mr. H. T. Mendel, Major (now Colonel) Platt, Mr. T. W. Hazellhurst, the late Mr. Whitehouse, the late Mr. W. Lort, Mr. George Brewis, the late Mr. J. C. Mac-

dona, the Hon. R. C. Hill (afterwards Viscount Hill), Mr. J. H. Dawes, Mr. C. W. Hodge, and Mr. F. Adcock.

From the very beginning His Majesty the King (then Prince of Wales) took the warmest interest in the Club's welfare, and became its patron in the first year of its existence. From that time until the present, the Kennel Club has continued to receive many marks of royal favour. On his accession to the throne His Majesty signified his gracious intention to continue his patronage, and on the death of Mr. Shirley in 1904 His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was elected by acclamation to the vacant presidentship of the club, a position which he was pleased to accept.

At its foundation the membership of the club was limited to one hundred, but later it was decided that the number of members should not exceed three hundred, and this rule remains unaltered to the present time.

The first business of the newly formed club was to draw up a code of rules for the guidance of dog shows, and a further code for the guidance of field trials of sporting dogs. The former were ten in number, and the latter eleven. Both these codes now appear crude and archaic. To take two instances from the "Rules for Dog Shows." One enacted that if a dog were entered without being clearly identified, it should forfeit any prize which had been awarded to it, and that if the omission were detected in time the dog should not be allowed to compete. In the other rule, the need of strict veterinary inspection was not insisted upon, and only where the total entry of dogs amounted to two hundred was it considered essential that a duly appointed veterinary inspector should be in attendance. It appears remarkable, now that strict veterinary inspection is a *sine qua non*, to find that, perhaps by inadvertence, this rule was the next year omitted altogether. It did, however, appear again in 1876, but was again omitted for a number of years, and although the presence of a veterinary inspector was implied, no *rule* existed providing for his compulsory appointment.

In the year 1879 a thorough revision of both the show and field trial rules had become a pressing necessity, and sub-committees were appointed to undertake this revision. When the new show rules came into force in 1880, their number had been augmented to fifteen. Two of these new rules were of far-reaching importance. The first made provision for the registration of dogs; the other imposed penalties upon persons guilty of fraudulent or discreditable conduct. Such offences were now for the first time taken cognisance of in the rules, although the committee had on many occasions previously dealt with such charges, when complaints had been laid before them.

The rules for field trials, which, when first framed in 1874, numbered eleven, were by the revision of 1879 increased to thirty-one, the old rules having been found totally inadequate to the purpose for which they had been originally framed, owing to the increasing popularity and importance of these meetings.

Since 1880 the rules have been many times revised, and have received many additions as occasion has arisen, and scarcely a general meeting of the members takes place without some needed amendment or addition being made to the code.

After formulating codes of rules, the earliest undertaking of the newly-formed club was the compilation of a Stud Book. In arranging for the preparation of this book, Mr. Shirley consulted the late Mr. Walsh, at that time editor of *The Field*. That gentleman strongly recommended that Mr. Frank C. S. Pearce should be entrusted with this important task, and he was ultimately selected for the office. Mr. F. C. S. Pearce was the son of the Rev. Thomas Pearce, a well-known writer on sporting and canine subjects, who, under the *nom de guerre* of "Idstone," was a popular and regular contributor to the columns of *The Field*, and the author of an excellent treatise on "The Dog." The selection was in every respect an excellent one, the work was commenced forthwith, and the first volume of the Kennel Club Calendar and Stud Book was published in December,

1874. The volume contains over six hundred pages, and is certainly a most admirable production. It comprises the pedigrees of 4,027 dogs, arranged under forty classes. Considering the difficulties which must necessarily attend the preparation of an entirely new work of such magnitude, it is remarkably accurate. Under successive editors the work has been published annually, and now extends to thirty-four volumes, and within its scope and intention it is a work of extreme value.

In connection with the publication of the first volume of the Stud Book, the committee of the club arranged for the publication of a classification of breeds. These numbered forty, divided into "sporting" and "non-sporting" sections. This arrangement continued until 1884, when the divisions were abandoned, and remained in abeyance until 1902. The new breeds added to the register since 1873 are about forty in number; one or two breeds that appeared on the first register have been subjected to re-arrangement or their nomenclature has been altered, but the changes have been principally in the direction of the addition of new breeds or varieties, mostly of foreign origin. It is noticeable that in the first classification neither Irish Wolfhounds nor Poodles, amongst other breeds which have since become extremely popular, find a place. Previous to 1877, although champion classes for dogs were certainly provided at shows, they appear to have been under no definite regulations, nor did the rules provide for the title of "Champion." In that year, however, a resolution was passed at a general meeting of the members that the title should not be assumed until a dog had won three prizes; but it was not until 1880 that the rules contained an enactment that no dog should be entitled to be called a champion that had not won *four* first prizes at shows registered in the Stud Book, one of the four being in a champion class. The subject was a frequent matter of legislation. The title "Championship prize" was found to be misleading, and it was finally abolished in 1900, the designa-

tion "Challenge certificate" being substituted, three such certificates won under three different judges entitling a dog to be called a champion. The year 1880 was one of the most eventful in the annals of the club, for it was during this year that the system of registration for dogs was adopted. A system which, strange as it may now appear, at first met with a storm of opposition, not only from interested breeders and exhibitors, but from influential and usually well-informed organs of the press.

In April of this same year *The Kennel Gazette* was published for the first time; originally the *Gazette* was intended as a private enterprise of Mr. Shirley's, and although intimately connected with the club, and containing much official information, it was not the official organ. Its value as a means of intercommunication between the club and its members, and the general public, was, however, so obvious, that in 1881, in accordance with the generally expressed opinion of the members that it was desirable that *The Kennel Gazette* should belong to the Kennel Club as its official organ, Mr. Shirley generously handed it over to the members.

In September, 1896, the committee had under consideration a letter which had been received from Lady Auckland, in which she suggested that facilities should be offered to ladies to become members of the Kennel Club. A sub-committee was appointed to consider the question, who subsequently presented a report recommending the formation of a Ladies' Branch, and in July, 1899, the first committee was elected, with Her Grace the Duchess of Newcastle as Chairman.

In 1901, the Council of Representatives was instituted, a body consisting of representatives of registered associations, clubs, and societies, who each year are invited by the committee of the Kennel Club to elect delegates to represent them on the Council. The Council has proved a valued auxiliary of the Kennel Club, as representing the views and wishes of the various specialist clubs and societies upon matters

affecting their interests and the welfare of the canine community in general. From time to time many recommendations of the greatest importance have been sent up to the committee for consideration, and much useful legislation has resulted from their suggestions.

It now remains to give some account of the Kennel government. This is vested in a body of thirty-five gentlemen, the general committee of the Kennel Club, annually elected from the whole body of members, with sub-committees for special departments of work, such as Field Trials, Finance, House, Show, Stud Book and Challenge Certificates and Shows Regulation. The general committee meet at least twice a month, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, sometimes oftener, the meetings lasting from eleven o'clock in the morning until six or seven o'clock in the evening or even later. The Shows Regulation sub-committee also usually meets not less frequently than bi-monthly. The amount of work which often has to be transacted at these meetings can hardly be estimated, even by readers of the reports which appear in *The Kennel Gazette*, as much of the business is necessarily of a routine character. But besides this general business, it frequently happens that appeals or complaints have to be investigated, in which important interests are involved, and which require the very closest attention to evidence or to detail on the part of the committees. The general work of the club is conducted by the secretary, with the aid of an assistant secretary and a staff of eighteen clerks. Some idea of the magnitude of the business transacted may be gathered from the fact that the number of letters received and requiring an answer in a single day frequently reaches three hundred. In addition, daily attention has to be given to a large number of callers on business connected with the various departments, many of whom require personal interviews. This is only part of the ordinary daily routine of the office. At special periods of the year the work is greatly increased in anticipation of the field trials,

the annual show at the Crystal Palace, the compilation of the Kennel Club Calendar and Stud Book and the monthly issues of *The Kennel Gazette*. A moment's consideration of these particulars will certainly convince any observer that the responsibilities of the members of the committee are very onerous, and that the Kennel Club more than justifies its existence, and deserves the thanks of the canine world for the vast amount of time and attention which is ungrudgingly and unceasingly bestowed upon its behalf.

One of the most important functions of the Kennel Club is that which gives the committee power of jurisdiction. In every branch of sport which has the advantage of being governed by a properly constituted authority, with a code of rules for its guidance, it has been found necessary to embody a rule giving power to deal with cases of fraudulent or discreditable conduct. The necessity of such a rule is made apparent by the records of the various governing bodies, and the power to enforce decisions must be absolute if sport is to be purged of the scandals and malpractices which unfortunately still exist.

The perusal of the official columns of *The Kennel Gazette* will furnish much food for thought, and the most casual observer of the administration of the law by the authority governing dog-showing, must admit that a stringent penal rule is absolutely indispensable if such practices as have been alluded to above are not to be allowed to increase and multiply to an extent which would in a very short time relegate dog showing and breeding to the position it occupied prior to the foundation of the Kennel Club.

The power which a penal rule gives to authorities governing the various branches of sport is very great—a power which can damage the character of an individual, and make him or her a person quite unfit to be a member of any society whose aim it is to maintain the purity of the sport it is founded to uphold. To be “warned off” by the authorities governing any form of sport involves most unpleasant conse-

quences socially. It therefore behoves the various bodies possessing power to decide that a man or a woman is unfit to take part in racing, coursing, dog showing, football, or what not, to see that the very utmost care is exercised that nothing has been overlooked in their investigations which shall give the accused person every opportunity of proving innocence.

It may be stated that the procedure adopted by the Kennel Club in cases under the penal rule is as near perfection as it can be, and that accused persons have every opportunity given them of defending themselves. The taking of evidence is based on the procedure in the Courts of Law, and

where witnesses are unable to attend at the hearing of a complaint, their statutory declarations are necessary, if their evidence in writing is to be admitted.

If authorities are to repress malpractices, they must use their power in no uncertain manner, but, as the Kennel Club has discovered, there is no stronger aid to such power than full publicity being given to the proceedings before them, and so long as the public know why a person is declared to be unfit to race, course, exhibit dogs, etc., the decision will be received, if with regret for the necessity, at any rate with a full knowledge of the facts which led the authorities to arrive at their decision.

KENNEL CLUB.

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HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President :

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

*Vice-Presidents :*HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G. LORD ALGERNON GORDON LENNOX.
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SPORTING CHAMPIONS IN COMPETITION.

THE WINNER ON THE BOARD IS CH. HIGH LEGH BLARNEY.

CHAPTER LXIII.

THE LADIES' KENNEL ASSOCIATION (INCORPORATED).

BY MRS. H. AYLMER.

"I see you are fond of dogs, sir. So am I."—MR. JINGLE.

AUTRES temps, autres mœurs.—When, in 1862, three years after the first dog show on record took place, the names of two ladies, the Hon. Mrs. Colville and Mrs. Burke, appeared among the prize winners at Birmingham, there was probably the usual outcry heard whenever women strike out a fresh line. As time went on, however, a few other ladies had the courage of their convictions, and joined in placing their dogs in public competition; but it was not till 186) that the custom met with much approval. That year was a memorable one in the annals of women exhibitors, as Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, then Princess of Wales, set the seal to fashion when, at a show held in Laycock's Cattle Sheds, Islington, her Mastiff, Duchess, was second in its class, and was officially described as "the best ever exhibited," and when her two Borzois took first and second prizes in the class for foreign dogs.

In 1870, at the second show held under the auspices of what, three years later, became the Kennel Club, a special prize was offered for the best dog owned by a

lady, and was won by Miss Hales with a Mastiff named Lion.

Prejudice is difficult to overcome, and, in spite of the Royal example, it was not until 1895 that the dog world awoke to the fact that women, who had so long been interested spectators, meant to take a more active part in the play.

The first Ladies' Kennel Association was formed with a long list of vice-presidents, reading almost like an extract from Burke, and her Majesty graciously consented to become patron. Under the association's fostering wing shows were held from time to time at Ranelagh, Holland House, Earl's Court, and the Botanical Gardens.

After many ups and downs the association was voluntarily dissolved in order to make place for a new incorporated association, the members of which run no risks beyond their subscription and 10s. 6d. When, in 1903, the financial affairs of the old association could no longer be ignored, the committee was reorganised, and consisted of the Countess of Aberdeen (chairman), the Lady Evelyn Ewart, Lady Gordon Cathcart, Lady Reid, Mrs. Preston

Whyte, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Carlo Clarke, Mrs. Morgan Crofton, and Mrs. Handley Spicer, with Mr. R. Hunter as the legal adviser and Mr. G. B. Manley as secretary and treasurer *pro tem*. After much assiduous work the liabilities of the old association were entirely cleared with the help of generous subscriptions, Her Majesty the Queen heading the list with £100; and subsequently, when the proceedings of the association were called in question in the courts, they issued from the ordeal with a clean sheet.

An informal conference had been held on March 25th, at 58, Grosvenor Street, between members of the Ladies' Kennel Association and the ladies' branch of the Kennel Club. The L.K.A. were represented by the Countess of Aberdeen, Mrs. Preston Whyte, Mrs. Handley Spicer; the L.B.K.C. by Mrs. C. Chapman, Mrs. Skewes Cox, Lady Lewis, and Mrs. Oliphant. It was hoped that an amalgamation with the Kennel Club might be effected, but the terms asked by the governing body were not such as the committee felt justified in asking the L.K.A. to accept. Another meeting of members only was held at the Morley Hall, Hanover Square, in April, under the presidency of the Countess of Aberdeen, when the various ways of forming a new association were fully discussed, and it was unanimously agreed that some such organisation of dog lovers among women was a necessity. In spite of the cloud still hanging over them, the members pluckily decided to hold the usual summer show at the Botanical Gardens. A strong committee was formed, with the Countess of Aberdeen as chairman and Mrs. Charles Chapman hon. treasurer, several other members of the L.B.K.C. also acting.

The show was an unqualified success, favoured with glorious weather and a record entry of 2,301. H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught, president of the association, accompanied by H.R.H. the Duke and their daughters, visited the show on the first day, June 26; a parade of prize-winners was held in their honour, and they also went round the benches. Her Majesty the Queen, who was a successful exhibitor

with a Borzoi and a Basset-hound, also honoured the show with a visit on the second day. Her Majesty was much interested in several of the dogs, some of which, by her request, were taken off the bench for a better inspection. As presumably every woman at the show was interested in dogs, a meeting was held to receive the report drawn up by the provisional committee, appointed at Morley Hall, and "to consider a draft constitution and rules for a reconstituted association of women dog owners," submitted by a joint committee formed by the L.K.A. and L.B.K.C. Mr. Farman, a prominent member of the Kennel Club committee, was present, and explained the advantages of a Charter of Incorporation, and the different methods by which it might be obtained. It was explained that every member's liability was limited to the subscription. The question of the name led to much discussion, whether the old one should be retained, with all its memories, pleasant and otherwise, or a new one, such as "The Ladies' Kennel Union," be taken. When it was put to the vote the feeling of the meeting was strongly in favour of the old title, only two hands being held up in favour of a change.

The application to the Board of Trade for Incorporation was, after some delay, heard before the Parliamentary secretary to the Board, Mr. Bonar Law. The proceedings were not held in a public court, so were not reported; but the action was opposed by Mrs. Stennard Robinson, late hon. secretary of the L.K.A., and others acting with her, on the grounds that there were still debts owing by the association, though it had been dissolved. Mr. Farman and Mr. R. Hunter, on behalf of the applicants, were able to prove to the satisfaction of the Board that the constitution of the new association would be very different from the old one, and that, in spite of statements to the contrary in the public press, all just debts incurred by the association had been discharged. The proposed rules having been submitted to the Board, the Charter of Incorporation was granted; needless to say with what satisfaction the intelligence was received by those who had worked so enthusiastic-

ally for the regeneration of the association. The ground was now firm to begin building such an organisation as would do for women in particular what the Kennel Club has done for exhibitors in general.

An office was taken at 47, Pall Mall, and a secretary, Mrs. E. P. Robson, engaged.

All women were eligible for membership, with two exceptions: an undischarged bankrupt, and anyone "who shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the committee, to have in any way misconducted herself in connection with any of the objects for which the association is founded."

Remembering the large sums of money which many of the old association had been called upon to pay, Rule 16, which says, "The liability of members shall be limited to the amount of their annual subscription (£1 1s.), and to the sum of not more than 10s. 6d. in the event of a winding up," is deserving of notice.

Rule 11 states that "every year the accounts of the association shall be examined and the correctness of the balance-sheets ascertained by one or more properly qualified auditors." These two rules should satisfy even the most apprehensive would-be member.

There was to be no social side, but the objects for which the association was established, as set forth in the rules, are many and varied, and all have to do with the dog. "To promote the scientific breeding of dogs and commerce in connection with the same, to advance the general welfare of the dog, and increase the interest of ladies in all canine matters. To suppress malpractice, to promote and arrange the settlement of disputes by arbitration or otherwise, and to decide questions of usage, courtesy, and custom.

"To promote the interests of art in connection with the study of dogs, and painting and modelling the same; to promulgate information on canine matters and subjects by means of lectures, discussions, pamphlets, etc."

In 1904 a new departure was made. In that year the summer show was thrown open to all exhibitors, men and women. Hitherto the Ladies' Kennel Association shows had been confined to dogs registered

as owned by women. In the following April (1905) the first members' show was held, in the Horticultural Hall, Westminster. It was managed entirely without any professional help, and was a splendid success in every way—a result brought about chiefly by the untiring efforts of Mrs. Carlo Clarke.

The idea of a show confined to members did not meet with general approval, some owners considering there was no "kudos" to be derived from winning in such limited company. That it was a good move is proved by the fact that, shortly before the last show (April, 1907), forty-three new members joined. Amongst regular exhibitors it is an opportunity for a youngster to have his first lesson in "ring" manners, and possibly more than one household pet has laid the "foundation stone" of a show kennel by returning home with, perhaps, nothing more ornamental than a reserve or third prize card. At the annual general meeting of the association, held at the Garden Hall, Crystal Palace, October 18th, 1906, the executive committee were reluctantly called on to accept the resignation of the chairman. Residence in Ireland rendered it impossible for the Countess of Aberdeen to attend committee meetings, etc., and with the permission of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught, she wished to retire. Reference having been made to how much the association was indebted to Lady Aberdeen, not only for money, time, and influence, but, when the L.K.A. was without offices, placing her own house at the disposal of the association for meetings, a vote of thanks and regret was passed with unanimous feeling.

Another resignation was also announced, that of Mrs. Robson, the chairman bearing testimony to the excellent work she had done as secretary, and the progress made by the association during her tenure of office.

The Lady Evelyn Ewart was unanimously elected chairman, with the following ladies as an executive committee: Mrs. Preston Whyte (Deputy-chairman), Mrs. Aylmer, the Hon. Mrs. Baillie, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Douglas Beith, Lady Cathcart, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Carlo Clarke, Mrs. Graves,

Miss Ella Casella, Miss Hatfeild, Mrs. Jardine, Mrs. Jenkins, the Hon. Mrs. McLaren Morrison, the Duchess of Newcastle, Lady Kathleen Pilkington, Mrs. Scaramanga, Miss Serena, Mrs. Edgar Waterlow, Mrs. Whaley.

More commodious offices had been taken at Belfast Chambers, Regent Street, and Miss G. Desborough appointed secretary.

With the approach of the Open Show (1907) it was realised by the executive that, with the best intentions, the committee were not as much in touch with the greater number of members as they wished to be, so an invitation was sent to specialist clubs to appoint a lady member to act on a

representative committee. It was well responded to, and it is hoped that this council will, in the future, be able to do much good work for all concerned.

Another project at present before the executive is that of bringing out, periodically, a pamphlet or magazine, dealing entirely with matters of interest to the members.

From Laycock's Cattle Sheds to the Botanic Gardens is a far cry, but I think I am justified in saying that, with a present membership of about 450, and a substantial balance at the bank, the Ladies' Kennel Association (Incorporated) bids fair to become a permanent institution.

THE PRINCIPAL COLONIAL AND FOREIGN KENNEL ASSOCIATIONS AND THEIR SECRETARIES.

AUSTRALIA.—Kennel Club of New South Wales, J. Smith, Sydney.

„ Victorian Kennel Club, W. Simpson, Melbourne.

AUSTRIA.—Delegirten Commission, Freiherr von Wrazda, Vienna.

BELGIUM.—Société Royale Saint Hubert, V. du Pré, 42, Rue d'Isabelle, Brussels.

CANADA.—Canadian Kennel Club, H. B. Donovan, 124, Victoria Street, Toronto.

DENMARK.—Dansk Kennelklub, V. Möller, 53, Nansensgad, Copenhagen.

FRANCE.—Société Centrale pour l'amélioration des races de chiens en France, J. Boutroué, 40, Rue des Mathurins, Paris.

GERMANY.—Delegirten Commission, O. Stein, 52, Steinmetzstrasse, Berlin.

HOLLAND.—Nederlandsche Kennel Club Cynophilia, Dr. A. J. J. Kloppert, Hilversum.

INDIA.—Northern India Kennel Association, Lionel Jacob (President), Lahore.

NORWAY.—Norsk Kennelklub, K. Berg, Christiania.

RUSSIA.—Société d'Amateurs de Chiens de Race, B. de Behr, 39, Spalernaia, St. Petersburg.

SOUTH AFRICA.—South African Kennel Club, Sir James Sivewright (President), Cape Town.

SWEDEN.—Svenska Kennelklubben, A. Forssell, 10, Banérgaten, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND.—Schweizerische Kynologische Gesellschaft, A. Muller, 20, Zeltweg, Zurich.

UNITED STATES.—The American Kennel Club, A. P. Vredenburgh, 55, Liberty Street, New York.

CHAPTER LXIV.

THE DOG AND THE LAW.

BY WALTER S. GLYNN.

*"Is there not something in the pleading eye
Of the poor brute that suffers, which arraigns
The law that bids it suffer? Has it not
A claim for some remembrance in the book
That fills its pages with the idle words,
Spoken of man?"* —O. W. HOLMES.

WITHIN the last few years the dog as an animal, a piece of goods, a commercial commodity, has increased very considerably in value.

Some few years back such a thing as a show for dogs was unheard of, and the several breeds were not rigidly distinguished; but now the Kennel Club recognises some eighty different breeds and varieties, and there are now many more shows for dogs in the United Kingdom in one year than there are days of the year. A great business is done in all sorts of ways in connection with them; thousands and thousands of pounds change hands over them, and a vast amount of employment is directly or indirectly derived from them.

The affairs, the circumstances, of the dog are now very different indeed from what they were a short time back; he is now a valuable, much-prized animal. In proportion to his size, it is probable that he fetches more money than any animal in the world. He has thousands of owners to-day, where a few years ago he had few, and although it is true that he has been much beloved by mankind, has had much care and attention bestowed on him, and has had applied to him for a very long time the somewhat high-sounding title of "man's best friend," yet it is only of late years that he has sprung into great prominence, and become the thing of commercial value that he now undoubtedly is.

If any proof were needed of this enormous

change that has taken place in the status of the dog, one cannot do better than examine into the condition of the law affecting him in ancient times, and consider it in comparison with that prevailing at the present day.

It may, for example, be interesting to remember that at common law dogs were regarded as of a base nature, and not sufficiently subjects of private ownership to be the objects of larceny; for which result the reason was said to be "that however they are valued by the owner, yet they shall never be so highly regarded by the law that for the sake of them a man shall die." It seems, however, somewhat extraordinary that though it was not larceny to steal the live article, yet if a person stole the skin of a dead dog he could be found guilty of larceny and sentenced to be hanged. In the year 1770, however, dog stealing was made an offence punishable summarily, and stealing a dog or unlawfully having in possession or on the defendant's premises a stolen dog, or the skin of a stolen dog, was punishable by a court of summary jurisdiction either by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for not more than six months, or by an order to forfeit and pay the value of the dog, and also a sum not exceeding £20. Stealing a dog, or unlawfully having one in possession, etc., after a previous conviction of dog stealing, either before or since the year 1861, is a misdemeanour triable at quarter

sessions, and punishable by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for not more than eighteen months, and (or) fine and sureties; and corruptly taking any money or reward, directly or indirectly, under pretence or upon account of aiding any person to recover a dog which has been stolen or is in the possession of a person not its owner, is a misdemeanour triable and punishable in the same way.

It will probably be of interest to many of those who nowadays follow the sport of Greyhound coursing to know that in the year 1603 or thereabouts a statute was passed which enacted that if anybody—with the exception of some privileged people—should be found keeping “Greyhounds to course deer or hare, he shall straightway be committed to the common gaol for three months without bail except he forthwith pay forty shillings to the churchwardens of the parish where the offence was committed.”

In the reign of Charles II. no one was allowed to keep a dog unless he was fortunate enough to be (1) an owner of a free warren; (2) a lord of a manor; (3) an owner of an estate of inheritance of at least £100 per annum for life; (4) a leaseholder for ninety-nine years of £150 per annum; or (5) a son or heir of an esquire or one of higher degree. The penalty for keeping a dog by any unqualified person was later fixed at a fine not exceeding £20 for each dog, a moiety of which went to the informer and the rest to the poor of the parish. If the fine could not be levied by distress, the offender was sent to a house of correction with hard labour for any time not exceeding one month.

Even as late as Queen Anne's reign several people were not qualified to keep dogs, and by the statute 5 Anne, c. 14, s. 4, justices and lords of the manor might take away dogs from persons not qualified to keep them, and the case of *Kingsworth v. Bretton*, 5 Taunt. 416, decided that they might also destroy them.

It seems quite plain that in the olden time every step possible was taken to discourage the ordinary person from becoming

a dog owner, and it is therefore not difficult to understand that coursing meetings, dog shows, dog fights, and the like, were not of frequent occurrence. The statute of 1603 already referred to—which was, of course, in the time of James I.—was by no means the only one which was passed dealing with this subject, for in the third year of that monarch's reign we find another statute, which enacted that—

“If persons not having manors, lands, or tenements of the yearly value of £40, and not worth goods or chattels of £200, shall use any gun, bow, or cross bow to kill deer or conies, or shall keep ‘conny dogges,’ then every person having lands or tenements of £100 yearly value in fee simple, fee tail, or for life, in his own right or in that of his wife, may take possession of such malefactors and keep their guns, dogges, etc., for his own use.”

About one hundred years previous to this, in the nineteenth year of the reign of Henry VII., we find an interesting statute which sets forth:—

“Forasmuch as it is wele undrestand and knowen that the grettest destruction of Reed Deer and Falowe within the Realme in tyme past hath ben and yet is with Netts called Deere Hayes and Bukstallys and stalkyng with beest to the greate displeasure of our Sovereign Lorde the Kyng and all the Lords and other noble mene within this his Realme havyng forests, chaces, or parks in their possession, rule, and kepyng, so that if the said netts or stalkyng shuld unlawfully be used and occupied in tyme comyng, as they have been in tyme past, the most part of the forests, chaces, and parks of this Realme shuld be therewith destroyed; Be it therefore established and enacted by the Lords spirituall and temporell and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same that eny person or persons spirituall or temporell having no park, chace, or forest of their owne, kepe nor cause to be kepte eny netts called

Deere Hayes or Bukstallys by the space of a moneth next after proclamacion of this Acte made, uppon payne of forfeicte for every moneth that he or they so kepe or cause to be kepte the same netts, Hayes, or Bukstalles X T I ; and that no person from hencforth stalke nor cause eny other person to stalke with enys boussh or bestys to eny Deere being in eny parke, chace or forest or without, but if it be withyn his oune ground, chace, forest, or park, without licence of the ouner maist' of the Game or keper of the same Ground, etc., upon payne of forfeiture of every tyme that he or they so stalkith X T I."

This meant, in plain language, that in the year 1503 there was an amount of skilful poaching going on with nets, bushes, and dogs, and that if anyone was unlucky enough not to be possessed of parks, etc., and yet dared to go out for a bit of sport in the way of stalking, etc., he was fined the sum of £10 for every time he was caught.

Going back still earlier, a somewhat amusing Act of Parliament will be found to have been passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of Richard II.—that is, about the year 1389. Translated, it runs as follows :—

"Forasmuch as divers Artificers, Labourers, Servants, and Grooms keep Greyhounds and other dogs, and on Holidays, when good Christian People be at Church, hearing Divine service, they go hunting in Parks, Warrens, and Connignes of Lords and others to the very great destruction of the same, and sometime under such colour they make their assemblies, conferences, and conspiracies for to rise and disobey their Allegiance ; It is ordained that no manner of Artificer, Labourer, nor any other Layman which hath not lands and tenements of the value of £40 by year nor any priest or clerk, if he be not advanced to the value of £10 by year, shall have or keep Greyhounds (Hound, nor any other Dog) to hunt, under pain of one year's imprisonment."

Of course, in considering the effect of these early statutes and the way they would handicap the dog owner of the period, it must not be forgotten that the value of money was very different from what it is in the present day.

The Early Forest Laws. The early forest laws of ancient times are again most interesting in so far as they relate to dogs.

Forest Law, which dates as far back as the canons of Canute, was the law of "certain territorie of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wilde beasts and foules of forest, chase and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the King for his princely delight and pleasure, which territorie of ground so privileged is meered and bounded with unremovable markes, meers, and boundaries either known by matter of record or else by prescription." The forest laws which related to dogs, however, referred only to the King's forests, and not to chases and warrens.

For the preservation of game, and to ensure to its fullest extent the King's "princely delight and pleasure," these laws concerning the keeping of dogs were of the most stringent character. Mainwood tells us that solely for the safety of men, goods, and houses, every gentleman, husbandman, farmer, and housekeeper of any worth dwelling within the forest might keep dogs of certain specified kinds, and no others ; that is to say :—

(1) Mastiffs, *expeditated* according to the laws of the forest.

(2) The little dogs, "because it stands to reason there is no danger in them."

No other dog was allowed in the forest except under special grant from the Crown. "Men have claimed," says the same great authority, "to hawk, hunt the hare, and keep Spaniels within the liberties of the forest, which is unlawful without such claim, for it would be in vain to claim the keeping of a tling which was lawful to be kept without any claim."

Canute was undoubtedly a monarch who would stand no nonsense, and who had

decided opinions; for we find that he ordained "Quod nullus mediocris habebit nec custodiet canes quod Angli Greyhounds appellat," which means "that no one of the middle class" (or perhaps more correctly, "lower order") "shall be possessed of or keep dogs which the English call Greyhounds."

It is probably unknown to what sort of breeds the little dogs referred to belonged, but they were apparently insignificant little toy dogs, for we are told that they were regarded as so harmless that the mowers took them into the fields with them. It is certain that Spaniels (called by Budœus "canis odoriferus") could not be kept in the forest without a special grant. The test in any case was one of size, and foresters were provided with a fixed gauge in the form of a hoop. Only the little dogs which could creep through this were exempt, and as the diameter of the gauge was hardly more than seven inches most of the privileged dogs must have been very little indeed.

The Mastiff, apart from these little dogs, was the only dog allowed in the forest, and he, except under special grant or possibly by prescription, had to suffer expeditation.

In old British language, Mastiffs and all other barking curs about houses in the night, were called "masethefes," because "they maze and fright thieves from their masters."

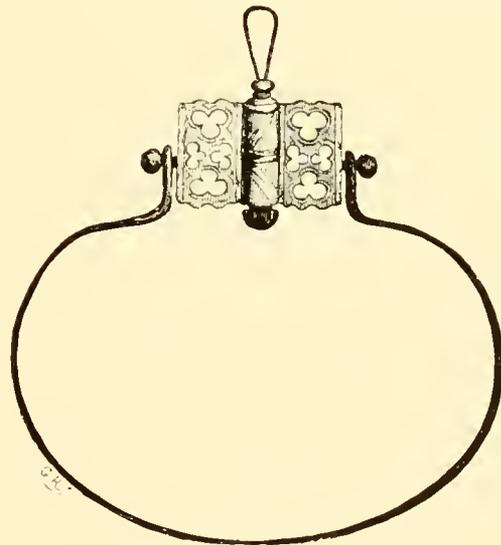
Every third year the Regarders of the Forest—twelve lawful men accommodated with ministerial functions—made inspection of all the dogs within their jurisdiction, and presented such Mastiffs as they found to be unamutilated to the Court of Swainmote. There being no official executioner appointed by Forest Law, it became the practice of the court "to cause the foresters within whose Bailiwick the owners of such Mastiffs dwelt, to bring them thither where the court might appoint one to expeditate them (the dogs)."

The Thirty-first Canon of Canute tells us that the lawing of dogs was called "Genuscissio," which was a cutting or laming of

them in the hams, and therefore the old foresters called it "hamling." But much the more approved form of mutilation for the object in hand seems to have been the cutting off of three toes of the forefeet in the following simple and effective, but extremely brutal, manner.

"A forefoot was placed on a piece of wood eight inches thick and a foot square, and then setting a chisel of two inches broad upon the three claws, he struck them off with one blow of a mallet."

After such operation, apparently on both forefeet, the dog was considered safe, and



A DOG GAUGE OF CANUTE'S DAYS.

"if any Mastiff was found on any wild animal and he (the dog) was mutilated, he whose dog he was was quit of the deed; but if he was not mutilated, the owner of the mastiff was guilty as if he had given it with his own hand."

The fine for keeping an unexpeditated Mastiff was not more than three shillings; but if hurt was done to any beast, the master was punished according to the quality of the offence. If one man had two unexpeditated dogs, he was not amerced three shillings for each, but so much for both; if, however, two men had jointly or in common one such dog, each of them was severally amerced.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that,

looked at from his point of view, the dog has had a terrible unrelenting enemy from the very commencement of things in that heterogeneous mass of beasts and birds which are all included in the one word "Game." One could almost say in sporting parlance, that, at any rate in olden time, he had not a 100 to 1 chance. Everything that could be done for the perfect security of game was done, and would be done even if it meant annihilation, almost to extinction of the dog. If he were found even looking at game when he ought not to, one may be sure the death knell of that particular dog was sounded, and when one thinks over these matters and considers the great handicap that was always on him it is surely somewhat astounding to find nowadays any specimens of the canine race in existence at all.

Relics of the old Forest Laws are, however, still with us. The lord of a manor has still some rather autocratic powers which might work great hardship on the owner of a valuable dog, *e.g.* the 13th section of the Game Act, 1831, enacts that a lord of manor or steward of any Crown manor, has power by writing under hand and seal to appoint one or more gamekeepers to seize and take for the use of lord or steward, or kill all dogs used within the manor for killing game by any person not holding a game licence.

Badger- and Bull-baiting, etc. Previous to the reign of Queen Victoria, a great deal of sport of the nature of badger- and bull-baiting seems to have been carried on, especially within the Metropolitan Police district. Doubtless it came to the ears of the legislature that the traditions of these sports were in London somewhat abused, and the crowds who collected to witness them no doubt gradually became worse and worse, many rowdy and objectionable scenes being witnessed, until it was felt at last that a whole batch of these forms of sport must be made illegal. Accordingly the statute 2 and 3 Vict., c. 47, was passed, which enacted that (1) Within the Metropolitan Police District every person keeping, using,

or managing any place, room, house, or pit for baiting or fighting lions, bears, badgers, cocks, dogs, or other animals, shall be liable to a fine of £5, or be sent to a House of Correction for not more than one month, with or without hard labour, and that all persons found upon the premises at the time of such exhibitions being given, were liable to a fine of 5s. a piece.

(2) Every person who, within the Metropolitan Police District, shall turn loose any horse or cattle, or suffer to be at large any unmuzzled ferocious dog, or set on or urge any dog or other animal to attack, worry or put in fear any person, horse or other animal, shall be liable to a fine of 40s.

(3) Any person who, in the Metropolitan Police District shall use any dog for drawing, or helping to draw, any cart, carriage, truck, or barrow, shall be liable to a penalty of 40s. for first offence (by a later act it was made not exceeding £5 for the second and every subsequent offence).

This statute must, indeed, at the time it was passed, have created a certain amount of consternation among the several different classes of society. One can only feel glad that such brutal exhibitions as dog fights, bear- and badger- baiting and the like, were put a stop to as far as the Law-makers of the day were able, and perhaps also the same remarks apply with regard to the making illegal the use of the dog as a draught animal, though it is true in reference to this latter, dogs as long as they are well treated and properly fed and kept, do not seem to object to being used as such; on the contrary, in the writer's experience they seem rather to enjoy any such employment, always providing they are with their master or the person they look upon as such.

London is always said to be the centre of all evil, and whatever truth there may be in this, it seems so to have been considered in the early part of Queen Victoria's reign, for although as stated above, these "sports" were made illegal by the statute referred to, it was not until some years later that the provisions of that statute were extended to all parts of the United Kingdom, this being affected by 17 and 18 Vict., c. 60. Whereas

another statute of the same reign, viz. 12 and 13 Vict., c. 92, enacted that the keeping or assisting to keep, or the using or acting in management of places for fighting or baiting of any bull, bear, badger, dog, cock, or other animal, was subject to a £5 penalty for every day, and also that any person aiding, encouraging, assisting, or baiting any such animals, was liable to a fine of £5 for each offence. This statute imposed a similar penalty on anyone found guilty of any cruelty to any animal.

Privileges of First Bite. It is popularly, but rather erroneously, supposed that every dog is entitled to one bite. Perhaps it would be more accurate to state that every dog may with impunity have one snap or one intended bite, but only dogs of hitherto irreproachable character are permitted the honour of a genuine tasteful bite. The law quite correctly classes dogs, not among animals "*feræ naturæ*," as naturally disposed to be vicious, but as "*mansuctæ naturæ*," which means by nature peaceable.

The late Mr. Justice Wright once held that the fact that certain dogs were by nature of a fierce breed was evidence to go to the jury that their owner of necessity knew they were dangerous. This is a dictum that would not be accepted by dog owners or anyone with practical knowledge of several varieties of the dog, for it seems impossible to say that any one breed is more fierce by nature than another, inasmuch as every breed from the Mastiff to the lap dog is bound to have a specimen or two who will develop a more or less savage or snappy nature. "Dog," said the late Chief Justice Holt, "is not fierce by nature, but rather the contrary." So long, therefore, as a dog behaves himself, and shows no tendency to attack human beings, the owner is entitled to assume that his dog is innocent of vice, and should the dog suddenly bite a person, he is on this first occasion under no liability for any damage suffered. Once a dog, however, has displayed dangerous propensities, even though he has never had the satisfaction of

effecting an actual bite, and once his owner or the person who harbours him (*McKane v. Wood*, 5 Car. and P.I.) becomes aware of these evil inclinations (*scienter*) either of his own knowledge or by notice, the Law looks upon such dog as a dangerous beast which the owner keeps at his peril.

"Although there is no evidence," said Erle, C.J., (*Worth v. Gilling*, L.R. 2, C.P. 1) "that the dog has ever bitten anyone, it is proved that he uniformly made every effort in his power to get at any stranger who passed by, and was only restrained by his chain. There is abundant evidence to show that the defendants were aware of the animal's ferocity; and if so they are clearly responsible for the damage the plaintiff has sustained."

The onus of proof is on the victim to show that the owner had previous knowledge of the animal's ferocity, though in reality very little evidence of *scienter* is as a rule required, and notice need not necessarily be given directly to the owner, but may be to his wife, or any servant, who has charge of the dog.

The person attacked has yet another remedy. He can, if he is able, kill the dog before it can bite him (*Powell v. Knights*, 26 W.R. 721), but he is not justified in shooting the animal as it runs away, even after being bitten (*Morris v. Nugent*, 7 C. and P., 572).

By 28 and 29 Vict., c. 60, the owner of a dog which attacks sheep or cattle—and cattle includes horses (*Wright v. Pearson*, L.R. 4, Q.B. 582)—is responsible for all damage, and there is no necessity to prove previous evil propensities. This Act is wholly repealed by the Act called the Dogs' Act, 1906, which came into force on January 1st, 1907, but the new Act re-enacts the section having reference to damage to cattle, and says that in such cases it is not necessary for the persons claiming damages to show a previous mischievous propensity in the dog or the owner's knowledge of such previous propensity or to show that the injury was attributable to neglect on the part of the owner, and it defines the word "cattle" to include horses, asses, sheep, goats, and swine.

The Law looks upon fighting between dogs as a natural and necessary incident in the career of every member of the canine race, and gives no redress to the owner of the vanquished animal, provided the fight was a fair one, and the contestants appear to consider it so. The owner, however, of a peaceably disposed dog which is attacked and injured, or killed, by one savage and unrestrained, has a right of action against the owner of the latter. The owner of the peaceably disposed animal may justifiably kill the savage brute in order to save his dog, but if he takes upon himself to do this he must run the risk of being able to prove that this course was the only means of putting a stop to the fight. The approved method of saving your dog in such a crisis according to a case which has been decided (*Wright v. Rainwear*, 1 Sid. 330) is to beat off your dog's opponent with a stick, but, as is pretty well known, this, with a *game* dog, is a useless method of procedure, and is also an extremely foolish one; there are much better ways of parting two fighting dogs, especially when they belong to the smaller breeds, such as Terriers, in which the writer has some experience. When two specimens of the large sized breeds, such as Mastiffs or Great Danes, are exchanging courtesies in this way, and get a hold of one another there is nothing better than a good big pinch of snuff adroitly placed, and one gentleman whose kennel of Danes was world-famed, always made it a rule when out with his hounds, to carry with him a well-filled snuff-box of substantial size, which he used with invariable success on all such occasions.

"Beware of the Dog" and **"Dogs will be Shot"** are two notices which it is not uncommon, especially in country places, to observe written or painted upon gates or in covers respectively. It may therefore be interesting in this section to inquire as to the way in which the Law looks upon them, and what they mean.

With regard to the former, it is more or less a common practice, especially in lonely districts and in factory yards, where at

times goods and other things have perforce to be left about, for householders and owners to keep fierce watch dogs, and turn them loose or keep them on a long chain, at night, as a guard against burglars and tramps. The danger of this proceeding is, however, that the natural sagacity of the dog does not enable him to discriminate with absolute infallibility, and particularly by night, between these trespassers and other persons who may be coming on lawful business; consequently any person who guards his property in this manner against one source of danger thereby runs the risk of being mulct in damages at the suit of an innocent person who has fallen a victim to his dog's ferocity, "for although," said Tindal, C.J., "a man undoubtedly has a right to keep a fierce dog for the protection of his property, he has no right to put the dog in such a situation in the way of access to his house that a person innocently coming for a lawful purpose may be injured by it."

Now it is a well-established legal principle that he who keeps anything by nature dangerous (and a fierce dog is unquestionably dangerous), keeps it at his own peril. "Who ever," said Lord Denman, C.J. (in *May v. Burdett*, 9 Q.B. 101), "keeps an animal accustomed to attack and bite mankind, with knowledge that it is so accustomed, is *prima facie* liable in an action on the case, at the suit of any person, attacked and injured by the animal, without any averment of negligence or default in the securing or taking care of it." Now a householder's obligations towards persons coming upon his premises vary according to the class to which such persons happen to belong, or, in other words, according to what right they have to be upon the premises. A person may come upon lawful business or by invitation, and in this case the duties cast upon the householder are to see that the premises are reasonably secure, and to use proper care to prevent damage from unusual danger which he knew, or should have known of. He may come as a licensee, and here the only duty on the householder is to prevent danger of a *latent* character; *i.e.*

lay no trap. Or again, he may come as a trespasser, and as such he can only recover when the cause of his injuries takes the form of a nuisance or is intrinsically unlawful—*c.g.* the setting of spring guns. In each of these three cases, however, it may be open to the householder to set up "Notice" as a defence, which means that he must show he gave notice of the danger, and that this danger was known and appreciated to its fullest extent.

The bare notice "Beware of the Dog" is, perhaps, with one exception only, of no practical value, as it serves merely to intimate *that a dog is kept*, and does nothing to indicate from what quarter danger may be expected.

The notice, to be legally effective, must be more precise. It should state, for example, that a fierce dog is at large, and if after this warning a person elects to run the risk, and is injured in consequence, he will be held to be the author of his own hurt, upon the maxim *Volenti non fit injuria*. (*Brock v. Copeland*, 1 Esp., 203. *Daly v. Arral*, 24 Sc., L.R. 150. *Smillie v. Boyd*, Sc. L.R. 148. *Stolt v. Wilks*, 22 F. and F.). Further, the notice must be fairly brought home to the plaintiff, and fully understood by him. Thus in *Sarch v. Blackburn*, 4 C. and P. 297, the plaintiff was enabled to recover because, although a notice was published, it was proved that he was quite unable to read. Again in *Curtis v. Mills*, 5 C. and P. 489, the plaintiff was warned not to go near the dog, which was tied up and insufficiently secured. In this case it was held he was entitled to recover if the jury were of opinion that he had not himself been negligent.

If no warning or an inadequate warning is given, any person coming on lawful authority or by licence will be entitled to recover damages for injuries received, provided he did not know from other sources the extent of the existing danger.

As regards a trespasser by night the bare notice "Beware of the Dog" will be sufficient (*Stolt v. Wilks*, *supra*), for it is precisely against this class that watch dogs are let loose. But in all cases it is well to bear in mind that the man who chooses to keep a savage dog and allow him to roam at large

is *prima facie* liable, and upon him rests the burden of proving that the aggrieved party either (1) fully appreciated the risk he was running under the above maxim, or (2) was a trespasser.

With regard to the other notice referred to above, *viz.* "Dogs will be shot," this is a notice which is frequently to be seen in sporting districts; whether it is of any value or not is extremely doubtful. As far as the law is concerned, if it has any significance at all, it can only serve merely as a warning to dog owners that if the owner or occupier of the place wherein it is exhibited, or any of his servants, catch a dog red-handed in the act of trespassing and *actually doing damage* to the freehold or animals thereon, he or they are justified in shooting him if unable otherwise to prevent his doing the damage. It does not mean that stray dogs although trespassing and hunting about in search of game can be shot at sight. Cases on this point are: *Vere v. Cawdor*, 1809, 11 East 568, *Clark v. Webster*, 1 C. and P. 104, *Corner v. Champneys*, 2 March, 584. "A dog," said Lord Ellenborough, "does not incur the penalty of death for running after a hare on another man's ground." To justify shooting it must be proved that the dog at the time was actually in the act of killing; (*Jansen v. Brown*, 1 C. 41), and in *Wells v. Head*, 4 C. and P. 568. Shooting was held unjustifiable because, although a sheep had been worried to death, the dog was running away when shot, and the killing was not, therefore, in the protection of property.

It appears, however, that in ancient parks and free warrens remnants of the old Forest Law still survive, and in *Protheroe v. Matthews*, 5 C. and P. 581, it was decided that the owner of a park was entitled to shoot dogs which were chasing deer, although they were not actually chasing at the moment, and it was not absolutely necessary to destroy them to preserve the game. Again in the case of *Barrington v. Turner*, 3 Lev., 28, the applicant's deer had trespassed on land belonging to the respondent, who set his dogs on to drive them back. The dogs, as is their nature on such occasions, exceeded their orders, and not only did they

drive the deer back into their own park but chased them far into it, whereupon the park owner shot them, one and all, and he was held justified in so doing. The poisoning of trespassing dogs is prohibited by 27 and 28 Vict., c. 115, whereby every person who places or causes to be placed in or upon any lands (except in a dwelling house or enclosed garden for the purpose of destroying vermin) any poisoned flesh or meat is liable on summary conviction to a fine of £10.

It may be said in passing that as a general rule an owner is not liable for his dog's damage unless done with his consent (*Brown v. Giles*, 1 C. and P. 119), or unless knowing its evil propensities he allows it to be at large (*Read v. Edwards*, 17 C.B., N.S. 245). An interesting case on this point is *Grange v. Silcocks*, 77 L.T. 340. In that case sheep belonging to the plaintiff were trespassing on the defendant's property, and were attacked by the defendant's dog, whom it was proved the defendant knew did not bear an irreproachable character. It was held that, notwithstanding the fact that the sheep were so trespassing, the plaintiff was entitled to recover on the ground that the defendant was responsible for the safe keeping of a dog which he knew to possess an evil nature. With regard to sheep and cattle, of course, since the passing of 28 and 29 Vict. c. 60, mentioned above under "Privilege of First Bite," this scienter or previous knowledge of a savage disposition is of no importance. The proper course for the land owner to pursue is to seize and impound (distress damage feasant) the dog which has done damage until its master has given redress (*Bunch v. Kennington*, 1 Q.B. 679), and if the distrainer demands an excessive sum, and the owner, to obtain the release of the dog, pays the amount under protest, he can subsequently recover the balance (*Green v. Duckett*, 52 L.J., Q. B. 435).

Dog Stealing. This matter has already been referred to in the early part of this chapter, but it deserves perhaps a little further attention. We know that at Common Law dogs were not the subject

of larceny, one of the reasons being that, not being animals available for food, they were considered of no intrinsic value. Dogs, according to Chief Justice Eliot, were vermin, and "for that reason the Church would not debase herself by taking tithes of them."

The Act, 10 Geo. III., c. 18, however, made dog stealing a statutable offence, the punishment for which was a fine of £20-£30, or imprisonment for not less than 12 months, whereas a second offence meant a fine of £30-£50, or eighteen months' imprisonment, and in addition to these substantial punishments the offender had in both cases to be *publicly whipped* between the hours of noon and one p.m., within three days of his conviction, after which he could appeal to Quarter Sessions. It seems that the legislature suddenly became aware of the wickedness of stealing a dog, and were determined, by somewhat drastic measures, to put a stop to a practice which had apparently become rather too prevalent.

The Larceny Act of 1861 revised punishments inflicted under the previous Act dealing with this subject, and made the punishment on summary conviction a fine of £20 or imprisonment for not more than six months, with or without hard labour, whereas to be in unlawful possession of a stolen dog or its skin is under it a misdemeanour triable at Quarter Sessions, and punishable by imprisonment up to eighteen months, with or without hard labour, or by fine not exceeding £20.

By section 102 of the same Act, whosoever shall publicly advertise rewards for the return of lost or stolen property, and shall use words purporting that no questions will be asked, or that the reward will be paid without seizing or making any inquiry after the person producing the property, shall forfeit £60 for each offence to any person who will sue for the same by action of debt. This is a rather extraordinary section, and it is perhaps important in these days to bear it in mind. It will be remembered that a short time ago an endeavour was made to enforce it against one of the papers dealing with dogs. Section 101 of this Act

says that any person corruptly taking any money or reward directly or indirectly under pretence or upon account of aiding any person to recover any dog which shall have been stolen or shall be in the possession of any person except the owner, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction is liable to imprisonment for eighteen months with or without hard labour. In this connection it is useful to add that the statute 24 and 25 Vict., c. 96, s. 100, enacts that the property in stolen goods reverts to the original owner upon conviction of the thief, and he is entitled to recover it even from an innocent purchaser.

Licences. Every dog owner must annually take out a licence for each dog he keeps. The licence, which is obtainable at all post-offices at the cost of 7s. 6d., is dated to run from the hour it is taken out until the following 31st December, and no rebate is allowed under any circumstances. The person in whose custody or upon whose premises the dog is found will be deemed its owner until proved otherwise.

The owners of certain dogs for certain purposes are, however, exempted from taking out licences, viz. : (1) Dogs under the age of six months (30 and 31 Vict., c. 5., s. 10); (2) hounds under twelve months old neither used nor hunted with the pack, provided that the Master has taken out proper licences for all hounds entered in the pack used by him (41 and 42 Vict., c. 15, s. 20). the Master of the pack is deemed the owner ; (3) one dog kept and used by a blind person solely for his or her guidance (41 and 42 Vict., c. 15, s. 21) ; (4) dogs kept and used solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle or in the exercise of the occupation or calling of a shepherd. The number of dogs so kept is limited to two, except on farms where over 400 sheep are grazing, in which case a third dog is allowed. If as many as 1,000 sheep are kept a fourth dog is permitted, and for every 500 sheep over and above 1,000 an additional dog up to the number of eight (41 and 42 Vict., c. 15, s. 22).

To secure this last exemption a declaration must be made by the person seeking exemption, on receipt of which a certificate will be issued by the Inland Revenue Commissioners. The Dogs Act, 1906, lays it down with regard to this exemption for shepherds' dogs etc., that "the grant of a certificate under section 22 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1878, of exemption from duty in respect of a dog shall require the previous consent in England of a petty sessional court, and in Scotland of the sheriff or sheriff-substitute having jurisdiction in the place where the dog is kept, but such consent shall not be withheld if the Court is of opinion that the conditions for exemption mentioned in the said section apply in the case of the applicant."

Muzzling. Just as bull baiting, etc., was first abolished in "wicked London," so to the undoubted discomfiture of countless dogs did the muzzling order first see light in the same place. The Metropolitan Police Act, 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 134), enacted :—

- (1) The Commissioner of Police may, if he think fit, issue a notice requiring any dog whilst in the streets (if not led) to be muzzled.
- (2) Any policeman may take possession of and detain any dog found unmuzzled in the streets until a muzzle be provided, and the expenses of his detention are paid.
- (3) Where the dog wears a collar bearing the address of its owner, notice of its detention shall be sent to the owner.
- (4) Unclaimed dogs may be destroyed after three days' detention.

Under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878–1894, local authorities (*i.e.* county, borough, or district councils) were empowered to issue orders regulating the muzzling of dogs in public places and the keeping of dogs under control (otherwise than by muzzling). Offenders under these Acts are liable to a fine not exceeding £20.

The Statute 57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, gives the Board of Agriculture power to make orders for muzzling dogs, keeping them under control, and the detention and disposal of stray dogs; and section 2 of the Dogs Act, 1906 (known by some as the Curfew Bell Act) says that the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, shall have effect as if amongst the purposes for which the Board of Agriculture may make orders there were included the following purposes:—

(a) For prescribing and regulating the wearing by dogs while in a highway or in a place of public resort of a collar with the name and address of the owner inscribed on the collar or on a plate or badge attached thereto:

(b) With a view to the prevention of worrying of cattle for preventing dogs or any class of dogs from straying during all or any of the hours between sunset and sunrise.

Orders under this section may provide that any dog in respect of which an offence is being committed against the orders may be seized and treated as a stray dog.

The Dogs Act, 1906, has also some important sections dealing with seizure of stray dogs, and enacts that where a police officer has reason to believe that any dog found in a highway or place of public resort is a stray dog, he may seize and retain it until the owner has claimed it and paid all expenses incurred by reason of its detention. If the dog so seized wears a collar on which is the address of any person, or if the owner of the dog is known, then the chief officer of police or some person authorised by him in that behalf shall serve on either such person a notice in writing stating that the dog has been seized, and will be sold or destroyed if not claimed within seven clear days of the service of the notice.

Failing the owner putting in an appearance and paying all expenses of detention within the seven clear days, then the chief officer of police or any person authorised by him may cause the dog to be sold, or destroyed

in a manner to cause as little pain as possible. The dog must be properly fed and maintained by the police, or other person having charge of him, during his detention, and no dog so seized shall be given or sold for the purpose of vivisection. The police must keep a proper register of all dogs seized, and every such register shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by any member of the public on payment of a fee of one shilling, and the police may transfer such dog to any establishment for the reception of stray dogs, but only if there is a proper register kept at such establishment open to inspection by the public on payment of a fee not exceeding one shilling.

Another section enacts that any person who takes possession of a stray dog shall forthwith either return the dog to its owner or give notice in writing to the chief officer of police of the district where the dog was found, containing a description of the dog and stating the place where the dog was found, and the place where he is being detained, and any person failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

It is possible that this Act will serve a useful purpose in identifying stray dogs, and underlying many of its sections there seems to be a somewhat unusual wish to prevent a too great display on the part of the police of that objectionable red tape which one has become accustomed to expect Acts of Parliament to assist rather than discourage.

It is to be doubted very much, however, whether it will benefit the cause for which in reality it was brought into being, viz. the prevention of sheep-worrying. The sheep-worrying dog as a rule is an exceedingly clever, wily animal, and is not at all likely to be caught straying by the ordinary country policeman. It is further a pretty generally accepted fact that by far the greater part of sheep-worrying is done by the farmers' dogs themselves, and they in most cases would keep well clear of all places where policemen are likely to be, for

the simple reason that there would be no necessity for them to frequent any such places.

There are all sorts of rumours and statements, however, about the enormous increase of stray dogs since the Act came into operation, attributable, it is said, to the fact that the poorer classes who do not understand the Act, and have no means of doing so, are so afraid of getting into trouble over it that they turn their dogs out into the streets, lose, and disown them. There is, however, one class of persons who hail with delight the passing of the Act. They—the anti-vivisectionists—feel they have scored a point, in that sub-section 5 of section 3 enacts that no seized dog shall be given or sold for the purposes of vivisection, though looking at it fairly it is difficult to see why the ownerless street cur should be the only dog so favoured.

Importation of Dogs. The power of making Orders dealing with the importation of dogs is vested in the Board of Agriculture, who have absolute authority in the matter. They from time to time issue somewhat voluminous orders, the result of which is that any importation of a dog is attended with considerable difficulty and expense.

The initial step to be taken by a person wishing to import any dog into Great Britain from any other country excepting Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, is that he must fill up an application form to the said Board, which he has previously obtained from them, in which he applies for a licence to land the dog under the conditions imposed by the Board, which he undertakes to obey.

On the form he has to give a full description of the dog, the name and address of the owner, the proposed port of landing, and the approximate date of landing, and further from lists which he will receive from the Board he must select the carrying agents he proposes should superintend the movement of the dog from the port of landing to the place of detention, and also the premises of a veterinary surgeon on which he proposes

the dog shall be detained and isolated as required by the Order. With regard to this latter the Board have already approved certain premises for the purpose, viz. at Croydon, Mitcham, Southampton, and Liverpool; but any premises in the occupation of a veterinary surgeon may be proposed and approved if found suitable. An imported dog must be landed and taken to its place of detention in a suitable box, hamper, crate or other receptacle, and as a general rule has to remain entirely isolated for a period of six months. An Order of the Board dated 12th December, 1901, gives full particulars as to the importation of dogs, and will be sent to anyone applying to the Board for it. Noticeable under it is the fact that the article dealing with the detention and isolation of a dog does not apply to “an imported dog which is shown to the satisfaction of the Board to be a *bonâ fide* performing dog” (why any such dog should be so favoured in preference to other much more valuable animals it seems hard to understand), “or to an imported dog which is intended to be exported within forty-eight hours after its landing.”

The Order does not say so, but it is a fact that a dog belonging to any person in the Diplomatic Service of any other country will be allowed into this country, and is not subject to any of the importation rules.

Another matter which is not referred to in the said Order, and about which the Board is very reticent, is that there is an alternative to detention and isolation. This was brought in under the last Ministry, and it is highly probable that on account of its objectionable features very few people have availed themselves of it. A dog under it has for a certain period to wear a suit of harness sealed by a Board inspector, so that he can be at once identified; a sum of money has to be deposited with the Board, the dog has to be muzzled, and the Board has always to know his whereabouts for the purposes of periodical inspection. Whether this alternative is still allowed or not is unknown to the writer; all he knows is that several letters written on his behalf to the Board a few months ago, asking for information on the

point, could only extract the information that "it is only in very exceptional circumstances that the Board are prepared, subject to a consideration *inter alia* of the position as to Rabies existing at the time of importation, to grant a Special Order authorising the removal of an imported dog from veterinary to private premises during the period of quarantine, and any application by the owner of the dog for a Special Order is required to be supported by a full statement of the reasons for which this exceptional treatment is asked, and the Board cannot consider any application for a Special Order until after the Licence to land the dog in question has been issued."

The Board of Agriculture rightly or wrongly discourage the importation of dogs as much as they can. There is no doubt that their action in the matter of some years back, however clumsily it was carried out, had the effect of stamping out rabies in this country, and it is quite natural that there should be anxiety on their part to lessen the chance of any further outbreak of that fell disease. The "performing" dog, the pet of the diplomat and his friend, must always be a constant source of anxiety, however few there may be of these species which find their way into this country.

To anyone who knows anything about rabies it is a matter of regret that the Board do not make one hard and fast rule for *all* dogs, and in doing so act on the advice of those scientific gentlemen who know most about the subject. The best authorities tell us that proper quarantine for three months is ample for the purpose, and it is hard to understand why an extra three months should be thought necessary in many cases.

It is true that in some cases the Board do allow a dog out of quarantine when he has done only three months, but they do not advertise this fact, and seem therefore to wish that it should not be generally known. The sort of dog that is let out at three months is the pet dog whose owner is in a position solemnly to declare that it has been living with him continuously for a certain stated period previous to his landing; but,

if six months is necessary in any case, it is very much to be doubted whether this dog, who has maybe with his owner been travelling and never on a "lead" through all the capitals of Europe, is not the very one of all others who should suffer the full term. No such concession is allowed to the valuable show dog, every minute of whose life has been watched, and who has never had any possible chance of coming into contact with a rabid stray dog, and, moreover, whose owner is prepared to swear to and prove this beyond any question or doubt.

Motor Cars and Dogs. Unquestionably the greatest enemy that the dog possesses at the present time is the motor car. If any such statistics were obtainable it would be interesting to know how many thousand specimens of the canine race have lost their lives by being run over by motor cars and cycles since these machines came into being. A dog almost invariably leaves it till the last moment to get out of the way of any vehicle on a road; he is, in fact, in this respect somewhat like the idea of an Englishman given by an American when asked to express the same, his reply being that having been in London a few days he had come to the opinion that the sole idea dominating an Englishman's life was to see how near he could get to being run over without actually performing the feat. In these circumstances it can well be understood that a dog, accustomed as he only has been to the steady and reliable gait of his friend the horse, who also will never, if he can possibly help it, tread on him, is entirely out of his reckoning with the, in most cases, terribly fast running motor car; he is unable to gauge its speed, and pays the penalty. In towns where dogs learn to be very careful, and motors are bound to be, the risk is not so great, but on any country roads and lanes which are at all popular with motorists the mortality amongst puppies "at walk" and all dogs is very serious.

Presuming the owner of the dog is fortunate enough to know whose car it was that ran over his dog, and to have some evidence of excessive or unreasonable speed or other

negligence on the part of the car driver at the time of the accident, he will find the law ever ready to assist him. In most cases no doubt the motor owner pays without recourse to law, and in nearly all cases he is probably insured against such accidents, but if he refuses to pay voluntarily, and the owner of the dog is reasonable and proper in his demands, a necessary action at law may as a rule be entered upon with every confidence by the latter.

A dog has every bit as much right to the high road as a motor car. Efforts have been made on the part of motor owners to get the Courts to hold that dogs on a high road are only under proper control if on a "lead," and that if they are not on a "lead" the owner of them is guilty of negligence in allowing his dog to stroll about, and therefore is not entitled to recover: such efforts have not been successful. In the first place, even supposing a Court to hold that the fact of a dog being loose in this way or unaccompanied was evidence of negligence against his owner—and as far as the writer is aware no Court has held any such thing—this would by no means defeat his owner's claim, for the law is, that though a plaintiff may have been negligent in some such way as this, yet if the defendant could, by the exercise of reasonable care, have avoided the accident, the plaintiff can still recover. There are several cases that decide this valuable principle, but there is especially one which is best quoted in any such action, viz. *Davies v. Mann* (10 M. and W. 546). In that case the owner of a jackass, which had been negligently left hobbled and unguarded on a highway, sued the defendant, by the negligence of whose servant in driving along the highway at too rapid a speed the jackass was run over and injured. Baron Parke in his judgment says, "Although there may have been negligence on the part of the plaintiff, yet unless he might by the exercise of ordinary care have avoided the consequence of defendant's negligence he is entitled to recover. Although the ass may have been wrongfully on the high road, still defendant was bound to go along the road at such a pace as would be likely to prevent mischief.

If this were not so a man might justify the driving over goods left on a public highway, or even over a sleeping man, or the purposely running against a carriage going on the wrong side of the road."

Another method by which the motor owner endeavours to escape liability is by contending that the accident was a sudden one, so sudden that it was inevitable, that nothing that he could have done would have prevented it, and that he did everything that it was possible to do.

If, however, the motor is going slowly, these accidents do not occur, and a motorist in going along a road must have due regard for all things that may occur, and must always remember that he is not entitled to go along at such a pace as would be likely to cause accident. In a case decided a short time back the motor driver proved that the dog was in a ditch, and just as he passed by it jumped out in front of him, and did not give him time to pull up. The Court held that that was no answer to the claim, that the driver, knowing full well the eccentricities of a dog, ought to have been prepared for such a contingency taking place; instead of this he, knowing the dog was there, took the risk, did not slow up at all, and must pay the penalty.

An interesting and certainly far-reaching case is *Millns v. Garratt*, which came up on appeal from the Gravesend County Court, in March, 1906, before a Divisional Court presided over by the Lord Chief Justice. In this case the plaintiff and another man were riding along a road on bicycles, when a dog, which it was found was blind, ran in front of them, and collided with the plaintiff's machine, which caused him to be thrown violently to the ground, and severely injured him. It appeared that the dog had been shouted at, and escaped the leading bicycle, but ran into the other, and it was admitted that he had run into the road of his own accord entirely unaccompanied, and was blind. The County Court judge held that the accident was caused by the blindness of the dog, that it was dangerous to traffic, and that there was no evidence of precautions being taken to prevent it

straying in the road, that it was not in fact kept under proper control, and awarded the plaintiff £23 damages.

The Divisional Court, however, reversed the decision of the Court below, and allowed the appeal of the dog owner, against whom it was strenuously argued that the fact that the dog was blind was known to its owner, that it was negligently not kept under proper control, and further that a person was entitled to assume that a dog on a highway could see and would behave as a seeing dog, and therefore not blindly run into danger. The Court were unanimous in allowing the appeal, the Lord Chief Justice saying that there was clearly no evidence of negligence on the part of the dog owner.

**Carriage of
Dogs by Land
and Sea.**

At common law railway companies are not common carriers of dogs, which means that unless it were their wish to do so they could not be compelled to carry them, and if they did so, they would not be liable for loss or injury unless such injury arose from the negligence or misconduct of the company's servants. By statute, however, a railway company is bound to carry dogs if it has facilities for doing so, but the law does not impose on the company the obligation of an insurer with regard to animals, and as a result the company is only liable to the owner when a dog is injured or killed through the negligence or default of the servants of the company. Unfortunately, however, a railway company is permitted to make conditions limiting the liability it is prepared to assume, but in order to make any such conditions binding on the public two things must necessarily be shown, viz. that the conditions are reasonable, and that there exists a memorandum of the contract between the parties which has been duly signed by the consignor or agent acting for him in the matter.

Before the Railway and Canal Traffic Act (1854) was passed railway companies acted in a most dictatorial manner to all owners of live stock; they simply said we will not carry your animals except on the terms that we are not liable in any event; but the above-

mentioned Act changed all this, and under it every railway company is bound to provide proper facilities for receiving and forwarding traffic, and it especially defined the word "traffic" to include animals. The important section, viz. 7, of this Act, enacted that every company shall be liable for the loss of or for any injury done to any horses, cattle, or other animals in the receiving, forwarding, or delivering thereof, occasioned by the neglect or default of such company, or its servants, notwithstanding any notice, condition or declaration made and given by such company contrary thereto, or in anywise limiting such liability—every such notice, etc., being declared null and void—but always providing that nothing in the Act should be construed to prevent the said companies from making such conditions as shall be adjudged by the Court or judge to be just and reasonable. The section then goes on to say what limit of liability in respect of certain animals might be put upon them by the railway companies unless the persons delivering the same to the railways should declare at the time of such delivery a higher value, in which case it shall be lawful for the company to demand and receive, by way of compensation for the increased risk and care thereby occasioned, a reasonable percentage upon the excess of the value so declared above the respective sums so limited as aforesaid, and which shall be paid in addition to the ordinary rate of charge. The Act, of course, puts the onus of proof of value of the animal, and also the amount of the injury done thereto, on the person claiming the compensation.

In limiting the liability of railway companies in respect of certain animals, the section does not specifically mention dogs, but inasmuch as the section clearly refers to all animals, dogs are held to be included for this purpose, and the case of *Harrison v. London Brighton and South Coast Railway* (31 L.J. Q.B., 113) is an authority on the point. It has become the general custom of all railway companies to limit their liability with respect to dogs to the sum of £2, unless as aforesaid the owner, etc., declares a higher value.

A very important case dealing with this subject was *Dickson v. Great Northern Railway Company* (18 Q.B.D., 176). In this case a valuable Greyhound was sent from London to Newcastle, the ordinary fare being six shillings. The plaintiff's man signed the printed form exonerating the company from liability beyond £2, unless the higher value were declared and paid for extra at the rate of five per cent. No higher value was declared and nothing but the ordinary rate was paid. During the journey the Greyhound was injured by a porter (in the usual slipshod, careless, and stupid manner so closely identified with the actions of many porters) running a trolley over its tail. The County Court judge held that the alternative terms offered by the railway company were unreasonable, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for £25. The Divisional Court on appeal reversed this decision, but on the plaintiff appealing to the Court of Appeal the judgment of the Divisional Court was upset, and that of the County Court judge affirmed. The late Lord Esher in his judgment, shortly put, asked, What was the nature of the condition? In his opinion, it was one of a most violent description. It absolved the company from liability for any negligence, however gross, and for wilful misconduct and dishonesty of their servants. If a reasonable alternative is offered it was true even such a sweeping exemption from liability might become reasonable. In his opinion no reasonable alternative had been offered in this case, for if the percentage asked for had been paid, the dog's fare would have been £3 4s., which was more than that for a first-class passenger for the same distance, with all the liabilities attaching to the carriage of such a passenger.

The above case is undoubtedly a most important one. It is strong authority for the principle that a railway company must offer to the public a reasonable agreement, and it finds as a fact that an extra charge of five per cent. is too much for a railway company to seek to impose under the powers given them by section 7 of the above-mentioned Act. As was natural, rail-

way companies adopted this finding of fact, and we know now that they ask for a much smaller percentage, as an extra rate, where a higher value is declared.

One thing which is always in a railway company's favour is that individuals naturally fear to tackle them; the railway company or other large corporation has, as a rule, an eminent permanent solicitor with a large staff of clerks at his disposal who must at times have very slack periods, and who therefore are only too anxious for someone to commence an action against them. They have unlimited resources, and the result from a financial point of view does not matter one jot to them. It is very different with the individual who stands to lose a considerable amount of his own money if he has the temerity single-handed to tackle such a dangerous machine—a machine, too, which he knows is spoiling for a fight at all times, and will fight it out to the bitter end as far as the law will allow it. This is doubtless responsible for the fact that, although, with the growth of the dog in recent years the numbers of accidents to dogs, and their deaths whilst in transit on railways, caused almost invariably by the negligence and stupidity of railway servants, have naturally increased enormously, yet very few actions in regard to these things have found their way into the courts, and though some have been commenced while the claimant was in the initial heat of the annoyance of having his dog done to death or badly injured, when the calmer mood has come upon him, he has thought better of it, and quietly dropped his action.

A useful case has, however, recently been tried which cannot fail to be of some interest to dog owners by the time it is finally disposed of. It was an action against the Midland Railway Company, and in it the plaintiff, who had the good fortune to have his action tried by one of the most able judges on the Bench, got judgment for £300, which was the sum claimed by him as damages for the loss of a valuable Pointer bitch which was burnt to death in its hamper in the parcels office at Chesterfield station. The railway company admitted that the dog's death was

caused by the negligence of someone for whom they were responsible, but relied on the special contract which had been signed on behalf of the plaintiff, among the conditions of which was the following: "The company will not in any case be responsible beyond the following sums: dogs, deer or goats, £2 each, unless a higher value be declared at the time of delivery to the company, and a percentage of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. (minimum 3d.) paid upon the excess of the value so declared."

The value of the dog being agreed, the only question in the case was whether or not this special contract was in its terms just and reasonable within the meaning of Section 7 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854.

The dog was sent from Neath to Chesterfield, the ordinary rate of 4s. being paid, and no declaration of its value was made by the sender. The railway company contended they were only liable for £2, and paid that amount into court. The plaintiff contended that the contract was unreasonable, and in proof of this pointed out that $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the value would make the rate come to £3 15s. for the journey, which was out of all proportion to the risk, that it would amount to five times as much as a third class passenger would have to pay for the same distance, his fare being admitted to be 15s. 6d., and also that it would not be reasonable to seek to impose one rate applicable irrespective altogether of distance. The defendants called evidence to show that the special rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. was the usual charge made by all railway companies, and that there was extra risk in the carriage of dogs, and contended that the special contract was just and reasonable, that the argument of the plaintiff, based upon a comparison of the rate charged for a passenger and that for a dog, was fallacious, inasmuch as the risk in the case of a passenger was infinitesimal, whereas it was very appreciable in the case of a dog, and that for the extra risk the company were entitled to impose an extra rate, and the suggested rate was fair and reasonable, and the one commonly made.

The learned judge in giving a reserved judgment went fully into the law on the subject, saying that the case was in principle on all fours with *Dickson v. Great Northern Railway*, decided in the Court of Appeal, and agreed with the judgment of Lord Lindley in that case, wherein he held "that the burden of proving a contract of this sort to be reasonable is thrown by the statute on the defendants." Mr. Justice Walton said: To give evidence of the reasonableness of this contract might present some difficulty, but the burden of proof was on the company. There was another thing, in considering whether a condition like this was reasonable, he might—as appeared from the judgment in *Dickson v. Great Northern Railway*—rightly look not merely at the particular journey which this dog made, but also with reference to the question as to whether it was reasonable, having regard to the public generally. He must look, as it were, at an average journey. That being so, what was the evidence? There was evidence that the carriage of dogs by railways was attended by considerable risk of loss arising mainly from the fact that they were trying to escape all the time, often in most extraordinary ways. One of the witnesses for the railway company had said, in comparing the risk of carrying passengers with that of carrying dogs, that it was as a million to one. That was rather poetical or metaphorical language, and did not pretend to be in any way statistical, and only established that the risk in the case of a dog was much greater than in that of a passenger. That kind of evidence did not assist him very much, and still left the question whether this charge was a reasonable one to protect the company from the risk of liability for loss. He had to decide whether this was a reasonable premium to attempt to impose for this risk. It was idle, he thought, to compare fares for passengers with those for dogs as had been done in argument. He could take as an illustration an ordinary journey by a dog, of, say, forty miles. The charge would be 1s., and would include the liability of the company up to £2. Suppose, then, that the owner declared excess value to the amount of £2, he would have to

pay under this special contract 6d. extra, to cover that amount. That seemed to him unreasonable. What was the risk? Though perhaps it would have been troublesome, the defendants might have brought evidence to show what it was. They had not done so, and he had no evidence to show whether a rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. was reasonable or not, and therefore could not decide the question, although the inclination of his mind was to say that it was a very high premium. The defendants had not discharged the burden put upon them, and he must therefore give judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.*

A matter seriously affecting some dog owners, especially shooting dog owners, who mostly send their dogs on railway journeys with simply a collar and chain, is the very poor accommodation provided for dogs sent in this way, in guards' vans, and especially on railway stations. Guards' vans with kennels in them seem to be on the decrease, and there are very few stations which have any suitable kennels at all, and those which are occasionally to be seen are invariably used for some other purpose, and are always in a filthy state. Several attempts have been made to remedy this state of things, with little or no success. The railway companies have been approached, deputations have attended on the Ministers of Agriculture, but nothing tangible has resulted. The writer has twice attended as a member of a deputation to different Ministers of Agriculture, with the object of inducing the Board of Agriculture to include dogs in the Orders which they issue under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, which, if they care to exercise it, they have the power to do. The Board have, however, definitely refused to do this, contending that it is impracticable to issue Orders with regard to the cleansing and disinfecting of dog pens and vehicles used for their conveyance in the same way as they do for cattle and other animals. There would be, no doubt, some difficulty in carrying out in the present state of things anything

like systematic disinfection, as the vehicle in which the dog has travelled does not, as in the case of the horse box or cattle truck, remain at the place of destination of the dog, and it is of course probable that the same guard's van will carry several dogs for different portions of the same journey; but there is also no doubt that the conveyance and management of dogs on our railway systems ought to be and could be much better carried out than they are at present. A suggestion made by one of the deputations above-mentioned was that railway companies should be obliged to provide proper movable dog boxes which could be carried in the guard's van, and might be ordered by the person desiring to do so in the same way as one now orders a horse box or cattle truck when it is needed. The Board seemed at first to be struck with the idea, for of course proper disinfection of these boxes would be easy, and a dog would stand a much better chance of being properly looked after, and kept immune from disease; they went so far as to receive carefully drawn-up sketches of desirable boxes, which it was suggested should be constructed so that they could fit easily one on top of the other, and that a dog could, when necessary, be easily fed and watered while still in the box; but the Board eventually would have none of it, and intimated that all they could do would be to communicate with the railway companies and ask them to do what they could in the matter, which has of course resulted in nothing.

With regard to the carriage of dogs by sea, the situation may be fairly summed up by saying that the shipowner has by far the best of the bargain. There seems to be some uncertainty as to whether or not a shipowner is a common carrier, but whether he is or not there seems to be very little difference, if indeed there is any, between shipowners and common carriers, in so far as any rate as responsibility for failure to deliver goods at their destination is concerned. The question whether the owner of a chartered ship carrying goods for one person exclusively has the same liability as the owner of a general ship, has given rise

* This decision was reversed by the Court of Appeal in December, 1907.

to conflicting judicial opinions. Blackburn, J., in the case of *Liver Alkali Company v. Jolmson*, said: "It is difficult to see any reason why the liability of a shipowner who engages to carry the whole lading of his ship for one person should be less than the liability of one who carries lading in different parcels for different people." And he added that the liability of a lighterman was expressly recognised as being the same as that of a common carrier. Brett, J. (afterwards Lord Esher, M.R.), held on a review of the authorities that shipowners, though not common carriers, yet by custom, *i.e.* the common law of England, have the same liability. "Every shipowner who carries goods for hire in his ship, whether by inland navigation or coastways or abroad, undertakes to carry them at his own risk, the act of God and the Queen's enemies alone excepted, unless by agreement between himself and the particular freighter on the particular voyage he limits his liability by further exceptions." In the case of *Nugent v. Smith* (I.C.P.D. 25 and 427), Brett, J., repeated this opinion, but when this case was taken higher on appeal, Cockburn, C.J., in his judgment, dissented emphatically from Brett, J., and also from Blackburn, J., in his judgment in the other case, saying there was a clear distinction between the common carrier and the private ship. It seems, however, that the balance of authority and principle is in favour of the view expressed by the late Lord Esher, supported as it is by the judgments of other able judges, such as Lord Justice Bowen, who in the well-known case of *Hamilton v. Pandorf*, used very similar language.

The shipowner, nowadays, in carrying anything, seeks to limit his liability in every way that he possibly can, his bill of lading is invariably full of exceptions, limiting his liability as far as it is possible for the human mind to conceive. This is especially so in connection with the shippers of dogs, horses, and other animals, and when a dog does on its voyage meet with any injury, or is maybe lost, it may, as a general rule, be safely stated that it is hopeless to bring any action against the shipowner on account of the same, no

matter how the injury or loss has occurred. Of course if a shipowner is so foolish as to ship a dog without a bill of lading, and the dog be injured or lost on account of something which cannot be called an act of God or of the King's enemies, another situation altogether arises, and the dog owner would find himself in clover, but "Simple Simons" among shipowners are nowadays not numerous, and though it is true no number of express exceptions in a bill of lading can of a certainty be said to be exhaustive, yet so many cases have arisen of recent years between shipowners and shippers, and so many judgments have been given that the exceptions in these agreements must now not only cover almost everything, but are worded in such a way that even the ingenuity of great lawyers will, as a rule, fail to get behind them.

An interesting case, recently tried in the High Court before Mr. Justice Walton, is a good example of what a poor chance a dog-owner has against a shipowner. In this case (*Packwood v. Union Castle Mail Steamship Company*) the plaintiff shipped two prize Collies in a kennel from London to Cape Town under a bill of lading, which contained the following among other terms and conditions: "On deck at shipper's risk. Ship not accountable for mortality, disease or accidents"; "The company are not liable for, or for the consequences of, any accidents, loss, or damage whatsoever arising from any act, neglect, or default whatsoever of the masters, officers, crew or any agent or servant of the company"; and "No claim that may arise in respect of goods shipped under this bill of lading will be recoverable unless made at the port of delivery within seven days from the completion of the ship's discharge there."

The dogs were duly shipped on board the s.s. *Galician*, and during the voyage one of them was lost overboard, in consequence of its being let out of its kennel by someone in the employ of the defendants, and being allowed to go loose about the ship for the purpose, as the defendants alleged, "of getting exercise, which was a reasonable measure necessary for the health of the said

dog." The inevitable result of such treatment was that the dog, which was admitted to be of a nervous disposition, either jumped or was knocked overboard, and was seen swimming in the sea astern of the ship, and, though every effort was made to recover it, was lost.

The defendants in their defence alleged that they had not been guilty of any negligence, and alternatively relied on the terms of the bill of lading quoted above. The learned judge apparently found that the letting of the dog loose was negligence on the part of the defendants' servants, but he said the point was of no importance, as in any event, owing to the terms of the bill of lading, the defendants could not be held liable, for it was expressly agreed that the dog was shipped on deck solely at shipper's risk, and that the defendants were not to be liable for any negligence of any of their servants, etc. Dealing first with this part of the case, the writer, despite the well-known ability of the judge in this particular class of case especially, has always been of opinion, of course with great deference, that at any rate with regard to this point the judgment was appealable. It was not the Collies that were shipped on deck at shipper's risk, but it was the Collies in a double kennel, and this was so stated in the bill of lading. The matter that could only be in the minds of the parties at the time the agreement was made is alone the matter governed by it. Had the Collies, kennel and all, gone overboard, the plaintiff clearly had no case, even although the kennel had been knocked overboard in consequence of gross negligence on the part of the defendants or their servants. Collars and chains were provided for the proper exercise of the dogs, and they could therefore easily, for the purposes of health and cleanliness, have been tied up somewhere in security, even to the kennel

itself, or been led about, and the high rate charged for their conveyance seems to imply that some care and trouble would be taken. The plaintiff can never possibly have contemplated that the ship's people would be so foolish as to let his dog run about loose, especially when he had provided sufficient means for its proper exercise. Let us suppose a person ships a number of golden balls in a box to be carried on deck at shipper's risk under a similar bill of lading; it is essential the balls must have air, and therefore for this purpose the box has affixed to it a wire-netting lid. Let us further suppose some person in the employ of the ship thinks it proper to turn the balls loose on the deck for the purpose of airing them, otherwise than by the wire lid. The balls, of course, at once roll overboard—and they are not one bit more likely to do this than the dog was, in the above-mentioned case. Can it be said that the shipowner in such case is not liable? has he not acted right outside the contract altogether, and done something which can never have been in the contemplation of the parties at the time the contract was made, and which, therefore, cannot be covered by its terms? However this may be, the case quoted did not go higher; it is quite possible other difficulties stood in the way, such as, for instance, that further clause in the bill of lading about notice of any claim having to be given at the port of delivery within seven days from the completion of the ship's discharge, which, maybe, had not been complied with.

The shipowner has invariably in such cases more than one string to his bow, and is a troublesome customer to tackle. The law rightly or wrongly allows him to protect himself so fully that, as has been said, as a general rule dog owners will find he is best left alone.

SECTION VII.

PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER LXV.

BUYING AND SELLING, HOUSING, FEEDING, EXERCISE, Etc.

“First let the kennel be the huntsman’s care.”—SOMERVILLE.

MANY people are deterred from keeping dogs by the belief that the hobby is expensive and that it entails a profitless amount of trouble and anxiety; but to the true dog-lover the anxiety and trouble are far outbalanced by the pleasures of possession, and as to the expense, that is a matter which can be regulated at will. A luxuriously appointed kennel of valuable dogs, who are pampered into sickness, may, indeed, become a serious drain upon the owner’s banking account, but if managed on business principles the occupation is capable of yielding a very respectable income; while those who do not make an actual business of it may still, with economy and foresight, cover their expenses by the possible profits. One does not wish to see dog-keeping turned into a profession, and there seems to be something mean in making money by our pets; but the process of drafting is necessary when the kennel is overstocked, and buying and selling are among the interesting accessories of the game, second only to the pleasurable excitement of submitting one’s favourites to the judgment of the show-ring. The delights of breeding and rearing should be their own reward, as they usually are, yet something more than mere pin-money can be made by the alert amateur who possesses a kennel of acknowledged merit, and who knows how to turn it to account; for, in addition to the selling of dogs whose value has been enhanced by success in the ring, there may be a large increment from the marketing of puppies; there are stud fees to be counted, and there is the money-value of prizes gained at a succession of shows. A champion ought

easily to earn his own living: some are a source of handsome revenue.

Occasionally one hears of very high prices being paid for dogs acknowledged to be perfect specimens of their breed. For the St. Bernard Sir Belvidere sixteen hundred pounds were offered. Plinlimmon was sold for a thousand, the same sum that was paid for the Bulldog Rodney Stone. For the Collies Southport Perfection and Ormskirk Emerald Mr. Megson paid a thousand sovereigns each. Size is no criterion of a dog’s market value; the Hon. Mrs. Lytton refused a thousand pounds for her Toy Spaniel Windfall, and there are many lap dogs now living that could not be purchased for that high price. These are sums which only a competent judge with a long purse would dream of paying for an animal whose tenure of active life can hardly be more than eight or ten years, and already the dog’s value must have been attested by his success in competition. It requires an expert eye to perceive the potentialities of a puppy, and there is always an element of speculative risk for both buyer and seller. Many a dog that has been sold for a song has grown to be a famous champion. At Cruft’s show in 1905 the Bulldog Mahomet was offered for ten pounds. No one was bold enough to buy him, yet eighteen months afterwards he was sold and considered cheap at a thousand. Uncertainty adds zest to a hobby that is in itself engaging.

Thanks to the influence of the Kennel Club and the institution of dog shows, which have encouraged the improvement of distinct breeds, there are fewer nondescript mongrels in our midst than there were a

generation or so ago. A fuller knowledge has done much to increase the pride which the British people take in their canine companions, and our present population of dogs has never been equalled for good quality in any other age or any other land.

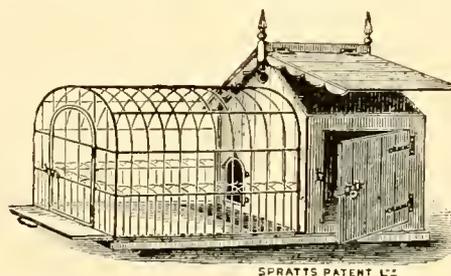
The beginner cannot easily go wrong or be seriously cheated, but it is well when making a first purchase to take the advice of an expert and to be very certain of the dog's pedigree, age, temper, and condition. The approved method of buying a dog is to select one advertised for sale in the weekly journals devoted to the dog and dog-fancying—*The Field*, *Our Dogs*, *The Illustrated Kennel News*, and the *Lady's Field*, offer abundant opportunities. A better way still, if a dog of distinguished pedigree is desired, is to apply direct to a well-known owner of the required breed, or to visit one of the great annual shows, such as Cruft's (held in February), Manchester (held in March), The Ladies' Kennel Association (Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, in June), The Kennel Club (Crystal Palace, in October), The Scottish Kennel Club (Edinburgh, in October), or Birmingham (December), and there choose the dog from the benches, buying him at his catalogue price.

If you are a potential dog-owner, you have need to consider many things before you decide to establish a kennel. In the first place, you ought to ask yourself if you are worthy to keep a dog, and if you are prepared to return his devotion with the care and kindness and unfailing attention which are his due. Will you give him wholesome food with regularity, and a comfortable bed? Will you give him his daily exercise, and keep him clean, and nurse him in sickness, never be unjust to him, or deceive him, or forget him, or punish him without cause? If you are prepared to do these things, then you are worthy; but all people are not so, and there are some to whom the present writer would not entrust the meanest cur that ever was whelped. One owes a duty to one's dog, and to neglect that duty is a shame not less than the shame of neglecting one's children.

In determining the choice of a breed it is to be remembered that some are better

watchdogs than others, some more docile, some safer with children. The size of the breed should be relative to the accommodation available. To have a St. Bernard or a Great Dane gallumphing about a small house is an inconvenience, and sporting dogs which require constant exercise and freedom are not suited to the confined life of a Bloomsbury flat. Nor are the long-haired breeds at their best dragging round in the wet, muddy streets of a city. For town life the clean-legged Terrier, the Bulldog, the Pug, and the Schipperke are to be preferred. Bitches are cleaner in the house and more tractable than dogs. The idea that they are more trouble than dogs is a fallacy. The difficulty arises only twice in a twelvemonth for a few days, and if you are watchful there need be no misadventure.

If only one dog, or two or three of the smaller kinds, be kept, there is no imperative need for an outdoor kennel, although all dogs are the better for life in the open air. The house-dog may be fed with meat-scrap from the kitchen served as an evening meal, with rod-nim or a dry biscuit for breakfast. The duty of feeding him should be in the hands of one person only. When it is everybody's and nobody's duty he is apt to be neglected at one time and overfed



TOY DOG KENNEL ON CASTORS FOR INDOORS.

at another. Regularity of feeding is one of the secrets of successful dog-keeping. It ought also to be one person's duty to see that he has frequent access to the yard or garden, that he gets plenty of clean drinking water, plenty of outdoor exercise, and a comfortable bed.

For the toy and delicate breeds it is a good plan to have a dog-room set apart, with a suitable cage or basket-kennel for each dog. Spratt's Toy-dog kennel and run (No. 171), which is mounted on castors,

is admirable for this purpose, as also is the *Maisonette*, designed by Mrs. Handley Spicer. The dog-room should have a fire-place or an anthracite stove, for use in winter or during illness, and, of course, it must be well ventilated and be open to the sunlight. A Parish's cooker is a most useful addition to the equipment, especially when a kennel maid is employed. There should be lockers in which to keep medicine, special foods, toilet requisites, and feeding utensils, a water-tap and sink, and a table for grooming operations. The floor of such a room is best kept clean with Sanitas sawdust. For bedding, Elastene wood-wool is to be recommended. It is absorbent, antiseptic, clean and comfortable.

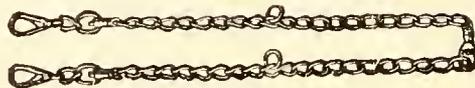
Even delicate toy-dogs, however, ought not to be permanently lodged within doors, and the dog-room is only complete when it has as an annexe a grass plot for playground and free exercise. Next to wholesome and regular food, fresh air and sunshine are the prime necessities of healthy condition. Too much coddling and pampering is bad for all breeds. It is to be remembered that the dog is a domesticated wild animal, and that the most suitable treatment is that which nearest approximates to the natural life of his ancestors. Weakness and disease come more frequently from injudicious feeding and housing than from any other cause. Among the free and ownerless pariah dogs of the East disease is almost unknown.

It is necessary to insist upon suitable housing, since even the scientific managers of our zoological gardens are not always blameless in this respect, for they have been known to keep Arctic dogs in cages exposed to the mid-day sun of a hot summer, with the inevitable consequence that the animals have rapidly succumbed. All dogs can bear severe cold better than intense heat.

For the kennels of our British-bred dogs, perhaps a southern or a south-western aspect is the best, but wherever it is placed the kennel must be sufficiently sheltered from rain and wind, and it ought to be provided with a covered run in which the inmates may have full liberty. An awning of some kind is necessary. Trees afford good shelter from the sun-rays, but they

harbour moisture, and damp must be avoided at all costs.

When only one outdoor dog is kept, a kennel can be improvised out of a packing-case, supported on bricks above the ground, with the entrance properly shielded from the weather. An old square zinc cistern is a good substitute for the old-fashioned and unsatisfactory barrel-



SHOW DOG CHAIN WITH SPRING HOOKS AND SWIVELS

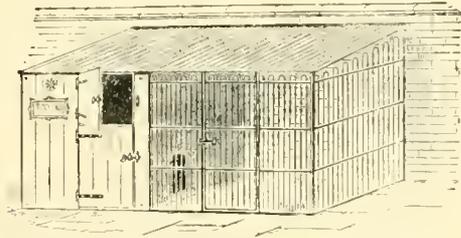
kennel, if it is proportionate to the dog's size. No dog should be allowed to live in a kennel in which he cannot turn round at full length. Properly constructed, portable, and well-ventilated kennels for single dogs are not expensive, however, and are greatly to be preferred to any amateurish makeshift. A good one for a Terrier need not cost more than a pound. It is usually the single dog that suffers most from imperfect accommodation. His kennel is generally too small to admit of a good bed of straw, and if there is no railed-in run attached he must needs be chained up. The dog that is kept on the chain becomes dirty in his habits, unhappy, and savage. His chain is often too short and is not provided with swivels to avert kinks. On a sudden alarm, or on the appearance of a trespassing tabby, he will often bound forward at the risk of dislocating his neck. The yard-dog's chain ought always to be fitted with a stop link spring to counteract



SPRATTS' STOP LINK SPRING.

the effect of the sudden jerk. If it is necessary for a dog to be chained at all, and this is doubtful, the most humane method is to bend a wire rope between two opposite walls or between two trees or posts, about seven feet from the ground. On the rope is threaded a metal ring, to which the free end of the dog's chain is attached. This enables him to move about on a path that is only limited by the length of the wire rope, as the sliding ring travels with him.

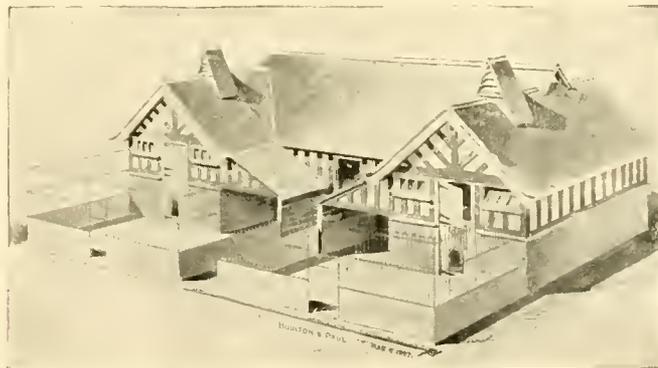
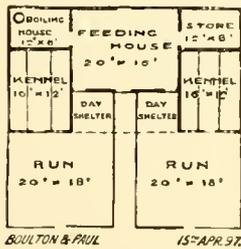
The method may be employed with advantage in the garden for several dogs, a separate rope being used for each. Unfriendly dogs can thus be kept safely apart and still be to some extent at liberty.



A POPULAR AND CONVENIENT FORM OF KENNEL FOR TERRIERS OR FOR BREEDING. (SPRATT'S NO. 147.)

There is no obvious advantage in keeping a watch-dog on the chain rather than in an enclosed compound, unless he is expected to go for a possible burglar and attack him. A wire netting enclosure can easily be constructed at very little expense. For the more powerful dogs the use of wrought-iron railings is advisable, and

capacity, and price that a choice can only be determined by the dog-owner's requirements. A loose box makes an admirable kennel for a large dog, and a stable with its range of stalls can always be converted into a dog-house. If two or three Terriers are kept, a small lean-to shed, combining a sleeping-room and a covered run, should serve. Spratt's No. 147 is a convenient type. It is cosy, well-ventilated, and easily kept clean. Such a kennel is as good as any for the accommodation of a brood bitch and her family. The floor of the run should be paved with concrete, and for warmth in winter this may be strewn with a layer of peat-dust or Sanitas sawdust, periodically renewed. When the number of dogs kept varies, or when there are disagreements and jealousies, it is well to have several of these portable kennels situated in various parts of the garden or grounds; but they are handy and look well ranged side by side along a blank wall. Many owners and breeders prefer to have their kennels compactly centred under one roof. In such cases the best plan is to have a well-designed building properly constructed



BOULTON AND PAUL'S HOUND KENNELS.

these can be procured cheaply from Spratt's or Boulton and Paul's, fitted with gates and with revolving troughs for feeding from the outside. For puppies, which are so destructive to a garden, the movable wire-netting hurdles, such as those referred to by Lady Gifford (*ante* pp. 223, 224) are to be recommended, the advantage being that the enclosure may be removed to fresh ground every few days.

Kennels vary so much in construction,

with bricks. The sleeping apartments and feeding and breeding rooms may be formed in a block from which the separate enclosed yards radiate, or in a quadrangle with the yards in the centre; but as a rule it is better to have the runs outside, for dogs love to have an outlook upon the world around them. Apart from the expense, there is no reason why the kennels, like the racing stables, should not be ornamental as well as sanitary and convenient. Messrs.

Boulton and Paul, of Norwich, supply admirably designed hound kennels. Their wood hunting establishment (No. 760) comes very near to sanitary perfection. Its approximate cost is £800, but the kennels on some sporting estates cost as many thousands—those at Goodwood are said to have cost £18,000. A more modest erection, of which the plan on the previous page is an example, can be had complete for about £170. This may be taken as a suggestion for either a smaller or larger building. In a larger establishment, and where there is a plentiful water supply, it is well to have a sunken hound-bath in the corner of one of the yards, and, of course, separate runs for dogs and bitches.

Whether the yard be encompassed with iron rails or with wire netting, it is well to have the lower part so partitioned at the sides that the dogs in neighbouring runs cannot see each other and quarrel; and this lower partition ought to have no shelf or ridge within reach of the dogs' fore-feet, as the continual climbing to look out is a practice which has a tendency to distort the elbows. But at the front the rails should be open to the ground, and so close together that the dog is not tempted to push his nose through and rasp his muzzle.

Opinions differ as to the best material for the flooring of kennels and the paving of runs. Asphalt is suitable for either in mild weather, but in summer it becomes uncomfortably hot for the feet, unless it is partly composed of cork. Concrete has its advantages if the surface can be kept dry. Flagstones are cold for winter, as also are tiles and bricks. For terriers, who enjoy burrowing, earth is the best ground for the run, and it can be kept free from dirt and buried bones by a rake over in the morning, while tufts of grass left round the margins supply the dogs' natural medicine. The movable sleeping bench must, of course, be of wood, raised a few inches above the floor, with a ledge to keep in the straw or other bedding. Wooden floors are open to the objection that they absorb the urine; but dogs should be taught not to foul their nest, and in any case a frequent disinfecting with a solution of Pearson's or Jeyes' fluid should obviate impurity, while fleas, which take refuge in the dust between the planks

may be dismissed or kept away with a sprinkling of paraffin. Whatever the flooring, scrupulous cleanliness in the kennel is a prime necessity, and the inner walls should be frequently limewashed. It is important, too, that no scraps of rejected food or bones should be left lying about to become putrid or to tempt the visits of rats, which bring fleas. If the dogs do not finish their food when it is served to them, it should be removed until hunger gives appetite for the next meal.

Many breeders of the large and thick-coated varieties, such as St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, Old English Sheepdogs, and rough-haired Collies, give their dogs nothing to lie upon but clean bare boards. The coat is itself a sufficient cushion, but in winter weather straw gives added warmth, and for short-haired dogs something soft, if it is only a piece of carpet or a sack, is needed as a bed to protect the hocks from abrasion.

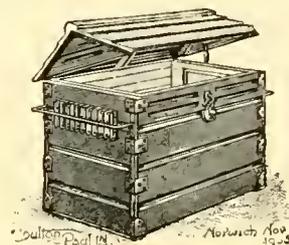
With regard to feeding, this requires to be studied in relation to the particular breed. One good meal a day, served by preference in the evening, is sufficient for the adult if a dry dog-cake or a handful of rod-nim be given for breakfast, and perhaps a large bone to gnaw at. Clean cold water must always be at hand in all weathers, and a drink of milk coloured with tea is nourishing. Goat's milk is particularly suitable for the dog: many owners keep goats on their premises to give a constant supply. It is a mistake to suppose, as many persons do, that meat diet provokes eczema and other skin troubles; the contrary is the case. The dog is by nature a carnivorous animal, and wholesome flesh, either cooked or raw, should be his staple food. Horseflesh, which is frequently used in large establishments, is not so fully to be relied upon as ordinary butcher meat. The horse is never specially bred for yielding food, and unless it has been killed by an accident or slaughtered because of physical injury, it either dies of disease or of old age. It is necessary, therefore, to be certain where the flesh comes from before it is distributed in the kennels, and it ought always to be promptly and well boiled. There is no serious objection to bullocks' heads, sheeps' heads, bullocks'

tripes and paunches, and a little liver given occasionally is an aperient food which most dogs enjoy. But when it can be afforded, wholesome butcher meat is without question the proper food. Oatmeal porridge, rice, barley, linseed meal, and bone meal ought only to be regarded as occasional additions to the usual meat diet, and are not necessary when dog cakes are regularly supplied. Well-boiled green vegetables, such as cabbage, turnip-tops, and nettle-tops, are good mixed with the meat; potatoes are questionable. Of the various advertised dog foods, many of which are excellent, the choice may be left to those who are fond of experiment, or who seek for convenient substitutes for the old-fashioned and wholesome diet of the household. Sickly dogs require invalid's treatment; but the best course is usually the simplest, and, given a sound constitution to begin with, any dog ought to thrive if he is only properly housed, carefully fed, and gets abundant exercise.

This last necessity comes as a natural attendant on life in the country. It is the town dog who is most often neglected. A sober walk at the end of a lead in crowded streets is not enough. The dog should be at liberty, and taught when young to keep to the pavement, and not endanger his life and limb by approaching the track of on-rushing motor-cars and other vehicles. If he is not led he will, by his naturally restless habit, do considerably more walking than his master. But it is due to him to give him, as often as possible, a run in some park or field, where he can fetch and carry and thoroughly enjoy himself. If such a morning run is not possible, his owner can still give him exercise in the back yard, or even within doors, using a ball, an oid slipper, or a cat-skin tied at the end of a length of string and dangled before him, or hung against a wall just above his reach, to induce him to jump up at it. Half an hour of such exciting exer-

cise once a day will keep him in good health. No dog can possibly be in proper condition if he is allowed to spend an indolent life on hearthrug or sofa, and if he is not mentally happy as well as physically comfortable.

In the well-organised kennel the dogs' accessories, such as feeding utensils, collars, chains, leads, and travelling coats, are kept perfectly clean, and the toilet requisites, such as brushes, combs, and sponges, are regularly attended to and disinfected. When the time for a show approaches, the travelling boxes are inspected to ascertain that the hinges, locks, and bolts are in working order and the staples secure. These travelling boxes are an important part of the show dog's equipment. They must be strong and of appropriate size, in shape not too much resembling an ordinary packing case which can be overturned and stowed by mistake beneath a pile of goods in a railway van. Perhaps the roof-shaped lid is best, as it obviously suggests the proximity of a live dog. The ventilation apertures must be properly protected, so that by no possibility can air be excluded. In



A TRAVELLING BOX.

such a box as the one figured in this column a valuable dog can travel hundreds of miles in safety and comfort. Such boxes are convenient when sending a bitch on a visit. No bitch in season should travel in any receptacle that is not properly ventilated, that does not allow her plenty of room in which to move, and that is not absolutely secure. If she is not to be attended on her journey a duplicate key of the padlock should be sent in advance by registered post. Address labels for use on her return journey should on no account be forgotten.



CHAPTER LXVI.

BREEDING AND WHELPING.

*“ For every longing dame select
Some happy paramour ; to him alone
In leagues connubial join. Consider well
His lineage ; what his fathers did of old,
Chiefs of the pack, and first to climb the rock,
Or plunge into the deep, or tread the brake*

*With thorn sharp-pointed, plashed, and briars
inwoven.*

*Observe with care his shape, sort, colour, size.
Nor will sagacious huntsmen less regard
His inward habits.”*

SOMERVILE.

THE modern practice of dog-breeding in Great Britain has reached a condition which may be esteemed as an art. At no other time, and in no other country, have the various canine types been kept more rigidly distinct or brought to a higher level of perfection. Formerly dog-owners—apart from the keepers of packs of hounds—paid scant attention to the differentiation of breeds and the conservation of type, and they considered it no serious breach of duty to ignore the principles of scientific selection, and thus contribute to the multiplication of mongrels. Discriminate breeding was rare, and if a Bulldog should mate himself with a Greyhound, or a Spaniel with a Terrier, the alliance was regarded merely as an inconvenience that brought about the inevitable nuisance of another litter of plebeian puppies to divert the attentions of the dairymaid from her buttermaking or the stable boy from his work among the horses. So careless were owners in preventing the promiscuous mingling of alien breeds that it is little short of surprising so many of our canine types have been preserved in their integrity. Even at the present time there are people who wantonly permit their pure-bred dogs to form misalliances, and consider that no harm is done. But happily this inattention is rapidly giving place to a sense of responsibility, with the result that it is becoming more and more uncommon to meet a dog in the streets who does not bear resemblance to a recognisable breed.

The elimination of the nondescript cur

is no doubt largely due to the work of the homes for lost dogs that are instituted in most of our great towns. Every year some 26,000 homeless and ownerless canines are picked up by the police in the streets of London, and during the forty-five years which have elapsed since the Dogs' Home at Battersea was established, as many as 800,000 dogs have passed through the books, a few to be reclaimed or bought, the great majority to be put to death. A very large proportion of these have been veritable mongrels, not worth the value of their licences—diseased and maimed curs, or bitches in whelp, turned ruthlessly adrift to be consigned to the oblivion of the lethal chamber, where the thoroughbred seldom finds its way. And if as many as 500 undesirables are destroyed every week at one such institution, 'tis clear that the ill-bred mongrel must soon altogether disappear. But the chief factor in the general improvement of our canine population is due to the steadily growing care and pride which are bestowed upon the dog, and to the scientific skill with which he is being bred.

Even the amateur dog-owner, who has no thought of shows and championships, is alive to the common interest of keeping the breeds distinct, whilst the experienced breeder of the show dog not only attends to the preservation of his favourite variety, but often goes so far as to keep the individual strains of that same variety apart. The capable judge knows at a glance the various strains of the same breed, and has no difficulty in recognising a Jefferies Bull-

dog, a Redgrave Dane, an Arkwright Pointer, a Chatley Bloodhound, a Redmond Fox Terrier, a Goodwood Pekinese, or a Copthorne Griffon.

Throughout the whole series of sporting and non-sporting dogs there is hardly a breed which has not been stamped with the character appertaining to particular kennels. Fashion and flattering imitation have been influential in the breeding of dogs as in the breeding of horses and cattle. As a rule, the influence has been for good; but by no means invariably so, since the desire for dogs possessing certain prescribed peculiarities has too often led to the exaggeration of fancy points and to the deterioration of natural type and character. Perhaps the judges who appraise a dog by his head alone, overlooking his qualities of body and limb, or by his colour and coat, and not by the frame that is beneath them, are no less to blame than the breeders who yield to the dictates of temporary fashion and strive for the extreme development of accredited points rather than for the production of an all-round perfect dog who is capable of discharging the duties that ought to be expected of him. Admitting that the dogs seen at our best contemporary shows are superlative examples of scientific selection, one has yet to acknowledge that the process of breeding for show points has its disadvantages, and that, in the sporting and pastoral varieties more especially, utility is apt to be sacrificed to ornament and type, and stamina to fancy qualities not always relative to the animal's capacities as a worker. The standards of perfection and scales of points laid down by the specialist clubs are usually admirable guides to the uninitiated, but they are often unreasonably arbitrary in their insistence upon certain details of form—generally in the neighbourhood of the head—while they leave the qualities of type and character to look after themselves or to be totally ignored. In the estimation of many judges and reporters in the canine press it seems to be necessary, in order to gain a high place in the show ring, that a dog should, above all things, possess a magnificently shaped head—a “grand head” is the stereotyped phrase—and breeders, conscious of this predilection,

concentrate their efforts upon head qualities. To be successful, a Bulldog, for example, must have a good turn-up of under jaw, whatever his body failings may be, and a specimen which has straight legs, short back, massive bone, and the characteristic barrel and hindquarters is passed over if he does not happen to have the jaw that is looked for. The Bulldog has suffered more than almost any other breed from the desire for a “grand head” and front. His body behind the arms and back parts generally have been so neglected that one is repeatedly hearing of prize dogs that are useless at the stud and of bitches that are incapable of producing a healthy litter, or a litter of any kind. It is the same with many of the short-faced Toy varieties, in which the head is considered of paramount importance, with the consequence that it is rare to see a King Charles Spaniel with good body action. With the Fox Terriers straightness of forelegs is the one thing aimed at; in the Scottish Terrier it is a “punishing jaw” that is desired, and many an otherwise excellent dog has been thrown out because his teeth did not meet with the precision of cogwheels. A “level mouth” is a desideratum in most breeds, and the Collie may as well be an inveterate sheep-worrier as appear in the ring with an over-shot jaw. The eye is another point upon which many judges hang their faith, and a dog with a light eye is condemned as a criminal. Dark eyes are indeed more beautiful than light, but oculists are of opinion that the light eye is the stronger and more permanently useful instrument.

These are a few of the anomalies which come of the custom of breeding to points, and it is necessary to assure the beginner in breeding that points are essentially of far less moment than type and a good constitution. The one thing necessary in the cultivation of the dog is to bear in mind the purpose for which he is supposed to be employed, and to aim at adapting or conserving his physique to the best fulfilment of that purpose, remembering that the Greyhound has tucked-up loins to give elasticity and bend to the body in running, that a Terrier is kept small to enable him the better to enter an earth, that a Bulldog is massive and undershot for encounters in

the bullring, that the Collie's ears are erected to assist him in hearing sounds from afar, as those of the Bloodhound are pendant, the more readily to detect sounds coming to him along the ground while his head is bent to the trail. Dogs that hunt by scent have long muzzles to give space to their olfactory organs. Hounds that hunt in packs carry their sterns gaily for signalling to their companions. Rough, oily hair is given to water dogs as a protection against wet, as the Collie's ample coat protects him from snow and rain. Nature has been discriminate in her adaptations of animal forms, and the most perfect dog yet bred is the one which approaches nearest to Nature's wise intention.

But when man's requirements have not been wholly met by Nature's crude designs, he has found it expedient to introduce his artificial processes, and to adapt what he has found to the purposes which he has himself created.

The foregoing chapters have given abundant examples of how the various breeds of the dog have been acquired, manufactured, improved, resuscitated, and retained. Broadly speaking, two methods have been adopted: The method of introducing an outcross to impart new blood, new strength, new character; and the method of inbreeding to retain an approved type. An outcross is introduced when the breed operated upon is declining in stamina or is in danger of extinction, as when the Irish Wolfhound was crossed with the Great Dane and the St. Bernard with the dog of the Pyrenees; or when some new physical or mental quality is desired, as when the Greyhound, lacking in dash, was crossed with the Bulldog to give him greater pluck. When this is done, and the alien blood has been borrowed, it is usual to breed back again to the original strain, which thus profits without being materially marred by the admixture. The plan may be exercised for a variety of reasons, as, for example, if you desired to introduce a race of pure white Collies, you might attain your end by crossing a chosen bitch with a snowy Samoyede; or if you wished to put prick ears on your Old English Sheepdog you could do it by crossing one with a French *Chien de Brie*. New types and eccentrici-

ties are hardly wanted, however, and the extreme requirements of an outcross may nowadays be achieved by the simple process of selecting individuals from differing strains of the same breed, mating a bitch which lacks the required points with a dog in whose family they are prominently and consistently present.

Inbreeding is the reverse of outcrossing. It is the practice of mating animals closely related to each other, and it is, within limits, an entirely justifiable means of preserving and intensifying family characteristics. It is a law in zoology that an animal cannot transmit a quality which it does not itself innately possess, or which none of its progenitors have ever possessed. By mating a dog and a bitch of the same family, therefore, you concentrate and enhance the uniform inheritable qualities into one line instead of two, and you reduce the number of possibly heterogeneous ancestors by exactly a half right back to the very beginning. There is no surer way of maintaining uniformity of type, and an examination of the extended pedigree of almost any famous dog will show how commonly inbreeding is practised. In many aristocratic breeds, indeed, it is not easy to discover two dogs who are not descended from an identical source, and breeders anxious to secure litters of an invariable type purposely contrive the mating of near relatives. Inbreeding is certainly advantageous when managed with judgment and discreet selection, but it has its disadvantages also, for it is to be remembered that faults and blemishes are inherited as well as merits, and that the faults have a way of asserting themselves with annoying persistency. Furthermore, breeding between animals closely allied in parentage is prone to lead to degeneracy, physical weakness, and mental stupidity, while impotence and sterility are frequent concomitants, and none but experienced breeders should attempt so hazardous an experiment. Observation has proved that the union of father with daughter and mother with son is preferable to an alliance between brother and sister. Perhaps the best union is that between cousins. For the preservation of general type, however, it ought to be sufficient to keep to one strain and to select

from that strain members who, while exhibiting similar characteristics, are not actually too closely allied in consanguinity. To move perpetually from one strain to another is only to court an undesirable confusion of type.

In connection with the theory of breeding it is to be noted that many dogs and bitches are more powerfully prepotent than others. That is to say, they are found to be more apt in impressing their likeness upon their progeny. The famous prize-winning dogs are not necessarily to be relied upon to beget offspring similarly endowed with merits, and a champion's brother or sister who has gained no honours may be far more profitable as a stock-getter.

There are many perplexing points to be taken into consideration by breeders, and the phenomenon of atavism is one of them. A dog is to be regarded not only as the offspring of its immediate parents, but also of generations of ancestors, and many are found to be more liable than others to throw back to their remote progenitors. Thus, even in a kennel of related dogs, all of whom are similar in appearance, you may sometimes have a litter of puppies in no visible sense resembling their parents. A white English Terrier bitch, for instance, mated with a dog equally white, may have one or more puppies marked with brown or brindle patches. Research would probably show that on some occasion, many generations back, one of the ancestors was crossed with a mate of brindle or brown colouring. But the old-established breeds seldom reveal a throwback, and one of the best indications of a pure strain is that it breeds true to its own type.

Then, again, there are the influences of environment and mental impression. Our domesticated dogs lead artificial lives, and we artificially restrict and direct their breeding. It is therefore not to be wondered at if occasionally our experiments lead to sterility. Mr. Theo Marples has declared that probably forty per cent. of prize-bred bitches which visit prize-bred dogs are unproductive, and his estimate is to be relied upon. In a wild state dogs would exercise the freedom of natural selection, but we do not permit them to do that. Still the instinct to follow their own choice remains

strong, and most dog-owners must have experienced difficulties with what is called a "shy breeder." It may be of either sex, but usually it is a bitch who, refusing to mate herself with the dog that we have chosen, yet exhibits a mad desire for one with whom we would not on any account have her mated. The writer is of opinion that, apart from the possibility of physical defect on either side, this enforced and loveless mating is accountable for the small and feeble litters which frequently occur in many of our modern breeds. To send a bitch who is in temporarily delicate condition boxed up in a railway van on a long journey, and to assist her immediately on her arrival to a strange and possibly abhorrent dog cannot be good; yet this is very frequently done. The chances of a good and healthy litter are immeasurably increased when inclination is added to happy opportunity, and there is a possibility of natural wooing and consent.

On the other hand a too great familiarity is not to be advised, and one has known many instances of a bitch in season refusing to be allied with a kennel mate with whom she has fed and lodged and hunted all the days of her life. The natural proclivities and preferences of a bitch ought, to some extent, to be considered. Give her the privilege of choosing one out of three or four approved mates; she will probably select by instinct the one best suited to be the sire of her puppies. But force her to form an alliance with a dog whom she hates, and the resulting litter is likely to be a disappointment.

Mental impression, both at the time of connection and during the period of pregnancy, exercises a very considerable influence upon the physical condition and the individual appearance of the offspring. Even the bitch's surroundings during the sixty-three days before the puppies are born are believed to have a determining effect. Obviously they must be of a kind calculated to contribute to her comfort and peace of mind; but some breeders go further, and argue that even the colour of the immediate surroundings influences the colour of the progeny, as that if you wish for pure white puppies the interior of the kennel should be white, and that black walls are

likely to intensify the richness of a black coat. But the breeders of Dalmatians and Harlequin Great Danes do not appear to appreciate this theory, for it is not known that their kennels are decorated either with spots or parti-coloured patches.

In the correspondence columns of the canine press one often comes upon references to the influence of a previous sire. A bitch forms an alliance with a dog of another breed than her own. Her whelps are, of course, mongrels; but does the misalliance affect her future offspring by a sire of her own breed? This is a question that has been frequently discussed. The majority of dog-breeders declare that there is no subsequent effect. Scientific zoologists, however, aver that the influence of the male extends beyond his own immediate progeny, and there is the well-known example quoted as a proof by Darwin of the mare who was paired with a zebra. Her foal by the zebra was distinctly marked, which was to be expected; but afterwards, when she was mated with stallions of her own kind, the zebra stripes were still obvious, although in diminishing degrees, in all of her successive offspring. There is a closer affinity between the various breeds of dogs than between the zebra and the horse, and the influence of a previous sire is far less apparent; but it is against the tenets of science to declare, as many do, that there is no influence whatever. At the same time, the bearing of telegonous progeny is so rarely detectable in the dog that the possibility need not be seriously considered, and if a pure-bred bitch should misconduct herself with a mongrel it is a misfortune, but she need not for that reason be rejected for future breeding operations.

In founding a kennel it is advisable to begin with the possession of a bitch. As a companion the female is to be preferred to the male; she is not less affectionate and faithful, and she is usually much cleaner in her habits in the house. If it is intended to breed by her, she should be very carefully chosen and proved to be free from any serious fault or predisposition to disease. Not only should her written pedigree be scrupulously scrutinised, but her own constitution and that of her parents on both sides should be minutely inquired into.

A bitch comes into season for breeding twice in a year; the first time when she is reaching maturity, usually at the age of from seven to ten months. Her condition will readily be discerned by the fact of an increased attentiveness of the opposite sex and the appearance of a mucous discharge from the vagina. She should then be carefully protected from the gallantry of suitors. Dogs kept in the near neighbourhood of a bitch on heat, who is not accessible to them, go off their feed and suffer in condition. With most breeds it is unwise to put a bitch to stud before she is eighteen months old, but Mr. Stubbs recommends that a Bull bitch should be allowed to breed at her first heat, while her body retains the flexibility of youth; and there is no doubt that with regard to the Bulldog great mortality occurs in attempting to breed from maiden bitches exceeding three years old. In almost all breeds it is the case that the first three litters are the best. It is accordingly important that a proper mating should be considered at the outset, and a prospective sire selected either through the medium of stud advertisements or by private arrangement with the owner of the desired dog. For the payment of the requisite stud fee, varying from a guinea to ten or fifteen pounds, the services of the best dogs of the particular breed can usually be secured. It is customary for the bitch to be the visitor, and it is well that her visit should extend to two or three days at the least. When possible a responsible person should accompany her.

If the stud dog is a frequenter of shows he can usually be depended upon to be in sound physical condition. No dog who is not so can be expected to win prizes. But it ought to be ascertained beforehand that he is what is known as a good stock-getter. The fee is for his services, not for the result of them. Some owners of stud dogs will grant two services, and this is often desirable, especially in the case of a maiden bitch or of a stud dog that is overwrought, as so many are. It is most important that both the mated animals should be free from worms and skin disorders. Fifty per cent. of the casualties among young puppies are due to one or other of the parents having been in an unhealthy

condition when mated. A winter whelping is not advisable. It is best for puppies to be born in the spring or early summer, thus escaping the rigours of inclement weather.

During the period of gestation the breeding bitch should have ample but not violent exercise, with varied and wholesome food, including some preparation of bone meal; and at about the third week, whether she seems to require it or not, she should be treated for worms. At about the sixtieth day she will begin to be uneasy and restless. A mild purgative should be given; usually salad oil is enough, but if constipation is apparent castor oil may be necessary. On the sixty-second day the whelps may be expected, and everything ought to be in readiness for the event.

A coarsely constituted bitch may be trusted to look after herself on these occasions; no help is necessary, and one may come down in the morning to find her with her litter comfortably nestling at her side. But with the Toy breeds, and the breeds that have been reared in artificial conditions, difficult or protracted parturition is frequent, and human assistance ought to be at hand in case of need. The owner of a valuable Bull bitch, for example, would never think of leaving her to her own unaided devices. All undue interference, however, should be avoided, and it is absolutely necessary that the person attending her should be one with whom she is fondly familiar.

In anticipation of a possibly numerous litter, a foster mother should be arranged for beforehand. Comfortable quarters should be prepared in a quiet part of the house or kennels, warm, and free from draughts. Clean bedding of wheaten straw should be provided, but she should be allowed to make her own nest in her own instinctive fashion. Let her have easy access to drinking water. She will probably refuse food for a few hours before her time, but a little concentrated nourishment, such as Brand's Essence or a drink of warm milk, should be offered to her. In further preparation for the confinement a basin of water containing antiseptic for washing in, towels, warm milk, a flask of brandy, a bottle of ergotine, and a pair of scissors are commodities which may all be

required in emergency. The ergot, which must be used with extreme caution and only when the labour pains have commenced, is invaluable when parturition is protracted, and there is difficult straining without result. Its effect is to contract the womb and expel the contents. But when the puppies are expelled with ease it is superfluous. For a bitch of 10 lb. in weight ten drops of the extract of ergot in a teaspoonful of water should be ample, given by the mouth. The scissors are for severing the umbilical cord if the mother should fail to do it in her own natural way. Sometimes a puppy may be enclosed within a membrane which the dam cannot readily open with tongue and teeth. If help is necessary it should be given tenderly and with clean fingers. Occasionally a puppy may seem to be inert and lifeless, and after repeatedly licking it the bitch may relinquish all effort at restoration and turn her attention to another that is being born. In such a circumstance the rejected little one may be discreetly removed, and a drop of brandy on the point of the finger smeared upon its tongue may revive animation, or it may be plunged up to the neck in warm water. The object should be to keep it warm and to make it breathe. When the puppies are all born, their dam may be given a drink of warm milk and then left alone to attend to their toilet and suckle them. If any should be dead, these ought to be disposed of. Curiosity in regard to the others should be temporarily repressed, and inspection of them delayed until a more fitting opportunity. If any are then seen to be malformed or to have cleft palates, these had better be removed and mercifully destroyed.

It is the experience of many observers that the first whelps born in a litter are the strongest, largest, and healthiest. If the litter is a large one, the last born may be noticeably puny, and this disparity in size may continue to maturity. The wise breeder will decide for himself how many whelps should be left to the care of their dam. Their number should be relative to her health and constitution, and in any case it is well not to give her so many that they will be a drain upon her. Those breeds of dogs that have been most highly developed by man and that appear to have

the greatest amount of brain and intelligence are generally the most prolific as to the number of puppies they produce. St. Bernards, Pointers, Setters are notable for the usual strength of their families. St. Bernards have been known to produce as many as eighteen whelps at a birth, and it is no uncommon thing for them to produce from nine to twelve. A Pointer of Mr. Barclay Field's produced fifteen, and it is well known that Mr. Statter's Setter Phœbe produced twenty-one at a birth. Phœbe reared ten of these herself, and almost every one of the family became celebrated. It would be straining the natural possibilities of any bitch to expect her to bring up eighteen puppies healthily. Half that number would tax her natural resources to the extreme. But Nature is extraordinarily adaptive in tempering the wind to the shorn lamb, and a dam who gives birth to a numerous litter ought not to have her family unduly reduced. It was good policy to allow Phœbe to have the rearing of as many as ten out of her twenty-one. A bitch having twelve will bring up nine very well, one having nine will rear seven without help, and a bitch having seven will bring up five better than four.

Breeders of Toy dogs often rear the overplus offspring by hand, with the help of a Maw and Thompson feeding bottle, peptonised milk, and one or more of the various advertised infants' foods or orphan puppy foods. Others prefer to engage or prepare in advance a foster mother. The foster mother need not be of the same breed, but she should be approximately of similar size,

and her own family ought to be of the same age as the one of which she is to take additional charge. One can usually be secured through advertisement in the canine press. Some owners do not object to taking one from a dogs' home, which is an easy method, in consideration of the circumstance that by far the larger number of "lost" dogs are bitches sent adrift because they are in whelp. The chief risk in this course is that the unknown foster mother may be diseased or verminous or have contracted the seeds of distemper, or her milk may be populated with embryo worms. These are dangers to guard against. A cat makes an excellent foster mother for toy dog puppies.

Worms ought not to be a necessary accompaniment of puppyhood, and if the sire and dam are properly attended to in advance they need not be. The writer has attended at the birth of puppies, not one of whom has shown the remotest sign of having a worm, and the puppies have almost galloped into healthy, happy maturity, protected from all the usual canine ailments by constitutions impervious to disease. He has seen others almost eaten away by worms. Great writhing knots of them have been ejected; they have been vomited; they have wriggled out of the nostrils; they have perforated the stomach and wrought such damage that most of the puppies succumbed, and those that survived were permanently deficient in stamina and liable to go wrong on the least provocation. The puppy that is free from worms starts life with a great advantage.



(*Photograph by T. Reveley, Wantage.*)

SECTION VIII.

CANINE MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

BY W. GORDON STABLES, M.D., C.M., R.N.

CHAPTER I.

DIAGNOSIS AND SOME SIMPLE REMEDIES.

MY aim and object in the following pages is to describe, in plain and simple language, the various diseases to which the dog is subject, their causes, their signs and symptoms, the course these run, and the most rational method of conducting them to a successful termination.

I have arranged the various diseases, accidents, and other maladies in alphabetical order, so that the reader may have no difficulty in referring to any one of them at a moment's notice. The work, therefore, is a sort of A B C guide to the ailments of the dog. But I earnestly advise every owner of a dog or dogs to read carefully and leisurely this preliminary chapter.

By studying the probable causes of any given malady, we gain an insight into the laws that regulate the health of the animal, and good may thus be done, on the principle that prevention is better than cure. But I do not consider it expedient to burden the reader with a description of the anatomy of any particular organ, further than is necessary for a clear understanding of the nature of the malady or accident; nor with more of physiology and pathology than is barely requisite to the elucidation of the plan of treatment adopted.

Very nearly, if not quite all the numerous ailments that canine flesh is heir to will be found described in brief. The diagnosis of the disease is given wherever necessary, that is, in all cases where there are two or more ailments which somewhat resemble each other, though the treatment required may be different. It is an easy matter for anyone who is in the habit of being among dogs to tell when one of them is ill, but often a difficult matter to tell what

is the matter with him. The state of health is the dog's normal and natural condition, in which there is freedom from pain and sickness, and the proper performance of every vital function, without either dulness or irritability of temper.

Diagnosis.—As the natural standard of health varies somewhat in every dog, the owner of one is often better able at first to know when something is wrong than even a veterinary surgeon. The bright, clear eye of a healthy dog, the wet, cold, black nose, the active movements, the glossy coat, the excellent appetite, and the gaze, half saucy, half independent, but wholly loving, combine to form a condition which only the owners of dogs know how to appreciate fully. But nearly all this is altered in illness; and to treat a dog at haphazard, without first taking all possible care to discover what is really the matter, is cruel.

The first thing we must try to find out is whether he is in any pain. For this purpose, if the case be difficult, he should be examined carefully all over, beginning with the mouth, gently opening the jaws, feeling along the neck, down the spine, and down each limb, inside and outside; then, having laid him on his back, we ought to examine the chest and abdomen well, especially the latter, which should be gently kneaded. Sometimes a hardness will be found in the intestines, which, coupled with existing constipation, may be enough to account for the animal's illness, and the removal of this state of system is at least one step in the right direction. By such an examination any swelling or tumour, bruise or fracture, will be readily discovered. The dog ought now be made to walk about a little, talked to kindly, and

his gait and manner noticed. Some dogs will almost speak to a person after their own fashion, that is, in sign language, and tell the whereabouts of their trouble.

Before prescribing for a dog, it is always best to have the whole history of the case, from the very first noticeable deviation from the straight line of health. We have various signs and symptoms afforded us which, although the dog cannot express his feelings and sensations, generally guide us to a correct diagnosis of the case.

1. First let us take the COAT and SKIN. A dry, staring coat is always a sign of illness, present or to come. *Shivering* is important. It usually denotes a febrile condition of the body, and it is generally seen at the commencement of most acute disorders; and if it amounts to an actual *rigor*, we may be prepared for inflammation of some important organ. Shiverings take place, again, when the inflammation has run to suppuration. In continued fever these chills recur at intervals in the course of the illness.

The skin of an animal in perfect health—say the inside of a dog's thigh—ought to feel gently, genially warm and dry, without being hot. In the febrile condition it is hot and dry, with a more frequent pulse than usual. A cold, clammy skin, on the other hand, with a feeble pulse, would indicate great depression of the vital powers. Death-cold ears and legs are a sign of sinking. The ears, again, may be too hot, indicating fever.

Elevation of temperature is more easily determined by the use of the clinical thermometer. Everyone who keeps a large kennel of dogs should possess one, and it ought to be used in health as well as disease, so that changes may be more easily marked.

The Temperature.—Get the same thermometer that is used for human beings, and one that will take the temperature quickly. Learn to use it on the dog in health. Vets. or medical men may take it from mouth or rectum, but for fear of accidents the amateur should take it in the armpit only. In health the temperature here would be a little over 100. The bulb of the small instrument should be well covered with the skin, and it should be held

so for fully two minutes before being read off. A higher temperature indicates fever, a lower vital depression.

The colour of the skin is, of course, of great importance, often giving the first clue to liver mischief. The skin of a dog in health ought to be soft and pliant and thin; in diseases of the skin it often gets thickened, and frequently scurfy.

2. The MUCOUS MEMBRANES.—Take that of the conjunctiva, for instance. The white of the eye of a dog should be like that of a well-boiled egg, with here and there, perhaps, a little capillary vessel making its appearance. In febrile disorders the eye is invariably injected. In jaundice it is a bright yellow. An injected eye without other symptoms, however, must not make one think one's dog is ill; it is very often indeed injected in animals who sleep out of doors, and exercise will also redden the conjunctiva.

The mucous membrane of the mouth ought to be of a pale pinkish hue. Very pale gums in a white dog indicate a condition of anæmia.

3. MOUTH and TONGUE.—The tongue of a healthy dog should be of a beautiful pink colour, and soft and moist. A dry tongue, or a tongue covered with whitish saliva, is indicative of excitement of circulation. If the tongue is a darkish red, it shows that the mucous membrane of the digestive canal is out of order. A brown tongue indicates a greater amount of inflammation of the mucous membranes.

Running of saliva at the mouth usually denotes some disturbance of the system. It is present in many inflammatory diseases of the chest and throat, especially if accompanied by nausea and sickness. It may, however, only indicate some diseases of the teeth, and the mouth ought to be examined, for possibly a bit of bone or wood may be found to have penetrated the gum, or become wedged between the teeth.

A foul mouth, with ulcerated gums and teeth covered with tartar, indicates indigestion from errors in feeding, and must be seen to.

4. The PULSE.—The pulse of the dog in health is a firm, tense pulse. It gives you the idea of bounding life and spirits, a pulse that will not be repressed. Now,

as to its frequency, this varies with the breed of the dog and with his age. In tiny dogs the pulse of the adult may be 100 and over, in the Mastiff and St. Bernard it should be about 80 or 85 beats to a minute. In young dogs it is very much more frequent, and in old animals it ranges from 60 to 80, according to the breed. The owner of a pet dog should make himself acquainted with its pulse by frequently feeling it in health. The pulse is most easily felt on the upper part of the femoral artery, just about the middle of the inside of the thigh, near to where it joins the body.

Now it is sometimes very difficult to judge of the state of a small dog's health from the pulse with regard to fever or inflammation, so much so that we have to trust to other signs and symptoms, but in large animals the state of the pulse often aids one materially in forming a diagnosis. Taking the state of the pulse, however, of any animal requires some considerable experience.

Any transient frequency of the pulse might be caused by mere excitement, and, unless other symptoms were present, would not indicate fever.

By a *hard* pulse is meant a pulse small in volume but of considerable force. A *wiry* pulse is the same, only it is of still smaller volume.

A *soft* pulse means a pulse with plenty of volume but little force.

A hard pulse is met with in many inflammations; a hard, wiry, or thready pulse is often present during the first rigors of inflammation.

A soft pulse is indicative of general debility, and points to the necessity for good nutriment and support, especially if it is not only soft but small withal.

5. BREATHING.—There are certain symptoms of disease connected with the breathing which every dog-owner would do well to make himself acquainted with. *Panting*, or quickened breathing, is present in many inflammations of the lungs, as well as in other diseases. If persistent it points to illness of some sort, but it may be brought about by over-exertion or confinement in a close room, especially after a full meal. *Difficulty in breathing* is always a dan-

gerous symptom. It is present in many diseases: in pneumonia and pleurisy, where we have other signs of inflammation to guide us to a correct diagnosis. The air-cells may be blocked up with exudation, or exudation into the pleura may be pressing on the lungs and impeding the breathing. But from whatever cause dyspnoea may arise, it must always be looked upon as a very serious symptom indeed, for if the blood cannot be properly oxygenated, it is of course poisoned. *Snoring* or stertorous breathing is present in disease of the brain. So long as the breathing is regular and comparatively easy, it is not a dangerous symptom. If, however, this is not the case, and the breathing is slow and laboured, and the animal cannot be roused, the case is bad indeed. Snoring in simple sleep is nothing to speak of, but it points nevertheless to deranged digestive organs, and ought to be looked to. *Abdominal* breathing points to pleurisy or some other painful disease of the chest. *Thoracic* breathing, again, when the abdomen does not partake of a share in the rise and fall, points to some mischief in the regions below the diaphragm. *Coughing* is either *dry* or *moist*. Whenever the discharge from the mucous membranes of the chest is abundant, it is moist. In the first stages of catarrh and bronchitis, while yet the membranes are merely roughened, the cough is dry; and in pleurisy, unconnected with bronchitis or pneumonia, it will continue dry. The cough of chronic laryngitis is harsh, that of croup a ringing cough. The cough of emphysema, again, is a soft, wheezy, voiceless kind of a cough, for the air-cells are enlarged, and have not the power properly to expel the air. Other dry coughs are caused by reflex action, indicating various diseases—teething, worms, indigestion, etc.

6. The SECRETIONS in disease of an inflammatory nature are diminished; the urine, for instance, is scanty and high coloured, there may be more or less constipation, and the skin becomes dry and hot. The secretion of the inflamed surface—say of a mucous membrane, as in bronchitis, or a serous membrane, like the pleura—is at first dry, and afterwards increased and perverted.

7. The state of the BOWELS and KIDNEYS should never be overlooked in disease. An abundance of pale urine proves indirectly that no fever is present.

8. LOSS OF APPETITE is usually, but not always, present in disease; hence the fallacy of believing that so long as a dog takes his food well he is all right.

9. THIRST alone does not indicate fever; any large discharge, from either the intestines or the kidneys, induces it. In diuresis, diabetes, and diarrhoea there is thirst.

10. PAIN does not, as some people imagine, always indicate inflammation. There are nervous pains, and pains of many different descriptions.

11. TENDERNESSE.—This is an important point in our diagnosis, for the pain of inflammation is almost invariably of a tender nature; that is, it is increased by pressure, and sometimes cannot be felt without pressure.

12. VOMITING.—A dog can vomit at will, or by merely eating a little grass or some rough leaf, such as that of vegetable marrow. The character of the vomit is often characteristic of some organic or functional disorder, as the bilious, yellow-looking matter dogs bring up of a morning when stomach and liver are out of order, or the vomit mixed with blood in cases of gastritis or gastric catarrh.

13. EXPRESSION OF THE COUNTEANCE.—When the animal is in pain and suffering, his face is pinched, he looks nervous and thin; even if he does not moan, he appears by his countenance to think that he is being badly treated in some way. In dyspnoea there is a look of anxiety mingled with that of terror.

14. EMACIATION is always a bad sign, but taken alone it is not diagnostic. It is very rapid, however, in many febrile disorders, such as distemper, for example. Emaciation, when coming on slowly, indicates malnutrition of the body in some way, some interference with the blood-making process, and great debility.

15. OBESITY is to all intents a disease. It must not be confounded with anasarca or general dropsy of the flesh. A fat dog feels firm, the flesh of a dropsical dog gives way to the fingers—*pits on pressure*.

16. POSITION OF BODY.—The wish to lie on the belly in disease of the liver, especially in some cold corner; the persistent standing or sitting up in cases of pneumonia; the arched back of inflammations in the abdominal regions (arched in order to release the muscles and prevent pressure on the painful parts); the pitiful appearance of a dog in rheumatism—all tell their own tale, and speak volumes to the skilled veterinary surgeon. A slow gait is indicative of debility, stiffness of rheumatism, or old age, and the curious twitching or jerking movements of St. Vitus's Dance need only be once seen to be remembered.

Simple Remedies.—Much good may at times be done to sick dogs by administering even seemingly simple medicines, and these do all the more good if given in time, for little ailments, if not seen to, often lead to very serious mischief.

Take, then, a case of simple fever. This is sometimes called *ephemeral* fever, because it is supposed only to last for about a day.* Towards evening the dog will seem dull and dispirited, and either refuse his food or eat lazily; his nose may not be hot, nor his eye injected, but under the thighs greater heat than usual will be felt; and if the dog's owner has been in the habit of feeling his pulse in health, he will now find it is increased in frequency, and he will be sensible, too, of a greater heat than usual on the top of the head. Now what has to be done in this case is simplicity itself. First give a pill, compounded of from one-sixteenth of a grain of podophyllin for a Toy up to half a grain or more for a St. Bernard or a dog of that size, mixed with from three to fifteen grains of extract of dandelion.† This at once; then, before sleeping time, give from a teaspoonful up to six drachms of the solution of the acetate of ammonia in a little water, adding thereto from ten drops to two teaspoonfuls of sweet spirits of nitre. In the morning give a simple dose of castor-oil—

* In the dog its usual duration is from one to five days.

† In this treatise, wherever such words occur as say, "Dose from two drachms to one ounce," the smaller dose has reference to a Toy dog, the larger one to St. Bernard or Mastiff size.

from one teaspoonful to one ounce. Exercise (moderate) and a non-stimulating diet will soon make matters straight.

HEADACHE.—Dogs frequently suffer from headache. The symptoms are dulness, quietness, slight injection of the eye, and *heat on the top of the head*. Bathe the head for a quarter of an hour at the time with cold water. Give in the morning a dose of Epsom salts, with a little spirits of nitre. Give sulphur, a small dose, half a drachm to three drachms, every second night; reduce the diet, and let the dog have abundance of fresh air.

SIMPLE CATARRH succumbs readily to a dose of mindererus spirit at night, or to a dose of Dover's powder. Foment the forehead and nose frequently with hot water. Give Epsom salts, with a little spirits of nitre, in the morning, adding thereto from one to six grains of quinine. Light diet.

SIMPLE CONSTIPATION is relieved by the bucket bath every morning, or a quarter of an hour's swim before breakfast. A piece of raw liver is a good aperient. Opening the bowels is not curing constipation. The cause must be sought for and removed. Plenty of exercise and a non-binding diet will do much good.

SIMPLE SKIN DISEASES usually yield to application of the home-made lotion, composed of one part of paraffin, two parts of salad oil, mixed with sufficient powdered sulphur to form a cream.

PAIN.—Pain is inseparable from animal life, but much can be done to relieve it. No one except a professional man ought to handle such powerful narcotics as opium and its preparations, but there are other means which anyone can apply. The warm bath (not hot) is an excellent remedy for little dogs. Then we have hot fomentations. These are used thus: Have two pieces of flannel, each large enough to well cover the part. The flannel must be three or four ply. Wring each piece, time about, out of water as hot as the hand will bear it, and apply to the seat of pain; keep on fomenting for half an hour at a time. This is best suited for short-haired dogs. For long-haired there is nothing better than the bag of hot sand, or ironing with a heated iron, if there is no skin tenderness.

Chloral hydrate is seldom to be given to

produce sleep, or allay internal pain, without the orders of a skilled veterinary surgeon; but in cases of rheumatism, or great pain from injury, such as broken bones, etc., a little may be given. The dose is from five grains to twenty or thirty.

The hydropathic belt often does much good. It is used thus: A bandage is to be wrung out of cold water and wound several times round the animal's body—the hair being previously wetted—and then covered with a dry bandage, or oiled silk may be placed over the wet bandage. It must, however, be kept wet. This, worn for a day or two, is found useful in cases of chronic or sub-acute bowel disorder, whether diarrhœa or constipation.

Two grains of powdered alum to an ounce of water is a nice little wash for *sore eyes*. Drop a little in night and morning. Cold green tea infusion is another.

Tincture of arnica half an ounce, one ounce of brandy, and a tumblerful of cold water make a soothing wash for sprains or bruises from blows.

When the skin is not off, turpentine acts like a charm to a burn.

Quinine and Virol are capital restoratives when a dog is thin and out of sorts.

Examples might be multiplied, but enough has been said to prove that simple remedies are not always to be despised.

So valuable an animal as the dog deserves all the care and attention we can give him when ill. It is not possible to cure every case, but in the very worst cases there is one thing that can always be done—we can alleviate suffering.

It is well to conclude this chapter with a warning to over-anxious owners of dogs. These are generally very tender and affectionate masters or mistresses, but make exceedingly bad nurses. The practice I wish to mention, and at the same time to condemn, is that of recklessly dosing a sick dog with nutriment when he has no inclination but probably a loathing for food. It is impossible for anything forced into the stomach at such a time to do the slightest good, because it remains undigested; but it will do much harm by acting like a foreign body in the stomach, and at such a time, if nature makes an attempt to assimilate such nourishment, it will be added to the

fever of the system and cause greater expenditure of the much-needed nervous force. Yet men, and especially women, who have sick pet dogs will persist in cramming them with spoonfuls of beef-tea and doses of port wine. Such a silly practice tends to lead to a fatal termination to the case. In all cases of severe illness let

a skilled veterinary surgeon be called, and if he *be* a skilled one, and not a mere rule-of-thumb man, he will give full directions about food and nursing, and tell the owner straight, as I do here, that these are more important than medicine, which, after all, is merely adjunctive, and never to be administered haphazard.

CHAPTER II.

RULES FOR PRESCRIBING—ADMINISTERING MEDICINES—PREVENTION OF DISEASE—POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

THE medicines or drugs used in treating the ailments of dogs need be but very few and simple. Blind faith should never be placed in medicine alone for the cure of any ailment. If we can, first and foremost, arrive at a correct knowledge of the nature of the disease which we propose to alleviate, there need not be much difficulty in prescribing *secundum artem*; but medicine alone is only half the battle, if even so much; for good nursing and attention to the laws of hygiene, combined with a judiciously-chosen diet, will often do more to cure a sick dog than any medicine that can be given. The following rules are worth remembering:—

1. In prescribing medicines we should rather err on the side of giving too little than too much.

2. A strong medicine should never be prescribed if a milder one will suffice.

3. The time at which medicines are given ought to be well considered, and the veterinary surgeon's orders in this respect strictly obeyed; if a drug is ordered at bedtime, the dog should on no account be allowed his freedom that night after the administration of the dose.

4. Age must be considered as well as weight, and a young dog and a very old dog require smaller doses.

5. Mercury, strychnine in any form, arsenic, and some other medicines require extreme caution in their administration. They should never be used by an amateur.

6. Quack medicines should be avoided, for many and obvious reasons.

7. Never despair of a dog's restoration to health; he may begin to come round when least expected.

8. Cleanliness of all surroundings is most essential to sick dogs; so are gentle warmth, fresh air, and perfect quiet.

9. Be very careful in dividing the doses, *i.e.* never guess at the quantity, but always measure it.

10. One word as to the quality of the medicine prescribed. Expensive remedies, such as quinine, etc., are greatly adulterated. Get all articles, therefore, from a respectable chemist. The best are cheapest in the end. For example, never give to a dog—for how dainty and easily nauseated his stomach is we all know—the castor oil usually administered to horses, nor ordinary coarse cod liver oil, nor laudanum that has been made with methylated spirit, nor any medicine one would not take one's self.

Of late years there has been a scarcity of cod liver oil of a good quality almost amounting to a famine, and it has consequently been very much adulterated. At the best this oil is now almost out of date, and in a very large number of hospitals Virol has taken its place. This is prepared from the red marrow of the ox, and for puppies that are not thriving, also for leanness in dogs, and chronic chest complaints of all kinds, as well as the hacking cough of old dogs, I find it of very great value indeed. Plasmon is also excellent.

11. Do not force a dog with medicine if he is going on well without it; recovery must be slow to be safe.

On Administering Medicines.—A dog should never be roughly treated. Struggling with a sick animal often does him more harm than the medicine to be given can do good.

Medicines are prescribed in the form of either pill, bolus, mixture, or powder.

When giving a dog a pill or bolus, if a small dog, he may be held either on the administrator's knee or on that of an assistant. The mouth is then gently but firmly opened with one hand, and the pill is thrust as far down as possible before it is let go, the head being meanwhile held at an angle of 45° or thereabouts. Close the mouth at once thereafter, and give a slight tap under the chin to aid deglutition by taking the dog by surprise. See that the upper lips are folded under the teeth during the operation, thus protecting the fingers from being bitten, for the dog will hardly care to bite through his own lips to get at the hand. With a very large dog the best plan is to back him up against the inner corner of a wall and get astride of him.

Tasteless medicines can generally be given in the food; those, however, that have a bad flavour must be forcibly put over the throat. Hold the dog in the same position as in giving a bolus, only there is no necessity for opening the mouth so wide, although the head is to be held well back, gradually then, and *not too much at a time*, pour the mixture over the front teeth well down into the back part of the throat. When it is all down, giving the animal a morsel of meat, or anything tasty, will often prevent him from bringing it back again. The ease with which he can vomit is characteristic of the dog, but may often be overcome by taking the animal out into the open air for a little while after he has been drenched. Powders, if tasteless, are mixed with the food, or, if nauseous and bitter, and still not bulky, they may be given enclosed in a thin layer of beef, only do not let the dog see you preparing it; or they may be mixed with butter, syrup, or glycerine, rolled in tissue paper, wetted or greased, and placed well back on the tongue, or given as a bolus. Close the mouth after placing it there until you hear the act of deglutition performed.

A better plan of drenching and a safer is to keep the mouth shut and form the upper and lower lips of one side into a funnel. Get an assistant to pour the medicine, a little at a time, into this funnel, and keep the mouth closed, or mouth and nose shut, until each mouthful is swallowed.

N.B.—In giving medicine to a dog one must keep very cool, and on no account make a fuss, or any great display of bottles and preparations, or the poor animal may think some great evil is going to happen to him, and be obstreperous accordingly.

Medicines are sometimes administered by enema; in this case it is well to oil both the anus and nozzle of the syringe, and to be exceedingly gentle; it is a tender part, and we must therefore assure the animal we mean no harm.

Powders may be rolled in greased tissue paper and given in the form of bolus.

Prevention of Disease.—Property hath its duties, and, apart from the sin of keeping any animal in an unhealthy condition, by so doing we bring upon ourselves endless trouble, disappointment, and mortification. It might be said, with but little fear of contradiction, that every ailment of the dog is preventible, but as many of these are contracted by the breathing of germ-laden air or the drinking while out of doors of impure water, diseases are contracted without our knowledge. But with ordinary care every dog should live until he is thirteen or fourteen years of age. The following hints may well be borne in mind by dog-owners:—

1. To keep a dog in health trust to food more than to physic. Food makes blood, physic never. Even iron itself only increases the number of red corpuscles in the blood, and this is often less advantageous than it may appear, for dogs whose blood is too rich are more subject to inflammatory ailments than those who are less strong, though wiry and fit.

2. Next in importance to well-selected food is *fresh air*. The food is assimilated or taken up by the absorbents as chyle, and poured directly into the blood; but it must be properly oxygenated, for if it be not it will not nourish. If it be but partially purified, owing to the air breathed being foul, digestion is hindered, nerves

are weakened, the heart is slowed, and the brain is rendered dull. It is from amongst dogs who are kept constantly in the house or in badly-ventilated kennels that most ailments originate.

3. Impure water is the cause of many diseases, including skin complaints, and some forms of internal parasites, whose larvæ may have found their way into such water.

4. Cleanliness of the dog's coat is essential to health. There is no rule as to how often a dog should be washed. As a general thing, say, once a month or three weeks. It should be done very thoroughly when it is done; the best of soap is essential. Spratt's Patent have all kinds, and I know they are good, but their finer sorts should be used for Toy and other house dogs. Good drying, without too much rubbing, a bit of food immediately after the washing, then a run on the grass, another rub down, and off to kennel and to sleep.

5. Prevent disease also by keeping the dog-dishes, the dog's bedding, his collar, his clothing, and even his leading-strap scrupulously clean.

6. Prevent it by extra care when at a dog show. See that the bench is clean, and those adjoining his. Many a splendid specimen contracts a fatal ailment at such shows, and this, perhaps, from no fault of those in charge of the benches. Don't let your specimens make acquaintance with any strange dog while leading him in or out of the show hall or round the exercise ground. Don't cuddle strange dogs yourself, or you may bring distemper to your own at a show.

7. Prevent disease by open-air exercise. Swimming is one of the best forms of this. So is racing or chasing on the grass after a piece of stick or a ball.

8. Prevent disease (going thin, worms, etc.) in puppies by seeing to it that the dam's whelping bed is perfectly clean, and that she herself has been washed in tepid water and rinsed with tepid water (not cold) a week before her time. A single flea or dog-louse (in which some species of worms spend their intermediate stage), if swallowed by a puppy, may cost the little thing its life or its constitution. The worms so

bred suck the blood or juices of the intestines, the puppy gets thin, and is liable to rickets and many other troubles, of which skin ailments, though bad enough, are not the worst.

9. Prevent disease in puppies after they are weaned by feeding five times a day at least—early in the morning and last thing at night—on well selected diet, and always boil the milk they drink, because a flea or louse drowned in it might give rise to worms, and, independently of this, milk may be laden with evil germs. A Spratt's puppy biscuit given to gnaw will do good when the pup is old enough—it helps the milk teeth. Biscuits should be given dry to all dogs, if they will take them, and hunger is sweet sauce. Dry biscuits clean the teeth.

10. In the prevention of diseases the sun is a most powerful agent. You cannot keep a dog healthy unless you arrange his kennel so that he can have a sunshine bath as often as possible. Dogs delight to bask in the sunshine and fresh air.

11. Rabies, or canine madness, is an unknown disease when dogs have freedom and are never muzzled. This was never more completely exemplified than during the mad dog scare in England a few years ago. In Edinburgh and other northern cities, where dogs were free to roam unmuzzled, there was no rabies, spurious or real, and no panic among the people.

12. Prevent disease by bedding the outdoor dog well and giving shelter summer and winter, and by never chaining a dog under a cart in motion, or letting him run after a bicycle.

Poisons and their Antidotes.—Whether as the result of accident or by evil design, dogs are exceedingly liable to suffer from poisoning. Independently of either accident or design, the animal is sometimes poisoned by his owner unwisely administering to him drugs in too large doses. Poison is often put down to rats and mice, and in a form, too, which is usually just as palatable to the house-dog as to the vermin. There are so many ingenious traps nowadays sold for the catching of mice and other vermin that really the practice of poisoning rats should seldom be resorted to.

The symptoms of poisoning always appear very rapidly, and this fact, combined with the urgency of the symptoms and the great distress of the animal, usually leads us to guess what has happened.

Poisons are divided into three classes: the irritant, the narcotic, and the narcotico-irritants.

The irritant class give rise to great pain in the stomach and belly, which is often tense and swollen, while the vomited matters are sometimes tinged with blood. The sickness and retching are very distressing; so, too, at times is the diarrhœa.

The narcotic, such as opium, morphia, etc., act upon the brain and spinal cord, causing drowsiness, giddiness, and stupor, accompanied at times by convulsions or paralysis.

The narcotico-irritants give rise to intense thirst, great pain in the stomach, with vomiting and purging.

Whenever it is suspected that a dog has swallowed narcotic poison, the first thing to do is to encourage vomiting by the mouth. We must get rid of all the poison we can as speedily as possible. Sulphate of zinc—dose, five to twenty grains or more in water—is one of the speediest emetics we have; or sulphate of copper—dose, three to ten grains—is good. At the same time the dog must be well drenched with luke-warm water.

The symptoms and general treatment of the more common poisons are given below, but I advise the amateur to send at once for a veterinary surgeon when the sudden on-coming of pain, distress, restlessness, vomiting, etc., indicate that the dog has picked up something.

ACID, CARBOLIC.—In whatever way this is introduced into the system it is followed by symptoms of great pain, sickness, shivering, and trembling, prostration or collapse. Olive oil or white of egg drench. Drench of sulphate of magnesia. Wrapping in hot rug, with hot-water bottles; the administration of brandy and water with sal-volatile.

ANTIMONY, or tartar emetic, rare in dog poisoning, but there are cases seen.—Give emetics and demulcents, barley water, white of egg mixed in water, magnesia, arrow-root and milk. Afterwards stimulants for

collapse. Wrap warmly up in a rug and put near fire.

ARSENIC.—The poison may have been put down for cats or dogs. It is found in many rat pastes and in vermin killers, also in fly papers, which should never be placed in the way of puppies.

Symptoms.—There is depression at first, soon followed by terrible pain in stomach and throat, hacking and coughing, vomiting of brown matter and mucus, purging, great thirst, exhaustion, and collapse.

Treatment.—Emetic to encourage vomiting, drenching with salt and water or soapy water; milk, flour and water. Magnesia in large doses, or from a drachm to an ounce of dialysed iron after more urgent symptoms have abated, barley water, stimulants to overcome depression, hot fomentations and linseed poultices to stomach; rest.

CANTHARIDES, or fly blister.—A puppy has been known to pick up and swallow this. Pain, great restlessness, and vomiting of mucus and blood. Emetics, followed by demulcents, white of egg, milk, or gruel. (N.B.—*No fat or oil* of any kind.) When the urgent symptoms are relieved, linseed poultices to abdomen, rest and warmth.

COPPER (in form of verdigris, perhaps).—Same treatment as for cantharides.

IODINE OR IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.—The former is sometimes used to reduce glandular swellings, and too much of the latter is often given in medicine. Iodide of potassium, long administered, destroys appetite, and reduces the flesh. Emetic, if the poisoning be acute; wine of ipecacuanha or sulphate of zinc in hot water; demulcents, plenty of starch and gruel in full doses, and stimulants.

LEAD, as in white paint, crayons, French chalk.—Give emetics, Epsom salts in hot water; then demulcents and poultices to stomach.

MERCURY.—In the older books the green iodide of mercury, white precipitate, etc., were recommended for skin and parasite troubles. Well, they killed the parasites and often—the dog. Care should be taken when putting ointments of any kind on the skin that the dog does not lick the dressing off. Dogs believe in the curative efficacy

of their own tongues, and the animal's saliva is certainly an antiseptic, but he must not have a chance of licking the dressings from sore patches. In suspected poisonings by mercury there is the usual sort of vomit, with great pain and distress and difficulty of breathing; depression, leading to convulsions, death.

Give drenches of white of egg and water, or flour and water; then an emetic; afterwards demulcents and stimulants for depression or collapse. Send for a good vet.

OPIUM.—An emetic; strong coffee as a drench; electric shock to spine.

STRYCHNINE, or NUX VOMICA, may be

thrown down to a dog in some form or picked up in some of the vermin killers. The vomiting to be kept up with emetics. Antidotes are animal charcoal, olive oil, brandy and ammonia; perfect rest and quiet, artificial respiration, hot poultices to stomach, hot bottle to back.

In all cases of poisoning where the vet. quite despairs of life, it is probably best to permit the dog to pass quickly away. Still it is not well to give up hopes too soon.

The greatest difficulty we have to contend with in such cases, lies in the fact that it is sometimes impossible to find out what the dog has swallowed.

CHAPTER III.

A B C GUIDE TO CANINE AILMENTS.

Abrasion or Chafe.—Caused in many ways, and on any part of body. Usually by dog's own teeth, as in biting an itching part. By skin trouble or accident.

Treatment.—If accidental a little oxide of zinc ointment. Wash dog after healed; a very little borax in the rinsing water. If by biting, damp with solution of alum, zinc, or borax. If skin disease, *vide* mange. Prevent biting and scratching.

Abscess.—Forms on any portion of body, and may be caused by blows, foreign bodies—as thorns—and bruises. There are swelling, pain, and heat, sometimes fever.

Treatment.—Hot fomentations at first, then poultice or wet lint kept damp by piece of oiled silk. These will either disperse or bring to a head. When matter forms, which can be ascertained from the boggy feeling, free incision, gently squeezing out of matter. Keep wound open by pledget of boric lint, that it may heal from the *bottom*. Dress daily with sterilised lint, pad of wool, and bandage. Constitutionally: Milk diet, a little gravy and meat, and green vegetables.

Albuminuria or Chronic Bright's Disease.—Only diagnosed by examination of urine. If a little be boiled in test tube, and a drop or two of strong nitric acid added, cloudiness or white sediment. General symptoms: Loss of condition, dry nose, staring coat, frequent micturition; sometimes a little paralysis of bladder.

Treatment.—Unsatisfactory. Care in diet: Milk, barley water—easily prepared from the patent barley of the shops, which is also one of the best of demulcents. Mixed diet: Steeped biscuits, meat, fish, Bovril, eggs, pudding. Medicine: Oxide or

carbonate of iron pills, as for human beings, one-quarter pill for Toys, half for Terriers, while for large dogs two pills thrice a day.

Amaurosis (also called *gutta serena* from the dilated pupil and glassy look).—A form of blindness seen in the dog, and depending on a partially paralysed state of the nerves.

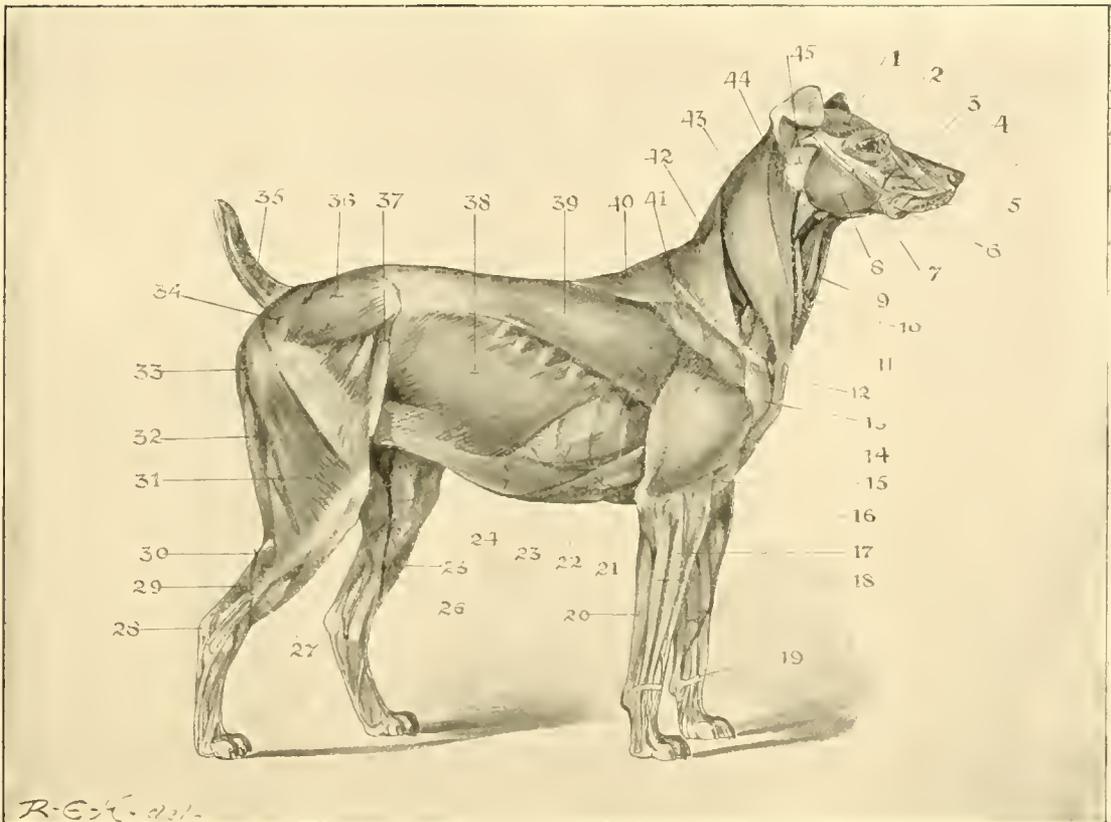
The eye is peculiarly clear and the pupil dilated, perhaps immovably so. The gait of the animal attracts attention; he staggers somewhat, and seems unable to avoid stumbling against objects in his way, while his expression seems meaningless.

Treatment.—Unsatisfactory. The strictest attention, however, must be paid to the general health and the feeding. If the disease seems induced by the presence of worms, they must be got rid of; if by foul mouth and decayed teeth, see to these. If the *gutta serena* follows violence to the head, in which case it is more often limited to one eye, put the animal on low diet, give a cooling aperient, and keep him strictly quiet for a time.

In amaurosis from weakness, tonics, such as the tincture of iron, to begin with, followed in a week by zinc, from half to four grains of the sulphate in a pill, with extract of dandelion. This is an excellent nervine tonic, but must be used for a month at least. A small blister behind each ear may also be tried.

Anæmia (want of blood).—General weakness, paleness of gums and tongue. Sometimes constipation, and many complications. Loss of appetite.

Treatment. Generous diet. Life in the fresh air. Tincture of iron, three drops for Toy, twenty for Mastiff size, thrice daily. Or pill containing from one to five grains of reduced iron thrice daily.



THE PRINCIPAL SUPERFICIAL MUSCLES OF A DOG.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Temporalis</i> or <i>temporal</i> muscle. | 23. <i>Intercostal</i> muscle. |
| 2. <i>Orbicularis palpebrarum</i> . | 24. <i>Rectus abdominis</i> . |
| 3. <i>Levator labi superioris</i> . | 25. <i>Tibialis</i> . |
| 4. <i>Dilatator naris</i> . | 26. <i>Internal saphena vein</i> . |
| 5. <i>Orbicularis oris</i> . | 27. <i>Extensor pedis</i> . |
| 6. <i>Buccinator</i> . | 28. <i>Point of Hock</i> or <i>Os calcis</i> . |
| 7. <i>Zygomaticus</i> . | 29. <i>Gastrocnemius</i> . |
| 8. <i>Masseter</i> . | 30. <i>External saphena vein</i> . |
| 9. <i>Sterno hyoidrus</i> . | 31. <i>Biceps femoris</i> . |
| 10. <i>Sterno maxillaris</i> . | 32. <i>Semitendinosus</i> . |
| 11. <i>Jugular vein</i> . | 33. <i>Semimembranosus</i> . |
| 12. <i>Scapular deltoid</i> . | 34. <i>Gluteus maximus</i> . |
| 13. <i>Acromion deltoid</i> . | 35. <i>Erector coccygis</i> . |
| 14. <i>Triceps</i> . | 36. <i>Gluteus medius</i> . |
| 15. <i>Brachialis</i> . | 37. <i>Tensor vaginæ femoris</i> . |
| 16. <i>Extern. carp. radialis</i> . | 38. <i>Great oblique</i> . |
| 17. <i>Extern. digit. communis</i> . | 39. <i>Latissimus</i> . |
| 18. <i>Extern. carp. ulnaris</i> . | 40. <i>Posterior trapezius</i> . |
| 19. <i>Annular ligament</i> . | 41. <i>Infraspinatus</i> . |
| 20. <i>Flexor. carpi ulnaris</i> . | 42. <i>Anterior trapezius</i> . |
| 21. <i>Pectoralis major</i> . | 43. <i>Cephalo-humeral</i> . |
| 22. <i>Pectoralis minor</i> . | 44. <i>Mastoideus</i> . |
| | 45. <i>Parotid gland</i> . |

Liver, boiled or raw, to keep bowels just gently open. Bovril if much weakness, and a little port wine. Milk, cream, eggs, raw meat.

Anæsthetics. I mention but to condemn, except in the hands of a skilled vet., who will put a dog under chloroform or ether before performing dangerous operations. But dogs bear pain well when they know it is for their good. I have opened abscesses in large Mastiffs, and cut off toes from Setters, without chloroform, and the dogs submitted cheerfully to after-dressing.

Anus, Inflamed Glands of.—The dog may be in actual pain, or there may be only itching, and he sits down to rub himself along the grass or floor, or he frequently bites or licks under his tail. May be caused by PILES, which *see*.

Treatment.—Examine the part, and if a boggy abscess, incision with clean lance and dressing with carbolic lotion (any chemist). If deep wound remains plug with sterilised lint, and dress with oxide of zinc ointment.

Anus Prolapsed.—Most common in puppies suffering from diarrhœa. It is a protrusion of the lower part of the bowel, which may be swollen and painful.

Treatment.—Wash in warm water with a pinch of borax in it. Return after applying a little vaseline, zinc ointment. If it keeps protruding, the only thing to do is to get a vet., because an operation may be necessary.

Appetite, Loss of.—*Vide* INDIGESTION or DYSPEPSIA.

Asthma.—Symptoms: Distressed breathing coming on in spasms. In the dog it is nearly always the result of careless treatment, especially if the animal has been allowed to get too fat. A skilled vet. should examine the lungs and heart. Lower the diet. Be careful in exercise. Aperient medicines. Avoid all starchy foods and dainties. *Vide* OBESITY.

Back, Stiffness of.—May be the result of chronic rheumatism in old dogs or of lumbago, or injury as if from blows. A stimulating liniment of ammonia and turpentine will do good in any case, but rest is the best cure. No violent exercise must be encouraged, and a soft bed is to be given at night. Massage if the case continues a long time.

Balanitis.—*Vide* GENITAL ORGANS.

Bald Spots.—If caused by eczema, rub in very sparingly a little green iodide of mercury. Wash next day and dress daily with Zam-Buk, an elegant preparation for the skin troubles of valuable or valued pets.

Biliousness. Vomiting in the morning, after eating grass, of frothy yellow bile. Bad appetite, hot nose and mouth.

Treatment.—Castor oil first, then keeping of the bowels open by bile of liver. If loathing of food, from eighth of a grain to one grain of quinine in pill, mixed up with extract of taraxacum. *Vide* LIVER and JAUNDICE.

Bites.—*See* WOUNDS.

Bladder, Irritability of.—Frequent micturition, much straining if there be stone in the bladder, passing of a little blood in last portion of urine voided. A case for the vet., as a careful diagnosis is necessary to treatment. Patent barley water to drink, with or without a little beef tea. Milk and milk puddings. Liver as an aperient. Steeped Spratt's Invalid biscuits, with a little gravy or Bovril. Moderate exercise.

Blain.—*See* TONGUE.

Blotch or Surfeit.—*Vide* MANGE or ECZEMA.

Boils.—A dog who has these is in bad form or diseased. May be caused by general weakness, by worms, or may come as a sequel to DISTEMPER, which *see*.

These are similar to the well-known boils of the human being, and appear in the dog where the skin is thinnest. They are very painful, and make the dog cross. Common in distemper or among young puppies. They indicate in older dogs foulness or over-richness of the blood. Reform the diet scale. Give more green food, the bath, and exercise. Foment with hot water to bring to a head, or poultice. Early incision when they are soft. Antiseptic dressing.

Bones, Dislocation of.—By dislocation is meant the displacement from their normal position of the joint ends of bones. The signs of dislocation of a joint are: A change in the shape of it, the end of the bone being felt in a new position, and impaired motion and stiffness. This immobility of the joint and the absence of any grating sound, as of the ends of broken bones rubbing against each other, guide us in our diagnosis between fracture and dislocation, though it must not be forgotten that the two are sometimes combined.

Treatment.—Try by means as skilful as you possess to pull and work the joint back again into its proper position, while an assistant holds the socket of the joint firmly and steadily. It is the best plan, however, to call in skilled assistance. Do this at once, for the difficulty of effecting reduction increases every hour. Only a careful study of the anatomy of the dog enables one successfully to reduce dislocations; the assistance of a good veterinary surgeon should therefore be always called in.

After the bone has been returned to its place, let the dog have plenty of rest, and use cold lotions to the joint to avert the danger of inflammation.

Bones, Fractures of.—By a fracture surgeons mean the solution of continuity between some parts of a bone—a broken bone, in other words.

Fractures are called *simple* when the bone is only broken in one place, and there is no wound; compound or open when there is a wound as well as the fracture and communicating therewith; and comminuted when the bone is smashed into several fragments.

The usual cause of a fracture is direct or indirect violence.

The diagnosis is generally simple enough. We have the disfigurement, the displacement, the pre-

ternatural *mobility*, and grating sounds for our guides. If the fracture be an open one, the end of the bone often protrudes. We mentioned the mobility; this to the hands of the surgeon, remember, for the dog himself can rarely move the limb.

Treatment.—We have, first and foremost, to reduce the fracture—that is, to place the bones in their natural position; and, secondly, we must so bandage or splint the bone as to prevent its getting out of place again, and thus enable it to unite without disfigurement.

Very little art suffices one to fulfil the first intention, but correct and successful splinting is more difficult to attain, owing to the restlessness of the dog's nature and the objection he generally evinces to all forms of bandaging. Happily, the fractures that are most easily set and reunited are just those that are commonest in the dog—namely, those of the long bones of either fore or hind legs. The splints used may be either wood or tin, or better perhaps than either—because more easily shaped and moulded—*gutta percha*. This latter is cut into slips, and placed in moderately hot water to soften it. The fractured limb is meanwhile set and covered with a layer or two of lint, to arm it against undue pressure. The slips of softened *gutta-percha* are next placed in position lengthwise, before and behind, and gently tied with tape. If a layer of starched bandage is now rolled round, all the splinting will be complete. I have been successful in treating fractures with the starched bandage alone. Care must be taken, however, not to apply either splints or bandages too tightly, else stoppage of the circulation may be the result, and consequent inflammation or gangrene itself. Some little care and “*can*” is necessary in applying the starched bandage. After setting the limb, pad it well with lint, then apply two or three strips of strong brown paper dipped in the starch; over this goes the roller, well saturated with thick starch, over all the limb, including the joints, upper and lower. Remember, it must go *very lightly* over the actual seat of injury, your object being to keep the parts in apposition without doing anything that is likely to excite inflammation. Put over all a temporary splint—say of tin—to be kept on until the starch dries, which will take fully thirty hours. If there be a wound, a trap can be cut in the bandage for the purpose of dressing.

Fracture of a rib or ribs is not an uncommon occurrence, and is to be treated by binding a broad flannel roller around the chest, but not too tightly, as this would give the animal great pain, as well as *dyspnoea*. Keep him confined and at rest, to give the fractured parts a chance of uniting.

Little constitutional treatment is required. Let the diet be low at first, and give an occasional dose of castor-oil.

Bowels, Inflammation of.—Great pain and tenderness, restlessness; dog cannot bear the parts touched. Heat and fever. Examination guides to diagnosis. Vomiting, diarrhoea, or constipa-

tion. May be mistaken for poisoning. Generally caused by worms, indigestible food, eating carrion, or the impaction of a bone.

Treatment.—Castor oil, with a few drops of laudanum, to begin with. Hot fomentations and poultices. Keep quiet and cool. A little cold water to drink, or equal parts of milk and lime water. After bowels are moved, a little laudanum in solution of chloroform thrice daily. Sloppy diet, corn flour made with egg, arrow-root, beef-tea, or Bovril. The dog in convalescence to wear a broad flannel bandage.

Breeding, To Prevent.—To prevent a bitch from breeding when she has gone astray syringe out the womb with a solution of alum and water, a solution of Condry's fluid, or of quinine. This should be done promptly.

Bronchitis.—Might be called very severe cold, or its extension downwards to lining membranes of bronchi and lungs. Caused by cold, chill, or long exposure while no food in stomach.

Symptoms.—There is always more or less of fever, with fits of shivering and thirst, accompanied with dulness, a tired appearance, and loss of appetite. The breath is short, inspirations painful, and there is a rattling of mucus in chest or throat.

The most prominent symptom, perhaps, is the frequent cough. It is at first dry, ringing, and evidently painful; in a few days, however, or sooner, it softens, and there is a discharge of frothy mucus with it, and, in the latter stages, of pus and ropy mucus. This is often swallowed by the dog; and when a good deal of it is ejected it gives the animal great relief. Often the cough is most distressing, and there may be fits of shortness of breath. As additional symptoms we have a hot, dry mouth, and very probably constipation and high-coloured urine. Sometimes one of the bronchial tubes during the progress of the disease gets completely plugged by a piece of lymph or phlegm. The portion of lung thus cut off from all communication with the air gets collapsed and finally condensed.

Prognosis.—Generally favourable, unless in old dogs, in which debility soon becomes marked. A slight case can be cured in a few days, a more severe may last for weeks.

Treatment.—Keep the patient in a comfortable, well-ventilated apartment, with free access in and out if the weather be dry. Let the bowels be freely acted upon to begin with, but no weakening discharge from the bowels must be kept up. After the bowels have been moved we should commence the exhibition of small doses of tartar emetic with squills and opium thrice a day. If the cough is very troublesome, give this mixture: Tincture of squills, 5 drops to 30; paregoric, 10 drops to 60; tartar emetic, one-sixteenth of a grain to 1 grain; syrup and water a sufficiency. Thrice daily.

We may give a full dose of opium every night. In mild cases the treatment recommended for catarrh will succeed in bronchitis. Carbonate of ammonia may be tried; it often does good, the

dose being from two grains to ten in camphor water, or even plain water.

The chronic form of bronchitis will always yield, if the dog is young, to careful feeding, moderate exercise, and the exhibition of cod-liver oil with a mild iron tonic. The exercise, however, must be moderate, and the dog kept from the water. A few drops to a teaspoonful of pectoric, given at night, will do good, and the bowels should be kept regular, and a simple laxative pill given now and then.

Bruises.—Rest, hot fomentations, afterwards lead lotion and cooling lotions generally. Arnica lotion if bruise be slight.

Burns and Scalds.—If skin not broken, the application of a little turpentine will take out the heat, or carron oil, which is made of lime water and oil equal parts. If charring or skin broken, the air must be carefully excluded, by application of carron oil on linen or rag, a cotton wool pad or bandage. If very extensive, stimulants and laudanum to guard against shock. Afterwards dress with boracic ointment.

Calculus (or Stone in Bladder).—The symptoms are frequent straining while making urine, painful urination, occasional bleeding, and general irritation of the urinary organs and penis.

Treatment must be palliative; sometimes an operation is necessary, but unless the dog be very valuable indeed it were less cruel to destroy him.

The treatment likely to do most good is the careful regulation of the bowels, not only by occasional doses of the mildest aperients—Gregory's powder in the morning, for instance—but by moderate exercise and the morning douche, and occasional washing to keep the skin clean and wholesome. The dog's kennel must be very clean and warm, and ought to have all the fresh air possible.

The food must be wholesome and nutritious, but not stimulating. Avoid flesh, therefore, or give it only in very small quantities.

Small doses of hyoscyamus or opium given as a bolus, with *extractum taraxaci*, will ease the pain, or an opium and belladonna suppository will give relief.

Canker of Mouth.—*Vide* MOUTH.

Canker of the Ear.—This is a distressing chronic inflammation of the ear to which many dogs are liable. The inflammation is in the inside or lining membrane of the ear, and often causes partial deafness.

Symptoms and Diagnosis.—The first symptom, or sign rather, we see, is the poor animal shaking his head, generally to one side, for all the world as a dog does who has a flea in his lug. If you look into the ear now, you will—but not always, as the inflammation may be deep-seated—find a little redness. There is also a bad odour. This is diagnostic in itself. When the disease is a little farther advanced, by gently working the ear backwards and forwards, you will hear a crackling sound, and the dog will evince some signs either of pain or itching.

When the disease has fairly set in, the symptoms are running of dark matter, mingled with cerumen from the ear, frequent head-shakings, dulness, capricious appetite, and very often a low state of the general health.

Treatment.—Whenever you find a dog showing the first signs of canker, take the case in hand at once. Do not begin by pouring strong lotions into his ear. The ear is such a very tender organ, disease and inflammation are so easily induced therein, that harsh interference is positively sinful.

Begin by giving the dog a dose of some mild aperient, either simple castor oil, or, better still, from one to four drachms of Epsom salts, with quinine in it. Let the dog have good nourishing diet, but do not let him over-eat. Let him have green, well-boiled vegetables in his food to cool him, a nice warm bed, exercise, but not to heat him, and try to make him in every way comfortable. Then give him a tonic pill of sulphate of quinine, sulphate of iron, and dandelion extract.

Fomentation is all that is needed in the early stages. Place cotton wadding gently in each ear, lest one drop gets in to increase the irritation; then apply your fomentation to both sides of the ear at once, using four flannels or four woollen socks alternately. A quarter of an hour will be long enough each time. But if the dog has been neglected in the beginning, and the discharge has been allowed to increase and probably become purulent, then our chance of resolving the inflammation has passed, and local applications will be needed.

Previously to pouring in the lotion, be careful to wash out the matter from the dog's ears as gently as possible. Purchase half an ounce of the red salt called permanganate of potash, dissolve this in two pints of water, and pour as much of the solution into the warm water you use as will redden it.

We have several astringent lotions for canker. The first we should try is the infusion of green tea. It should be strong enough to resemble the colour of pale brandy, and if it is used lukewarm all the better. Then we have a lotion of dried alum, from one grain to five, to an ounce of distilled water; or nitrate of silver, sulphate of copper, or sulphate of cadmium, which are used in the same proportions. Lastly, but not least, we have the liquor *plumbi subacetatis*, ten to twenty drops to an ounce of water, to which a little glycerine may be added, but greasy mixtures should, I think, be avoided.

The canker cap may be used, but not constantly, as it heats the head too much and adds to the trouble.

Cataract (an eye disease).—In one or both eyes. A speck on the pupil, or in young dogs the whole pupil may be covered. The case may be taken to a vet., but in old dogs it is usually a hopeless case. Good feeding for old dogs, but no pampering. Meat daily, and not too much starchy food.

Catarrh.—Sometimes called coryza or a common cold.

Causes.—It is usually the result of neglect in some form or another. The kennel probably is leaky, or the dog has been left out to shiver in the rain, or has been sent into the water towards nightfall and allowed to go to kennel in his wet coat. Exposure to cold and wet when the dog is tired, and the system consequently weak, will be very apt to produce it.

Catarrh is very common among puppies, and dogs that are much confined to the house, and get but little exercise, are more liable to colds than rough out-of-door dogs.

Now this catarrh may seem a very simple matter to many, and no doubt it is, and it speedily yields to judicious treatment; but the results of a neglected cold are sometimes disastrous in the extreme, and one never knows where a cold may end.

Symptoms.—In severe cases the dog or puppy exhibits unwonted lassitude, is more dull and sleepy than usual, has slight shiverings, and maybe loss of appetite or a capricious appetite. This is followed by running at the nose and a slight discharge from the eyes, and if the conjunctiva is examined it will be found either redder or darker than usual, showing that it is injected. Sneezing is a frequent symptom, but unless the catarrh extends downwards there will not be any cough. The discharge from the nostrils will indicate the extent of the disorder, and the dryness of the nose and heat of the mouth the amount of fever.

Treatment.—By the tyro a common cold is often called distemper, and "cured" by a specific. A simple cold is easily got rid of, but there is no reason why it should be utterly neglected, especially in valuable dogs, for this reason, *that it is apt to recur, and will each time evince a greater downward tendency.*

Give the animal a dose of castor-oil when he is first observed to be ailing, and let him have a dry, warm bed at night, and from two drachms to an ounce (according to the animal's size) of mindererus spirit. Let him have plenty of water to drink, in which you may dissolve a teaspoonful of chlorate of potash and also a little nitre, or you can give a dose or two of nitre made into a bolus with soap and sulphur.

Give the following simple medicine thrice daily: Syrup of squills, 5 drops to 30; paregoric, 10 drops to 60; syrup of poppies, half a drachm to 4 drachms. Mix.

Choking.—If the bone or piece of wood is visible, it should be removed with forceps, or, if too far down, a probe may be used to force it into the stomach. Only a vet. can do this.

Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance.—A somewhat rare complaint in dogs.

Symptoms.—A whole or part of the body is affected, as the neck or leg or one side. It is a form of irregular palsy, and depends on impoverished blood and nerves. Sometimes spasmodic twitchings of the face, or whole head may shake.

It is often a sequel to distemper, and may continue long after the dog is well.

Treatment.—Improvement of health. Nutritious diet, milk in abundance, flour food, Spratts' invalid biscuits. Plenty of milk and eggs if possible.

Colic.—This is a most distressing complaint, far from uncommon among the canine race, and not unattended with danger. It is a non-inflammatory disease, usually termed "the gripes," or "tormina," due to an irregular and spasmodic action of the bowels.

Symptoms.—Great pain in the region of the abdomen, restlessness and distress. The pain comes on every now and again, causing the dog to jump up howling, and presently, when the pain in some measure subsides, to seek out another position and lie down again. During the attacks the breathing is quickened and the pulse accelerated, and the animal's countenance gives proof of the agony he is enduring.

The pain of colic is relieved by pressure or friction; in inflammation pressure cannot be borne. The pulse, too, is not of the inflammatory character. The suddenness of the attack is likewise a good clue.

Treatment.—The first indication of the treatment of colic is to get rid of the cause. If the dog is otherwise apparently in good health, give the following: Of castor-oil three parts, syrup of buckthorn two parts, and syrup of poppies one part, followed immediately by an anodyne draught, such as: Spirits of æther, 10 to 60 drops; spirits of chloroform, 5 to 20 drops; solution of muriate of morphia, 3 to 20 drops; camphor water a sufficiency. Mix.

In less urgent cases of colic, a simple dose of castor-oil will be found to answer quite as well, and the oil is to be followed by a dose of brandy in hot water.

If there be much drum-like swelling of the abdomen, hard rubbing will do good, with a draught proportioned to size of dog and containing 10 to 60 grains of bicarbonate of soda, 2 to 10 drops of oil of cloves, and 5 to 10 of laudanum in camphor water.

Constipation, more commonly called costiveness, is a very common complaint. It often occurs in the progress of other diseases, but is just as often a separate ailment.

Perhaps no complaint to which our canine friends are liable is less understood by the non-professional dog doctor and by dog owners themselves. Often caused by weakness in the coats of the intestine. *The exhibition of purgatives can only have a temporary effect in relieving the symptoms,* and is certain to be followed by reaction, and consequently by further debility. Want of exercise and bath common cause.

Youatt was never more correct in his life than when he said: "Many dogs have a dry constipated habit, often greatly increased by the bones on which they are fed. This favours the disposition to mange, etc. It produces indiges-

tion, encourages worms, blackens the teeth, and causes fetid breath."

Symptoms.—The stools are hard, usually in large round balls, and defecation is accomplished with great difficulty, the animal often having to try several times before he succeeds in effecting the act, and this only after the most acute suffering. The feces are generally covered with white mucus, showing the heat and semi-dry condition of the gut. The stool is sometimes so dry as to fall to pieces like so much oatmeal.

There is generally also a deficiency of bile in the motions, and, in addition to simple costiveness, we have more or less loss of appetite, with a too pale tongue, dulness, and sleepiness, with slight redness of the conjunctiva. Sometimes constipation alternates with diarrhoea, the food being improperly commingled with the gastric and other juices, ferments, spoils, and becomes, instead of healthy blood-producing chyme, an irritant purgative.

Treatment.—Hygienic treatment more than medicinal. Mild doses of castor-oil, compound rhubarb pill, or olive-oil, may at first be necessary. Sometimes an enema will be required if the medicine will not act.

Plenty of exercise and a swim daily (with a good run after the swim), or instead of the swim a bucket bath—water thrown over the dog.

The use of the morning bucket bath, first thing after the animal has been turned out, is much to be recommended, but care must be taken to dry well down afterwards.

Give oatmeal, rather than flour or fine bread, as the staple of his diet, but a goodly allowance of meat is to be given as well, with cabbage or boiled liver, or even a portion of raw liver. Fresh air and exercise in the fields. You may give a bolus before dinner, such as the following: Compound rhubarb pill, 1 to 5 grains; quinine, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 2 grains; extract of taraxacum, 2 to 10 grains. Mix.

Claws.—The dew-claws give great trouble sometimes. They are really rudimentary claws, and are of little use nowadays, but much in the way. Whenever, therefore, they are not a show point, they should be got rid of when the puppy is young. In older dogs they may become too long, and be inflamed about the roots. They are easily cut with sharp scissors, then the root should be dressed with zinc ointment and bandaged, to prevent the dog's interference.

Cracks and Chaps.—Commonest on the feet. Perfect cleanliness is absolutely necessary. Condy's fluid, or water reddened with permanganate of potash. The same treatment will do when on the bitch's teats. Boracic lotion to all kinds of cracks. The animal needs cooling medicine or alteratives, such as are found in Spratts' medicine chest.

Cystitis.—This is the name given to inflammation of the bladder. May be caused by irritant medicines given internally, or from cold. In bad cases a vet. should be called, as it may be stone or the passage of gravel into the urethra.

Symptoms.—The dog is anxious and excited. He pants, whines, and makes frequent efforts to pass his urine, which comes only in drops and dribbles, while he cries out with the pain the effort gives him. His appetite fails him, he is feverish, and, if examined, the lower part of the belly will be found swollen and tender to the touch. Just after the dog has made a little water there is ease for a short time, but as soon as the urine collects the pain comes on again. Usually the bowels are affected, but they may simply be bound up, or there may be straining, and slight diarrhoea of a mucous character, sometimes stained with blood.

Treatment.—If a small dog, a hot bath will be found to give great relief. In order to relieve pain and calm excitement, opium must be given in repeated small doses, and the bowels must on no account be neglected, but the rule is not to give any irritant purgative like aloes or black draught. However useful such aperients may be in some disorders and inflammations, they simply mean death in this. Small doses of castor-oil may be given if they seem to be needed.

N.B.—Diuretics are to be avoided, but a little cooling mixture of mindererens spirit, 1 drachm to 4 in camphor water, may be given every four hours. If the water cannot be passed and the belly is swollen, with moaning and evident distress, a qualified veterinary surgeon should be called in, who will no doubt pass the elastic catheter. The use of the catheter should be followed up with nice hot poppy fomentations, and a large linseed-meal poultice to the region of the abdomen, and an opium pill may now work wonders, or the morphia suppository of the Pharmacopœia may be placed in the rectum.

Food and Drink.—Food must be light, tasty, and easily digested, but rather low, especially at first. Drink: Milk demulcent, linseed-tea, barley-water, etc.

Dandruff.—A scaly or scurfy condition of the skin, with more or less of irritation. It is really a shedding of the scaly epidermis brought on by injudicious feeding or want of exercise as a primary cause. The dog, in cases of this kind, needs cooling medicines, such as small doses of the nitrate and chlorates of potash, perhaps less food. Bowels to be seen to by giving plenty of green food, with a morsel of sheep's melt or raw liver occasionally. Wash about once in three weeks, a very little borax in the last water, say a drachm to a gallon. Use mild soap. If bald spots, treat for these. *Vide SKIN COMPLAINTS.* Never use a very hard brush or sharp comb. Tar soap (Wright's) may be tried.

Deafness.—Sometimes congenital. In such cases it is incurable. Caused also by accumulation of wax in the ear; pour a few drops of warm oil in and move the ear gently about. In an hour's time syringe out with warm water reddened by the permanganate of potash. Deafness of old age cannot be cured. Beware of harsh treatment or advertised quack remedies. Attend

to the general health. If fat, reduce diet and avoid all starchy foods. If thin, feed well, exercise, and give Virol.

Deformities.—Can only be treated by an expert after careful examination and thought.

Destroying Puppies.—Drowning, even in warm water, is painful, because lingering. The best plan is the ugliest. Take one up and dash with great force on the stone floor. It is dead at once. N.B.—Never do so before the dam.

Destroying Useless Dogs.—I have often counselled the giving of morphia in sufficiently large doses to cause sleep, and then carefully chloroforming. After all, the strongest prussic acid is the most certain and the quickest, but a vet. only should administer it.

Diabetes.—Both that form called Mellitus or sugary diabetes and *Diabetes insipidus* are incurable; the former, at all events.

Symptoms.—The earliest symptom will be excessive diuresis, combined with inordinate thirst. The coat is harsh and dry and staring, the bowels constipated, the mouth hot and dry, and probably foul. Soon emaciation comes on, and the poor animal wastes rapidly away. Sometimes the appetite fails, but more often it is voracious, especially with regard to flesh meat. The dog is usually treated for worms, and the case made worse. The disease is a very fatal one, and if fairly set in, can seldom be kept from running its course onwards to death. Death may take place from other and secondary diseases. Tumours form in the lungs, the liver becomes diseased, and the bowels seldom escape till the last.

Treatment.—Exceedingly unsatisfactory. I have found the most benefit accrue from treating canine patients in the same way as I do human beings suffering similarly. I therefore do not hesitate to order the bran loaf if the animal is worth the trouble, and forbid the use of potatoes, rice, flour, oatmeal, and most vegetables, and feed mostly on flesh, and occasionally beef-tea and milk. Give from $\frac{1}{2}$ grain up to 3 grains of opium (powdered), and the same quantity of quinine in a bit of Castile soap, twice or thrice daily. You may try Virol and *nux vomica*.

Diarrhœa, or looseness of the bowels, or purging, is a very common disease among dogs of all ages and breeds. It is, nevertheless, more common among puppies about three or four months old, and among dogs who have reached the age of from seven to ten years. It is often symptomatic of other ailments.

Causes.—Very numerous. In weakly dogs exposure alone will produce it. The weather, too, has no doubt much to do with the production of diarrhœa. In most kennels it is more common in the months of July and August, although it often comes on in the very dead of winter. Puppies, if overfed, will often be seized with this troublesome complaint. A healthy puppy hardly ever knows when it has had enough, and it will, moreover, stuff itself with all sorts of garbage;

acidity of the stomach follows, with vomiting of the ingesta, and diarrhœa succeeds, brought on by the acrid condition of the chyme, which finds its way into the duodenum. This stuff would in itself act as a purgative, but it does more, it abnormally excites the secretions of the whole alimentary canal, and a sort of sub-acute mucous inflammation is set up. The liver, too, becomes mixed up with the mischief, throws out a superabundance of bile, and thus aids in keeping up the diarrhœa.

Among other causes, we find the eating of indigestible food, drinking foul or tainted water, too much green food, raw paunches, foul kennels, and damp, draughty kennels.

Symptoms.—The purging is, of course, the principal symptom, and the stools are either quite liquid or semi-fluid, bilious-looking, dirty-brown or clay-coloured, or mixed with slimy mucus. In some cases they resemble dirty water. Sometimes, as already said, a little blood will be found in the dejection, owing to congestion of the mucous membrane from liver obstruction. In case there be blood in the stools, a careful examination is always necessary in order to ascertain the real state of the patient. Blood, it must be remembered, might come from piles or polypi, or it might be dysenteric, and proceed from ulceration of the rectum and colon. In the simplest form of diarrhœa, unless the disease continues for a long time, there will not be much wasting, and the appetite will generally remain good but capricious.

In bilious diarrhœa, with large brown fluid stools and complete loss of appetite, there is much thirst, and in a few days the dog gets rather thin, although nothing like so rapidly as in the emaciation of distemper.

The *Treatment* will, it need hardly be said, depend upon the cause, but as it is generally caused by the presence in the intestine of some irritating matter, we can hardly err by administering a small dose of castor-oil, combining with it, if there be much pain—which you can tell by the animal's countenance—from 5 to 20 or 30 drops of laudanum, or of the solution of the muriate of morphia. This in itself will often suffice to cut short an attack. The oil is preferable to rhubarb, but the latter may be tried—the simple, not the compound powder—dose, from 10 grains to 2 drachms in bolus.

If the diarrhœa should continue next day, proceed cautiously—remember there is no great hurry, and a sudden check to diarrhœa is at times dangerous—to administer dog doses of the aromatic chalk and opium powder, or give the following medicine three times a day: Compound powdered catechu, 1 grain to 10; powdered chalk with opium, 3 grains to 30. Mix. If the diarrhœa still continues, good may accrue from a trial of the following mixture: Laudanum, 5 to 30 drops; dilute sulphuric acid, 2 to 15 drops; in camphor water.

This after every liquid motion, or, if the

motions may not be observed, three times a day. If blood should appear in the stools give the following: Kino powder, 1 to 10 grains; powder ipecac., $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 grains; powdered opium $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains. This may be made into a bolus with any simple extract, and given three times a day.

The food is of importance. The diet should be changed; the food requires to be of a non-stimulating kind, no meat being allowed, but milk and bread, sago, or arrowroot or rice, etc. The drink either pure water, with a pinch or two of chlorate and nitrate of potash in it, or patent barley-water if he will take it.

The dog's bed must be warm and clean, and free from draughts, and, in all cases of diarrhoea, one cannot be too particular with the cleanliness and disinfection of the kennels.

Dislocation of Bones.—*Vide* BONES.

The distinguishing signs of fracture and dislocation are as follows:—

FRACTURE.	DISLOCATION.
Deformity and pain.	Deformity and pain.
Crepitus or grating sound.	No crepitus.
Mobility unnatural.	No mobility.
Easily replaced.	Replaced only with force.
Leg is shortened.	About same length.
Seat of injury any part of bone.	Seat of injury only at a joint.

Distemper.—Although more than one hundred years have elapsed since this was first imported to this country from France, a great amount of misunderstanding still prevails among a large section of dog-breeders regarding its true nature and origin. The fact is, the disease came to us with a bad name, for the French themselves deemed it incurable. In this country the old-fashioned plan of treatment was wont to be the usual rough remedies—emetics, purgatives, the seton, and the lancet. Failing in this, specifics of all sorts were eagerly sought for and tried, and are unfortunately still believed in to a very great extent.

Distemper has a certain course to run, and in this disease Nature seems to attempt the elimination of the poison through the secretions thrown out by the naso-pharyngeal mucous membrane.

Our chief difficulty in the treatment of distemper lies in the complications thereof. We may, and often do, have the organs of respiration attacked; we have sometimes congestion of the liver, or mucous inflammation of the bile ducts, or some lesion of the brain or nervous structures, combined with epilepsy, convulsions, or chorea. Distemper is also often complicated with severe disease of the bowels, and at times with an affection of the eyes.

Causes.—Whether it be that the distemper virus, the poison seedling of the disease, really originates in the kennel, or is the result of contact of one dog with another, or whether the poison floats to the kennel on the wings of the wind, or is

carried there on a shoe or the point of a walking-stick, the following facts ought to be borne in mind: (1) Anything that debilitates the body or weakens the nervous system paves the way for the distemper poison; (2) the healthier the dog the more power does he possess to resist contagion; (3) when the disease is epizootic, it can often be kept at bay by proper attention to diet and exercise, frequent change of kennel straw, and perfect cleanliness; (4) the predisposing causes which have come more immediately under my notice are debility, cold, damp, starvation, filthy kennels, unwholesome food, impure air, and grief.

The Age at which Dogs take Distemper.—They may take distemper at any age; the most common time of life is from the fifth till the eleventh or twelfth month.

Symptoms.—There is, first and foremost, a period of latency or of incubation, in which there is more or less of dulness and loss of appetite, and this glides gradually into a state of feverishness. The fever may be ushered in with chills and shivering. The nose now becomes hot and dry, the dog is restless and thirsty, and the conjunctivæ of the eyes will be found to be considerably injected. Sometimes the bowels are at first constipated, but they are more usually irregular. Sneezing will also be frequent, and in some cases cough, dry and husky at first. The temperature should be taken, and if there is a rise of two or three degrees the case should be treated as distemper, and not as a common cold.

At the commencement there is but little exudation from the eyes and nose, but as the disease advances this symptom will become more marked, being clear at first. So, too, will another symptom which is partially diagnostic of the malady, namely, increased heat of body, combined with a rapid falling off in flesh, sometimes, indeed, proceeding quickly on to positive emaciation.

As the disease creeps downwards and inwards along the air-passages, the chest gets more and more affected, the discharge of mucus and pus from the nostrils more abundant, and the cough loses its dry character, becoming moist. The discharge from the eyes is simply mucus and pus, but if not constantly dried away will gum the inflamed lids together; that from the nostrils is not only purulent, but often mixed with dark blood. The appetite is now clean gone, and there is often vomiting and occasional attacks of diarrhoea.

Now in mild cases we may look for some abatement of the symptoms about the fourteenth day. The fever gets less, inflammation decreases in the mucous passages, and appetite is restored as one of the first signs of returning health. More often, however, the disease becomes complicated.

Diagnosis.—The diagnostic symptoms are the severe catarrh, combined not only with fever, but speedy emaciation.

Pneumonia, as we might easily imagine, is a very likely complication, and a very dangerous one. There is great distress in breathing, the animal panting rapidly. The countenance is

anxious, the pulse small and frequent, and the extremities cold. The animal would fain sit up on his haunches, or even seek to get out into the fresh air; but sickness, weakness, and prostration often forbid his movements. If the ear or stethoscope be applied to the chest, the characteristic signs of pneumonia will be heard; these are sounds of moist crepitations, etc.

Bronchitis is probably the most common complication; in fact, it is always present, except in very mild cases. The cough becomes more severe, and often comes on in tearing paroxysms, causing sickness and vomiting. The breathing is short and frequent, the mouth hot and filled with viscid saliva, while very often the bowels are constipated.

Liver Disease.—If the liver becomes involved, we shall very soon have the jaundiced eye and the yellow skin.

Diarrhœa.—This is another very common complication. We have frequent purging and, maybe, sickness and vomiting.

Fits of a convulsive character are frequent concomitants of distemper.

Epilepsy is sometimes seen in cases of distemper, owing, no doubt, to degeneration of the nerve centres caused by blood-poisoning. There are many other complications seen in distemper. JAUNDICE, for example, which *see*. Skin complaints common after it.

Treatment.—This consists firstly in doing all in our power to guide the specific catarrhal fever to a safe termination; and, secondly, in watching for and combating complications. Whenever we see a young dog ailing, losing appetite, exhibiting catarrhal symptoms, and getting thin, with a rise in temperature, we should not lose an hour. If he be an indoor dog, find him a good bed in a clean, well-ventilated apartment, free from lumber and free from dirt. If it be summer, have all the windows out or opened; if winter, a little fire will be necessary, but have half the window opened at the same time; only take precautions against his lying in a draught. Fresh air in cases of distemper, and, indeed, in fevers of all kinds, cannot be too highly extolled.

The more rest the dog has the better; he must be kept free from excitement, and care must be taken to guard him against cold and wet when he goes out of doors to obey the calls of nature. The most perfect cleanliness must be enjoined, and disinfectants used, such as permanganate of potash, carbolic acid, Pearson's, or Izal. If the sick dog, on the other hand, be one of a kennel of dogs, then quarantine must be adopted. The hospital should be quite removed from the vicinity of all other dogs, and as soon as the animal is taken from the kennel the latter should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and the other dogs kept warm and dry, well fed, and moderately exercised.

Food and Drink.—For the first three or four days let the food be light and easily digested. In order to induce the animal to take it, it should

be as palatable as possible. For small dogs you cannot have anything better than milk porridge.* At all events, the dog must, if possible, be induced to eat; he must not be "horned" unless there be great emaciation; he must not over-eat, but what he gets must be good. As to drink, dogs usually prefer clean cold water, and we cannot do harm by mixing therewith a little plain nitre.

Medicine.—Begin by giving a simple dose of castor-oil, just enough and no more than will clear out the bowels by one or two motions. Drastic purgatives, and medicines such as mercury, jalap, aloes, and podophyllin, cannot be too highly condemned. For very small Toy dogs, such as Italian Greyhounds, Yorkshire Terriers, etc., I should not recommend even oil itself, but *manna*—one drachm to two drachms dissolved in milk. By simply getting the bowels to act once or twice, we shall have done enough for the first day, and have only to make the dog comfortable for the night.

On the next day begin with a mixture such as the following: Solution of acetate of ammonia, 30 drops to 120; sweet spirits of nitre, 15 drops to 60; salicylate of soda, 2 grains to 10. Thrice daily in a little camphor water.

If the cough be very troublesome and the fever does not run very high, the following may be substituted for this on the second or third day: Syrup of squills, 10 drops to 60; tincture of henbane, 10 drops to 60; sweet spirits of nitre, 10 drops to 60, in camphor water.

A few drops of dilute hydrochloric acid should be added to the dog's drink, and two teaspoonfuls (to a quart of water) of the chlorate of potash. This makes an excellent fever drink, especially if the dog can be got to take decoction of barley—barley-water—instead of plain cold water, best made of Keen and Robinson's patent barley.

If there be persistent sickness and vomiting, the medicine must be stopped for a time. Small boluses of ice frequently administered will do much good, and doses of dilute prussic acid, from one to four drops in a little water, will generally arrest the vomiting.

If constipation be present, we must use no rough remedies to get rid of it. A little raw meat cut into small pieces—minced, in fact—or a small portion of raw liver, may be given if there be little fever; if there be fever, we are to trust for a time to injections of plain soap-and-water. Diarrhœa, although often a troublesome symptom, is, it must be remembered, generally a salutary one. Unless, therefore, it becomes excessive, do not interfere; if it does, give the simple chalk mixture three times a day, but no longer than is needful.

The discharge from the mouth and nose is to be wiped away with a soft rag, wetted with a weak solution of carbolic, or, better still, some tow, which is afterwards to be burned. The forehead, eyes, and nose may be fomented two or three

* Oatmeal porridge made with milk instead of water.

times a day with moderately hot water with great advantage.

It is not judicious to wet long-haired dogs much, but short-haired may have the chest and throat well fomented several times a day, and well rubbed dry afterwards. Heat applied to the chests of long-haired dogs by means of a flat iron will also effect good.

The following is an excellent tonic: Sulphate of quinine, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 3 grains; powdered rhubarb, 2 to 10 grains; extract of taraxacum, 3 to 20 grains; make a bolus. Thrice daily.

During convalescence good food, Virol, Spratts' invalid food and invalid biscuit, moderate exercise, fresh air, and protection from cold. These, with an occasional mild dose of castor oil or rhubarb, are to be our sheet-anchors.

During convalescence from distemper and from various other severe ailments, I find no better tonic than the tablets of Phosferine. One quarter of a tablet thrice daily, rolled in tissue paper, for a Toy dog, up to two tablets for a dog of Mastiff size.

Dysentery.

Symptoms.—Most troublesome and frequent stools, with great straining, the dejections are liquid, or liquid and scybalous, with mucus and more or less of blood. Frequent micturition, the water being scanty and high-coloured. The dog is usually dull and restless, and there is more or less of fever, with great thirst. If the anus be examined it will be found red, sore, and puffy.

Treatment.—The animal should be properly housed, and well protected from damp and cold, which in dogs very often produce the disease. Give a dose of castor-oil with a few drops, according to the dog's strength, of the liquid extract of opium; follow this up in about two hours with an enema or two of gruel, to assist its operation. Much good may be done by hot fomentations to the abdomen, and by linseed-meal poultices, in which a tablespoonful or two of mustard has been mixed, to the epigastrium, followed by a full dose of the liquid extract of opium.

This may be followed by from 5 grains to 30 of the trisnitrate of bismuth, in conjunction with from $\frac{1}{8}$ grain to 2 grains of opium, thrice a day.

Judicious diet is of great importance in the treatment of this disease. It must be very light, nutritious, and easily digestible, such as jellies, bread-and-milk, cream, eggs, patent barley, Bovril, with an allowance of wine if deemed necessary. The drink may be pure water, frequently changed, barley-water, or other demulcent drinks.

When the disease has become chronic, our principal object is to sustain the animal's strength, and give the bowels all the rest we can. The mixture recommended for diarrhœa must be persisted in, and great factor of the dejections indicates the use of some deodoriser, as the hyposulphite of soda, with from 20 to 60 grains of wood charcoal, twice a day.

Dyspepsia.—Usually called *Indigestion*. A dog

is said to be off his feed. It is one of the commonest of all complaints, and is the forerunner of many serious chronic ailments. In fact, it may be said to be a symptom more than an actual disease.

CAUSES.—Improper or irregular feeding; over-feeding; want of exercise of a pleasant recreative kind; want of fresh air; food of a too dainty kind; general irregularity of management, and the foul air of kennels.

Symptoms.—The dog does not appear to thrive, his appetite is either lost entirely or capricious; the eye is more injected than it should be, and the nose dry. There is generally some irritability of the skin, and he is out of condition altogether.

Whether fat or lean, he will be found to be lazy, dull, and listless, and probably peevish and snappish—indication of irritability of the brain and nervous centres. The dog knows as well as anyone that he is not well, and he cannot bear good wholesome food, but may eat beef or steak with a will. Dogs suffer, too, from flatulence, sleep but badly, and seem troubled with nightmares; and as to their bowels, they may be bound one day and loose the next, and the stool itself is seldom a healthy one. Vomiting and retching, especially in the morning, are by no means uncommon in dyspepsia.

Treatment.—Begin by giving a dose of opening medicine, such as castor oil and buckthorn syrup, from 2 drachms to 1 ounce of this mixture.

Lower the diet for a day or two, and give twice a day from 5 to 15 grains of the bicarbonate of potash in water, with from 5 to 20 grains of Gregory's powder. A milk diet alone may be tried. For *chronic* dyspepsia the treatment resolves itself very easily into the hygienic and the medicinal, and you may expect very little benefit from the latter if you do not attend to the former.

Begin the treatment of chronic indigestion, then, with a review of the dog's mode of life and feeding, and change it all if there is a chance of doing good. Insist upon the necessity of his being turned out first thing every morning, and of having a good run before breakfast, unless there be any disease present which might seem to contraindicate the use of the douche.

Insist upon his being regularly washed, groomed, and kept sweet and clean, and housed in a pure kennel—not in a room, unless it be a large one, has no carpet, and has the window left fully open every night—likewise upon his having two hours' good romping or running exercise every day. Then as to his food, let his breakfast be a light one, and his dinner abundant, and of good, substantial, digestible food. Give him a good proportion of flesh. He is to have simply the two meals a day, and *nothing* between them. Give no sugar, no dainties, and bones most sparingly. Have his dish always filled with pure water and washed out every morning, so that he may not swallow and sicken on his own saliva. See that he has no disease of the mouth, and has his teeth cleaned.

The following is a safe and simple tonic pill, one to be given twice daily: Sulphate of quinine, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 3 grains; sulphate of iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 grains; extract of taraxacum, 3 grains to 10. Make into a bolus.

Dyspepsia, Acute.—Inflammation of the stomach is a very fatal and very painful disease in the dog, though happily somewhat rare. It is supposed by most authorities to be a disorder that may originate as an idiopathic or primary disease, but it is more often the result of an irritant poison, or the administration by ignorant kennelmen of excessive doses of tartar emetic. It is doubtful, however, whether it *ever* presents itself as a primary disease. But supposing a case of acute gastritis to come before a veterinary practitioner, and granting that a chemical examination or analysis of the matter vomited may prove that the animal has swallowed no metallic poison or any well-known vegetable poison, how can he be sure that the symptoms have not been brought on by some animal irritant, or even some decomposed vegetable matter which the dog may have eaten?

Symptoms.—There is vomiting, great thirst, high fever; the animal stretches himself on his belly in the very coolest corner he can find, panting, and in great pain. Enteritis generally accompanies bad cases; the ears are cold, and the limbs as well. Dark grumous blood may be vomited, or pure blood itself, from the rupture of some artery. And thus the poor dog may linger for some days in a most pitiful condition. Finally he is convulsed and dies, or coma puts a milder termination to his sufferings.

Treatment of milder forms of gastritis. Recipe: Dilute hydrocyanic acid, 1 to 10 drops; laudanum, 5 to 25 drops; solution of chloroform, 2 drachms to 1 ounce. This, to be given as a draught.

The warm bath, and hot fomentations afterwards to the region of the stomach, may give relief, and the strength must be kept up by nutritive *enemata*—beef-tea mixed in cream. In simple cases 3 to 30 grains of the trisnitrate of bismuth may be given, a quarter of an hour before each meal. This is good also in irritative dyspepsia, mixed with a little of the bicarbonate of soda.

Ear in Health.—They are only quacks who, careless of what sufferings they may entail on poor dogs or human beings either, pretend that they can cure almost any ear trouble by nostrums poured into it. If the deafness and other ear diseases depended only upon an accumulation of wax in the tube of the outer ear or even a slight inflammation of that orifice, there might be some little sense in such applications. But the deafness is more deeply seated, and may be caused by disease of the nerves, which proceed from the brain itself. The internal ear, or real organ or machinery of hearing, is never reached by the quack's lotions. They could only reach it if the drum was pierced by disease, and then they would produce such

terrible suffering that the dog would become maniacal. The orifice of the ear is a short tube, one end open to the outside, the other closed by a thin membrane called the drum, which separates it from the inner ear. Across this latter stretches a chain of beautifully arranged bones of the tiniest size, three links in all, each link a bone—the *malleus*, or hammer; the *incus*, or anvil; and the *stapes*, or stirrup, so named from their resemblance in shape to these things. The drum is connected by means of this chain with a delicate membrane in which the minute branches of the nerves of hearing are spread. From the back of the throat to the internal ear is a tube called the Eustachian, which supplies it with air, and if this tube is blocked, as it is sometimes in catarrhal inflammation, deafness is the result. The reader may see, therefore, how little likelihood there is of any outward application affecting the hearing. But these lotions of the quack may, on the contrary, do incalculable harm by hardening or inflaming the drum.

Ear: External Canker.—A scurfy condition of the flap, the edge of which may be sore, ragged, and scaly. The flap also becomes thickened. Such a thing ought to be seen to in time.

When the ear is buried in long hair, probably matted, have the latter removed with the scissors. Perfect cleanliness is the next thing to secure, and for this reason have the ear well, though gently, washed with warm water and a little mild soap. Then apply the ointment mentioned below. It may be necessary to touch the sores occasionally with blue-stone, or 20-grain solution of nitrate of silver.

The canker-cap must imperatively be worn, and in order to give the ears a better chance of healing, we may fold them back over the head and bind them in that position.

The strictest regulations as to diet and exercise must be enforced, but the animal must be kept from the water, and not permitted to overheat himself.

As to the habit of cropping, adopted by old vets. and kennelmen of the present day, I never recommend it, though an old-fashioned Dane or Bull Terrier looked smart cropped.

Abscesses of the flap of the ear are by no means uncommon, and cause great pain and irritation. Sometimes these are accidental, being caused by blows. They often go away of their own accord, stimulated only by the use of blue ointment. If they do not, they must be opened by a free incision, for if only pricked the matter will form again, while setons do more harm than good. The incision, then, must be free, and afterwards a little lint is to be inserted, wetted in water, to which a few drops of carbolic acid solution have been added. The cap may be worn, and the ear turned back, and as soon as suppuration is formed, the wound will heal if kept perfectly clean and softened by the zinc ointment or Zam-Buk.

Ear: Inflammation of the Flap.—This may be merely accidental, as when a long-haired dog gets

it torn in the bush or in fighting. This yields readily to washing with permanganate of potash lotion, and the application of zinc ointment or Zam-Buk. A stitch or two if much cut, and antiseptic dressings.

Eczema. *Vide* SKIN DISEASES.

Emaciation.—Always a bad sign, but taken by itself it is not diagnostic. Very rapid in some fevers, such as distemper, more slow in kidney or liver ailments and in worms. It is, however, not a good thing to conclude quickly that a dog has worms or anything else, such as nephritis. A skilled vet. should examine very carefully.

Enteritis. *Vide* BOWELS, INFLAMMATION OF.

Enemas.—Sometimes given for the relief of great constipation. The syringe should be the ordinary balloon-shape and proportioned to the size of the dog, holding from two ounces to a pint. Warm soapy water is as good as anything, but see that the syringe is completely filled, else air will be thrown up. Oil both the anus and the tube, and after the operation keep the dog at rest on straw for some little time until the matter is likely to be softened. Warm olive oil, or glycerine and water, is sometimes used. You do not require so much, but in all cases the syringe must be full.

Epilepsy. *Vide* FITS.

Eyeball, Dislocation of.—First clean the eye with lukewarm water and very soft sponge, simply squeezing the water over it, freeing it from all dirt. Then the eyelids must be held widely apart by an assistant while you exert gentle but firm pressure with clean, oiled fingers, and the eyeball will slip back into its place. But this must be done at once, or much mischief will ensue.

Eye Diseases.—See AMAUROSIS; CATARACT.

Eyes: Disease of the Haws.—These get red, enlarged, and hardened. They may sometimes curl outwards. Very unsightly, and if persistent must be cut, but only a vet. can do this safely. This trouble with the haw is more common among Bloodhounds, Newfoundlands, Pugs, and Bulls.

Eyes, Inflammation of.—However caused, this must be treated on general principles. If acute the animal should be kept for some days in a darkened room, and as much at rest as possible. Low diet, milk, beef-tea or Bovril, and slops. Spratts' invalid food and invalid biscuits after the inflammation has subsided. Bowels to be opened with the castor-oil and syrup of buckthorn mixture, and kept open with a little raw liver. Bathing thrice daily, or oftener, with cold water, will do good, and after a few days use eye-drops, put in with a camel-hair brush (1 grain of sulphate of zinc to 1 ounce of water, or 3 grains of powdered alum to the same quantity. A borax eye-wash might be used, or a grain of nitrate of silver to the ounce of water).

In convalescence feed well and often. A little raw meat, soup, milk, eggs, and Virol. No cod-liver oil; this is apt to disagree, especially with Toy dogs. Don't expose to high winds or wet for some weeks.

Eyes, Sore.—The trouble is generally in the eyelids, which may be ulcerated. The eyes themselves are congested and the lids sometimes swollen, and matter discharges. Give purgatives, lessen diet, no dainties. A little citrine ointment or lanoline, to prevent eyes sticking together, and during the day eye-drops.

Eyes, Weeping.—A vet. only should see and treat, else an abscess may form, as the ducts are generally closed up. These ducts are called the lachrymal, and convey the tears from the inner canthuses to the interior of the nose.

Feet, Sore.—Perfect cleanliness, washing every night. Clean bed, after anointing with Zam-Buk. If sores around the nails, dog to wear socks. Zinc or alum or borax lotion. Cleanliness to be thorough. Sock not too hot.

Fits.—Whatever be the cause, they are very alarming. In puppies they are called CONVULSIONS, and resemble epileptic fits. Keep the dog very quiet, but use little force, simply enough to keep him from hurting himself. Keep out of the sun, or in a darkened room. When he can swallow give from 2 to 20 grains (according to size) of bromide of potassium in a little camphor water thrice daily for a few days. Only milk food. Keep quiet.

The **Epileptic** fit, common after distemper, is easily known. Sudden attack, the dog falls, and is unconscious, with frothing at mouth and champing of the jaws.

Treatment.—Just keep him quiet and prevent his injuring himself. A whiff or two of chloroform if it continues long. Then the same treatment as for puppies in fits, but the dose to be bigger. No occasion for alarm, but the medicine must be continued for weeks. Afterwards give from a quarter to a whole tablet of Phosferine thrice daily. Great care in diet is needed, and this should never be too stimulating, but nourishing and simple.

Fleas.—Washing with Spratts' medicated soap. Extra clean kennels. Dusting with Keating, and afterwards washing. This may not kill the fleas, but it drives them off. Take the dog on the grass while dusting, and begin along the spine. Never do it in the house.

Foods for Sick Dogs.—Do not cram the dog if possible. A spoonful taken naturally is better than ten forced. The latter exhausts the dog and worries him terribly. Little and often should be the rule. Milk diet ranks highest, but it should have eggs in it and not be too sweet. Rabbit or chicken broth, with the meat finely cut up. Liver boiled is a dainty that few dogs refuse, but it is to be used with caution. Grilled sweetbreads. For Toy dogs the milk should be peptonised (Fairchild's—any chemist). Robinson's patent barley. Fish, but not the oily kinds. Raw meat minced and without the fat in early convalescence. Bovril also; then Virol to pick up the strength and substance, and Spratts' invalid food and the invalid biscuits. If one rings the changes on all

these, and nurses well without fidgeting the patient, the dog ought to do well.

Gastritis. *vide* DYSPEPSIA.

Genital Organs.—There are few troubles of the genital organs that need attention in either dog or bitch. What is called BALANITIS is a slight running of pus from the organ of the male. The general health needs seeing to, and the feeding must be carefully regulated. The dog must not have dainties, nor be pampered. Cleanliness of all surroundings. If much discharge, syringing once a day with nitrate of silver lotion, 1 grain to the ounce; or boracic acid, 3 grains to the ounce. There is a disease of the scrotum sometimes called "cancer" because it is not. If confined to the skin, astringent lotions and washing twice daily with cold water. Careful drying, and afterwards the application of the benzoated ointment of zinc will do good, or a mixture of green iodide of mercury ointment with four parts of vaseline. If the tissues underneath the skin be involved, a course of liquor arsenicalis or iodide of potassium may be needed.

Prolapse of either vagina or uterus needs the attention of a vet.; but he must be a skilled one, for an ignorant man has been known to take such protrusion for a tumour and roughly operate.

Gleet.—For these and all other such troubles it is best and safest to call in a vet., but good feeding and perfect cleanliness of all surroundings will always prevent such ailments.

Goitre or Bronchocele.—This is swelling of the thyroid gland, which lies in front of the larynx. It may come on very rapidly in puppies, to whom it may be fatal. In older dogs more slowly. Friction with a collar may cause it in some, and it may cause great difficulty of breathing, brain trouble, and death. Bulldogs seem to be especially subject to this complaint. If in a puppy, and coming on suddenly, hot fomentations will do good, and, indeed, there is little more to be done. In old dogs, Terriers and Mastiffs, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grains each of the iodide and bromide of potassium thrice daily, with a carbonate of iron pill, or the syrup of the iodide of iron—suitable doses.

Locally.—Rubbing in the official ointment of iodide. Cut the hair short. Or tincture of iodine may be used once a day. After swelling reduced extract of milk and Virol after every meal.

Harvest Bugs.—These are a species of fleas or jiggers common in dry grass and vegetables of many kinds. Found only in summer and autumn. They are so small that they are seldom visible, but they burrow under the skin and cause much annoyance by the intolerable itching they produce. The application of the ordinary liquor ammonia may afford relief, and the dog should be washed and a little oil rubbed in afterwards.

Hæmaturia.—This means blood in the urine, another disease that a layman should not attempt to treat, as it may arise from stone in the bladder. *vide* CYSTITIS.

Hepatitis (Inflammation of the Liver).

Symptoms.—As we should naturally expect, we will find all the symptoms of inflammatory fever, with some degree of swelling in the region of the liver, and considerable pain and tenderness. This pain is often manifest when the dog gets up suddenly to seek the open air. He will frequently be found lying on his chest in dark corners, on cold stones, perhaps, and panting. His eyes are heavy and dull, his coat stares, he is dull himself is frequently sick, with loss of appetite, and very high temperature of body. About the second or third day jaundice supervenes, the symptoms of which will be considered presently. Very high-coloured and scanty urine is another symptom, and often there is dyspnoea, especially indicative of inflammation of the upper portion of the liver.

The bowels are constipated, and of the colour of clay. The disease soon produces emaciation, and often dropsy of the belly.

Treatment.—Subdue the fever by rest, cold water to drink, with a little chlorate of potash in it. A dose or two of mindererus spirit and sweet nitre.

If ailment not complicated with or the result of distemper, give after a day or two a pill at night of from 2 to 20 grains of Barbadoes aloes, 3 to 30 grains of extract of taraxacum, in a bolus, followed up in the morning by a dose of sulphate of soda and magnesia, with a little nitre. Give from 3 to 15 grains of Dover's powder thrice daily.

In very acute cases a large blister will be needed to the right side. Mustard poultices, hot fomentations, and a large linseed-meal poultice will be sufficient in sub-acute cases, and a little mustard may well be added to the poultice.

When you have succeeded in subduing the symptoms, if there be much yellowness of the skin, combined with constipation or scanty fæces, give the following thrice a day: Powdered ipecac., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains; extract of taraxacum, 3 to 15 grains.

The food, which was at first sloppy and non-stimulating, must now be made more nourishing; and good may be done by rubbing the abdomen with a strong stimulating liniment of ammonia, while a wet compress is to be applied around the belly, the coat having been previously wetted with water well acidulated with diluted nitro-hydrochloric acid, the compress being wrung through the same solution. Great care must be taken on recovery with the dog's diet, and moderate exercise only should at first be allowed, and tonics administered.

Husk.—A form of bronchitis, requiring similar treatment. It is also associated with derangement of the stomach. Worms are often the originating cause.

Indigestion. *vide* DYSPEPSIA.

Irritation of Skin.—Find out the cause. It may be from parasites, lice, fleas, ticks, or harvest bugs. Washing and perfect cleanliness of all surroundings. Fresh bedding for outdoor dogs. Washing with mild but good dog soap.

Jaundice.—This is sometimes called the *Yellows*, from the peculiar hue of the skin and conjunctiva

of the eyes. It may be caused by congestion of the liver, often a result of complication of distemper, or by a sudden chill, or from the dog's having been allowed to stand long in the wet. Every dog, as well as every human being, has some organ of the body weaker than the rest, and if one is exposed to cold while wet and hungry this organ is the most likely to be sought out and settled upon.

The obstruction of the bile duct by the passing of a gall-stone is another cause, or the duct may be blocked by the entrance of a round worm.

Symptoms.—Jaundice may come on with some days of dulness and loss of appetite, with staring coat, dry nose, and heat on top of the head, or there may be fever. The stools are dry and clay-coloured from the absence of bile therein.

Treatment.—If the dog seems to be suffering much pain, hot fomentations and large poultices are to be applied to the region of the liver after smearing the belly with belladonna liniment. Give also from 2 to 10 or 20 grains of chloral hydrate and repeat the dose if necessary, and afterwards, when the pain has somewhat abated, give either simply an aloes bolus to open the bowels, or, better still, give an aloes bolus at night and a draught in the morning, containing sulphate of soda and sulphate of magnesia, from $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm to 3 drachms of each in water.

As emaciation very soon comes on from the fever and the want of bile in the food, much good may often be done by the administration every morning of purified ox-bile; dose, from 2 to 10 or 15 grains, made into a pill, combined with from 5 to 20 grains of Barbadoes aloes, especially if the obstruction is of long standing.

Give light, nutritious, and easily digested food, and the addition of a little nitre in the animal's drinking water will do good. Afterwards tonics (iron and quinine best), and plenty of food and moderate exercise. In *jaundice* from *suppression* of bile our treatment, of course, must be different. It must, however, be borne in mind that we must not weaken the digestion in any way. Our sheet-anchors here are purgatives, in order to stimulate the secretion of the bile. We may also use some of the mineral acids, the dilute nitric, or nitro-hydrochloric with taraxacum. If the reader cares to try the effect of mercury in some form, he may do so, giving small doses of calomel combined with aloes, in the morning, for two or three days: Calomel, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains; aloes, 2 grains to 20; or podophyllin will be found as effectual and less dangerous, especially if combined with small doses of rhubarb. Instead of the nitrate of potash in the dog's drink, the bicarbonate, a teaspoonful or two, may be given with advantage.

The food should be light and easily digested: boiled eggs, bread puddings, bread-and-butter with a little beef-tea, and a very little raw meat minced.

Kidneys. *Vide* NEPHRITIS.

Lactation.—The bitch's milk may be deficient. Give plenty of creamy cow's milk to drink, mixed

and thickened with corn flour; also Robinson's patent barley. Massage to the breasts. If there is a flow of milk from the teats of a bitch who is not in whelp, with painful swollen glands, milking may be needed twice a day, but no violence must be used. Rub the breasts with a little brandy, and with belladonna liniment, and give castor-oil. Afterwards liver to keep the bowels open. Never neglect such a condition, else tumours may form.

Laryngitis, or Inflammation of the Organ of Voice.—This may be acute or chronic, the former sometimes the result of injury or extension of inflammation of throat, as in colds. There may be a good deal of effusion and swelling. If the dog seems in much pain and is making strange noises and attempts to vomit, better send for the vet.; meanwhile fomentations with large hot poultices will do much good. Open bowels and put on low diet. Quiet and rest, with ice-cooled water to drink. In the chronic form a harsh dry cough, with hacking and evident pain. This form may or may not be infectious, but the dog should be kept by himself anyhow. Good nursing is needed, and, if a thin-coated dog, a coat had better be worn. Open the bowels and give a cough mixture.

Lice.—The common dog louse is not unlike the head louse of mankind, but is not so large, more squarely built, and of a light-grey or straw-colour. They are found occasionally on the bodies of all breeds of dogs, but mostly in long-haired animals like St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, etc., who have been allowed to roam about wherever they list and sleep out on dirty straw.

But lice do not seem to inconvenience those out-of-door dogs very much. On puppies lice multiply very quickly indeed, and the agony the poor things suffer is sometimes really pitiful to see. I have known a case of a black-and-tan English Terrier infested with lice, but, strange to say, in this case they turned out to be not dog but horse lice, and it was afterwards found that this dog was in the habit of sleeping every night on the back of one of the horses. They did not seem to give him any trouble, however, and were soon got rid of.

The lice are hatched from nits, which we find clinging in rows, and very tenaciously too, to the hairs. The insects themselves are more difficult to find, but they are on puppies sometimes in thousands.

To destroy them I have tried several plans. Oil is very effectual, and has safety to recommend it. Common sweet oil is as good a cure as any, and you may add a little oil of anise and some sublimed sulphur, which will increase the effect. Quassia water may be used to damp the coat.

The matted portions of a long-haired dog's coat must be cut off with scissors, for there the lice often lurk. The oil dressing will not kill the nits, so that vinegar must be used. After a few days the dressing must be repeated, and so on three

or four times. To do any good, the whole of the dog's coat must be drenched in oil, and the dog washed with good dog soap and warm water twelve hours afterwards.

Hunting recommends, to kill lice and fleas, a solution of soft soap in spirits of wine, medicated with creosote in the proportion of one ounce to a pound of the soap. It is very effectual. You pour a portion of it along the spine and down the legs and thighs, work it into a lather with warm water, and well work it all over the coat. Then wash clean, and give a bucket-bath of soft water.

Liver. See SLUGGISH LIVER and HEPATITIS; also JAUNDICE.

Lock-jaw (technical term *Tetanus*).—We seldom meet with this, but it is a most terrible complaint, often called rabies by the ignorant. I question the utility of forcing the jaws open. Sedatives, such as hydrate of chloral, 2 to 12 grains, with 5 to 30 grains of bromide of potassium, in plenty of water, may be given thrice daily. Liquid nourishment only, beef tea, eggs, milk, and Bovril. Send for skilled vet.

Lumbago.—Pain, stiffness, semi-loss of power in hind legs. Stimulating embrocations, ammonia and turpentine, application of hot iron over flannel. Bandage to be worn. Otherwise treated as for rheumatism.

Mange.—Not a very happy term used to denote many kinds of disease of the skin of the dog. It is no doubt derived from the French *manger*, to eat. Vets. of the old school and gamekeepers use it most. It will be found described in the paragraphs on Skin Diseases.

Medicines.—I have already mentioned this at page 591, but I may add here medicine must always take a second place to the proper management of cases, as of sickness with regard to (1) rest, (2) quiet, (3) light and sunshine, (4) warmth or cold, (5) fresh air, (6) the sick bed or bedding, (7) appropriate food, and (8) proper drink. It should be the aim and object of all medical men, whether doctors or veterinary surgeons, to teach those who do not know how to prevent illnesses, and this will undoubtedly be the practice in the future.

Though not holding with the doctrine of homœopathy and infinitesimal doses, or the *similia similibus curantur*, small doses are certainly less dangerous than big ones.

Really good dog-doctors are scarce, and it is always best if advice is needed to have a regularly qualified veterinary surgeon, and if he is worth his salt he will explain to the owner of the dog the physiology and pathology of the case and his plan of treatment, with its why and its wherefore.

The veterinary surgeon is, however, not always at hand, especially in the country or at sea. It is therefore obligatory on all who keep a dog to know when to physic him, what to give him, and where to get it. I have therefore considered it my duty to give in my supplementary chapter, page 619, a complete description of the DOG'S

MEDICINE CUPBOARD, and what it should contain, with several hints that will, I trust, be found handy.

Meningitis, or Inflammation of the Brain, is a disease we find sometimes among puppies, especially if over-fed and excited by too much exercise in the sun. It may be caused by worms as well as the poison of distemper.

Symptoms.—Fits, convulsions, whining or moaning, great heat of head, and a rise in the temperature of several degrees.

Treatment.—On correct diagnosis this entirely depends, so that, although opening medicine and salines in the form of nitrate and chlorate of potash in the drinking water should be given by the owner, he should seek the assistance of a skilled vet. as quickly as possible. If one cannot be had, keep the animal in a quiet, cool, darkened apartment, and give only the lightest of nourishment, milk, beef-tea, milk and egg mixture, etc., and put ice to the head for fifteen minutes at a time.

Milk Troubles. *Vide* LACTATION.

Mouth, Ailments of.—The mouth of the dog is one of the most important portions of his anatomy, important to himself and to his owner as well. Nature has not given hands to the dog whereby he can form weapons of defence, but has provided him with splendid teeth in lieu thereof.

Like the human being, he is furnished during his lifetime with two sets of teeth. The first—the milk teeth—are all cut within a fortnight after the birth of the puppy. They are exceedingly beautiful and very fragile. They begin to fall out and be replaced in the following order: First the front teeth or incisors go (this in from a month to seven weeks), and soon after the second, third, and fourth molars fall out, and in a few months the other molars follow suit; so that in from five to six or eight months the milk teeth are replaced by the permanent. These latter are forty-two in number, twenty-two occupying the lower and twenty the upper jaw. The following is the correct formula as given by the highest authorities:—

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Upper jaw.—Incisors, 6; Fangs, 1—1;} \\ \text{Molars, 6—6 = 20} \\ \text{Lower jaw.—Incisors, 6; Fangs, 1—1;} \\ \text{Molars, 7—7 = 22} \end{array} \right\} = 42.$$

In most breeds of dogs the teeth are level, that is, the incisors of the two jaws meet when the mouth is closed, so that you cannot insert your finger-nail behind either row. But some breeds of dogs are underhung, and in some the upper jaw projects. The four middle incisors are called the pincers, the next four at each side of these the intermediates, and the last four flanking these molars.

The teeth of the young dog, and, indeed, of any dog that has been properly cared for and correctly fed, are beautifully white and pearly, one reason for this being that the crown, or ex-

posed portion of the tooth, is covered with enamel, not *cementum*.

The gums of the dog are hard and solid to the touch, and firmly embrace each tooth, and more or less surround each separate tusk.

The soft palate, or curtain that guards the entrance to the gullet, is in the dog broad and short, and has little or no uvula; the opening from the mouth into the pharynx and larynx is therefore capacious, and freely admits either food or air, this latter being so extremely necessary to the animal after a hard run, when he wants to do a deal of breathing in a short time.

The tongue of the dog differs considerably from that of other animals. It is very long and soft, and extremely mobile. It is covered with long silky papillæ, which give it its peculiar smoothness, so different from the rough tongue of the cat, with its horny recurvent papillæ. The lips of the dog are thin and pliant. Externally the upper lip is grooved in the median line, and at the lower edge at the back parts is beautifully variegated with long papillæ all along its free surface.

It is most important for the purposes of sport and defence, as well as for health and appearance, that a dog's teeth should be properly seen to. Loose and carious teeth are of very frequent occurrence, often existing as one of the symptoms of either dyspepsia or intestinal worms, more especially in pampered pets, who are allowed to eat what and when they choose.

As a rule, puppies shed their milk-teeth without any trouble, but the milk-teeth, after getting loose, sometimes get fixed again. This is a matter that wants looking to, for the presence of milk-teeth often deflects and renders irregular the growing permanent teeth. Whenever, then, you find a milk-tooth loose, try to extract it; this can generally be done by the finger and thumb covered with the corner of a handkerchief. If, however, the tooth has been allowed to remain so long in the jaw as to become refixed, its extraction becomes rather more difficult, and requires instrumental assistance.

After extracting the tooth touch the gums with a solution of tincture of myrrh and water, equal parts. As your dog grows up, if you want him to retain his dental apparatus to a goodly old age, you must trust to regular and wholesome feeding, and never permit him to carry stones, nor to indulge in the filthy habit of chewing wood. For show dogs powdered charcoal should be used to clean the teeth, with a moderately hard brush, but tartar should never be allowed to remain on the teeth of any dog one values. It ought to be scraped off, or it will give rise to disease.

Mouth, Canker of.

Symptoms.—These are seldom noticed until the disease is pretty far advanced, and a swelling is formed on the dog's jaw beneath or over the carious tooth. This swelling discharges either pus and blood or thin effusion. The discharge is offensive. There is pain, as evinced by the unwillingness of the dog to have his mouth examined

or the jaw touched. If neglected there may come a nasty fungus-looking growth.

Treatment.—Our attention must first be directed to the teeth, and any carious tooth or portion of a carious tooth must be extracted. This operation will probably have to be performed after the dog has been placed under the influence of an anæsthetic, and therefore he must be taken to a skilled vet., unless, indeed, he can be securely held and his mouth kept open by aid of an assistant and any means at your command. The disease must then be treated on general principles. If there is proud flesh, blue-stone must be used, or the solid nitrate of silver. If only ulceration and fetid discharge, use a wash of Condy's fluid (1 drachm to 3 in a pint of water), and the alum and myrrh wash (10 grains of alum and 1 drachm of tincture of myrrh to 1 ounce of water) ought to be used several times a day, by means of a rag or bit of sponge tied to the end of a stick.

Attention must be paid to the general health, and especially to the state of the stomach. Give an occasional dose of oil and buckthorn.

Mouth, Foul, is a condition of the canine mouth very often seen. The highest-bred dogs are the most subject to it, and among these it is more frequently seen among household pets. The *symptoms* vary in degree, but in a well-marked case you will find your patient is generally somewhat surly and snappish, and on inquiry we shall not be surprised to learn that he gets but little exercise—perhaps because he has become too fat to take it—that he gets what he likes to eat, everybody gives him tit-bits, and perhaps that he sleeps before a fire, or in a bed, or on the couch, and is restless at night, and often troubled with bad dreams. Examination of the mouth reveals, first, a very obnoxious breath, the gums are swollen, may be ulcerated at the edges, but at all events bleed with the slightest touch. Some of the teeth may be loose or decayed, but invariably even the sound ones are encrusted with tartar.

Treatment.—Begin by thoroughly cleansing and scaling the teeth; this done, use a wash—water well reddened with permanganate of potash. The teeth are to be cleansed every morning with vinegar and water. The only medicine needful will be an aloetic aperient once or twice a week, with a dinner pill.

Quinine, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 3 grains; powdered rhubarb and ginger, of each 2 to 5 grains; extract of taraxacum, sufficient to make a bolus.

The feeding must be altered for the better. If the dog is fat and gross, meat, and especially sugar and fat, must be prohibited. Put him on oatmeal porridge and milk, or Spratts' cake. If lean and poor, an allowance of meat must be given, or the thirty per cent. Spratts' cake, and also Virol twice a day. Let the drink be pure water or butter-milk.

Nephritis, or Inflammation of the Kidney.—Sometimes called acute Bright's disease. It is

a very serious disease, and somewhat difficult of diagnosis by the layman, so that if it be even suspected, as it may be, there is great pain and stiffness in the loins, with high temperature and rapid pulse, a vet. should be called in.

Causes.—Cold and damp, especially if it be applied directly to the loins, as in the case of a dog left to sit out of doors all night in the rain, a dog, that is, who is in a weak state of health, or whose blood is impoverished by bad feeding. Blows and kicks occasionally produce it; the presence of a stone in the pelvis of the kidney may give rise to it; so may many irritating medicines, such as copaiba, cubeb, turpentine, and cantharides, when given in too large doses.

Symptoms.—The disease is ushered in with shivering, staring of the coat, and a generally dejected appearance of the dog. We then have thirst and fever, with a hard, quick pulse, if you care to examine it, with perhaps sickness and vomiting. There is pain, there is stiffness in the region of the loins, with some degree of tenderness on pressure. A frequent desire to micturate, and sometimes suppression of urine; or the urine, if passed, is scanty, high-coloured, and may contain blood, or even pus. Bowels constipated, and belly probably tympanitic. If not, and the retention of urine is not relieved, delirium may occur, succeeded by coma and death.

Treatment.—We must try to give the kidneys all the rest we can, and endeavour to reduce the inflammation, and get rid of a portion at least of the urea of the blood by the bowel. This may be done by purgatives, podophyllin, and jalap, or elaterium may be tried.

Resin of jalap, 1 grain to 5; podophyllin, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to 2 grains; extract of hyoscyamus, 1 grain to 5. Mix; make one pill, to be given every morning.

Plenty of hot poppy fomentations must be applied to the loins (occasionally the flat iron heated may do good), and followed up by large linseed-meal and mustard poultices. Enemas of hot water (not too hot) often do good, and the vomiting and sickness may be relieved by giving occasional doses of dilute hydrocyanic acid, from 1 to 5 drops, and by applying mustard poultices to the region of the stomach.

If suppression of urine continue for several days, the loins may be frequently fomented with hot infusion of digitalis.

Two things I must warn the reader against—the use of *diuretics* and *fly blisters*. Both are highly dangerous, although sometimes used.

Diet and Drink.—The diet must be low at first, low and sloppy; but we must look out for signs of weakness and prostration. Do not let the animal sink for want of nourishment, such as beef-tea, eggs, a little raw meat, and a little port wine; and, lastly, Virol and tonics in convalescence. The drink, water, or milk-and-water, or patent barley-water, which is softening and demulcent.

Nipples.—When giving milk these may become sore and cracked. Cleanliness, washing with water reddened with permanganate of potash. Boracic lotion and ointment. It may be advisable to take the puppies away for a short time, spoon-feeding them.

Nose, Ailments of.—Nasal catarrh is the commonest, and if the dog is otherwise ill it may be mistaken for distemper, especially if the dog has a cough.

It is also called ozæna, and is usually the result of cold or the sequel to a common catarrh. There is a discharge of mucous or muco-purulent matter from the nostrils, sometimes tinged with blood, and of a fætid odour.

Treatment.—Careful regulation of diet, which is to be nourishing; frequent bathing of the nostrils in hot water, succeeded immediately by complete syringing out of the nostrils with warm water, to which a little Condyl's fluid has been added, and occasional mild injections of sulphate of zinc or hazeline will effect a cure, all the more speedily if Fowler's solution of arsenic, 1 drop to 6 thrice daily, and Virol are given internally.

Nose bleeding may be from blows or from ulceration. Adrenalin, a dilute solution of which will stop it. Cold to the head. If discomfort and pain with sneezing and snuffling continue long, the nose should be examined by some skilled vet., who may find a worm therein, a polypus which must be removed.

Obesity or Fatness.—For many reasons the treatment of this disease, for disease we must call it, is very unsatisfactory. Even those who love their dogs will hardly take the trouble to follow out instructions, and the animal is a past master in the art of begging, and knows exactly the diplomatic value of winning ways. If any good is to be done he must be put on a lower scale of diet. Reduced half for quite a time. No fat, no sugar, no oily fish, no starchy food of any kind, except a little toasted Spratts' biscuit, the "Toy" or "Terrier" kind. Food: Lean meat, eggs, white fish, liver boiled or raw, and clean, well-boiled tripe without the fat. Occasional purgatives. Medicine of little use of dangerous.

Ophthalmia. *Vide* EYES, INFLAMMATION OF.

Pain.—*Vide* Chapter I. of this section. I may add, however, that with short-haired dogs the hot sponge sometimes gives greater relief than the fomentations. Dip the sponge in very hot water, squeeze out, and at once pass over the painful part. The higher the temperature the greater the relief. Hot water bags or bags of hot sand are very useful at times; so are the heat from a blazing fire, radial heat, sunlight bath, cold rubbing, and the alternate application of hot and cold compress. This last, especially when there is congestion of internal parts.

Paralysis.—The *symptoms* of paralysis or loss of power in a limb or in any group of muscles are familiar to everyone. It arises from pressure on the roots of the nerve, pressure by effusion

or otherwise upon the spinal cord or brain itself. It may arise from constipation in the case of the hindquarters.

Paralysis is sometimes the result of a blow or injury to the spinal column. Another cause of paralysis, which we sometimes see in puppies, is the irritation of teething, and it may be a complication of distemper—a bad sign.

Treatment.—The castor-oil and buckthorn mixture, 2 parts of oil, 1 of syrup of buckthorn first. See that the medicine has acted; if not, it must be repeated or an enema given. Keep his strength well up, and use this prescription:—

Iodide of potassium, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains; extract of belladonna, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 2 grains; extract of gentian, 2 to 10 grains. Make into a bolus; give thrice daily.

Continue this treatment for a week; if little improvement, the dose is to be slightly increased and Virol given.

Gentle friction, or shampooing with the warm hand, will go far to maintain the nutrition of the limbs, and prevent ataxy or wasting. The bladder must be attended to, and, if necessary, the catheter passed and the water drawn off.

Parasites, External. *Vide* FLEAS, HARVEST BUGS, LICE, and TICKS.

Parasites, Internal. *Vide* WORMS.

Piles or Hæmorrhoids.—Most common things among dogs who are roughly fed and get but little exercise. Caused by constipation or sluggish liver.

Symptoms.—Pain while sitting at stool should at once arouse suspicion, or he may be observed frequently to lick the regions under the tail, or sit down and trail the anus along the ground.

Upon examination the anus will be found to have lost its usual healthy contracted appearance, and is puffy and swollen. There are seldom external piles without internal as well. The stools, too, will often, especially if the dog be constipated, be found tinged with blood. Old dogs are more frequently troubled with piles than young ones.

Treatment.—This must be both local and constitutional. The food ought to be of a non-constipation nature, and contain a due amount of flesh. Boiled greens ought to be given frequently, and occasionally a piece of raw bullock's liver. Exercise is most essential. At the same time any bad habits he may have formed, such as eating wood, or even too much dog grass, must be corrected. Gentle purgatives may be required, just enough to keep the bowels moderately free, such as a little sulphur in the food, or a little castor-oil given the last thing at night. If he seems very dull, with a dry nose and little appetite, and sometimes vomits a yellow fluid, a ball, consisting of a little sulphur, with from 5 to 10 grains of the extract of taraxacum, should be given every morning.

Locally.—Cleanliness of the parts. An ointment will also be of great service, and ought to be not only well smeared on twice or oftener

every day, but a little inserted into the rectum. The compound ointment of galls, with a double proportion of powdered opium, is very useful; or the benzoated oxide of zinc ointment may be used, but if there be much tenderness the dog does not like it so well.

Pleurisy.—Is a most painful disease, being inflammation generally at one side of the anti-friction closed sack or pleura, which Nature has placed 'twixt the walls of the chest and lungs,* and the sack is inflamed inside and roughened. Effusion is the result and the usual products of such inflammations.

Caused by cold and damp while the dog is hungry and tired, or may be the extension of the inflammation of the lungs, pneumonia, constituting the disease pleuro-pneumonia.

In pleurisy without pneumonia the ailment commences with rigor or shivering. Uneasiness, countenance anxious, coat staring. Thirst, pain, panting, and a dry, *harsh* cough. Fever and high temperature, and all the usual symptoms of inflammation. Rough sounds at first on applying the ear to the chest. No sound after the effusion takes place. If matter forms, distinct rigors or shivering.

Treatment.—Both this disease and *pneumonia* will need all the skill of a good vet., but much good can be done before he comes, or the case may be treated without him. Give a dose of castor-oil at once, enough to open the bowels well, but no lowering medicine. Hot fomentations, poultices, and the usual local means of relieving pain (*vide* PAIN). Let his bed be warm and dry, but the apartment itself cool and well-ventilated. After the oil has acted, 1 grain to 6 grains of James's powder may be given at once, and repeated at intervals of five hours until eight powders have been given. The following mixture may be used thrice daily for the first two or three days: Cream of tartar, from 10 to 30 grains; mindererus spirit, from 20 or 30 drops to 2 drachms, in a little camphor water. When the fever has abated, some blistering fluid might be rubbed in, if the seat of the pain can be positioned, but the coat would have to be cut and shaved at the place.

Low diet at first. In convalescence after the fever, support the system with the usual foods for the sick (*vide* FOODS), and a little wine or brandy and water may be needed thrice daily, but its effect must be watched on pulse and temperature. Diarrhœa, if it comes on, must not be stopped at once. It is generally salutary.

Tincture of aconite is often of use in the first stages instead of the fever mixture; dose, from 2 to 15 drops every three hours, in a little water.

Iron tonics also in convalescence, and the tonic food Virol.

Pneumonia.—Vet.'s assistance if possible, and

* It is the smooth lubricated inner surfaces of this bag that rub against each other, thus preventing friction. A sack of the same kind is placed between all joints for the same purpose.

trust all to him. It is inflammation of the lungs, and may be an extension of bronchitis.

Symptoms.—The disease is ushered in by restlessness, thirst, and some degree of rigor, which often escapes observation. It is seldom, therefore, until the animal is really ill that any notice is taken of him. There is evidence of pain now, and the breathing is quickened and laborious. "The extended head," Youatt graphically tells us, "the protruded tongue, the anxious, blood-shot eye, the painful heaving of the hot breath, the obstinacy with which the animal sits up hour after hour until his feet slip from under him and the eye closes and the head droops through extreme fatigue, *yet in a moment being aroused again by the feeling of instant suffocation*, are symptoms that cannot be mistaken."

Add to these symptoms a disagreeable short cough, dry at first, but soon accompanied by the hacking up of pellets of rusty-coloured mucus. Extensive lung inflammation may go on to death without any cough at all. Unlike the breathing of pleurisy, where inspiration is short, painful, and interrupted, that in pneumonia has expiration, longer, if anything, than inspiration. We generally have, in addition, constipation of the bowels, high-coloured urine, and perspiration on the internal parts of the thighs.

Pneumonia may often be complicated with pleurisy, or with bronchitis, or inflammation of the pericardium, the liver, or even the peritoneum itself, which latter is more rare. Again, fits are not infrequent in pneumonia, especially if it is occasioned by distemper. These fits are adynamic in their character, and depend upon the anæmic condition of the blood, and should therefore never be treated by setons and such rough remedies.

Treatment.—In general principles the same as that for pleurisy, but remember, please, that good nursing is half the battle.

Poisons.—*Vide* Chapter II. of this section.

Prolapsus Ani, or a coming down or falling out of the end of the rectum, is occasionally met with in dogs of a weakly disposition, and, if not understood or improperly treated, it may end in gangrene, sloughing, and death. At first the prolapsus only occurs during defecation, but latterly the rectum protrudes at any time, and is generally more or less inflamed and excoriated.

Treatment.—Careful regulation of the bowels with the simplest laxatives, or by means of food, fresh air, and *gentle* exercise. It is advisable to employ cold water enemas containing 3 or 4 drops of the tincture of iron to an ounce. Not more than from ½ ounce to 3 ounces should be injected, as it is meant to be retained. Do this three times a day; or the sulphate of iron may do as well, 2 or 3 grains to an ounce of water.

The protruded portion of the gut is to be carefully returned before the injection is used.

Prurigo.—Included in SKIN DISEASES, which see.

Ptyalism or Salivation.—An excessive secretion of the salivary glands. May be the result of

the abuse of mercury, or it may arise from decayed teeth or foul mouth, or simply from some local irritation of the glands themselves, or from want of care in using mercurial ointments.

Treatment.—If from the abuse of mercury, remove the cause and give a gentle aperient, and food of a light nutritious kind. The mouth, too, had better be plentifully rinsed out with cold water. If arising from decayed teeth, the treatment recommended for foul mouth will be indicated. If there be no apparent cause for the salivation, in all probability the animal is not thriving, and probably is losing flesh. Give a bitter tonic or dinner pill, see that the dog is well housed and properly fed, and rub in every morning and evening, with some degree of friction, under the jaws a stimulating liniment, such as strong hartshorn and oil.

Rabies.—In a treatise like this, which is not meant for either students or veterinary surgeons, but to be used as a ready reference for the general public, an article on a subject such as this could serve no useful purpose. Medical authorities themselves dispute as to its diagnosis—which is certainly most difficult—some going as far as saying that no such disease is ever seen in Britain.

During the scare in London some years ago and the enactment of the Muzzling Order thousands of healthy dogs were hounded to death in the streets or cruelly murdered by mad policemen. There were no proved cases of rabies, and none of real hydrophobia. When the scare was at its worst in England, just across the border there was no muzzling, no panic, and of course no mad dogs. I went to Edinburgh and several other cities of Scotland at this time, and found the dogs running about, free, happy, healthy, and contented.

Rectal Abscess.—Often forms around or near the anus, filled with pus of a peculiarly fetid odour. In these cases not only must the treatment be directed to the improvement of the general health, but as soon as fluctuation can be detected the abscess is to be freely opened in the dependent position; then, after the matter has been evacuated, it may be treated as a simple ulcer. Cleanliness, and washing frequently with water to which a few drops of strong solution (50 per cent.) of carbolic acid has been added. If the ulcer becomes indolent, it is to be brushed every morning with a 10-grains-to-the-ounce solution of nitrate of silver.

Rectum and its Ailments.—I have already mentioned piles. Much the same treatment will do for all irritations at the end of the gut or anus. Great cleanliness is needed, and the parts should be kept soft by cooling ointments, or boracic, or Zam-Buk.

Rheumatism, Acute.

Causes.—It is generally found in dogs that have been neglected, not only as to the comforts of their kennels, but as to their food. Also in dogs that are over-pampered. If a dog has one attack of rheumatism, either acute or chronic, that usually

predisposes to another. The proximate cause of rheumatism is exposure to damp and cold, or alternate heats and chills combined with damp.

Symptoms.—The first noticeable symptom is stiffness in the dog's movements. He feels unable or unwilling to get up with his wonted ease. Perhaps he cries out, and he will have to go some distance before this pain and stiffness be shaken off. This may go on for a day or two, or even much longer.

At length acute or sub-acute inflammation of the ligaments, tendons, and sheaths of the muscles takes place, it may be in the shoulder, the leg or legs, the neck, the chest or back, in any of these regions, or in all combined. The dog now becomes restless and feverish, he moves about anxiously, stopping at times and crying out, as if he had hurt himself; or he seeks out a quiet corner, generally under something, where he can lie unmolested.

Even in slight cases there is always more or less of fever. The nose is dry, the breath and mouth hot, and the tongue furred. The dog's temper is bad, as a rule; he is peevish at least, and often snarly. All he seems to wish is to be left alone.

Urine is scanty and high in colour, and if tested with litmus-paper, it gives a strongly acid reaction. Bowels often confined. Paralysis of the hind-quarters, either complete or partial, is not an unusual concomitant of acute rheumatism.

Treatment.—Constitutionally the indications of treatment are to allay the pain and assuage the fever. We may fulfil the first indication by opium and belladonna in conjunction, as by a pill like the prescription:—

Powdered opium, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain to 2 or 3 grains; extract of belladonna, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 2 grains; extract of taraxacum, 3 to 10 grains. Mix. Given every night, and if there seems to be very much distress, give also from 3 to 10 or 15 grains of this powder:—

Powdered opium and powdered ipecac., 2 drachms; nitrate of potash, powdered and dry, 2 ounces. Mix. Give thrice daily.

Let the dog have a soft, warm, comfortable bed, with plenty of fresh air, but with freedom from draughts. Let his water, in which a teaspoonful or two of nitre and the same of bicarbonate of potash should be mixed, be placed handy to him, and always kept fresh. When the dog is first attacked his bowels ought to be cleared with a saline purgative, and afterwards kept open with from 1 drachm to 4 drachms of Epsom salts every morning, combined with 3 to 10 drops of tincture of hyoscyamus and 5 to 20 of dilute sulphuric acid. Sometimes from 5 drops to $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms of the tincture of colchicum may be added with advantage to the morning draught.

Food.—Low at first, but if signs of weakness exhibited, resort to beef-tea, mutton-broth, milk, and eggs.

Locally, in a case of really acute rheumatism, very little can be done. In small dogs the warm bath may effect some good. Embrocations are

better suited to chronic or sub-acute cases. Heat applied to the seat of pain by means of a common flat iron I have found do most good, or the use of bags of heated sand. After the acute stage is got over, give the following:—

Sulphate of quinine, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to 3 grains; iodide of potassium, 1 grain to 5 grains.

And now the diet must be more generous.

Rheumatism, Chronic.—This is known by the name of chest founder and kennel lameness. It is very often situated in the shoulder and in the chest. It is common in the back and loins, when it is termed lumbago. It is less common in the hind-quarters, but the feet are often affected. There is usually some degree of swelling, if it be in the limbs; there is little or no fever, though sometimes the appetite is lost; but the animal is stiff and lame, and cries out when you handle the tender part, and even when attempting to walk.

Treatment.—Cleanliness, dryness, and purity of the kennels. Give the dogs their food regularly, and see that they are never allowed to lie out in the wet and cold. Regulate the bowels, and give tonics, or arsenic may do good. Virol cannot fail to improve the animal's condition, unless he is gross. Avoid sugar, or, indeed, dainties of any kind.

Locally.—The flat iron. Do not make it too hot, but just as hot as the animal can comfortably bear it. Do this three or four times a day, and always at least a quarter of an hour at a time. The bags of hot sand may also be tried. Another simple application in lumbago is common sulphur well dusted into the coat and allowed to remain in, a flannel roller being applied around the dog's body all night. It may, if desired, be brushed out in the morning and more dusted in again at night. Other local applications which may be tried are the liniments of opium, belladonna, or aconite. In some cases a blister does good.

Rickets.—Improper food is one great cause; taking the puppy too soon from its dam, and supplying it with a diet unsuited to its digestion, may produce rickets. A weakly bitch will often have rickety puppies. A damp kennel, and the breathing of foul air, with little exercise in the warm sunshine, will be very likely to produce rickets in a puppy.

Symptoms.—Decline of the general health. The pup is not so lively as he ought to be, and has occasional attacks of diarrhœa. The coat is dirty and harsh. At the same time there will be more or less tumefaction of the belly. Soon the bones begin to bend, especially the fore-legs, and there is no longer any doubt about the nature of the complaint, although ten to one the puppy has been previously treated for worms.

You must give the puppy good, wholesome, nourishing food; his sleeping-berth ought to be dry and warm, and free from all bad smells, and he *must* have sufficient exercise and *sunshine*. Good milk with a little lime-water, and beef-tea or Bovril, may be given with advantage.

The only medicine you need use is an occasional dose of castor-oil, say once a week, or when the dog is constipated. Parrish's syrup of the phosphates will help to strengthen the constitution, in conjunction with Virol. Bone-meal does good in these cases. Spratts' Patent, I think, make this.

Skin Diseases.—In the whole range of dog ailments included in the term canine pathology there are none more bothersome to treat successfully nor more difficult to diagnose than those of the skin. There are none either that afford the quack or patent-nostrum monger a larger field for the practice of his fiendish gifts. If I were to be asked the questions, "Why do dogs suffer so much from skin complaints?" and "Why does it appear to be so difficult to treat them?" I should answer the first thus: Through the neglect of their owners, from want of cleanliness, from injudicious feeding, from bad kennelling, and from permitting their favourites such free intercourse with other members of the canine fraternity. Overcrowding is another and distinct source of skin troubles. All diseases arose spontaneously at one time, and Nature is still busy in the manufacture of new disease germs. As a scientist I cannot help believing this, but it is equally true that we can employ means to prevent disease.

My answer to the second question is that the layman too often treats the trouble in the skin as if it were the disease itself, whereas it is, generally, merely a symptom thereof. *Examples:* To plaster medicated oils or ointments all over the skin of a dog suffering from constitutional eczema is about as sensible as would be the painting white of the yellow skin in jaundice in order to cure the disordered liver.

But even those contagious diseases that are caused by skin germs or animalcules will not be wholly cured by any applications whatever. Constitutional remedies should go hand in hand with these. And, indeed, so great is the defensive power of strong, pure blood, rich in its white corpuscles or leucocytes, that I believe I could cure even the worst forms of mange by internal remedies, good food, and tonics, etc., without the aid of any dressing whatever except pure cold water.

Now the microscope is a valuable aid to the diagnosis of skin diseases, but it can only be useful in the hands of a skilled dermatologist, and such an individual is rare indeed, even in the ranks of the medical profession, while he is seldom to be found among ordinary vets. Therefore the conclusion at which I arrive and which I write in italics at the end of this brief article on skin ailments will, I think, be acquiesced in by all sensible readers.

In treating of skin diseases it is usual to divide them into three sections: (1) The non-contagious, (2) the contagious, and (3) ailments caused by external parasites.

THE NON-CONTAGIOUS.—(A) **ERYTHEMA.**—This is a redness, with slight inflammation of the skin,

the deeper tissues underneath not being involved. *Examples:* That seen between the wrinkles of well-bred Pugs, Mastiffs, or Bull-dogs, or inside the thighs of Greyhounds, etc. If the skin breaks there may be discharges of pus, and if the case is not cured the skin may thicken and crack, and the dog make matters worse with his tongue.

Treatment.—Review and correct the methods of feeding. A dog should be neither too gross nor too lean. Exercise, perfect cleanliness, the early morning sluice-down with cold water, and a quassia tonic. He may need a laxative as well.

Locally.—Dusting with oxide of zinc or the violet powder of the nurseries, a lotion of lead, or arnica. Fomentation, followed by cold water, and, when dry, dusting as above. A weak solution of boracic acid (any chemist) will sometimes do good. (B) **PRURIGO.**—Itching all over, with or without scurf. Sometimes thickening.

Treatment.—Regulation of diet, green vegetables, fruit if he will take it, the morning cold douche, brushing and grooming, but never roughly. Try for worms, and for fleas. (C) **ECZEMA.**—The name is not a happy one as applied to the usual itching skin disease of dogs. Eczema proper is an eruption in which the formed matter dries off into scales or scabs, and dog eczema, so-called, is as often as not a species of lichen. Then, of course, it is often accompanied with vermin, nearly always with dirt, and it is irritated out of all character by the biting and scratching of the dog himself. I have seldom if ever seen a case of simple eczema, so the dog-owner or vet. may give it any name he pleases so long as he cures it.

Treatment.—Must be both constitutional and local. Attend to the organs of digestion. Give a moderate dose of opening medicine, to clear away offending matter. This simple aperient may be repeated occasionally, say once a week, and if diarrhœa be present it can be checked by the addition of a little morphia or dilute sulphuric acid. Cream of tartar with sulphur is an excellent derivative, being both diuretic and diaphoretic, but it must not be given in doses large enough to purge. At the same time we may give thrice daily a tonic pill like the following:—

Sulphate of quinine, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 3 grains; sulphate of iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain to 5 grains; extract of hyoscyamus, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 3 grains; extract of taraxacum and glycerine enough to make a pill.

Locally.—Perfect cleanliness. Cooling lotions patted on to the sore places. Spratts' Cure. (N.B.—I know what every remedy contains, or I should not recommend it.) Benzoated zinc ointment after the lotion has dried in. Wash carefully once a week, using the ointment when skin is dry, or the lotion to allay irritation.

(2) **CONTAGIOUS SKIN DISEASES.**—These are usually called mange proper and follicular mange, or scabies. I want to say a word on the latter first. It depends upon a microscopic animalcule called the *Acarus folliculorum*. The trouble begins by the formation of patches, from which

the hair falls off, and on which may be noticed a few pimples. Scabs form, the patches extend, or come out on other parts of the body, head, legs, belly, or sides. Skin becomes red in white-haired dogs. Odour of this trouble very offensive. More *pain* than itching seems to be the symptomatic rule. Whole body may become affected.

Treatment.—Dress the affected parts twice a week with the following:—

Creosote, 2 drachms; linseed oil, 7 ounces; solution of potash, 1 ounce. First mix the creosote and oil, then add the solution and shake. Better to shave the hair off around the patches. Kennels must be kept clean with garden soap and hot water, and all bedding burned after use. From three months to six will be needed to cure bad cases.

MANGE PROPER is also caused by a parasite or acarus, called the *Sarcoptes canis*. Unlike eczema, this mange is spread from dog to dog by touch or intercommunication, just as one person catches the itch from another.

The Symptoms.—At first these may escape attention, but there are vesicles which the dog scratches and breaks, and thus the disease spreads. The hair gets matted and falls off. Regions of the body most commonly affected, head, chest, back, rump, and extremities. There may not be much constitutional disturbance from the actual injury to the skin, but from his suffering so much from the irritation and the want of rest the health suffers.

Treatment.—Avoid the use of so-called disinfectants. Most of those sold as such are simply deodorisers, and, applied to the skin, are useless. Nor are they of much use in cleaning the kennels. Nothing suits better for woodwork than, first, carbolic wash, and then a thorough scrubbing with hot water and garden soap.

Some ointment must be used to the skin, and as I am writing for laymen only I feel chary in recommending such strong ones as the green iodide of mercury. If you do use it mix it with twice its bulk of the compound sulphur ointment. Do over only a part or two at a time. The dog to be washed after three days. But the compound sulphur ointment itself is a splendid application, and it is not dangerous.

(3) SKIN COMPLAINTS FROM VERMIN.—The treatment is obvious—get rid of the cause.

And now for my concluding advice in italics. *As their diagnosis is so difficult, whenever the dog-owner is in doubt, make certain by treating the dog not only by local applications but constitutionally as well.* In addition to good diet, perfect cleanliness of coat, kennel, and all surroundings, and the application of the ointment or oil, let the dog have all the fresh air possible, and exercise, but never over-exciting or too fatiguing. Then a course of arsenic seldom fails to do good.

I do not believe in beginning the exhibition of arsenic too soon. I prefer paying my first atten-

tions to the digestive organs and state of the bowels. The form of exhibition which I have found suit as well as any is the *tasteless Liquor arsenicalis*. It is easily administered. It ought to be given mixed with the food, as it ought to enter the blood with the chyle from the diet. It ought, day by day, to be gradually, not hurriedly, increased. Symptoms of loathing of food and redness of conjunctiva call for the cessation of its use for two or three days at least, when it is to be recommended at the same size of dose given when left off.

There are two things which assist the arsenic, at least to go well with it; they are, iron in some form and Virol. The latter will be needed when there is much loss of flesh. A simple pill of sulphate of iron and extract of liquorice may be used. Dose of *Liquor arsenicalis*, from 1 to 6 drops *ter die* to commence with, gradually increased to 5 to 20 drops.

Sluggish Liver.—Symptoms very obscure. Attention to general health. No dainties or sugar. Fair proportion of meat. Allowance of liver, boiled or raw, to keep bowels open. Extract of taraxacum in small doses. The douche or bucket bath.

Ticks.—I have noticed these disagreeable blood-suckers only on the heads and bodies of sporting or Collie dogs, who had been boring for some time through coverts and thickets. They soon make themselves visible, as the body swells up with the blood they suck until they resemble small soft warts about as big as a pea. They belong to the natural family, *Ixodiada*.

Treatment.—If not very numerous they should be cut off, and the part touched with a little turps. The sulphuret of calcium will also kill them, so will the more dangerous white precipitate, or even a strong solution of carbolic acid, which must be used sparingly, however.

Tongue.—The tongue of a healthy dog should be soft and of a pinky hue; if white far back there is some disorder of stomach or bowels, which must be seen to.

Tongue: Carbuncle, or unhealthy swelling underneath. This used to be called blain; caused by bad feeding and impure blood. The swelling is under the tongue at one side, and there is an increased flow of saliva of a foetid odour. The swelling must be lanced by a vet., and the mouth kept constantly clean with permanganate solution.

Tongue, Inflammation of.—May arise from bites. If so, wash out well with solution of permanganate of potash twice daily, and give a soft diet, tripe, liver, etc., or porridge, or Spratts Invalid Food. If much swelling, give an aperient. An incision or two sometimes needed, but a vet. must do this. The brutal and useless custom of worming the tongue is now obsolete.

Tongue, Ulceration of, and wounds that heal badly, must be touched with caustic, and an astringent boracic lotion used, about 15 grains to 1 ounce of water.

Ulcers.—Wherever situated, must be treated on general principles. Locally an antiseptic lotion or, if very foul, a touch of blue-stone or lunar caustic. Poultice if swelling around it, followed by dressing of zinc ointment, perfect cleanliness, and good strengthening diet, with or without arsenic and iron.

Urinary Organs.—Any ailment of these regions, either in dog or in bitch, should be seen to and treated by a skilled vet. His rules and directions, I need hardly say, must be strictly followed out. Sometimes painful tumours form about these parts, and if they are left to themselves they rapidly get worse. A stitch in time saves nine and may save a life.

Worms or Internal Parasites.—In other and larger treatises on the ailments of dogs I have gone fully into their helminthology. This would serve no useful purpose here, but the life-story of even a tape-worm is exceedingly interesting and marvellous.

We have, roughly speaking, two kinds of worms to treat in the dog: (1) the round, and (2) the tape.

(1) *Round-worms.*—They are in shape and size not unlike the garden worm, but harder, pale, and pointed.

Symptoms.—Sometimes these are alarming, for the worm itself is occasionally seized with the mania for foreign travel, and finds its way into the throat or nostrils, causing the dog to become perfectly furious, and inducing such pain and agony that it may seem charity to end its life. The worms may also crawl into the stomach, and give rise to great irritation, but are usually dislodged therefrom by the violence accompanying the act of vomiting.

Their usual habitat, however, is the small intestines, where they occasion great distress to their host. The appetite is always depraved and voracious. At times there is colic, with sickness and perhaps vomiting, and the bowels are alternately constipated or loose. The coat is harsh and staring, there usually is short, dry cough from reflex irritation of the bronchial mucous membrane, a bad-smelling breath, and emaciation or at least considerable poverty of flesh.

The disease is most common in puppies and in young dogs. The appearance of the ascaris in the dog's stools is, of course, the diagnostic symptom.

Treatment.—I have cured many cases with santonin and areca-nut powder (betel-nut), dose 10 grains to 2 drachms; or turpentine, dose from 10 drops to 1½ drachms, beaten up with yolk of egg.

But areca-nut does better for tape-worm, so we cannot do better than trust to pure santonin. The dose is from 1 grain for a Toy up to 6 grains for a Mastiff. Mix it with a little butter, and stick it well back in the roof of the dog's mouth. He must have fasted previously for twelve hours, and had a dose of castor-oil the day before. In four or five hours after he has swallowed the santonin,

let him have a dose of either olive-oil or decoction of aloes. Dose, 2 drachms to 2 ounces or more. Repeat the treatment in five days. Spratts' cure may be safely depended on for worms.*

The perfect cleanliness of the kennel is of paramount importance.

The animal's general health requires looking after, and he may be brought once more into good condition by proper food and a course of vegetable tonics. If wanted in show condition we have Plasmon to fall back upon, and Burroughs and Wellcome's extract of malt.

There is a round-worm which at times infests the dog's bladder, and may cause occlusion of the urethra; a whip-worm inhabiting the cæcum; another may occupy a position in the mucous membrane of the stomach; some infest the blood, and others the eye.

(2) *Tape-worms.*—There are several kinds, but the treatment is the same in all cases. The commonest in the country is the Cucumerine.

This is a tape-worm of about fifteen inches in average length, although I have taken them from Newfoundland pups fully thirty inches long. It is a semi-transparent entozoon; each segment is long compared to its breadth, and narrowed at both ends. Each joint has, when detached, an independent sexual existence.

The dog often becomes infested with this parasite from eating sheep's brains, and dogs thus afflicted and allowed to roam at pleasure over fields and hills where sheep are fed sow the seeds of gid in our flocks to any extent. We know too well the great use of Collie dogs to the shepherd or grazier to advise that dogs should not be employed as assistants, but surely it would be to their owners' advantage to see that they were kept in a state of health and cleanliness.

Treatment.—We ought to endeavour to prevent as well as to cure. We should never allow our dogs to eat the entrails of hares or rabbits. Never allow them to be fed on raw sheep's intestines, nor the brains of sheep. Never permit them to lounge around butchers' shops, nor eat offal of any kind. Let their food be well cooked, and their skins and kennels kept scrupulously clean. Dogs that are used for sheep and cattle ought, twice a year at least, to go under treatment for the expulsion of worms, whether they are infested or not; an anthelmintic would make sure, and could hardly hurt them.

For the expulsion of tape-worms we depend mostly on areca-nut. In order that the tape-worm should receive the full benefit of the remedy, we order a dose of castor-oil the day before in the morning, and recommend no food to be given that day except beef-tea or mutton broth. The bowels are thus empty next morning, so that the parasite cannot shelter itself anywhere, and is therefore sure to be acted on by the drug.

Infusion of cusco is sometimes used as an

* Many dog owners swear by the preparation called Ruby, which can be recommended as a cure for worms.—Ed.

anthelmintic, so is wormwood, and the liquid extract of male fern, and in America spigelia root and pumpkin seeds.

The best tonic to give in cases of worms is the extract of quassia.

Extract of quassia, 1 to 10 grains; extract of hyoscyamus, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains. To make one pill. Thrice daily.

The action of the quassia here is as an anthelmintic as well as tonic, and the hyoscyamus, when continued for some time, has a gentle action on the bowels, and, being a narcotic, it is probably also an anthelmintic. I have the opinion that many narcotics are.

Wounds.—In all cases of severe wounds a vet. should be sent for at once, and the person who takes the message must be instructed to inform him of the nature of the accident.

Roughly speaking, the immediate treatment of wounds is (1) to arrest the bleeding, (2) to cleanse the wound, (3) to keep the parts at rest, (4) to protect the wound from outward contamination by clean antiseptic dressing. We must never touch a wound with dirty hands or dirty instruments. We cannot expect healing by the first intention if we poison it with dirty hands.

In bleeding from an artery the blood comes in spurts with every wave of the pulse; if from veins it simply runs. Only a vet. can tie an artery or use torsion or twisting on it, but pressure applied firmly with the fingers *in* the wound and *in* the bleeding spot will arrest it. This pressure must be kept up for some considerable time.

Before dressing a wound wash the hands with hot water, or warm water, and soap. While doing so, dispatch someone for a little turpentine, and

rub this well over them; or use methylated spirits, brandy, or whisky for the same purpose.

Cleansing the Wound.—The water must be as pure as possible. The wound is now to be gently washed, having first added some antiseptic solution to the water. Carbolic acid, 1 part to 40, is best. But if this be not handy, two tablespoonfuls of Condy's fluid to a pint of warm water may be substituted, or spirits mixed with water that has been boiled and allowed to cool, or even a dessert-spoonful of salt in half a pint of water. Having washed the wound, and taken care not to rub away any blood clots that may have been formed, proceed to dress it temporarily—the vet. will do the rest. Wring a pledget of lint out of your carbolised lotion and place it in the wound. Over this part a layer or two of nice clean cotton-wool; then carefully bandage it *secundem artem*.

The edges of the wound, if big, must be brought together with strapping before dressing, and a splint may be needed to go over all in order to secure perfect rest. Keep the dog quiet, and prevent his tearing off the dressings, even if you should have to muzzle him. For *contused wounds*, wetted antiseptic wool fixed by a bandage should be used.

Poisoned Wounds must be most carefully cleansed with your antiseptic solution, and then dressed in the usual way. The vet. will know whether dressing must be repeated every morning. It is best so, as a rule, for the first three days.

Bites from other dogs need not be looked upon as poisoned wounds. Treat in the ordinary way with antiseptics.

Yellows, The.—This is an ordinary kennel or keeper's name for JAUNDICE, which *see*.

CHAPTER IV.

SUPPLEMENTARY HINTS.

PROPERTY hath its duties, and it is unkind, not to say positively cruel, for anyone to buy and keep a dog unless he is able to devote that attention to him which is needed to keep the animal healthy, happy, and in good spirits.

Irregularity in feeding, careless choice of food, filth and over-crowding have to account for nine-tenths of all the ailments incidental to dog-life.

The best food is always the cheapest, and I should never give to a dog that which I could not myself eat. Many a time, when Kennel Editor of *The Live Stock Journal*, I have dined in the field upon a Spratts' biscuit *plus* an antiseptic lotion of Scotch whisky and water.

The simple life is best for the dog as well as for his master, and neither should eat too much of sweets or dainties.

Warmth and protection from storms are impera-

tive in outdoor kennels. The old-fashioned open barrel to which dogs are sometimes confined, without much bedding, is quite obsolete, illegal, and cruel.

A stitch in time saves nine, and a dog's demeanour should be noted every morning. If he is too quiet or has lost his appetite he is probably sickening for something. He must not, therefore, be forced to eat, and if a good run does not render his appetite better, give him opening medicine at once, and no food till it has operated.

No medical man or vet., far less a layman, can diagnose a case at first sight. It must have time to develop, but quiet and rest have wonderful restorative powers.

Dogs, especially household pets, seem nowadays more subject to ailments of the kidneys and urinary organs than formerly; or it may be

that the vets. have become more observant. But owners should remember that their dogs cannot speak and tell them when ailing, and as kidney trouble must be taken in time if it is to be cured at all, they should mark the first deviations from natural staling, the colour and quantity of urine, etc., and, if anything seems to be wrong, consult the skilled vet.

Good *nursing* is half the battle when the dog is ill. The following simple hints, if acted on, will greatly aid in restoring a sick animal to health.

The temperature of the sick-room should be about 60 degrees. This can be secured in winter by a fire, which will also help to ventilate the room. In summer the apartment may be kept cool by ventilation.

A sick dog ought to be kept from his companions. An outdoor dog may be taken into the house.

He should have low diet at first: Beef-tea, Bovril, eggs, a little raw meat, invalid food (Spratts'), wine if needed, etc. The motto must be the old one of little and often, and by night as well as by day. A nurse must never for a moment weary of well doing.

Study cleanliness in everything. A bottle of strong permanganate of potash should always be kept in a sick-room, and the water used in cleaning the eyes and teeth or wiping away any discharge should be first well reddened with this solution.

Watch the temperature by means of the clinical thermometer.

Ventilation or fresh air is a *sine quâ non*.

Never worry the dog by talking too much to him, or giving him undesirable attentions or petting. Do not worry yourself either.

A clean, not too soft, bed, and one that can be easily changed.

Disinfectants.—These are useful in many ways, and we have good ones, such as solution of carbolic acid, Jeyes', Sanitas, Izal, Pearson's, etc. But science has now proved that the great bulk of so-called disinfectants are simply deodorisers, and have no germ-killing power at all. Moreover, their use often does harm, because people imagine they can take the place of cleanliness. Garden soap and boiling water should be used for all kennels, the disinfectant to be used afterwards.

Dogs in Old Age.—As a dog gets old he ought to have less work to do and get more care. Not that he is to be coddled—coddling kills man or beast—but he needs protection from the weather and cold, and better diet, though less of it, and far more kindness and consideration. He has been faithful and true, a real friend, and he deserves our especial sympathy when age overtakes him. Twenty years mark, perhaps, the extreme span of a dog's life. Fourteen is the average. Bulldogs nowadays seldom live to see their eighth year.

The Lethal Chamber?—Certainly not for an old and valued friend. There is the sending him

away among strangers—the parting with the poor fellow, which in such a case is certainly not "sweet sorrow." He is handed over to perfect strangers, to whom he is "only a dog." Above all, there is the dog's own grief to be considered, which is bitterer far, probably, than the pain of death itself. No; let your old friend have your kindness, attention, and sympathy to the very last, and let him die with your hand on his brow.

The Medicine Cupboard.—I am very much opposed to the giving of too much medicine to either dog or human being. Physic should never take the place of well-chosen food, which, with rest, quiet, cleanliness, and freedom from excitement, will often restore a dog to health when nothing else could. Many imagine that when they give a dog a dose of medicine they have done their duty by him, and so may have an easy conscience. They have not half done it.

But a medicine chest, such as that of Spratts' Patent,* is invaluable in the house, more especially if one lives far away from veterinary aid. I always advise the calling in of a skilled vet. when such services can be procured, and the earlier this is done the better. But an ignorant young vet. who treats his patient by rule of thumb, as too many do, is useless and a fraud. Nevertheless, every dog-owner should be his own dog's physician, and know a little about the sort of drugs and appliances to place in his medicine cupboard. Accidents and illnesses come when least expected.

The medicine cupboard itself should always be kept locked, and the key labelled and hung in a handy place. It and all its contents should be kept not only clean, but chemically clean, and before any instrument is used it should be sterilised with a solution of carbolic acid. After use it should be most carefully cleaned and disinfected.

Almost every article of either food or physic, then, that is used for human beings may be requisitioned for our friend the dog, and the poor fellow should not only be the better for our religion, as the great Norman Macleod averred, but the better for our knowledge of science.

As to foods for the sick, my advice is never to keep them long in stock, but get them fresh; and, luckily for ourselves and our dogs, foods are fairly cheap.

The greatest friend to the dog in the world is Spratts' Patent, and from their marvellous factory is always emanating something new. They head the list with their invalid food and biscuits,

* *Contents of Spratts' Kennel Medicine Chest.*—Mange lotion, eczema lotion, sprain liniment, diarrhœa mixture, hair stimulant, lincarium for wounds or festering sores, chemical food, cure for ear canker, purging pills, tonic pills, cough pills, distemper pills, styptic pills, cure for jaundice, vermifuge for puppies, pills for rheumatism, distemper powders, cooling powders, worm powders, chronic skin disease cure, caustic, bandages, lint, cotton wool, scissors, lancet, silk thread, tweezers, and suture needles. There ought also to be a clinical thermometer.

Sherley's dog medicines can also be recommended, and Nicholas' Ruby remedy for worms is particularly valuable.

which will entice dogs to eat when nothing else may.

Well, we have Keen and Robinson's patent barley, which should always be used in the sick-room and for convalescence; dogs like it, too.

New-laid eggs are invaluable as invalid diet, so is nice clean tripe, stewed rabbit with the meat minced, nicely cooked fish, sweetbreads grilled, or rabbits' and chickens' liver cooked in the same way.

Milk is a standard sick diet, but it must be fresh from the cow. Goat's milk is excellent for dogs.

Tea, if a dog will lap it, is very refreshing, and chocolates nearly all dogs are fond of. No medicine cupboard would be complete without Bovril, which is one of the greatest inventions of the age. Other beef-teas are merely stimulants, this is a food.

A jar of Virol is not to be forgotten. During convalescence nothing picks a dog up so soon, and it is, moreover, just the thing for the coat.

Have every drug or medicine carefully kept in bottles or jars, and all labelled with minimum and maximum dose, which must accord with the animal's strength and weight.

No cupboard is complete without the following articles: A clinical thermometer, a catheter or two (learn how to use them), scale and weights, pestal and mortar, minim glasses and glass rod, a spatula; roller bandages suitable in width, say from 1 to 2½ inches; a packet of boric lint, ditto of cotton wool, some oiled paper, tow, scissors, safety pins, glass tubes containing sterilised needles and ligatures in case you want to sew a wound; carbolic acid lotion, Friar's balsam, carron oil for burns, strong solution of permanganate of potash—all in square glass stoppered bottles; a pot of Zam-Buk, a pot of zinc ointment, and one of vaseline.

The castor-oil and syrup of buckthorn aperient should be kept handy. It is two parts of the former to one of the latter.

A pet dog of mine bids me remind my readers that there is no better medicine in the world for the canine race than the green blades of the common couch grass. In large doses it is an emetic, in smaller a laxative, and in still smaller it is a blood purifier or anti-scorbutic. In a word, it is the dog's panacea. He prefers to help himself to it, especially early in the morning, but it may be culled for him and brought home.



A CANINE TURN-OUT.

(By courtesy of "Our Dogs.")

INDEX.

- Aberdeen Terrier (see Scottish Terrier)
 Affenpinscher, 505
 Afghan Greyhound, 481
 Airedale Terrier, Question of classification of, 355;
 origin of, 356; as otter hunter, 356; ear-carnage of,
 358; question of points for head, 359; sales to
 America, 361
 Alano, The, 511
 Albania, Wolfhound of, 489
 Ambulance Dogs, 524
 Arctic Dogs, 526
 Arcussia, on Field Spaniels, 285
 Argus, of *Odyssey*, 18
 Art, The Dog in, 18, 113, 130, 189, 468, 478, 511
 Assyria, Records of Dogs in sculpture of, 3, 477, 511
 Atavism, Phenomenon of, in breeding, 581
 Australasia, Dogs of, 470
 Australian Terrier, 472
- Badger-baiting, Laws relative to, 556
 "Badger-Dog"—The Dachshund, 305
 Ban-dog, Description of (1631), 22
 Barbet, The, 275, 502; in war, 523
 Barukhzy Hound, 481
 Basset-hound, Origin of, 300; Sir J. E. Millais on, 302
 Bâtards, 485
 Battersea, Number of Dogs passed through Dog's Home
 at, 578
 Bayeux Tapestry, Dogs in the, 15; Terriers in, 315
 Beagle, Hunting powers of, 228; Rough-coated, 229;
 noted packs of, 229; Kerry, 231; at Eton, 231
 Bear as alleged progenitor of domestic dog, 6
 Bear-baiting, Mastiffs and, 22
 Bear-hound, Russian, 490; Norwegian, 490
 Bedlington Terrier, Origin of, 363; size of, 364; as sport-
 ing dog, 365; how to breed, 366
 Belgian Draught Dogs, 532
 Belgian Sheepdogs, 518
 Berghund, The, 518
 Berners, Dame Juliana, "Book of Field Sports," 18; on
 Spaniels, 268; on Terriers, 315
 "Beware of Dog," The Law in relation to notices, 558
 Bible, The Dog in, 4
 Black-and-Tan Terrier, Wire-hair, of Norfolk and
 Suffolk, 318; Dr. Caius on, 324; as ratter, 324;
 crossed with Whippet, 325; "Manchester" Terrier,
 325; decadence of, 326; crop ears, 326; "faking"
 of, 327; miniature, 463
 Blenheim Spaniel, as sporting dog, 269; description of,
 435
 Blome, on the Terrier, 315
 Bloodhound, in Conquest of Peru, 17, 141; in art, 18;
 history and legends of, 140; use of in hunting and
 war, 141; the Cuban, 142; prejudices against, 143;
 trials, 143; history of, in England, 144; treatment
 of puppies, 149
 Boarhound, References in Greek literature to, 12;
 see "Great Dane," 84; German, 520
 Boatswain, Byron's, 18
 Bohuslän, Prehistoric Record of Dogs at, 3
 Bolognese, The, 537
 Bordeaux, Dogue de, 508
 Bozoi, Origin and use of, 180; development of in Eng-
 land, 182; treatment of puppies, 185
 Bosnian Brack, 489
 Boston Terrier, Origin of, 334; points of, 334; various
 strains of, 336
 Bouledogue Français, 57
- Bounce—Pope's Dog, 18
 Boxer, The, 505
 Brabançon, The Petit, 461, 538
 Bracco—Italian Pointer, 498
 Bran, Legend of, 16
 Braque Charles X., 499
 Braque d'Auvergne, 499
 Braque de Bourbonnais, 498
 Braque de l'Ariège, 499
 Braque Dupuy, 499
 Braque St. Germaine, 498
 Breeding, Discrimination in, 578; selection in, 579;
 methods of, 580; out-crossing and in-breeding,
 580; atavism, 581; question of sterility, 581; direc-
 tions for, 582; foster-mothers, 583; rearing by hand,
 584
 Breughel, Skye Terrier by, 1
 Brocklesby Hunt, 207
 Bruno, The, 489
 Brussels Griffon, Origin of, 456; introduction to England,
 457; breeding for size, 458; treatment of puppies,
 459; preparation for shows, 460; varieties of, 460
 Buffon, on Origin of Dog, 6
 Bull-baiting, Bulldogs in, 35; laws relative to, 556
 Bulldog, Dr. Johnson and, 18; early references to, 33;
 use of in bear and bull-baiting, 34; as fighter, 37;
 tenacity of, 38; modern history and development of,
 39 *et seq.*; treatment of puppies, 51; miniature, 52;
 French, 57; Spanish, 510
 Bull-terrier, as fighting dog, 329; origin of, 329; Hinks'
 strain, 330; cropped ears, 331-2; in Lancashire and
 Yorkshire, 331; in America, 333; Toy, 465
 Bull-terrier, Toy, 465; sporting instincts of, 465; weight
 of, 465; colour of, 466
 Burns, Robert, on the Collie, 100
 Byron, Epitaph on Newfoundland, by, 74
- Caius, Dr. John, "Of English Dogges," 19, 33; on the
 Greyhound, 190; on the Setter, 243; on origin of
 the Spaniel, 269; on Terriers, 315, 324, 394; on Toy
 Spaniels, 431; on Maltese, 448
 Carlin à Poil Long, 455
 Carriage of Dogs, The Law and, 566
 Cave-dwellers, Domestic Dogs, and, 2
 Cerberus, 13
 Charnigue, The, 492
 Chaucer, Mention of Spaniel by, 268
 Chesapeake Bay Dog, 265
 Chien de Beauce, 520
 Chien de Brie, 520
 Chien de Franche-Comté, 485
 Chien de Gascogne, 487
 Chiens de Normandie, Probable Scandinavian origin
 of, 15; description of, 486
 Chiens Plongeurs, 522
 Chihuahua Dog, The, 535
 Chow-Chow, "Royal Dog of China," 124
 Clumber Spaniel, The, 275
 Clydesdale Terrier, Home of, 414; coat of, 415; breed-
 ing of, 416
 "Coach Dog" (see Dalmatian)
 Cocker Spaniel, 294
 Collie, The working, 98; the bearded, 102, 114; Sheep-
 dog trials, 103; the show Collie, 105; the smooth
 Collie, 109; miniature, 469; use in war of, 523,
 524
 Congo Terrier, 506
 Constantinople, Pariah Dogs in, 524

- Continental Hounds, 484
 Coursing, History of, in England, 190; points in, 191; meetings, 192
 "Cowley" Terriers, 319
 Cox, Nicholas, on Terriers, 315
 Cuba, Use of Bloodhounds in, 142
- Dachsbrack, The, 489
 Dachsund, as Badger hunter, 305; origin of, 306; breeding and training of, 307; varieties of, 309
 Dalmatian, Origin of, 92; history and development of in England, 93
 Dandie Dinmont Terrier, as assistant to Otterhound, 152; origin of, 397; Sir Walter Scott, and, 398; early breeders of, 398; exaggeration of points of, 400; as fighter, 403; breeding of, 403
 D. mel, on Terriers, 319
 Deerhound, Early British breed of, 15; King Arthur's, 15, 169; origin of, 168; history of, 169, 170; use of, 171; recent history of, 172 *et seq.*
 Deerstalking, 170
 Denmark, Traces of Prehistoric Dogs in, 2
 Dickens, Charles, Story of a Newfoundland by, 78
 Dingo, Origin and Taming of, 470; in England, 471
 Diseases of Dogs, 585 *et seq.*
 Distemper, 602
 Dobermann Pinscher, 504
 Dog, Domestic, Origin of, 1-5; worship of, in Peru, 3; in Assyrian sculpture, 3; in Ancient Egypt, 4; in Grecian literature, 4, 12 *et seq.*; in Phœnicia, 5; in Roman literature, 13; in Scandinavian literature, 14; as sacrifice in Rome, 13; in Scandinavia, 15; introduced to England by Normans, 15
 Dog-keeping, Delights of, 572
 Dog-stealing, Punishment for, 552; the Law and, 560
 Dog-worship in Peru, 3
 Domestic Dog, Probable origin of, 1-5
 Draught Dogs, Eskimo, 526, 528; Samoyede, 528; Hudson Bay, 529; the "Huskies," 530; Belgian, 532; in England, 534
 "Dudley Nose" in Bulldogs, 44
 Durer, Albert, "Vision of St. Hubert," 189
 Dutch Sheepdogs, 518
 Dutch Terriers, 505
- Egypt, Domestic Dog in Ancient, 4
 Elk-hound, 491
 Elterwater Terrier, 319
 English Water Spaniel, The, 275
 Epagneul de Picardie, 495
 Epagneul Ecosais, 495
 Epagneul Français, 495
 Eskimo Dogs, 526, 528; in England, 530
 Eton, "Beagling" at, 231
 Exercise, The Necessity of, for Dogs, 577
- Feeding, Hints on, 576
 Field Spaniel, The, 285
 "First Bite," Privileges of, 557
 Flush, Mrs. Browning's, 18
 Foreign Gun Dogs and Terriers, 465; Pet Dogs, 535
 Foreign Hounds, 484
 Forest Laws, Early, 21, 554
 Fox as alleged Progenitor of Domestic Dog, 6
 Foxhound, Origin of, 206; celebrated packs, 207; pace of, 208; best twelve hounds, 213; value of, 213; Peterborough Shows of, 214; puppy walking, 216; in Wales, 221
 Fox-terrier, Smooth, Origin of, 337; Burbridge Kennel, 340; Clarke Kennel, 340; Redmond Kennel, 340; Vicary Kennel, 341; Tinne Kennel, 342; question of size, 342; how to breed, 343
 Wire-hair, Origin of, 344; disabilities of, 345; crossing with smooth variety, 347; incompetency of judges of, 348; trimming, 349; condition of breed to-day, 351; question of size, 353
- French Bull dog, 57
 French Hounds, 484
 French Pointers, 498
 French Sheepdogs, 520
 French Spaniels, 500
 French Terriers, 503
- Gainsborough, T. R.A., "Duke of Buccleuch, with an Old English Sheepdog," 113
 Gascon-Saintongeais, 487
 Gazehounds, Early British breed of, 15
 Gazelle Hound, 474
 Geist, Matthew Arnold's, 18
 Gelert, Story of, 16
 German Hounds, 488
 German Pointer, 497
 German Setter, 496
 German Sheepdogs, 519
 German Spaniels, 501
 German Terriers, 503
 German Toy Dogs, 537
 Ghosts, Dogs and, 16
 Goldsmith, Oliver, on Irish Wolfhound, 161
 Gontschaga Sobaka, 488
 Great Dane, the, Origin of, 84; history and development of, in England, 85 *et seq.*
 Greece, Reference to Dog in literature of, 4, 12 *et seq.*, Greyhound in, 189
 Greyhound, in Assyrian sculpture, 3; Egyptian sculpture, 4, 188; history of, 188; coursing, 190; Waterloo Cup, 190; points in coursing, 191; winners of Waterloo Cup, 193; Italian, origin of, 467; in art, 468; Oriental, 474; Kirghiz, 480; of Sudan, 481; Afghan, 481; of India, 482; Potsdam, 493; as draught dog, 530; punishment for keeping, 553
 Griffon Basset, 300, 303
 Griffon Boulet, 502
 Griffon de Bresse, 500
 Griffon Korthals, 501
 Griffon Guerlain, 501
 Griffon, Vendéen, 480; Nivernais, 486
- Hairless Dogs, 539
 Halstead Park Beagles, 229
 Hapa Dog, The, 538
 Harrier, Antiquity of, 222; Xenophon, on the, 222; in England, 222; training of puppies, 223
 Havana Spaniel, The, 539
 Herodotus, and Greyhound, 189
 Hodin, Legend of, 15, 169
 Hogg, James, on Sheepdog, 99
 Hollandsche Smoushond, 505
 Homer, References to Dog by, 12
 Hudson Bay, Hauling Dogs of, 529
 Hungarian Sheepdog, 517
 "Huskies," The, 530
- Icelandic Dog, 491
 Importation of Dogs, Law and the, 563
 India, Dog in, 16
 In-breeding, 580
 Ireland, Wolfhound in, 14
 Irish Terrier, Merits of, 367; origin of, 368; size and colour, 369
 Irish Water Spaniel, 260
 Irish Wolfhound (see Wolfhound)
 Italian Greyhound, 467
 Italian Gun Dogs, 502
 Italian Pointer, 498
- Jackal, as Progenitor of Domestic Dog, 5.
 Japanese Spaniel, Origin and home of, 441; breeding of, 442; treatment of, 442
- Kaiser, Matthew Arnold's, 18

- Kangaroo Hound, 471
 Kelpie, The, 472
 Kennel Club, the, Foundation of, 542; origin of, 543; rules of, 544; stud-book, 544
 Kennel, Establishment and management of, 573; styles of, 575
Kennel Gazette, Founding of, 545
 Kerry Beagle, 231
 King Charles Spaniels, Name of, 430; Dr. Cains on, 431; origin of, 432; as favourites of Charles II., 432; varieties of, 433; Marlborough, 433; King Charles, 435; Prince Charles, or tricolour, 435; Blenheim, 435; Ruby, 435; treatment of, 437; breeding of, 439; puppies and their management, 439
 Kirghiz Greyhound, 480
 Komondor, The, 517
 Korthals Griffon, 501
 Kurzhaariger Vorstehhund, 497
- Labrador Dog, 255, 261
 Ladies' Kennel Association, Founding of, 548; first show, 549; incorporation of, 549; liability of members, 550
 Landseer, Sir E., "A Distinguished Member of Humane Society," 74
 Lane Basset, 300
 Law and the Dog, 552 *et seq.*
 Leonberg, The, 518
 Lhasa Terrier, 507
 Licences, The Law relative to, 561
 Literature, The Dog in, 18, 74
 Little Lion Dog, The, 537
 Llanguibby Pack (Welsh Hounds), 220
 Luath, Legend of, 16
- Mackenzie River Dog, 530
 Maida, Sir Walter Scott's, 18
 Maltese Dog, the, Origin of, 448; care of, 449; Dr. Cains on, 448
 Manchester Terrier, 324
 Manilla Spaniel, The, 539
 Marlborough Spaniel, 433
 "Master of Game," by Edward Plantagenet, 18; the Spaniel in, 267
 Mastiff, in Assyrian sculpture, 3, 20; bred by Phœnicians, 4, 20; early British breed of, 15, 20; of Knights of Rhodes, 17; in Bayeux tapestry, 75; Thibetan, 511; early laws relative to, 555
 Mastiff, the English, Antiquity of, 20; in Anglo-Saxon times 21; in bear-baiting, 22; modern records of, 22 *et seq.*; treatment of puppies, 31
 Mathe, Story of, 17
 Medelan, The, 490
 Millais, Sir J. E., as breeder of Bassets, 300, 302, 303
 Miniature Breeds: Bulldog, 52; French Bulldog, 59; Trawler Spaniel, 440; Black and Tan Terriers, weight and origin of, 463; breeding of, 464; Toy Bull Terrier, 465; Collie, 469
 Molossian Dog, 20
 Mongolian Dog, The, 539
 Mopsbund, 455
 Motor Cars and Dogs, 564
 Muzzling Orders, 561
- Newfoundland, The, in literature and art, 74; origin and history of, 75; treatment of puppies, 80; classified with Labradors, 261; as draught dog, 530
 Norfolk Retriever, The, 266
 Norman Hound, 486
 Normans, as Importers of Dogs into England, 15
 Norwegian Bear-hound, 490
 Notices, Warning, as to Dogs, 558
- Old Braque, 498
 Old Working Terrier, The, its origin, 315; "Pitch," 316; described in "*Sportsman's Cabinet*," 316; "Boxer," 317; "Jack Russell" strain, 317-18; "Cowley" strain, 319; Elterwater Terrier, 319
 Otter, Habits of, 153
 Otterhound, Origin of, 153; development of, 154; celebrated packs, 155
 Ouida, and Dogs, 18
 Outcrossing in Breeding, 580
 Ovid and Greyhound, 189
 "Owd Bob," 18, 98
 Owtchar, The, Russian Sheepdog, 113, 518
- Paisley Terrier (see Clydesdale)
 Papillon, The, 536
 Pariah Dogs, 524
 Pekinese, the, History of, in England, 444; true type of, 445; colour of, 446; treatment of puppies, 447
 Pelléas, Maeterlinck's, 18
 Pepys, on Bull-baiting, 35
 Pera, Pariah Dogs in, 524
 Peru, Dog worship in, 3
 Pet Dogs, English, 422 *et seq.*; foreign, 535
 Peterborough, Hound shows at, 214
 Phœbus, Gaston, on the Spaniel, 268
 Phœnicia, Mastiff and Water Spaniel in, 5
 Phu Quoc Dog, 494
 Pinscher, Dobermann, 504; wire-hair, 504; smooth-coated, 505
 Pittenweem Terrier, 319
 Plutarch, Reference to dogs by, 13
 Podengo, The, 492
 Pointer, Origin of, 232; field trials for, 234; development of English, 235; foreign, 490
 Poisons and Antidotes, 592
 Police Dogs, 521
 Poligar Hound, 482
 Poltalloch Terriers, 391
 Pomeranian, the, German origin of, 422; Ouida and, 422; antiquity of, 423; points of, 426; colour varieties of, 427; Wolfspitz, 492
 Pont-Audemer Spaniel, 500
 Poodle, Characteristics of, 128; cleverness of, 129; origin of, 129; history and development of, 130; corded variety, 131; curly, 131; puppies, 132, as progenitor of curly-coated Retriever, 259; as progenitor of English Water-Spaniel, 275
 Poodle-Pointer, 497
 Postal Dogs, 523
 Potsdam Greyhounds, 493
 Prehistoric Dogs, 1
 Prevention of Disease, 591
 Pug, the, Origin of, 451; varieties of, 452; black, 454
 Puppies, Treatment of: Mastiff, 31; Bulldog, 51; miniature Bulldog, 56; French Bulldogs, 61; Newfoundland, 80; Old English Sheepdog, 118; Poodie, 132; Bloodhound, 149; Borzoi, 185; Foxhound, 216; Harrier, 223; Dachshund, 307; smooth Fox-terrier, 343; King Charles Spaniels, 439; Pekinese, 447; Brussels Griffon, 459; at birth, 583
 Pyrenean Dog, 515; uses of, 516; in war, 523
- Quarantine for Dogs, 563
 "Rab and His Friends," 18
 Rabies, Board of Agriculture and, 564, 613
 Rampur Hound, 482
 Ranelagh, Whippet-racing at, 200
 Reindeer Period, Traces of Dogs in, 2
 Rehpsischer, The, 537
 Retrievers, The Flat-coated, 254; origin in the Labrador and the Setter, 255; as sporting dog, 255; curly-coated, 259; Labrador, 261; Chesapeake Bay Dog, 265; the Norfolk, 266; foreign, 496
 Rome, Dogs in literature of, 13, 21, 34
 Roseneath Terrier, 319
 Rothschild, Baron, Staghounds of, 219
 Rottweil Dog, The, 520

- Royal Buckhounds, 219
 Ruskin, on the Dog in Art, 13
 Russell, Rev. John, and his Terriers, 318
 Russian Hounds, 488, 490
 Russian Retriever, 490
 Russian Setter, 490
 Russian Sheepdog, 518
- Samoyede Dogs, 491, 528; in England, 530
 Scandinavia, Dogs in literature of, 14
 Schipperke, Origin and Characteristics of, 135; history of, in England, 135
 Schweiss-hund, 488
 Scott, Sir Walter, as breeder of Deerhound, 171
 Scottish Terrier, Controversy over, 381; as show dog, 383; origin of, 384; known as "Aberdeen" Terrier, 385; points of, 388
 Sealy Ham Terrier, 317, 318
 Seidlenspitz, The, 537
 Setters, The, English, 243; origin of, 244; Irish, 248; Black and Tan, or Gordon, 250; Welsh, 252; field trials for, 253; foreign, 495
 Sheepdog, The Old English, as worker, 112; in art, 113; history of, 114; tail docking, 117; treatment of puppies, 119; as sporting dog, 254
 Sheepdog Trials, 103
 Sheepdogs: Russian, 113; of Australasia, 472; Hungarian, 517; Russian (Owtchar), 518; French, Belgian, and Dutch, 519; German, 519
 Shirley, Mr. S. E., and Kennel Club, 542
 Siberia, Draught Dogs in, 527
 Simple Remedies, 588
 Skye Terrier, in Painting by Breughel, 1; the "Heavenly breed," 405; origin of, 406; controversy respecting the, 407; as fox-hunter, 408; points of, 408; coat of, 411; breeding of, 413
 Sleuth-hound, 140
 Sloughi, Progenitor of Greyhound, 188; in Greek art, 189; description of, 474; of the Sahara, 480
 Smuggling Dogs, 129, 522
 Snap Dog (see Whippet)
 Snarleyow, 18
 Somerville, William, description of Foxhound, 215
 Southern Hound, Origin and use of, 152
 Spaniel, bred by Phœnicians for export, 5; in history, 178; King Charles, 430; miniature Trawler, 440; Japanese, 441; Pekinese, 444; as draught Dog, 530; the Thibet, 538; Havana and Manilla, 539
 Spaniel, the Sporting, Development of, 267; Blenheim, as sporting dog, 269; the Irish Water Spaniel, 269; English Water Spaniel, 275; Clumber, 277; Sussex, the, 282; Field, the, 285; English Springer, 290; Welsh Springer, 292; the Cocker, 294; foreign, 500
 Spanish Bulldog, 510
 Spanish Pointer, 498
 Spinone, The, 502
 Springer, as Progenitor of English Water Spaniel, 275; English, 290; Welsh, 292
 Staghound, 219; French, 484
 St. Bernard, the, History of, 63; in England, 65 *et seq.*; use of, in war, 523
 St. Eustace, Patron Saint of Dogs, 16
 St. Hubert, Legend of, 16; festival of, 17; hounds of, 17
 Strabo, References to British Pugnaes, 21, 140
 Stray Dogs, The Law and, 562
 Stud-book, Establishment of Kennel Club, 544
 Sudan, Greyhound of, 481
 Superstition, Dogs and, 16
 Sussex Spaniel, The, 282
 Swiss Hounds, 489
 Switzerland, Traces of Prehistoric Dogs in, 2
- Terriers, The old working, 315; "Jack Russell," 317-18; Sealy Ham, 317-8; Wire-haired Black-and-Tan, 318; "Cowley" strain, 319; Elterwater, 319; the Rose-neth, 319; Pittenweem, 319; classification of, 319; white English, 320; Black-and-Tan, 324; Bull, 329; Boston, 334; Smooth Fox, 337; Wire-haired Fox, 344; Airedale, 355; Bedlington, 363; Irish, 367; Welsh, 373; Scottish, 381; "Aberdeen," 385; West Highland White, 390; Dandie Dinmont, 397; Skye, 405; Clydesdale, or Paisley, 414; Yorkshire, 417; Maltese, 448; Australian, 472; foreign, 503
 Thibet Mastiff, Description of, 511, 513; uses of, 514
 Thibet Spaniel, The, 538
 Tie-dog, 22
 Toy Dogs, Pomeranian, 422; King Charles Spaniels, 430; miniature Trawler Spaniel, 440; Japanese Spaniel, 441; Pekinese, 444; Maltese, 448; the Pug, 451; Carlin à Poil Long, 455; Brussels Griffon, 459; miniature Black-and-Tan and Toy Bull-terriers, 463; Italian Greyhound, 467; miniature Collie, 499; foreign, 535; how to keep, 573
 Travelling Boxes, 577
 Trawler Spaniel, Miniature, 440
- Useful Hints on Dog Keeping, 618
- Vendéen Griffon, 486
 Vendéen Hound, 485
- War, Dogs in, reference by Xenophon, 13
 War, Dogs of, 523
 Warrigal, The, 470
 Waterloo Cup, Establishment and history of, 190; chief winners of, 193
 Water Spaniels, 269-275
 Weimar Pointer, 498
 Welsh Hound, 220
 Welsh Terrier, Colour of, 373; coat of, 374; origin of, 374; Jones of Ynysfor strain, 374; Hughes strain, 374; South Carnarvonshire strains, 375; in poetry, 375; as show dog, 375
 West Highland White Terrier, Home of, 390; history of, 391; at Paltalloch, 392; coat of, 393; sporting ability of, 393; breeding of, 394; "gameness" of, 395; points of, 395
 Westminster, Dog-pit at, 37
 Whelping, Hints upon, 583
 Whippet, Description of, 198; racing, 199; training of, 201
 White English Terrier, Origin of, 320; crossed with the Whippet, 322
 Wolf, as Progenitor of Domestic Dog, 5, 7 *et seq.*
 Wolfdogs, Early British breed of, 15
 Wolfhound, the Irish, Origin of, 160; Goldsmith, on, 161; history of, 162; development of, 163 *et seq.*; of Albania, 489; Russian (see Borzoi)
 Wolfspitz, The, 492
 Worms in Puppies, 584
 Wurttemberg Pointer, 498
- Xenophon, Reference to "Dogs of War" by, 13; on Greyhound, 189; as keeper of Harriers, 222
- Yorkshire Terrier, Origin of, 417; coat of, 418; in America, 421; in France and Germany, 421
 Youatt, on origin of Domestic Dog, 5; on Newfoundland, 76; on origin of English Water Spaniel, 275; on Sussex Spaniel, 282
- Zulu Sand Dog, 541
 Zwerg Pinscher, The, 537



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